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the Director-General's

PROGRAMME of WORK

and BUDGET

for 1992-93



Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

C 91/3

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The Director-General's

PROGRAMME OF WORK

and

BUDGET

for

1992-93

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DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit to the Conference my proposals for the Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93.

As recommended by the Ninety-ninth Session of the Council, these proposals build on the Summary Programme of Work and Budget and the Council's reaction to it. More generally, they follow on an intensive process of intergovernmental consultations, which started in January of this year with the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees which considered the Outline Programme of Work and Budget. The advice of the technical committees of the Council, i.e. the Committee on Fisheries and the Committee on Agriculture, was also sought at their scheduled 1991 sessions on those aspects of the proposals in the Summary of relevance to them. The Summary Programme of Work and Budget was then reviewed by the Programme and Finance Committees in May 1991 and by the Council in June.

Programme budget process

This is the second time that the biennial programme budget formulation process is distinguished by the supplementary step of an Outline Programme of Work and Budget. This procedure was introduced by the Council on an experimental basis for the preparation of the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1990-91 biennium and has been continued by the Conference for the 1992-93 budgetary exercise.

Opinion among Member Nations on the merits of this additional procedure

continues to be divided. It will be up to the Conference to take a definitive stand on the issue. To facilitate the Conference's consideration of it, I am submitting to the Programme and Finance Committees, at their September 1991 sessions, an analysis of the whole programme budget process, together with suggested options for change in the future. The advice of the Programme and Finance Committees on the matter will be available to the Conference, through the Council.

Links with other documents presented to the Conference

The present budgetary proposals are submitted along with a Medium-term Plan for 1992-97, as decided by the Twenty-fifth Session of the FAO Conference. The format of the Programme of Work and Budget document has been revised accordingly, in order to avoid duplication between the two documents. This document concentrates on the activities for 1992-93, which are proposed in the context of the general policy orientations, programme priorities and objectives outlined in the Plan. As in the past, the Conference will have before it the Reviews of the Regular and Field Programmes to assess the Organization's activities in the preceding biennium. This phalanx of major complementary documents will provide a strong basis for assessing this Programme of Work and Budget.

External context

I shall not refer here to the prospects and challenges, as well as the many immediate problems facing world food and

agriculture, and FAO's role in relation to them. These are fully covered in the Medium-term Plan.

Rather, I would stress that when the Summary Programme of Work and Budget was sent to press a few months ago, the echoes of war and civil disturbance were still ringing in our ears. At the time of writing the present document, while news headlines continue to jump from one crisis to another, there are also optimistic reports on summits aimed at increased dialogue among countries and concerted action on matters of major international interest. Among other things, there is still hope that the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations can have a positive outcome. The UN system is actively engaged on an ever-wider front in peace-keeping and emergency assistance operations. We may only hope that these signs of renewed international cooperation through the UN system will bear lasting results.

This is not to say that the world has suddenly freed itself from traditional scourges such as famine - looming large in several African countries; civil strife in many regions - even in what was considered perhaps too hastily "peaceful Europe"; and natural disasters - from cyclones to volcanic eruptions and heavy floods, causing massive loss of life and severe damage to agricultural production. FAO has played, and will continue to play, its part in assisting affected populations, within its mandate and the limits of available resources.

Internal context

I deeply regret that I cannot as yet announce to the Conference the end of the protracted period of financial difficulties experienced by FAO over almost three biennia. The financial situation was

reviewed by the Council at its June 1991 session and remains a major preoccupation.

With totally depleted reserves, each month we await payments of contributions to assess our cash flow position and eventual borrowing requirements, in order to implement the Programme of Work approved by the Conference. I cannot stress enough the damage to the Organization's programmes and staff. Until we return to a normal pattern of payment of assessed contributions for the current year and until all arrears due are cleared by the concerned governments, the hand-to-mouth existence imposed on this Organization will continue to have all the negative implications on the services it renders to its Member Nations.

Approach

The Outline Programme of Work and Budget which I submitted to the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees in January 1991 contained a proposed real programme increase of US\$ 2 250 000, i.e. 0.34 percent of the recosted budget base. This was only a symbolic increase - far below what I would have wished to propose as a recovery budget for the Organization. Nevertheless, as it was apparent from the Committees' discussions that consensus could be achieved only on the basis of a budget with no growth, I indicated to them my readiness to refine the proposals on the basis of no real programme increase while respecting the programme priorities which they had endorsed.

The Committees reached a consensus in recommending that I prepare the Summary Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93 on the basis of no real programme increase, and that cost increases be contained to the maximum

extent possible while providing for the requirements for the implementation of the Programme of Work approved by the Conference. The Summary Programme of Work and Budget submitted to the Ninety-ninth Session of the Council was prepared on that basis. The Council was satisfied that the Summary responded to the recommendation of the Committees and invited me to finalize my proposals for the full Programme of Work and Budget on the basis of the Summary and its reactions to it.

As endorsed by the Council, the major priorities and areas of increased resources comprise environment and sustainable development, agricultural data development, women-in-development, policy advice, the Technical Cooperation Programme, the International Conference on Nutrition, forestry - especially support to the Tropical Forestry Action Programme, strengthening of country representations and enhanced coordination with other international organizations and cooperation with NGOs. I am also making some proposals regarding the process for the allocation of TCP resources.

In order to remain within the no-growth constraint, I am proposing areas of substantially reduced resources, notably for the Regional Offices, for administrative and support areas and a range of technical and economic programmes.

Financial framework

One of the most important financial aspects of every Programme of Work and Budget relates to the provision for cost increases. At the time the Outline and Summary Programme of Work and Budget were prepared, the estimate for cost increases, based on the established methodology approved by FAO Governing Bodies, stood at US\$ 87 million. This

estimate gave rise to some concerns at the Council, especially regarding the impact on the overall budget level and on resulting levels of assessed contributions on Member Nations. I am particularly pleased to report now that in the light of updated information, we have been able to trim down this amount to US\$ 83 million.

I emphasize that a great part of these cost increases relate to decisions already taken or known. Estimates for cost increases in past Programmes of Work and Budget have tended to err on the conservative side, bringing in their wake enforced programme cuts to the detriment of the approved work programme. In fact, again, I am taking the deliberate risk of not requesting necessary provision for the coverage of a number of items, the cost of which we know with certainty will have to be absorbed in the next biennium.

Another important aspect is the Italian Lira/US Dollar rate of exchange. Clearly, this rate can move in either direction between the time of writing and the time the Conference will vote on the Appropriations Resolution. Nevertheless, current rates are above the budget rate of Italian Lire 1 335 to US\$ 1 adopted by the Conference in November 1989, and should these rates continue up to November 1991 the exchange rate will have no impact on the total budget level or could perhaps even mean a slight reduction.

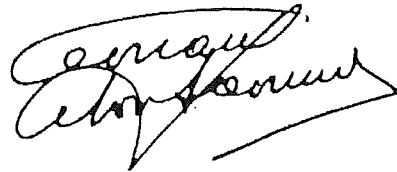
Conclusions

Approval of the Programme of Work and Budget is a constitutional prerogative and one of the most significant decisions of the Conference. I have done everything in my power to submit a realistic package of proposals, bearing in mind the cumulative guidance received from all concerned bodies, the restraint which is essential at a time when many Member Nations have

difficulties in meeting their obligations and the calls placed on FAO to act now and in the future on problems of interest to all Member Nations.

FAO needs the renewed expression of unanimous support from its membership.

I venture to hope that the proposals for the 1992-93 biennium will receive the consensus approval which all Member Nations desire as I do.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edouard Saouma', written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Edouard Saouma
Director-General

GUIDE TO THE DOCUMENT

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

1. In a continuing effort to improve the transparency, readability and usefulness of programme budget data to Member Nations, several enhancements have been made to the document. As mentioned in the Director-General's Introduction, these enhancements stem, in part, from the simultaneous issuance of the Medium-term Plan and the need to ensure full complementarity between the two documents.
2. This section, **Guide to the Document**, brings together those reference sections which already appeared in previous versions of the Programme of Work and Budget but which tended to be dispersed throughout the document. Here, the reader can refer to a descriptive guide of the entire document, a complete summary listing of FAO's programme structure and to a list of all of the abbreviations used.
3. The document proper 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 and Budget for 1990-91. 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.
4. The Draft Resolution is followed by a section entitled **Programme Framework**. This section describes the process through which the selection of major priorities and proposed activities for 1992-93 has been determined and then summarizes the substantive programme areas which have benefited from increased resources in the development of the budget. It also addresses those headings 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.
5. The section on the **Budget Framework** concentrates on the financial aspects of the programme budget starting with a summary of the shifts in resources, cross analyzed by organizational unit and Programme Chapter. This is followed by a detailed section on cost increases describing the assumptions made in determining the amount of cost increases. The section also describes the changes in means of action and, in particular, the changes in established posts. Finally, it summarizes changes in organizational structure which have been included in the development of the document.
6. 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 ever smaller components of the *programme structure* which is described in full below. The level of detail varies between the sections which deal with the technical work and the other chapters as follows:

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

Each sub-programme is supported by a table showing the budget proposed for each programme element and the changes made since the previous biennium's budget. The narrative deals with the activities proposed under each sub-programme and, in effect, each programme element. Then, for 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.

- **Other Chapters**

For the programmes under the remaining chapters, the lowest level table shows the proposed budget by sub-programme and the changes in resources since the last budget. The narrative describes the *Scope of the Programme* and the *Proposed Activities for 1992-93*. This is followed by a section highlighting the *Change in Resources*.

7. The remainder of the document consists of annexes in support of the data contained in the body of the document. These are summarized as follows:

- **Annex I - Regional Tables**

These tables show the distribution of total resources by region and then within each region, by source of funds and programme heading.

- **Annex II - Budget by Organizational Unit and Budget Component**

These tables show the current and the proposed budget analyzed by budget component (i.e. object of expenditure basis).

- **Annex III - FAO Salary and Post Adjustment Schedules**

These are the ICSC approved scales for salaries and post adjustment applicable at the time the document went to print.

- **Annex IV - Establishment, Grading and Codification of Posts**

Tables summarizing all established posts (including support cost posts) are provided by organizational unit, grade and post codification. Further tables showing proposed upgradings in 1992-93 will be provided before the Conference as a supplement to the full document.

- **Annex V - FAO Organigrams by Unit**

Summarized organization charts showing all professional posts, their titles and source of funds by unit.

- **Annex VI - Planned Publications**

This is an addition to the current volume. Previously the list of planned publications, which showed all of the major publications proposed for the forthcoming biennium, had been issued as a supplement to the Programme of Work and Budget. In the interests of a complete document, the timing for publications planning has been brought forward so as to allow its inclusion in the main document. Costs are broad estimates based upon computerized algorithms which can only provide an approximation of cost.

- **Annex VII - Scheduled Sessions**

This is also an addition to the current volume. Previously the list of scheduled sessions, which showed all meetings proposed for the forthcoming biennium, had been issued as a supplement to the Programme of Work and Budget. In the interests of a complete document, the timing for meetings planning has also been brought forward so as to allow its inclusion in the main document.

- **Annex VIII - Miscellaneous Tables**

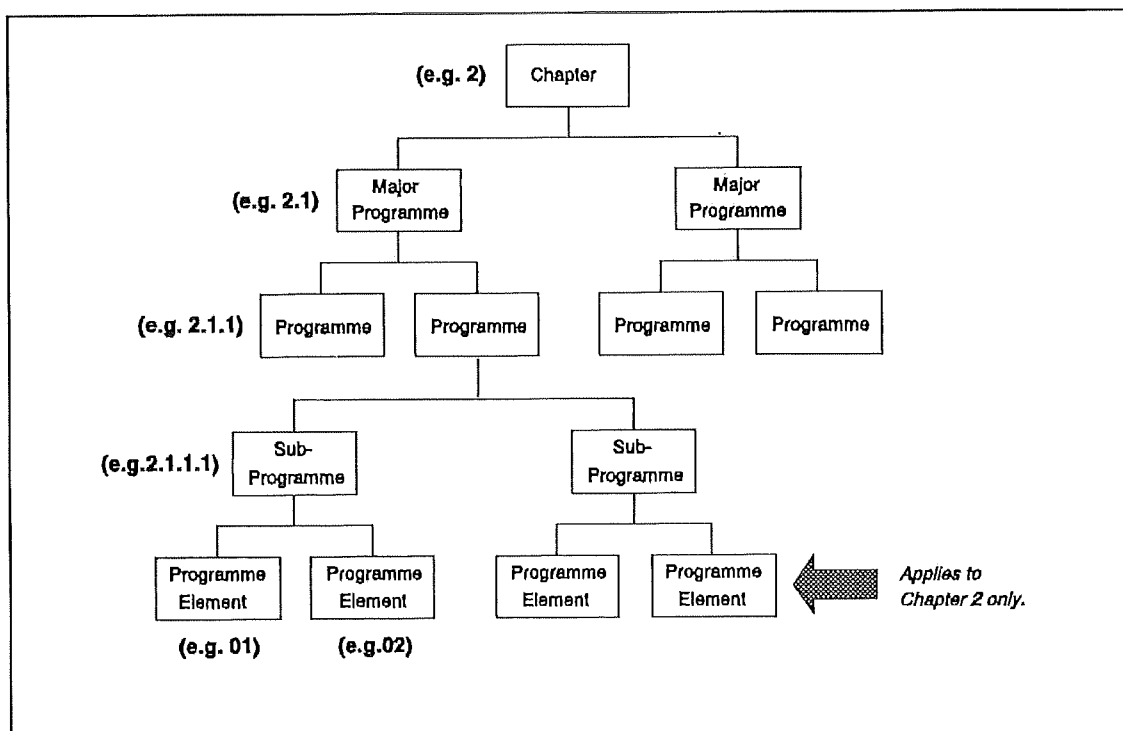
This Annex includes the United Nations Standard Budget Tables and the budget for the Publications Revolving Fund.

PROGRAMME BUDGETING AND STRUCTURE IN FAO

8. Programme budgeting in FAO, as elsewhere, involves the integration of three dimensions; that is programme (e.g. water conservation), organizational unit (e.g. the Land and Water Division, AGL) and budget component (e.g. salaries or travel costs). A fourth dimension is time but when the budget is examined for a single biennium this aspect only applies where there is a need to compare proposed to past levels. Through the extensive use of computers in the budget preparation process this integration is implemented in FAO for biennial budgeting, annual workplanning and implementation monitoring.

9. Thus, the FAO budget can be examined from each of these perspectives although, under programme budgeting, the emphasis is on the programme objectives and expected outputs rather than on the other two dimensions. Hence the major section, *Programme Budget*, and the *Budgetary Appropriations Resolution* are examined under programme headings. It may be noted, however, that Annex II contains extensive supplementary information by organizational unit and budget component.

10. The FAO programme structure is characterised by the following hierarchy:



11. The entire programme structure is listed below:

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

Major Programme 1.1 - Governing Bodies

Programme 1.1.1 Conference and Council

Sub-programmes

- 1.1.1.1 Conference
- 1.1.1.2 Council
- 1.1.1.3 Finance Committee
- 1.1.1.4 Programme Committee
- 1.1.1.5 Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters
- 1.1.1.6 Other Council Committees
- 1.1.1.7 Regional Conferences
- 1.1.1.8 Meetings of Permanent Representatives
- 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

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 Assessment and Planning
- 2.1.1.2 Farming Systems Development
- 2.1.1.3 Soil Management and Fertilizers
- 2.1.1.4 Water Development and Management
- 2.1.1.5 Conservation and Reclamation
- 2.1.1.6 Sustaining Resource Potentials
- 2.1.1.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.1.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.1.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.2 Crops

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.2.1 Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources
- 2.1.2.2 Crop Management and Diversification
- 2.1.2.3 Seed Production and Plant Improvement
- 2.1.2.4 Crop Protection
- 2.1.2.5 Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses
- 2.1.2.6 Food and Agricultural Industries
- 2.1.2.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.2.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.2.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.3 Livestock

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.3.1 Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources
- 2.1.3.2 Animal Health
- 2.1.3.3 Animal Genetic Resources
- 2.1.3.4 Dairy Development
- 2.1.3.5 Meat Development
- 2.1.3.6 Livestock Production
- 2.1.3.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.3.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.3.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.4 Research and Technology Development

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.4.1 Research Development
- 2.1.4.2 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology
- 2.1.4.3 AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities
- 2.1.4.4 Remote Sensing and Agrometeorology
- 2.1.4.5 Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development
- 2.1.4.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.4.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.4.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.5 Rural Development

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.5.1.1 Agricultural Education, Extension and Training
- 2.1.5.1.2 Development Support Communications
- 2.1.5.2 Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement
- 2.1.5.3 Rural Institutions and Employment
- 2.1.5.4 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development
- 2.1.5.5 Marketing
- 2.1.5.6 Rural Finance and Risk Management
- 2.1.5.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.5.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.5.9 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

Programme 2.2.2 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.2.1 Marine Resources and Environment
- 2.2.2.2 Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
- 2.2.2.3 Fish Production
- 2.2.2.4 Fish Utilization and Marketing
- 2.2.2.7 Regional Offices
- 2.2.2.8 Field Programme Support

Programme 2.2.3 Fisheries Policy

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.3.1 Fisheries Policy and Planning
- 2.2.3.2 International Coordination and Liaison
- 2.2.3.7 Regional Offices
- 2.2.3.8 Field Programme Support

Programme 2.2.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.9.1 Departmental Direction
- 2.2.9.2 Divisional Direction
- 2.2.9.7 Regional Offices

Major Programme 2.3 - Forestry

Programme 2.3.1 Forest Resources and Environment

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.1.1 Development and Management of Forests
- 2.3.1.2 Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources
- 2.3.1.3 Conservation and Wildlife
- 2.3.1.4 Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems
- 2.3.1.5 Tropical Forestry Action Programme
- 2.3.1.7 Regional Offices
- 2.3.1.8 Field Programme Support

Programme 2.3.2 Forest Products

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.2.1 Development of Forest Industries
- 2.3.2.2 Trade and Marketing of Forest Products
- 2.3.2.4 Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy
- 2.3.2.7 Regional Offices
- 2.3.2.8 Field Programme Support

Programme 2.3.3 Forest Investment and Institutions

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.3.1 Training and Institutions
- 2.3.3.2 Investment Planning and Statistics
- 2.3.3.3 Forest Policies and Information
- 2.3.3.4 Community Forestry Development
- 2.3.3.7 Regional Offices
- 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
- Programme 3.2.2 Investment Support Programme
- Programme 3.2.9 Programme Management

Major Programme 3.4 - FAO Representatives

Major Programme 3.9 - Programme Management

CHAPTER 4 - TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

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

Programme 5.1.2 Library

Programme 5.1.3 Publications

Sub-programmes

- 5.1.3.1 Publications - Unapportioned Reserve
- 5.1.3.2 Publications - Chinese

Major Programme 5.2 - Administration

Programme 5.2.1 Administrative Services

Sub-programmes

- 5.2.1.1 Purchasing and Control
- 5.2.1.2 Buildings Management and Services
- 5.2.1.3 Communications and Central Records
- 5.2.1.4 Contracts
- 5.2.1.5 General Direction
- 5.2.1.7 Regional Offices

Programme 5.2.2 Financial Services

Sub-programmes

- 5.2.2.1 Accounting and Financial Control
- 5.2.2.2 Payments and Treasury

Programme 5.2.3 Computer Services

Programme 5.2.4 Personnel Services

Sub-programmes

- 5.2.4.1 Personnel Policies and Entitlements
- 5.2.4.2 Human Resources Planning
- 5.2.4.3 Health and Medical Services

Major Programme 5.9 - Programme Management

Programme 5.9.1 General Affairs and Information

Programme 5.9.2 Administration and Finance

CHAPTER 6 - COMMON SERVICES

Sub-programmes

- 6.0.0.1 Premises
- 6.0.0.2 Cleaning and Utilities
- 6.0.0.3 Communications
- 6.0.0.4 Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles
- 6.0.0.5 Freight, Storage and Vehicles
- 6.0.0.7 Regional Offices

CHAPTER 7 - CONTINGENCIES

CHAPTER 8 - TRANSFER TO TAX EQUALIZATION FUND

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

12. The following is a complete list of the abbreviations and acronyms used in this document.

AAACU	-	Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities
AARINENA	-	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
ACC	-	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACMRR	-	Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research
ACSAD	-	Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
AEC	-	African Economic Community
AF	-	Administration and Finance Department (FAO)
AFC	-	Computer Services Centre (FAO)
AFD	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, AF (FAO)
AfDB	-	African Development Bank
AFEN	-	Asian Forestry Education Network
AFF	-	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)
AFS	-	Administrative Services Division (FAO)
AFST	-	Communications and Central Records Branch (FAO)
AG	-	Agriculture Department (FAO)
AGA	-	Animal Production and Health Division (FAO)
AGD	-	Office of the 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)
AGP	-	Plant Production and Protection 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
AGRINDEX	-	Index of worldwide produced publications on agriculture
AGRIS	-	International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology
AGROVOC	-	Multilingual Thesaurus of Agricultural Terminology
AGS	-	Agricultural Services Division (FAO)
ALCOM	-	Aquaculture for Local Community Development Programme
AOAD	-	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
APAARI	-	Asia-Pacific Association of 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
APHP	-	Publication series - Animal Production and Health Papers
APPPC	-	Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission
AQUILA	-	Regional Aquaculture Programme in Latin America
ARTEMIS	-	African Real-Time Environmental Monitoring using Imaging Satellites (FAO)
AsDB	-	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AUD	-	Office of Internal Audit, Inspection and Management Control (FAO)
BNF	-	Biological Nitrogen Fixation
CAAP	-	Common African Agricultural Programme
CAD	-	Computer-aided Design system

CAM	-	Computer-assisted Management system
CAMBIA	-	Centre for the Application of Molecular Biology to International Agriculture
CAPPA	-	Computerized System for Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance and Training
CARDNE	-	Regional Centre on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Near East
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CARIS	-	Current Agricultural Research Information System
CATBIO	-	Catalogue of Biotechnology Institutions in Latin America
CCAQ/PER	-	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel Questions)
CCLM	-	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (FAO)
CD-ROM	-	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
CECAF	-	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CES	-	Conference of European Statisticians (UN)
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIB	-	Country Information Brief
CIDIE	-	Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment
CIFA	-	Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIMMYT	-	International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
COAG	-	Committee on Agriculture (FAO)
COFI	-	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
COPESCAL	-	Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America
CP	-	FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme
CPC	-	Committee for Programme and Coordination (UN)
CPC	-	Community Processing Centre
CPIS	-	Country Policy Information System
CPMR	-	Country Programme Monitoring Review
CPPS	-	Permanent South Pacific Commission
CRIS	-	Current Research Information System (USA)
CRO	-	Publication "Commodity Review and Outlook"
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DD	-	Development Department (FAO)
DDA	-	Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development Unit (FAO)
DDC	-	Investment Centre (FAO)
DDD	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, DD (FAO)
DDF	-	Field Programme Development Division (FAO)
DDFT	-	Technical Cooperation Programme Unit (FAO)
DESCON	-	Consultative Group for Desertification Control
DOEM	-	Designated Officials for Environment Matters
DSC	-	Development Support Communication
ECA	-	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
ECDC	-	Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries
ECE	-	Economic Commission for Europe (UN)
ECLAC	-	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN)
ECOSOC	-	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EDP	-	Electronic Data Processing
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EEP	-	Publication series - Environment and Energy Papers
EIFAC	-	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission
EMASAR	-	"Ecological Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands" programme
ES	-	Economic and Social Policy Department (FAO)
ESC	-	Commodities and Trade Division (FAO)
ESCAP	-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
SCORENA	-	European System of Cooperative Research Networks in Agriculture
ESCWA	-	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

ESD	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, ES (FAO)
ESH	-	Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division (FAO)
ESN	-	Food Policy and Nutrition Division (FAO)
ESP	-	Policy Analysis Division (FAO)
ESS	-	Statistics Division (FAO)
FADINAP	-	Regional Fertilizer Information Network in Asia and the Pacific
FAODOC	-	FAO Documents Database
FAOINFO	-	FAO Information Database
FAOR	-	FAO Representative
FAOSTAT	-	FAO Statistical Database
FARMAP	-	Farm Analysis Package (FAO)
FARMOD	-	Farm Data Modelling Package
FFHC/AD	-	Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FAO)
FI	-	Fisheries Department (FAO)
FIAC	-	FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of Experts
FID	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, FI (FAO)
FIDO	-	Fisheries Operations Service (FAO)
FII	-	Fishery Industries Division (FAO)
FINNIDA	-	Finnish Department of International Development Cooperation
FINSYS	-	Financial management system (FAO)
FIP	-	Fishery Policy and Planning Division (FAO)
FIPIS	-	Fishery Investment Project Information System (FAO)
FIR	-	Fishery Resources and Environment Division (FAO)
FMD	-	Foot and Mouth Disease
FO	-	Forestry Department (FAO)
FOD	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, FO (FAO)
FODO	-	Forestry Operations Service (FAO)
FOP	-	Forest Products Division (FAO)
FOR	-	Forest Resources Division (FAO)
FORSPA	-	Forestry Research Support Programme
FP	-	Fertilizer Programme
FP	-	Publication series - Forestry Papers
FPNB	-	Publication series - Fertilizer and Plant Nutrition Bulletins
FSAS	-	Food Security Assistance Scheme
FTP	-	"Forests, Trees and People" Programme
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GFCM	-	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
GI	-	Department of General Affairs and Information (FAO)
GIC	-	Conference, Council and Protocol Affairs Division (FAO)
GID	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, GI (FAO)
GIEWS	-	Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (FAO)
GII	-	Information Division (FAO)
GIL	-	Library and Documentation Systems Division (FAO)
GIP	-	Publications Division (FAO)
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GLOBEFISH	-	Computerized System of Fish Marketing Information (FAO)
IAA	-	Office for Inter-Agency Affairs (FAO)
IAEA	-	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Centre
IASI	-	Inter-American Statistical Institute
IAWG	-	Inter-Agency Working Group
IBPGR	-	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources
ICAMAS	-	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
ICARDA	-	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICES	-	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICN	-	International Conference on Nutrition

ICPF/SARD	-	International Cooperative Programme Framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
ICS	-	Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System for Food and Agricultural Commodity Data (FAO)
ICSC	-	International Civil Service Commission
IDAF	-	Integrated Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme for West Africa
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDDP	-	International Dairy Development Programme
IDP	-	Publication series - Irrigation and Drainage Papers
IDS	-	International Development Strategy
IDWG	-	Interdepartmental Working Group
IEC	-	"Information, Education and Communication" field programme
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFNS	-	Inter-agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (FAO/WHO/UNICEF)
IFS	-	International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (FAO)
IGADD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
IGO	-	Intergovernmental Organization
ILCA	-	International Livestock Centre for Africa
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
ILTAB	-	International Laboratory for Tropical Agricultural Biotechnology
IMO	-	International Maritime Organization
INFOPECHE	-	Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Africa
INFORM	-	Informal Network of Forestry Research Managers
IOC	-	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOFC	-	Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
IPFC	-	Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission
IPNS	-	Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems
IPPC	-	International Plant Protection Convention
ISNAR	-	International Service for National Agricultural Research
ISP	-	Investment Support Programme
ISTAT	-	Statistical Institute (Italy)
ISY	-	International Space Year
ITTO	-	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUFRO	-	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
JAFR	-	Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division
JEUR	-	Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division
JIU	-	Joint Inspection Unit
JLAC	-	Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division
JNEA	-	Joint ESCWA/FAO Agriculture Division
LAES	-	Latin American Economic System
LAS	-	League of Arab States
LDC	-	Least Developed Country
LEG	-	Legal Office (FAO)
LGEN	-	United Nations Liaison, Geneva (FAO)
LNOR	-	Liaison Office for North America (FAO)
LS	-	Publication series - Legislative Studies
LUNO	-	FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations (FAO)
MTP	-	Medium-term Plan
NEDAC	-	Network for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives
NENARACA	-	Near East-North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association
NEPPO	-	Near East Plant Protection Organization
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSCP	-	National Household Survey Capability Programme
NWFP	-	Non-Wood Forest Products
OALOS	-	Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

OAS	-	Organization of American States
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)
OIC	-	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OIE	-	International Office of Epizootics
OLDEPESCA	-	Latin American Organization for the Development of Fisheries
ONBS	-	Open Nucleus Breeding System
OSRO	-	Office for Special Relief Operations (FAO)
PAN VAC	-	Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
PARC	-	Pan African Rinderpest Campaign
PBE	-	Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation (FAO)
PC	-	Personal Computer
PEEM	-	Panel of Experts on Environmental Management
PERSYS	-	Personnel Management System (FAO)
PIC	-	Prior Informed Consent
PLANSYS	-	Programme Planning and Monitoring System (FAO)
PTAD	-	Professional Training for Agricultural Development
PWB	-	Programme of Work and Budget
RAFR	-	Regional Office for Africa (FAO)
RAPA	-	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO)
RECRAS	-	Current research system in Japan
REDBIO	-	Network on Biotechnology for Latin America
REUR	-	Regional Office for Europe (FAO)
RLAC	-	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO)
RNEA	-	Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)
RP	-	Regular Programme
SACRED	-	Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development (FAO)
SADCC	-	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SARD	-	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SAREC	-	South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign
SDA	-	Social Dimensions of Adjustment project
SDI	-	Selective Dissemination of Information
SECNA	-	Screwworm Emergency Centre for North Africa
SELPER	-	Latin American Remote Sensing Association
SIDP	-	Seed Improvement and Development Programme (FAO)
SIFR	-	Inter-agency Study of International Fishery Research Needs for Developing Countries
SIS	-	SPAAR Information System
SISVAN	-	Technical Cooperation Network on Food and Nutrition Surveillance
SIT	-	Sterile Insect Technique
SOFA	-	"The State of Food and Agriculture" publication
SPAAR	-	Special Programme for African Agricultural Research (WB)
TAC	-	Technical Advisory Committee (CGIAR)
TARD	-	"Training for Agricultural and Rural Development" publication
TCDC	-	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCP	-	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
TFAP	-	Tropical Forestry Action Programme
UDEAC	-	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNCDF	-	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCED	-	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	-	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements: Habitat
UNCTAD	-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
Unesco	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIENET	-	United Nations International Emergency Network
WACCAR	-	Western Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research
WAICENT	-	World Agriculture Information Centre (FAO)
WARECC	-	West Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign Coordination
WB	-	World Bank
WCA	-	World Census of Agriculture
WCARRD	-	World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
WECAFC	-	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women-in-Development
WMO	-	World Meteorological Organization

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION BY THE CONFERENCE

Budgetary Appropriations 1992-93

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 1992-93;
2. Resolves that for the financial period 1992-93:
 - (a) Appropriations¹ are voted for the following purposes:

	<u>US\$</u>
Chapter 1 - General Policy and Direction	49 243 000
Chapter 2 - Technical and Economic Programmes	314 174 000
Chapter 3 - Development Support Programmes	101 598 000
Chapter 4 - Technical Cooperation Programme	77 409 000
Chapter 5 - Support Services	91 906 000
Chapter 6 - Common Services	16 778 000
Chapter 7 - Contingencies	600 000
Total effective working budget	<hr/> 651 708 000
Chapter 8 - Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund	95 480 000
Total Appropriations (Gross)	<hr/> 747 188 000 <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\$ 12 028 000, thus resulting in assessments against Member Nations of US\$ 735 160 000.
- (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 1992 and 1993 shall be paid in accordance with the scale adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-sixth 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\$ 640 380 000 as set out in Appendix to this Report.

¹ Calculated at Lit. 1 335 = US\$ 1; final rate to be determined by Conference and figures to be changed accordingly.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

General

13. The proposals for the 1992-93 biennium are to be seen in conjunction with and in the context of the overall perspective provided in the Medium-term Plan (MTP). The selection of major actions and detailed activities listed in the Programme of Work and Budget document is fully consistent with the proposed priorities exposed in the MTP.

14. These actions and detailed activities respond to the directives and guidance from FAO's Governing and Advisory Bodies, at their past and most recent sessions. They are also responsive, to the extent feasible at times of budgetary restraint, to the external calls from other intergovernmental bodies.

15. The proposals have been formulated on the basis of the guidelines on priority-setting endorsed by the Conference, namely:

- articulation and justification of the problem to be addressed by FAO;
- evidence of FAO's comparative advantage in the problem/sector to which priority is given;
- benefit of the priority activity to a broad segment of FAO's membership;
- compatibility of the priority activity with the recognized roles of FAO; and
- complementarity with other priorities.

16. Accordingly, 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.

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

- updated programme contexts or evolving situations, i.e. emergencies and new requests for assistance;
- the guidance provided by the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on Agriculture, the Programme and Finance Committees and Council where the latter bodies considered them in summary form; and
- such operational and practical considerations as the likely availability of extra-budgetary support, 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 ever-expanding workloads.

18. This process is greatly facilitated by progress in computerization, which permits quantification of resources in relation to planned outputs and more accurate identification of needed shifts.

Overview of Major Proposals

19. As mentioned in the Director-General's Introduction, the proposals in this Programme of Work and Budget do not involve any overall real growth. They are the result of hard choices and rigorous selection among a greater number of possible actions. Overall budgetary restraint does not permit the funding of even favoured programme priorities at optimal levels and entails the curtailment of several activities which are otherwise well-supported by Member Nations.

20. The proposals are, therefore, very much the reflection of a zero-sum game, whereby pluses need to be compensated by minuses elsewhere. The eventually increased or decreased budgetary allocations, coupled with the details of planned activities, are given in the *Programme Budget*. However, it must be emphasized that the figures of net changes at various levels, i.e. Chapters, Major Programmes, Programmes, Sub-programmes and Programme Elements, are only the budgetary reflection of more complex programming and managerial effort.

21. In order to facilitate its consideration by the Conference, the main policy choices embodied in this Programme of Work and Budget are summarized below.

Global Priorities and Areas of Increased Resources

● **Environment and Sustainable Development**

22. The priority to be given to environment and sustainable development was specifically highlighted in the instructions issued by the Director-General to programme managers for the preparation of their submissions to the Outline Programme of Work and Budget. Meetings of the Interdepartmental Working Group and the Steering Committee were specifically held to examine Programme of Work and Budget proposals. The need for FAO not only to participate fully in the preparatory process to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) but also to ensure adequate follow-up to this crucial event, will be of paramount importance during the 1992-93 biennium. The proposals in this area involve on the one hand strengthening the coordinating unit dealing with these subjects under the authority of the Special Adviser to the Director-General, and on the other, expanded support to pertinent cross-sectoral activities throughout FAO. These actions require a net increase of US\$ 1.5 million. Part of the increase is to support cross-sectoral actions particularly in the following areas:

- integration of environment and sustainability in FAO's policy advice and planning assistance;
- biological diversity;
- climate change;
- agroforestry;

- combatting desertification;
- integrated coastal zone management; and
- energy.

23. In addition, a number of units are planning to strengthen their activities related to sustainable development: e.g. the Land and Water Development Division through the proposed Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development - Sub-programme 2.1.1.6; the Human Resources Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division through work on environmental education and training - Sub-programme 2.1.5.1.1; the Policy Analysis Division through increased attention to sustainability concerns in policy advice and continued work on environmental accounting; the Statistics Division through expanded coverage of environmental data and statistics.

● Agricultural Data Development

24. Action in 1992-93 will build primarily on the WAICENT (World Agricultural Information Centre) project, after the considerable investment in conceptual and technical design work which has already taken place in the past and present biennia. WAICENT is an organization-wide undertaking which involves virtually all the FAO units which assemble, process or generate data including the Fisheries and Forestry Departments although the bulk of the needed additional resources, US\$ 1.4 million, is proposed to be provided through the Statistics Division (ESS). Moreover, there are other actions planned in 1992-93 to enhance FAO's role of world assembler and disseminator of information, e.g. strengthened work on aquaculture statistics - Sub-programme 2.2.1.2, environmental data (as mentioned above), enhanced in-house capacity for crop assessment in the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) - Sub-programme 2.1.7.3, as well as expanding applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), for instance in land use planning, coastal area management and fisheries management, forest management, etc..

● Women-in-Development

25. The focus is on the implementation of FAO's Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development, through further activities on training, policy and planning advice, project development, etc.. A limited increase is proposed for the relevant unit in the Economic and Social Policy Department - Sub-programme 2.1.5.4, which is matched by higher allocations, where required, in other concerned "sectoral" units, e.g. in the Fisheries Department - Sub-programme 2.2.3.2.

● Policy Advice

26. The provision of policy advisory services to Member Nations involves a number of units, especially the Policy Analysis Division. It is proposed to build on a number of actions which are being implemented in the 1990-91 biennium, to strengthen FAO's capacity to provide policy advice to Member Nations. This includes set-up of coordinating committees, establishment of supportive information systems, etc. Additional resources and staff are proposed for the ESP Division, with due attention to its geographical focus. Sub-sectoral policy advice (fisheries, forestry, use of inputs, etc.) will continue to be provided by the concerned units within a more integrated framework.

● **Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)**

27. Conference Resolution 9/89 on Increase in Allocation for the Technical Cooperation Programme in forthcoming biennia: "invites the Director-General to make every effort in order to restore the resources available to TCP to the former level of 14 percent of the total Regular Programme budget and, if possible, to raise it to 17 percent."

28. Beneficiary countries are deeply attached to the prompt and effective assistance TCP projects provide them. All Member Nations recognize TCP's value and special role in FAO's developmental action. However, differing perceptions continue to surface during intergovernmental discussions on the desirable level of the TCP appropriation in relation to the overall budget.

29. It is thus proposed to meet, in a limited way, the expectations embodied in Conference Resolution 9/89, through a net programme increase for the TCP of US\$ 4 million. The percentage of the TCP appropriation to the total approved budget for the biennium 1990-91 is 11.9 percent and the proposed programme increase of US\$ 4 million would take this up to 12.6 percent. However, following the addition of cost increases, which are less severe on TCP versus other categories (e.g. Rome salaries), the percentage of the TCP appropriation to the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93 will remain at 11.9 percent. This percentage may be affected by the budget rate adopted by the Conference in November 1991.

30. Leaving aside the issue of "percentage", the proposals mean that the greatest net increase is assigned to the TCP.

● **International Conference on Nutrition**

31. This Conference, convened under the joint auspices of FAO and WHO, is due to be held at the end of 1992. Substantial costs will need to be borne by the two co-sponsoring organizations for the preparations, organization and follow-up to the Conference. Calls have been made to donor governments to provide significant extra-budgetary contributions, particularly for country-level activities. To the maximum extent possible, some of the additional costs linked to the Conference will be absorbed within existing allocations, especially of the Nutrition Division, as explained in the narratives under Programme 2.1.6. However, this division needs to cater for other well-established priorities such as work on food standards, advice on food control, etc., which cannot be compressed and, in some cases, even deserve further strengthening. It is, therefore, necessary to provide a net increase of US\$ 1 million.

● **Forestry**

32. Consistent and pressing calls have been made on the Organization to give "positive" discrimination to its forestry activities. This was the case, not only within the Committee on Forestry at its last sessions, but also at recent meetings of the Programme Committee and the Council. A net programme increase of some US\$ 436 000 is proposed for the Forestry Department. This is, *inter alia*, to meet increased backstopping requirements for the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Programme and other priority areas of the

Forestry Department, such as work on forest protection, forest sector analysis and the coverage of forestry aspects in any eventual legal instruments with implications for forestry. Some reduced provisions in the Regional Offices result in a net increase of US\$ 125 000 under Major Programme 2.3, Forestry.

33. The priority given to the TFAP should not be seen only in terms of these, by any measure, modest figures. An overview of what the overall priority on TFAP effectively entails in terms of commitments of staff time and other resources, which extend far beyond the Regular Budget is provided at the beginning of the narrative for Major Programme 2.3, Forestry.

● Country Representations

34. The further strengthening of FAO's country representations (FAORs) is proposed. As underlined during and at the conclusion of the Review of FAO, the FAORs provide the most direct and effective link between FAO and its developing Member Nations and ensure that FAO's developmental actions achieve maximum impact. FAO's presence in Member Nations takes added significance in a context of growing national execution and in the light of requirements for more versatile and sophisticated assistance and advisory services from Specialized Agencies like FAO. The consolidation and modernization of the FAORs was, therefore, one of the key recommendations stemming from the FAO Review. In order to build on past and ongoing progress, a net increase of US\$ 2.7 million is proposed for 1992-93, without adding to the number of offices so far authorized by the FAO Conference.

● Enhanced Coordination with Other International Organizations and Cooperation with NGOs

35. As emphasized in the Medium-term Plan, the problems the UN system has to address are increasingly of a global and intersectoral nature and thus require sustained coordination efforts. Coordination with other organizations is also assuming greater importance as a number of key regional intergovernmental organizations develop their programmes. International non-governmental organizations are, in many instances, becoming active protagonists on the development scene. The Office for Inter-Agency Affairs (IAA) has been the focal point for relations and policy coordination with such external bodies. It needs to strengthen its capacity to maintain close contacts with a vast array of institutions and follow their activities.

36. Hitherto, responsibility for liaison and collaboration with the non-governmental (NGO) sector has been spread among several units, including IAA and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development unit, formerly DDA. There is a need to establish a consolidated focal point within the Organization with responsibility for coordinating and encouraging further cooperative activities with the NGO sector and maintaining contacts at the policy level. FAO was a pioneer in the UN system in recognizing the importance of NGOs from the early sixties, when the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was established, and has a wealth of experience on which to expand cooperative links with NGOs, both national and international from the North and the South.

37. It is, therefore, proposed to merge the former IAA and DDA units into a consolidated Office for External Relations (OER), and increase its staff strength to cope with an expanding volume of representational, substantive and information-gathering activities.

Areas of Reduced Resources

● **Regional Offices**

38. Although the FAO Country and Regional Offices perform truly complementary roles in a coherent policy of decentralization, overall budgetary constraints make it necessary to reduce the allocations for the Regional Offices. This is proposed with great reluctance as Member Nations strongly appreciate the essential contribution of FAO's Regional Offices to facilitate inter-country cooperation in FAO's fields of competence, particularly at a time when there is sustained and even exponential growth of regional and sub-regional integration and collaboration initiatives. As pointed out during the Ninety-ninth Session of the Council, in the specific case of REUR/JEUR, this means a net loss of sources of support and contact for the region as a whole, since this region is essentially unaffected by country offices. The net reductions in the provisions for Regional Offices will regrettably involve a reduced capacity from these offices to carry out their traditional activities of support to technical cooperation networks, servicing of regional meetings, assistance to regional projects and initiatives and other substantive outputs of regional or sub-regional interest.

● **Administrative and Support Areas**

39. FAO is able to benefit from the generous offer of the Host Government to cover the rent of those premises which the Organization is still forced to obtain from the commercial market; hence the proposed reduction under Chapter 6, Common Services. However, it is not possible to reduce the provision by the total amount of the rent, in view of the need to meet the cost of some necessary maintenance and renovation work, which has been delayed over several biennia in view of FAO's financial situation, but which cannot be postponed any longer. The Headquarters premises and some key installations thereof, have indeed reached the stage of potential breakdown or unacceptable standards, as well as the need to incur excessive maintenance costs if not renovated.

40. In addition, it has proved possible to eliminate a number of posts in the Administrative Services Division and the Publications Division. Furthermore, real savings in the cost of producing publications are anticipated as a result of a long-term programme of modernization which is starting to take effect.

● **Selected Technical and Economic Programmes**

41. For the sake of freeing resources to other areas, the proposals also include several deliberate actions to reduce existing resource levels. Prominent examples are: reduction in the provision for the André Mayer Fellowships - Sub-programme 2.1.4.1; suspension of the Professional Training for Agricultural Development Programme, hitherto used to provide training in agricultural development at FAO Headquarters for a small number of officials from Member Nations on short secondment periods - Programme 5.2.4; reduction in the

provision for FAO's Investment Centre, stemming *inter alia* from the merger of the present three services of the Investment Support Programme (ISP) into two - Major Programme 3.2; reduction of the Regular Programme support to the FIAC (Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee) which is proposed to be met from extra-budgetary contributions - Sub-programme 2.1.1.3; etc..

42. Many technical and economic programmes are, therefore, subject to reduced resources, as evidenced by a number of reductions at the levels of individual programmes, sub-programmes and programme elements. The self-evident limitations to future action as a result of reduced resource levels in these areas cannot be negated. They will entail less substantive outputs and services from FAO and, therefore, unmet demands in Member Nations. Nevertheless, efforts have been made to preserve the impact of the most valued activities.

Changes in Resources in Substantive Programmes

43. The following table gives consolidated statistical information on resource shifts and changes within programme elements under Chapter 2.

Programme	US\$ 000					
	1990-91 Budget	Resource Shifts at Programme Element Level		1992-93 Budget *	Gross Percen- tage Change	
		Increase	Decrease			
2.1.1	Natural Resources	19 992	1 155	(1 909)	19 238	15.3 %
2.1.2	Crops	32 135	3 411	(3 958)	31 588	22.9 %
2.1.3	Livestock	18 808	1 825	(2 516)	18 117	23.1 %
2.1.4	Research and Technology Development	18 650	4 868	(2 294)	21 224	38.4 %
2.1.5	Rural Development	32 450	1 406	(3 618)	30 238	15.5 %
2.1.6	Nutrition	17 633	1 602	(586)	18 649	12.4 %
2.1.7	Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	30 827	4 103	(3 239)	31 691	23.8 %
2.1.8	Food and Agricultural Policy	33 662	2 037	(2 997)	32 702	15.0 %
2.1.9	Programme Management	8 486	0	(381)	8 105	4.5 %
2.1	Agriculture	212 643	20 407	(21 498)	211 552	19.7 %
2.2.1	Fisheries Information	5 487	194	(248)	5 433	8.1 %
2.2.2	Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	16 784	887	(910)	16 761	10.7 %
2.2.3	Fisheries Policy	7 946	709	(867)	7 788	19.8 %
2.2.9	Programme Management	6 182	0	(45)	6 137	0.7 %
2.2	Fisheries	36 399	1 790	(2 070)	36 119	10.6 %
2.3.1	Forest Resources and Environment	6 720	1 651	(1 182)	7 189	42.2 %
2.3.2	Forest Products	4 245	1 929	(2 336)	3 838	100.5 %
2.3.3	Forest Investment and Institutions	8 529	1 571	(1 388)	8 712	34.7 %
2.3.9	Programme Management	5 766	22	(142)	5 646	2.8 %
2.3	Forestry	25 260	5 173	(5 048)	25 385	40.5 %
Grand Total		274 302	27 370	(28 616)	273 056	20.4 %

* excluding cost increases.

44. The increases and decreases shown are the sums of the individual change proposals made for each programme element. The percentage shown in the last column gives a broad measure of the inherent change within each programme, although, as recalled above, it should be interpreted with care. Some changes may be numerically large but may, in fact, reflect restructuring of current activities in addition to new directions in the programme. Other changes may be significant in a substantive sense, even if they do not involve great movements in the allocations. With these caveats, the percentages give an indication of change and where it is occurring. The narratives in the Programme Budget clearly indicate the nature of the programme changes.

45. For instance, the abnormally high percentage under Programme 2.3.2, Forest Products, reflects the complete reorganization of sub-programmes and programme elements proposed under this programme. The relatively high percentage under Programme 2.1.4 most reflects a shift of resources from Chapter 5. The substantial reductions in the Regional Offices also affect these percentages throughout.

BUDGET FRAMEWORK

Introduction

46. The programme budget and the shifts in resources between programmes are analyzed in great detail in the main section of this document, the *Programme Budget*. This section, the *Budget Framework*, examines the financial aspects of the budget including:

- a review of programme change by organizational unit;
- an analysis of the means of action employed (including, in particular, the addition or abolition of posts);
- a summary of the organizational changes proposed;
- a detailed examination of cost increases including the methodology used and the assumptions made;
- the standard comparison table with the budget for 1990-91; and
- sources of financing for the budget including the estimate for Miscellaneous Income.

Analysis of the Budget by Organizational Unit

47. The following table analyzes the shifts by programme heading (i.e. Chapter and Major Programme for Chapter 2) and by organizational unit.

PROGRAMME CHANGE BY MAJOR PROGRAMME AND CHAPTER FOR ORGANIZATIONAL GROUPS

(At Lit 1 335 = US\$ 1 at 1990-91 Costs)

US\$ 000	CH 1	MP 2.1	MP 2.2	MP 2.3	CH 3	CH 4	CH 5	CH 6	CH 7	TOTAL
ODG	70	542								612
AG		(716)								(716)
ES		1 550								1 550
II			(198)							(198)
FO				436						436
DD					2 154					2 154
RAFR JAFR		(772)								(772)
RAPA		(891)	(3)	(12)			50	(20)		(876)
REUR JEUR		142		(237)			(72)			(167)
RLAC JLAC		(1 047)	(16)	(21)			208			(876)
RNEA JNEA		(1 001)	(63)	(41)			134	434		(537)
LO	18									18
G1	(409)	1 102					(2 197)			(1 504)
AF							(474)	(2 650)		(3 124)
ICP						4 000				4 000
CONT										
TOTAL	(321)	(1 091)	(280)	125	2 154	4 000	(2 351)	(2 236)		0

48. While all of these shifts in resources are explained in detail under their programme headings, the following notes briefly summarize the major reasons for the same shifts but by organizational unit:

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

The increase in Chapter 1 is the net result of savings arising from the elimination of the post of Special Assistant to the Director-General and the strengthening of IAA (Office for Inter-Agency Affairs) now renamed OER (Office for External Relations). The increase under Chapter 2 reflects the priority for coordination of Environment and Sustainable Development activities through the coordination unit headed by the ADG/Special Adviser to the Director-General. Further resources have been set aside in support of related cross-sectoral activities.

○ **AG (Agriculture Department) and ES (Economic and Social Policy Department)**

The reduction is entirely within the Major Programme 2.1 and is therefore subject to detailed analysis under the *Programme Budget* section. The shifts by division can be found in Annex II.

○ **FI (Fisheries Department) and FO (Forestry Department)**

The changes in resources in these two technical departments are entirely within Major Programmes 2.2 and 2.3 and therefore the subject of detailed analysis under the *Programme Budget* section.

○ **DD (Development Department)**

The increase arises from the additional allocation to FAO Representations offset, in part, by reductions in other divisions - in particular, the Investment Centre (DDC). As DD is budgeted exclusively under Chapter 3, a full explanation of the changes of resources may be found in that section.

○ **Regional Offices and Joint Divisions**

As has been described in the *Programme Framework*, these units were subject to budgetary reductions so as to release resources for other high priority activities, including, in particular, the strengthening of FAO Representations as directed by the Conference.

○ **GI (General Affairs and Information Department)**

The decrease under Chapter 1 is due to reductions in GIC (Conference, Council and Protocol Affairs Division). The increase in Chapter 2 is wholly attributable to the transfer of resources for the technical work associated with AGRIS, CARIS and technical documentation activities from Chapter 5. The remainder of the reduction in Chapter 5 is within GIP (Publications Division) where translator staff and unearmarked funds have been reduced in an effort to release resources for higher priority activities.

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

The main reduction is in Chapter 6 and results from the removal of the provision for rent from the budget following the generous offer of the Host Government to meet the cost of commercially rented office space. The reduction in Chapter 5 reflects the elimination of a number of posts in the Administrative Services Division.

Annex II provides further comparative tables by organizational unit and budget component.

Posts and Other Means of Action

49. In addition to shifts in resources between programmes and organizational units, there are also shifts in the means of action and therefore between budget components. These tend not to be large and are usually consequent upon the emphasis within the Programme of Work itself. However, some movements between budget components reflect deliberate management action and this section therefore briefly reviews those budget components which show the more significant movements.

50. The following table summarizes the shifts by budget component before cost increases:

(US\$ 000)

Budget Component	1990-91 Approved Budget	Impact of Programme Change	1992-93 Proposed Budget (before cost increases)
Salaries and Common Staff Costs	310 983	3 290	314 273
Other Human Resources	110 199	(2 235)	107 964
Official Travel	27 859	1 450	29 309
Meetings	4 677	(68)	4 609
General Operating Expenses	64 256	857	65 113
Publications and Documents	36 918	(3 236)	33 682
Computer Services	8 316	(17)	8 299
Other	5 592	(41)	5 551
Total	568 800	0	568 800

51. One of the most significant movements has been the re-direction of over US\$ 3 million from non-staff costs into salaries. Of this, US\$ 1 122 000 is for the six new Programme Officer posts proposed as part of the strategy for strengthening FAO Representations. A further US\$ 600 000 is attributable to the full 20 work month cost of 45 RNEA posts which were only partially costed in 1990-91 pending the move of the Regional Office to Cairo. The posts listed below for addition or abolition have a net value of just over US\$ 200 000 and the effect of upgradings approved for the current biennium but for which budgetary coverage was not included in the 1990-91 Programme of Work and Budget is slightly below US\$ 1 million.

52. As indicated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, the Director-General has followed a policy which is aimed at raising the Professional level throughout the Organization by identifying the maximum amount of savings in General Service posts to offset the cost of additional Professional posts. This has proved possible in part because of the increasing use of computers to improve productivity and reduce the labour intensive tasks most often undertaken by General Service staff, but also as a consequence of a thorough

review of all vacant posts which required re-justification before approving their continued inclusion within the Programme of Work and Budget.

53. The serious degree of overlapping in costs between the upper levels of General Service and the lower levels of Professional posts forces the Organization to give preference to hiring young qualified Professionals. Therefore, where possible, vacant high-level General Service posts have been abolished and replaced with re-defined positions that fall within the Professional category with the requisite qualifications.

54. For 1992-93, the Director-General proposes a net reduction of five posts but this reflects a net increase of 18 professional posts and a net decrease of 23 General Service Posts. These figures and the table below do not include any of the proposals for the re-grading of posts in 1992-93 as these are handled separately and will be reported on in a supplement to the PWB which can only be published later in the year.

55. It will be noted that the table shows a number of changes from that produced in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget which contained preliminary proposals subject to the detailed Establishments Committee review procedures. Each addition and abolition has to be fully justified, examined by the Personnel Division for consistency in impact upon structure and upon classification standards and, finally, be reviewed and approved by the Establishments Committee. All of the posts listed below have been subject to this process and are approved by the internal machinery established for this purpose.

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
ODG			D-2 G-6 G-4	Special Assistant to Director-General Secretary Clerk
AUD	P-4	Internal Auditor	G-5 G-5	Audit Clerk Audit Clerk
OER	P-5 P-5 P-4 P-3	Senior Liaison Officer Senior Officer (NGOs) Liaison Officer Liaison Officer		
PBE	P-4	Programme and Budget Officer	G-6 G-4	Budget Assistant Clerk-Stenographer
ODG (Environment and Sustainable Development)				
	ADG G-6	ADG/Special Adviser to Director-General Secretary		
AGP	P-5 P-3 P-3 P-3	Senior Officer (Secretary, IPPC) Agro-Forestry Officer Pesticide Information Officer Agricultural Officer (Biotechnology)	P-5 P-4 G-3 G-2	Agricultural Officer Agricultural Officer Driver/Mechanic Guard/Receptionist

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
AGR	P-5 P-3 G-3 G-3	Senior Officer (Environment) Environment Officer Stenographer Registry Clerk		
ESC	P-4	Crop Assessment Specialist (GIEWS)		
ESN	P-5	Senior Officer (Food Control Liaison)		
ESP	P-4 P-4	Economist Economist		
ESS	P-3 P-2 P-2	Statistician Statistician Librarian	G-5	Statistical Clerk
FI	P-4	Fishery Statistician (Aquaculture)		
FO	P-4 P-4 P-4 P-4 P-4	Forestry Sector Analysis Forestry Education and Extension Economist Institutional Forestry Development Tropical Forest Management Specialist		
DDA			P-5	Coordinator, FFHC
DDC	P-4 P-4 G-3 G-3 G-3 G-3 G-3 G-3	Rural Sociologist Agricultural Officer Bilingual Typist Bilingual Typist Bilingual Typist Bilingual Typist Bilingual Typist Bilingual Typist	D-1 G-3	Service Chief Stenographer
DDF	P-3 P-3	Liaison Officer (APOs) Programme Officer	G-6	Administrative Assistant
RAFR			P-5 P-5 P-4	Special Advisor (Sahelian Zone) Agricultural Services Officer Agricultural Officer (Education and Extension)

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
RAPA			D-1 P-4 P-4 P-4 G-7 G-7	Small Farmer Development Communication Officer Animal Health Officer Credit and Cooperatives Officer Development Planning Officer Technical Assistant (Statistics) Programme/Administrative Assistant
REUR	P-4 P-3 G-3	Agricultural Policy Environment and Sustainable Agriculture Stenographer	D-1 P-2	Economist Administrative Officer
JEUR			G-7	Editorial Research Assistant
RLAC			P-5 P-4 P-4	Science & Technology Officer Farm & Production Structures Officer Information Officer
JLAC			P-4	Economist
RNEA			P-5 P-4 G-3	Statistician Rural Development Officer Clerk-Typist
GII			P-5	Chief, Current Information Branch
GIL	P-2	Librarian	G-7	Library Assistant
GIP			P-3 G-4	Translator Machine Typist
AFC	D-1 P-4 P-3 P-2 P-2	Assistant Director Systems Security Officer Network Management Officer Network Management Officer Network Management Officer	G-5 G-4 G-2	Secretary Control Clerk Data Entry Operator
AFD	P-3	Programme Assistant	G-7	Secretary
AFF	P-3	Payroll Officer	G-7	Accounting Assistant

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
AFS	G-6	Supervisor (Input Unit)	G-6	Telephone Technician
	G-5	Purchasing Clerk	G-5	Chief Electrician
	G-3	Records Clerk	G-4	Assistant Security Supervisor
			G-4	Assistant Security Supervisor
			G-4	Carpenter Foreman
			G-3	Lead Painter
			G-3	Senior Guard
			G-3	Senior Guard
			G-2	Guard
			G-2	Blacksmith
			G-2	Blacksmith
			G-2	Lead Porter
			G-1	Specialized Labourer
		G-1	Laundry Worker	

56. The above changes can be summarized as follows:

	New Posts	Abolished Posts	Net Change
	_____	_____	_____
Professional Posts	40	(22)	18
General Service	13	(36)	(23)
Total Posts	53	(58)	(5)

57. The funding for the additional posts comes largely from *Other Human Resources* where the Director-General had become concerned that the use of consultants has risen to a level where there is simply not enough staff to provide adequate backstopping and supervision to ensure that quality of the work is maintained. The Director-General has therefore reduced the provision for consultants allowed for in the budget and instituted procedures for the systematic evaluation of consultants' outputs.

58. The budgetary provision for travel has risen by just over five percent reflecting the particular emphasis of the programme in 1992-93. Thus divisions involved in major conferences (i.e. GIC, ESN and AGR) show fairly substantial increases as do other technical divisions with key inputs into UNCED and ICN.

59. The provision for publications has fallen partly because of reductions in programme demand, partly as a result of technological change and partly because of cost savings in the Publications Division where a long-term programme of modernization is starting to take effect.

Organizational Change

60. The intensive programming process leading to the preparation of the Programme of Work and Budget also involved concurrent reviews of the organizational structure, to ensure that the organizational arrangements promote the most effective delivery of FAO services to Member Nations. As a result, some organizational changes are proposed, which allow streamlining of certain units on the one hand and clearer focus and better coordination of FAO activities on the other. Although these changes are noted in the appropriate parts of the *Programme Budget*, they are briefly summarized below:

61. Changes aimed at enhanced coordination and focus:

- Establishment (realized in 1991) of the post (Assistant Director-General) Special Adviser to the Director-General on Environment and Sustainable Development in the immediate Office of the Director-General, and the change of name of Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Centre to Environment and Sustainable Development Coordinating Centre in the Research and Technology Development Division (AGR);
- Merging of the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs (IAA) and Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (DDA), to form a consolidated Office for External Relations (OER);
- Transfer of TCDC, Interregional and Global Programmes and Other Special Matters Unit (DDFG) from the Field Programme Development Division (DDF) to the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General (DDD), Development Department.

62. Changes aimed at streamlining of units for improved efficiency:

- Abolition of the Livestock Education Group in the Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) and consolidation of Livestock Education Experts into different Services and Branches of the same Division;
- Transfer of Policy Studies Group from the Training Service (formerly Development Policy Studies and Training Service) to the Situation and Policy Studies Service (formerly Situation and Outlook Service) in the Policy Analysis Division (ESP);
- Renaming of the key Services of the Personnel Division (AFP) and transfer of various functions between them;
- Consolidation of the Regional Development Banks Service and the National Funds and Development Banks Service of the Investment Centre (DDC) into a single Regional Development Banks and National Funds Service.

63. Changes to reflect enlarged or changed functions and responsibilities:

- Upgrading of Forestry Planning and Institutions Service (FODP) to Forestry Policy and Planning Division;
- Upgrading of Forestry Planning and Statistics Group and Forestry Policy and Institutions Group to respective Branches;
- Renaming of several other Groups, Branches and Services to better reflect the new or strengthened focus of their activities.

64. The above-mentioned changes have been reflected in the divisional organigrams appearing in Annex V.

Cost Increases

● **Methodology**

65. The methodology for the calculation of cost increases to be provided for within the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget is the same as used for previous biennia and approved by the Finance Committee, Council and Conference.

66. The cost increase estimates are not built up on arbitrary speculations about possible inflation rates in Italy alone during the next biennium. Rather they take account, to the greatest extent possible, of known facts such as the actual payments for staff salaries and allowances; probable increases in General Service staff salaries after allowing for host country inflation rates and the position in the periodic cycle of ICSC salary surveys; the measurable impact of approved changes in the net and gross salary scales for Professional staff; changes in staff allowances as and when approved by the authoritative body concerned; known specific increases in items such as utilities and printing contracts; and assessment of the trends in factors affecting FAO's patterns of expenditure on a worldwide basis.

67. Accordingly, the changes in costs estimated in this document do not result from simplistic assumptions, nor in generalised approaches; rather they are the sum of the detailed calculations for each item of expenditure developed using a known methodology and under stated assumptions.

68. 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*.

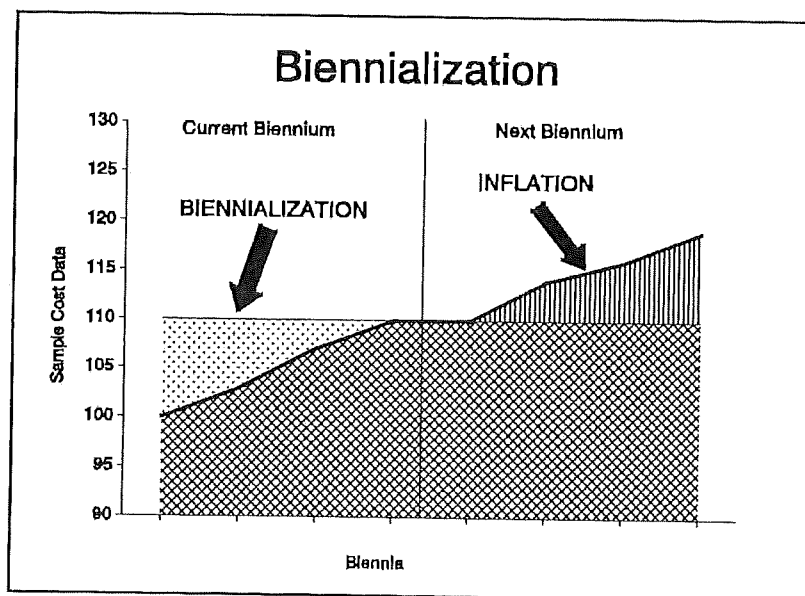
● **Biennialization and Inflation**

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

70. *Biennialization* is simply the full biennial effect of cost increases which have occurred at some stage during the current biennium (and therefore only for part of the 24

month period) but which will be incurred for the full 24 months in 1992-93. The following graph illustrates the point.

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 1992-93 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 1992-93, there would still be cost increases arising simply from the fact that the cost increases which were incurred **during** 1990-91 were in effect for less than twenty four months. This is represented in the graph above by comparison between the area of cost in 1990-91 to 1992-93. The dotted area in 1990-91 represents the value of the additional cost to be incurred in 1992-93 and is what is to be covered under *Biennialization*.

72. It is important to note that cost increases arising from biennialization are a reflection of what has actually happened in the current biennium and are not based on forecasts which are a matter of conjecture. The only element of forecast in the biennialization figure is the estimate of what will occur between now and the end of the current biennium.

73. *Inflation*, on the other hand, represents the cost impact of those increases which are expected to occur at different times and at various points in the next biennium (i.e. on or after 1 January 1992 and before 31 December 1993).

74. The inflation forecast is based upon assumptions about what changes in cost levels are likely to occur in the forthcoming biennium, not only in the host country but wherever FAO incurs expenditures against its Regular Programme resources. This includes the Regional Offices in Accra, Bangkok, Santiago and Cairo, Liaison Offices in Washington, New York and Geneva and FAO Representatives Offices all over the developing world.

● Lapse Factor

75. The lapse factor which is a theoretical allowance for savings arising from delays in posts which are vacant and uncovered by other means, remains unchanged at 3 percent, as approved by the Twenty-fifth Session of the Conference.

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

76. In response to questions that have been raised, it is noted that cost increases and the impact of the lapse factor calculation are distributed through 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.

77. As the Programme Budget is built up using the allocation of the work months of every Regular Programme post, the redistribution of the budget including cost increases and 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.

78. 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.

79. In the case of non-staff costs, percentages are developed for each budget component. These are derived from the net effect of 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 allocating these resources to the programmes that need them.

● **Impact of Exchange Rates**

80. 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.

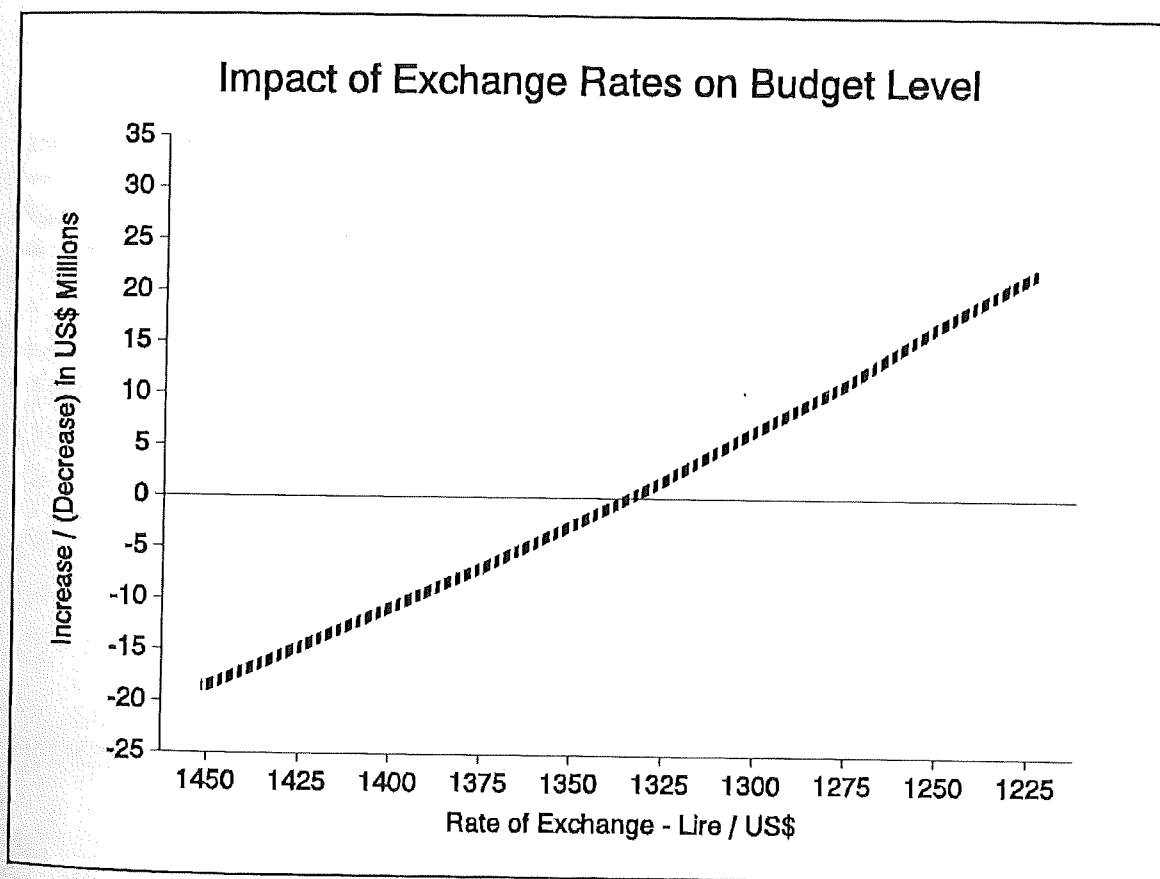
- **Personnel Services**

81. 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.

82. The impact of varying rates of exchange upon the finally adopted 1992-93 budget is as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease) in Appropriation <u>(US\$ Millions)</u>
○ Lire 1 450	(18.5)
○ Lire 1 400	(10.9)
○ Lire 1 350	(2.7)
○ Lire 1 300	6.7
○ Lire 1 250	16.9

83. These results can be translated into the following chart from which the impact of any exchange rate, within the range shown, can be read.



Non-staff Costs

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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 consists entirely of non-staff costs, 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 a change in exchange rate results in additional cost increases when translated into terms of US dollars. The Summary PWB for 1992-93, took account of the significant fall in the US dollar in relation to the Italian Lira, resulting in biennialization costs under this category. An improved outlook for the US dollar has allowed a more optimistic view of the forecast and thus enabled the elimination of this particular provision.

● Analysis of Cost Increases

87. The table below shows cost increases summarized by major component and analyzed between those amounts attributable to the biennialization of cost increases incurred in 1990-91 and those due to inflation in 1992-93. The commentary below describes the cause of each increase and the assumptions made in forecasting the inflationary increase in 1992-93.

Amounts in US\$ 000	1992-93 Programme Base	Biennialization of costs arising in 1990-91	Inflation arising during 1992-93	Total Cost Increases in 1992-93
Personnel Services				
a) Basic Professional Salaries	92 528	15 476	0	15 476
b) Post Adjustment	49 144	(2 578)	9 077	6 499
c) General Service Salaries	96 935	10 694	9 673	20 367
d) Pension Fund Contributions	42 652	5 754	2 613	8 367
e) Social Security	10 119	496	1 073	1 569
f) Dependency Allowances	5 281	(82)	361	279
g) Education Grant	10 674	3 925	0	3 925
h) Travel on Appointment, Repatriation, etc.	13 085	0	1 437	1 437
i) Recruitment and Separation Costs	14 461	2 384	1 564	3 948
j) General Service Separation Payments Scheme	7 919	1 490	711	2 201
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	342 798	37 559	26 509	64 068
Goods and Services				
k) Other Human Resources	124 502	2 574	8 051	10 625
l) Travel on Official Business	29 422	0	2 121	2 121
m) General Operating Expenses	45 123	0	3 398	3 398
n) Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	26 955	0	2 696	2 696
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	226 002	2 574	16 266	18 840
GRAND TOTAL	568 800	40 133	42 775	82 908

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

Biennialization: US\$ 15 476 000 increase

This increase is the result of incorporation of 17 multiplier points in the base scale:

- 12 points July 1990
- 5 points March 1991

This is estimated to have increased salaries by approximately US\$ 15 million but offset by an equal reduction under post adjustment below.

Provision has been made for an additional US\$ 832 000 being the net effect of changes in grades approved during 1990-91 but not provided for in the Programme of Work and Budget 1990-91.

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.

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

Biennialization: US\$ 2 578 000 decrease

The major favourable item is the consolidation of 17 multiplier points in base salary on a "no loss/no gain" basis - a net effect of approximately US\$ 15 million as described above.

This is offset by the impact of the biennialization of the post adjustment increase through to the end of 1991 which is estimated to be in excess US\$ 12 million for 1992-93.

The data upon which the estimate is based consists of actual costs through to 31 May 1991 plus one increase in class (i.e. 5 percent of base salary) effective 1 June 1991 as approved by the ICSC.

Inflation: US\$ 9 077 000 increase

The movements in the post adjustment scale are forecast as:

- 5.0 points 1 April 1992
- 5.0 points 1 February 1993
- 5.0 points 1 December 1993

90. **General Service Salaries (*line c*)**

Biennialization: US\$ 10 694 000 increase

The 1990-91 budget allowed for a net 6 percent increase as a result of the ICSC General Service Salary Survey whereas the award was for a net 10.04 percent. The biennialized effect of the 4.04 percent difference is US\$ 3.1 million.

The cost of living increases granted and expected to be granted to Rome-based staff through to the end of 1991 are as follows:

- 5.94% 1 July 1990
- 4.19% 1 January 1991 #
- 4.5% 1 June 1991

consisting of an increase of 6.65% offset by the reduction in working hours equivalent to 2.46%

The biennialized effect of both the Rome and the non-Rome based cost of living increases are calculated at US\$ 7.5 million.

The impact of changes in grade accounts for a further US\$ 115 000.

Inflation: US\$ 9 673 000 increase

The implementation of the biennial scale for within-grade step increases (WIGSIs) results in estimated cost increases of 0.75 percent in July 1992 and in July 1993. This arises from the fact that approximately two thirds of General Service staff were already on biennial steps at the time the new scale was implemented.

Inflation is provided for through a 6.0 percent increase in June 1992 and in June 1993.

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, taking into account local inflation rates offset by the trend in the value of the relevant local currency. A weighted average of these results has been used to identify the inflation for FAO Representations.

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

Biennialization: US\$ 5 754 000 increase

This is caused principally by the increase in Pension Fund contributions from 15.0 percent to 15.8 percent effective 1 January 1990 but not included in the 1990-91 budget. In addition, pensionable remuneration increases for Professionals reflect the increases in base salary plus post adjustment in New York at P-4 step VI.

For General Service, the contribution is calculated on gross salary and therefore also reflects the biennialization increases mentioned above.

Inflation: US\$ 2 613 000 increase

The impact on the Organization's contribution towards pension for Professional staff is based on the assumption of the following increases:

- 5% September 1992; and
- 5% September 1993.

For General Service staff, the increase directly reflects the inflationary increases in salaries.

92. **Social Security (line e)**

Biennialization: US\$ 496 000 increase

The amount consists of higher than expected costs associated with the After Service Medical Coverage Scheme.

Inflation: US\$ 1 073 000 increase

A 10 percent increase in medical costs has been provided based upon the advice of the scheme's Consulting Actuary who also indicated that the estimate should be seen as conservative.

93. **Dependency Allowances (line f)**

Biennialization: US\$ 82 000 decrease

Changes in the rules of entitlement occurred as part of the implementation of the General Service Salary Survey. Under the new arrangements, the spouse allowance was reduced and the secondary dependant allowance discontinued so as to bring these allowances more in line with local practice.

Inflation: US\$ 361 000 increase

This reflects the fact that the General Service content of dependency allowances is calculated as 3 percent of the mid-point of the salary scale and therefore reflects the increases forecast for General Service staff.

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

Biennialization: US\$ 3 925 000 increase

This item was seriously under-budgeted for in the current biennium such that the average cost per work month in December 1989 was greater than the average amount per work month budgeted for 1990-91. This is attributed to a delay in recording the impact of the 50 percent increase in the maximum reimbursable amount which was awarded by the General Assembly in 1988 but did not flow into the accounts until late 1989; well after the 1990-91 cost increase calculation had been completed.

The amount also allows for the decision by the General Assembly in December 1990 that the ceiling for reimbursement be raised for selected currency areas including

Italy and the UK. Taking into account the mix of education grant claims, this results in an increase of 15.5 percent.

Inflation: No provision

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

95. **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\$ 1 437 000 increase

A four percent increase per annum has been provided for in 1992-93 in line with CCAQ (FB) recommendations for travel costs. In addition, a provision of US\$ 422 000 has been made for terminal allowances which have been increased in line with the standards applied by all other agencies.

96. **Recruitment and Separation Costs (line i)**

Biennialization: US\$ 2 384 000 increase

The increase is attributable to the impact of the outcome of the ICSC Comprehensive Review of the Conditions of Service for Professional and Higher Categories where Installation Grant and Assignment Allowance were replaced by Hardship and Mobility Allowances and Assignment Grant. Because of the high number of FAO staff members with a career spanning various duty stations, this has resulted in a greater cost increase than had been envisaged.

Inflation: US\$ 1 564 000 increase

In 1992-93, provisions for increases in Appointment and Separation Costs (4 percent), Hardship and Mobility Allowances (8 percent) and for Rental Subsidy and other entitlements (10 percent) have been allowed.

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

Biennialization: US\$ 1 490 000 increase

This amount consists of a combination of the Organization's contribution to the Separation Payments Fund at 8 percent of salaries, and the direct payment from the budget of 33 percent of actual claims. Biennialization reflects the impact of headquarters salary increases on the overall cost of the scheme.

Inflation: US\$ 711 000 increase

The inflationary increase matches the Rome content of the General Service salary increases shown above.

98. 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	1992-93 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1992-93 Proposed Budget
Basic salaries	92 528	15 476	108 004
Post adjustments	49 144	6 499	55 643
Pension Fund contributions	27 835	3 428	31 263
Social security	5 759	576	6 335
Dependency allowances	2 797	0	2 797
Education grant	9 347	3 597	12 944
Travel on appointment, repatriation, etc.	12 478	1 409	13 887
Recruitment and separation costs	12 999	4 141	17 140
Total Professional Staff Cost	212 887	35 126	248 013

This first table shows a net increase of 16.5 percent on Professional staff costs over the biennium.

99. The following table breaks down the General Service cost increases and results in a net increase of 22.3 percent over the biennium; that is at a rate of increase which is one third greater than for Professional staff.

(US\$ 000)

General Service Category	1992-93 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1992-93 Proposed Budget
Basic salaries	96 935	20 367	117 302
Pension Fund contributions	14 817	4 939	19 756
Social security	4 360	993	5 353
Dependency allowances	2 484	279	2 763
Education grant	1 327	328	1 655
Travel entitlements	607	28	635
Recruitment and separation costs	1 462	(193)	1 269
Separation payments scheme	7 919	2 201	10 120
Total General Service Staff Cost	129 911	28 942	158 853

100. It should be noted that the "Goods and Services" categories have been reclassified to align with the grouping implemented with FINSYS. As this is the first time the new categories have been used in the full Programme of Work and Budget, a brief description is provided with each one.

101. **Other Human Resources (line k)**

This consists of temporary assistance, consultants, special service agreements, reimbursable loan agreements and contractual services under both the divisional allocations in the Regular Programme and under TCP.

Biennialization: US\$ 2 574 000 increase

Biennialization costs have been identified in two areas; temporary assistance which attracts the same increases in cost as net base General Service salary costs and staff interpreters costs which attract Professional staff cost increases. It also applies to the remaining items but as the Director-General undertook in the 1990-91 Programme of Work and Budget to absorb the cost increases on consultants and contractual services, the related biennialization has not been claimed.

Inflation: US\$ 8 051 000 increase

The average rate of inflationary cost increases is just over 6 percent for the entire biennium. This is an average derived from differing rates for the various elements as follows:

- temporary assistance: 7.4 percent on the revised base in line with HQ average General Service base salary inflation over the biennium;
- consultants: FAO consultancy rates are forecast to increase by 7 percent as at 1 January 1993;
- contractual services: An average inflation rate of 6 percent for the biennium has been allowed;
- publication and computer pool accounts: These are elements of the pool accounts relating to temporary assistance and contractual services - the same assumptions referred to above have been applied consistently to these elements;
- inter-agency shared costs: As these costs are based upon the costs incurred by the various consultative and jointly funded activities, the figure for cost increases has been taken from the budget proposals endorsed by CCAQ;
- experts for TCP: As TCP experts come from all over the globe (including national experts), a precise forecast is difficult, but based on the fact that the majority of the expenditure is US dollar based and that the scale for consultants is the most common method of determining remuneration, the average 7 percent increase for the biennium has been allowed.

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

This is very similar to the previous classification of the same name. The only difference is that the travel associated with TCP has been included for greater accuracy.

Biennialization: US\$ no change

Given that the Director-General undertook to absorb travel cost increases in 1990-91, coverage for the effect on 1992-93 is not sought.

Inflation: US\$ 2 121 000

Inflation has been provided for in line with the minimum CCAQ recommendation of an average increase of 4 percent. In addition, terminal allowances have been increased in line with the standards applied by all other agencies at an incremental estimated cost of US\$ 944 000.

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

From a definitional point of view, this item covers the same items as the previous heading of the same name. It has been refined by identifying those items within the Publications Pool, the Computer Services Pool, etc. that belong to this classification.

Biennialization: No provision

The budget has been analyzed in terms of costs which must be incurred in Lire and what may be incurred in US dollars or, where economics dictate, in other currencies. The Lire portion is important firstly because the rate of inflation has tended to be higher and secondly because of the potential impact of a decline in the number of lire that can be purchased for the dollar.

Although the second element was taken into account in the Summary PWB, it has not been maintained for the Full PWB principally because the US dollar has strengthened considerably.

Inflation: US\$ 3 398 000

The level of inflation for the Italian content has been determined from the ISTAT index which shows an average increase of 6.97 percent per annum.

For the balance of the expenditure, an average of 8 percent over the biennium has been assumed.

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

The category is now more limited in that supplies have been more appropriately included under General Operating Expenses above.

Biennialization: US\$ no provision

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

Inflation: US\$ 2 696 000

Inflationary levels on this item have historically been higher because of the tendency of manufacturers to extend the specification of basic products. As in 1990-91 an average figure of 10 percent has been allowed for 1992-93.

● Comparison

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

Item	1990-91 (Lire 1 335 = US\$ 1)		1992-93 (Lire 1 335 = US\$ 1)		1992-93 (Lire 1 375 = US\$ 1)	
	US\$ 000	%	US\$ 000	%	US\$ 000	%
(1) Base Budget	492 360		568 800		568 800	
(2) Cost Increases	70 690	14.4%	82 908	14.6%	76 028	13.4%
(3) Recosted Budget Base	563 050		651 708		644 828	
(4) Real Programme Increase	5 500	0.98%	0	0%	0	0%
(5) Cost Increase consequent on (4)	250	0.04%	0	0%	0	0%
(6) Programme of Work and Budget	568 800		651 708		644 828	

● Financing of the Budget

106. In 1992-93 Miscellaneous Income will again be available as a deduction from the expenditure budget to arrive at the assessment budget. For 1992-93, this is estimated at US\$ 12 028 000 and is broken down as follows:

Item	1990-91 PWB (US\$ 000)	Latest Forecast for 1990-91 (US\$ 000)	1992-93 Estimate (US\$ 000)
Interest on bank accounts	5 090	2 120	2 100
Refunds of expenditure and lapsed unliquidated obligations for prior periods	4 500	6 130	5 000
Balance of the Publications Revolving Fund	60	330	328
Other	2 350	7 360	4 600
Total Miscellaneous Income	12 000	15 940	12 028

107. The above table shows the breakdown of the total estimate, compared with the amount foreseen for 1990-91 and the latest forecast of actual income in 1990-91. The forecast for 1992-93 is somewhat below the latest forecast for 1990-91 but is deliberately conservative so as to avoid unnecessary damage to implementation of the Programme of Work. The amount for interest has been reduced from the level recorded in previous

biennia as there can be no assurance that the need to borrow will not continue into the 1992-93 biennium.

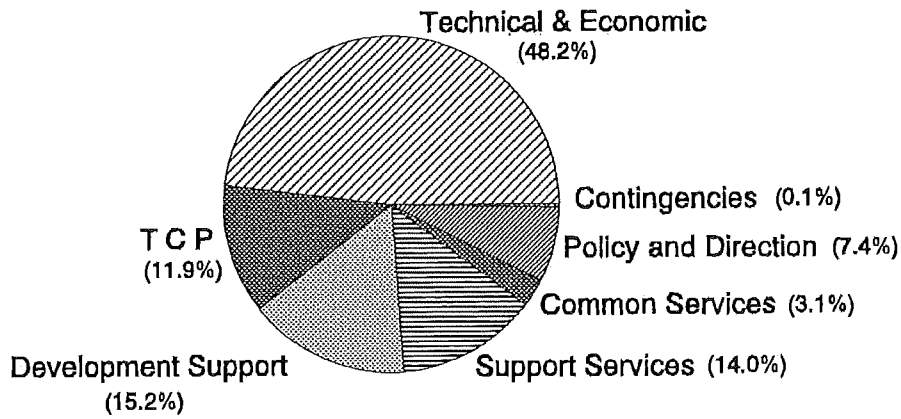
108. As a result of this estimate, the expected share of Member Nations in the financing of the total effective working budget for 1992-93 is indicated below:

Item	1990-91 PWB (US\$ 000 at Lire 1335)	1992-93 PWB (US\$ 000 at Lire 1335)	1992-93 PWB (US\$ 000 at Lire 1375)
Total effective working budget	568 800	651 708	644 828
Less: Miscellaneous Income	12 000	12 028	12 028
Member Nations' Contributions	556 800	639 680	632 800

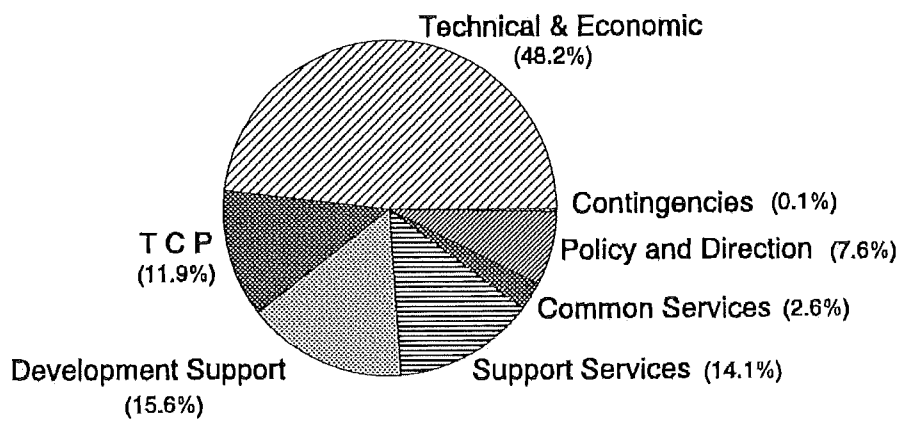
109. At its Ninety-ninth Session, the Council considered the Scale of Contributions for 1992-93 (CL 99/8). The Council agreed with the view of the Seventy-first Session of the Finance Committee, and recommended that the Conference adopt the Scale of Contributions as recommended.

PROGRAMME BUDGET

**1990-91 Approved Programme of Work and Budget
Distribution by Chapter**



**1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget
Distribution by Chapter after Cost increases**



SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAJOR PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme									
	1990-91 Budget *		Programme Change	1992-93 Base	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget		Extra-Budgetary	Total 1992-93	
	US\$ 000	%				US\$ 000	%		US\$ 000	%
1. General Policy and Direction										
1.1 Governing Bodies	15 427	2.7	(408)	15 019	2 689	17 708	2.7	0	17 708	1.2
1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning	11 876	2.1	(455)	11 421	1 967	13 388	2.1	4 452	17 840	1.2
1.3 Legal	4 464	0.8	(10)	4 454	768	5 222	0.8	61	5 283	0.3
1.4 Liaison	10 327	1.8	552	10 879	2 046	12 925	2.0	1 219	14 144	0.9
Total Chapter 1	42 094	7.4	(321)	41 773	7 470	49 243	7.6	5 732	54 975	3.6
2. Technical and Economic Programmes										
2.1 Agriculture	212 643	37.4	(1 091)	211 552	31 495	243 047	37.3	564 901	807 948	52.7
2.2 Fisheries	36 399	6.4	(280)	36 119	5 691	41 810	6.4	66 689	108 499	7.1
2.3 Forestry	25 260	4.4	125	25 385	3 932	29 317	4.5	179 244	208 561	13.6
Total Chapter 2	274 302	48.2	(1 246)	273 056	41 118	314 174	48.2	810 834	1 125 008	73.4
3. Development Support Programmes										
3.1 Field Programme Liaison and Development	6 783	1.2	(9)	6 774	1 068	7 842	1.2	10 866	18 708	1.2
3.2 Investment	23 640	4.2	(735)	22 905	3 389	26 294	4.0	17 750	44 044	2.9
3.4 FAO Representatives	55 174	9.7	2 700	57 874	8 255	66 129	10.1	3 000	69 129	4.5
3.9 Programme Management	950	0.2	198	1 148	185	1 333	0.2	901	2 234	0.1
Total Chapter 3	86 547	15.2	2 154	88 701	12 897	101 598	15.6	32 517	134 115	8.8
4. Technical Cooperation Programme	67 767	11.9	4 000	71 767	5 642	77 409	11.9	0	77 409	5.1
5. Support Services										
5.1 Information and Documentation	22 122	3.9	(2 228)	19 894	3 419	23 313	3.6	6 095	29 408	1.9
5.2 Administration	55 080	9.7	(101)	54 979	10 737	65 716	10.1	22 058	87 774	5.7
5.9 Programme Management	2 452	0.4	(22)	2 430	447	2 877	0.4	572	3 449	0.2
Total Chapter 5	79 654	14.0	(2 351)	77 303	14 603	91 906	14.1	28 725	120 631	7.9
6. Common Services	17 836	3.1	(2 236)	15 600	1 178	16 778	2.6	2 255	19 033	1.2
7. Contingencies	600	0.1	0	600	0	600	0.1	0	600	1.2
GRAND TOTAL	568 800	100.0	0	568 800	82 908	651 708	100.0	880 063	1 531 771	100.0

* This base has been adjusted for the elimination of Major Programme 3.3, as explained later in the document.

INTRODUCTION

110. As recalled in the Director-General's Introduction, the simultaneous issuance of the Medium-term Plan has led to a revision of the format of the Programme of Work and Budget, affecting in particular this part of the document, in order to ensure full complementarity and minimum duplication between these two key documents. The presentation of programme activities required only marginal adjustments except for Chapter 2, Technical and Economic Programmes. The structure of narratives for this chapter, including the changes introduced over the 1990-91 Programme of Work and Budget, are described below.

111. Since the long-term perspectives and proposed medium-term objectives and priorities relating to Chapter 2 are fully covered in the Medium-term Plan document, including their regional dimensions, the narratives in the Programme of Work and Budget now focus on the concrete activities proposed for implementation in the 1992-93 biennium in the context of the general framework submitted in the Medium-term Plan.

● Structure of Narratives for Chapter 2

112. The Organization's programme is a unified one, executed jointly by Headquarters and Regional Offices. Provisions for the latter appear as separate sub-programmes within each programme. In order to provide for a coherent perspective, information on Regional Office activities is given now under each programme.

113. The biennial budget is prepared using the Organization's Programme Planning and Monitoring System (PLANSYS). This system is structured to maintain past and proposed budgets by organizational unit, type of input and programme heading. For Chapter 2, the programme level involves the breakdown of sub-programmes into programme elements which are defined by their objectives. In the annual workplans these programme elements are further broken down into activities, with clearly specified outputs to be achieved within the biennium. Once activities have been defined, PLANSYS records the resources, or inputs, required to support the activity for a given year.

114. During the preparation of the budget, each programme element is re-examined to determine whether it is an appropriate candidate for enhancement, continuation or elimination in the light of its relevance to established priorities and the resources required to provide the outputs achieved. All programme elements, even where no change is proposed from the previous biennium, are subject to this approach.

115. Following the programme decisions, resources are allocated down to the level of staff time for each post contributing to the programme element. In the case of non-staff resources, the units concerned propose changes at the level of budget component. The system is then able to accumulate the results of these proposals into the base, net programme change and proposed 1992-93 budget (at 1990-91 cost levels) shown in the tables which

follow. Cost increases and the lapse factor are also processed in a similar manner as described in the section on the *Budget Framework*.

116. Depending on evolving programme contexts, the necessary changes in the programme elements shown in the last Programme of Work and Budget document range from the merger of some hitherto distinct elements to, conversely, the splitting up of large elements. Titles are revised, as necessary, to better reflect the scope of proposed activities. A strict comparison between those elements which were "active" two years ago and those proposed for implementation in 1992-93 is, therefore, not always possible. However, as necessary, base allocations have been traced as accurately as possible to identify the magnitude of net resource changes, as indicated in the standard tables under each sub-programme.

● Field Programme Support

117. In accordance with past practice, resources allocated to individual programmes for support to the Field Programme, are shown under sub-programmes coded 2XX8.

(US\$ 000)

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Base	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget
2.1.1.8 Natural Resources	3 544	(61)	3 483	584	4 067
2.1.2.8 Crops	3 771	86	3 857	683	4 540
2.1.3.8 Livestock	2 397	(113)	2 284	416	2 700
2.1.4.8 Research and Technology Development	733	0	733	136	869
2.1.5.8 Rural Development	3 692	69	3 761	665	4 426
2.1.6.8 Nutrition	1 806	0	1 806	244	2 050
2.1.7.8 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	1 000	10	1 010	177	1 187
2.1.8.8 Food and Agricultural Policy	1 429	2	1 431	247	1 678
2.2.1.8 Fisheries Information	472	(15)	457	86	543
2.2.2.8 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	2 956	125	3 081	534	3 615
2.2.3.8 Fisheries Policy	471	38	509	80	589
2.3.1.8 Forest Resources and Environment	1 295	123	1 418	242	1 660
2.3.2.8 Forest Products	629	0	629	107	736
2.3.3.8 Forest Investment and Institutions	736	42	778	134	912
Total	24 931	306	25 237	4 335	29 572

118. Field Programme activities are closely linked to the activities of the Regular Programme, both conceptually and operationally. *Field Programme Support* constitutes the Regular Programme contribution for technical backstopping of the Field Programme since

support cost reimbursement from funding sources is essentially limited to coverage of non-technical backstopping. The provisions made for Field Programme Support apply to all external material and technical assistance activities, whether funded by UNDP, other UN programmes and institutions or Trust Funds, and involve technical backstopping of experts and consultants, and assistance in formulation and monitoring of projects. The relevant sub-programmes indicate the resources estimated to be required under each programme; these are primarily for staff costs, with some small provision made for related operational costs, such as travel.

119. 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 now included at the end of each programme narrative.

● Programme Management

120. 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.

(US\$ 000)

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Base	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget
2.1.1.9 Natural Resources	1 383	106	1 489	278	1 767
2.1.2.9 Crops	2 254	490	2 744	464	3 208
2.1.3.9 Livestock	1 091	53	1 144	192	1 336
2.1.4.9 Research and Technology Development	1 299	0	1 299	241	1 540
2.1.5.9 Rural Development	2 313	(477)	1 836	320	2 156
2.1.6.9 Nutrition	1 210	1 000	2 210	389	2 599
2.1.7.9 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	2 145	30	2 175	410	2 585
2.1.8.9 Food and Agricultural Policy	2 276	61	2 337	441	2 778
2.1.9 Agriculture	8 486	(381)	8 105	1 259	9 364
2.2.9 Fisheries	6 182	(45)	6 137	1 178	7 315
2.3.9 Forestry	5 766	(120)	5 646	1 044	6 690
Total	34 405	717	35 122	6 216	41 338

121. Attention is drawn to the exceptional increase of US\$ 1 million under Sub-programme 2.1.6.9, Nutrition. This is the incremental cost of the ICN which is shown under the *Programme Management* heading largely for administrative convenience, even though the Conference clearly will touch upon each of the sub-programmes under Programme 2.1.6.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme					Extra-Budgetary	Total 1992-93
	1990-91 Programme Budget	1990-91 Programme Change	1990-91 Base	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget		
1.1 Governing Bodies							
1.1.1 Conference and Council	10 721	(368)	10 353	1 784	12 137	0	12 137
1.1.2 Conference Services	4 706	(40)	4 666	905	5 571	0	5 571
Major Programme 1.1	15 427	(408)	15 019	2 689	17 708	0	17 708
1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning							
1.2.1 Director-General's Office	4 509	(455)	4 054	698	4 752	816	5 568
1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation	4 944	0	4 944	843	5 787	1 344	7 131
1.2.3 Audit	2 423	0	2 423	426	2 849	2 292	5 141
Major Programme 1.2	11 876	(455)	11 421	1 967	13 388	4 452	17 840
1.3 Legal	4 464	(10)	4 454	768	5 222	61	5 283
Major Programme 1.3	4 464	(10)	4 454	768	5 222	61	5 283
1.4 Liaison							
1.4.1 External Relations and Coordination	4 448	535	4 983	953	5 936	989	6 925
1.4.2 Liaison and Protocol	5 879	17	5 896	1 093	6 989	230	7 219
Major Programme 1.4	10 327	552	10 879	2 046	12 925	1 219	14 144
CHAPTER 1	42 094	(321)	41 773	7 470	49 243	5 732	54 975

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.1: GOVERNING BODIES

Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.1.1 Conference and Council	10 721	(368)	1 784	12 137	0.0	0
1.1.2 Conference Services	4 706	(40)	905	5 571	49.9	0
Major Programme 1.1	15 427	(408)	2 689	17 708	49.9	0

Programme 1.1.1: Conference and Council

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.1.1.1 Conference	3 812	(70)	679	4 421	0.0	0
1.1.1.2 Council	3 188	(60)	523	3 651	0.0	0
1.1.1.3 Finance Committee	848	(11)	149	986	0.0	0
1.1.1.4 Programme Committee	528	(2)	88	614	0.0	0
1.1.1.5 Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters	252	(3)	46	295	0.0	0
1.1.1.6 Other Council Committees	153	0	29	182	0.0	0
1.1.1.7 Regional Conferences	1 472	(119)	211	1 564	0.0	0
1.1.1.8 Meetings of Permanent Representatives	428	(103)	57	382	0.0	0
1.1.1.9 McDougall Memorial Lecture, B.R. Sen and A.H. Boerma Awards	40	0	2	42	0.0	0
Programme 1.1.1	10 721	(368)	1 784	12 137	0.0	0

● Scope of the Programme

122. This programme covers the direct expenditures incurred in relation to sessions of FAO Governing Bodies. These direct expenditures relate to the costs of documentation, interpretation and other short-term staff, and the travel of government representatives, when provided for in the Financial Regulations. This programme covers sessions of the Conference, Council and Council Committees, and the Regional Conferences.

● Change in Resources

123. Further economy measures make it possible to effect a net reduction of US\$ 368 000.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	10 573	RP	12 137	GIC	12 137
Africa	344				
Asia and Pacific	391				
Near East	219				
Europe	219				
Latin America	391				
Programme 1.1.1	12 137		12 137		12 137

Programme 1.1.2: Conference Services

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.1.2.0 Conference Services	4 706	(40)	905	5 571	49.9	0
Programme 1.1.2	4 706	(40)	905	5 571	49.9	0

● Scope of the Programme

124. 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.

● Change in Resources

125. A small reduction of US\$ 40 000 is proposed.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	5 571	RP	5 571	GIC 5 571
Africa	0			
Asia and Pacific	0			
Near East	0			
Europe	0			
Latin America	0			
Programme 1.1.2	5 571		5 571	5 571

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.2: POLICY, DIRECTION AND PLANNING

Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.2.1 Director-General's Office	4 509	(455)	698	4 752	42.0	816
1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation	4 944	0	843	5 787	54.0	1 344
1.2.3 Audit	2 423	0	426	2 849	24.0	2 292
Major Programme 1.2	11 876	(455)	1 967	13 388	120.0	4 452

Programme 1.2.1: Director-General's Office

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.2.1.0 Director-General's Office	4 509	(455)	698	4 752	42.0	816
Programme 1.2.1	4 509	(455)	698	4 752	42.0	816

● Scope of the Programme

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

● Change in Resources

127. The reduction in the direct Office of the Director-General reflects the proposed abolition of a D-2 post of Special Assistant and of two General Service posts. This is a deliberate action in order to counterbalance the needed strengthening of overall coordination of FAO's environment and sustainable development programmes (cf. Sub-programme 2.1.4.5).

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 568	RP	4 752	ODG	5 568
Africa	0	Trust Funds	565		
Asia and Pacific	0	UNDP	251		
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.1	5 568		5 568		5 568

Programme 1.2.2: Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.2.2.1 Programme Planning and Budgeting	3 339	0	597	3 936	38.0	647
1.2.2.2 Evaluation	1 605	0	246	1 851	16.0	697
Programme 1.2.2	4 944	0	843	5 787	54.0	1 344

● Scope of the Programme

128. This programme is basically of a continuing nature. It covers a range of activities in connection with the formulation and monitoring of implementation of the biennial Programme of Work and Budget, including related advisory services to FAO's Governing Bodies and top management. It also serves as focal point for all evaluation activities. For instance, periodic analysis of progress and results are required to assist the Director-General in making timely adjustments to current programmes. Evaluation of past and current activities, including field projects, is required to provide feedback and essential information for preparation of future programmes and budgets. Programme management information systems enable budgetary control and programme implementation monitoring at both central and decentralized levels. Developments in other agencies of the UN system are taken into account and demands for inter-agency coordination and for contributions to inter-agency reports emanating from various external units and bodies, are met as required. The preparation of the Medium-term Plan is also covered by this programme.

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

129. Under instructions from the Director-General, the office will lead the preparation of submissions to the Medium-term Plan and the organization-wide formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes and budgets and detailed workplans, reporting thereon to the Director-General and to Conference and Council Committees, including in particular the Programme and Finance Committees. As required by the evolving resource situation and external factors, programme and budgetary adjustments will be formalized. External demands for coordination activities and reports will be dealt with. The office will continue to act as focal point for contacts with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and to ensure coordinated inputs to JIU reports and their handling. Developments concerning extra-budgetary resources and support cost reimbursements from extra-budgetary programmes will need to be closely monitored. The office will continue its function of clearing-house for correct budget formulation of field projects. Computerized programme planning and monitoring and budgetary control systems for the office's own use and/or organization-wide use will continue to be developed. Interface with other major administrative information systems, such as FINSYS/PERSYS, will be ensured.

130. In the evaluation area, FAO's comprehensive evaluation practices will be pursued. Auto-evaluation reports submitted by FAO programme managers will be analyzed. The office will prepare the Review of the Regular Programme; will contribute to preparation of the Review of Field Programmes; 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.

● Change in Resources

131. It is proposed to strengthen the office's analytical capability for improved budgetary formulation and performance monitoring through a proposed new P-4 post, to be offset by the abolition of two General Service posts. The latter is made possible by progress in computerization and office automation; hence, no variation in the overall provision. There is no change in the Evaluation Service, which has been strengthened in past biennia.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 131	RP	5 787	PBE	7 131
Africa	0	Trust Funds	684		
Asia and Pacific	0	UNDP	589		
Near East	0	WFP	71		
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.2	7 131		7 131		7 131

Programme 1.2.3: Audit

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.2.3.1 Internal Audit	2 015	0	346	2 361	24.0	1 376
1.2.3.2 External Audit	408	0	80	488	0.0	916
Programme 1.2.3	2 423	0	426	2 849	24.0	2 292

● Scope of the Programme

132. In a large and complex organization, the propriety of transactions depends primarily on the adequacy and satisfactory functioning of financial and administrative systems. FAO Financial Regulation 10.1(d) of the Basic Texts requires specifically that the Director-General shall maintain internal financial controls and that internal audit shall provide an effective

current examination and/or review of financial transactions in order to ensure: (i) the regularity of the receipt, custody and disbursement of all funds and other resources of the Organization; (ii) 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 (iii) the economical use of the resources of the Organization.

133. Audit is, therefore, the mechanism by which management can ensure that internal controls are subject to independent and continuous review. By examining the evidence of internal controls, audit review provides an assessment of the continuing adequacy and proper functioning of such internal controls and the orderliness of operations. In so doing, the audit process provides a basis for assisting management in further improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization.

134. The scope of audit work covers not only the financial records, but all underlying processes which include the methods of budgetary and management information control, as well as procurement, recruitment, custody and safeguarding of assets, and the implementation of the field projects.

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

135. Audit work will continue to comprise system-based financial and management audits, with emphasis on computerized audit techniques. The latter is the most efficient method of ensuring adequate audit coverage. It will continue to be made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

● **Change in Resources**

136. No change is proposed.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 141	RP	2 849	AUD (Int.)	3 737
Africa	0	Trust Funds	845	AUD (Ext.)	1 404
Asia and Pacific	0	UNDP	701		
Near East	0	WFP	746		
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.3	5 141		5 141		5 141

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.3: LEGAL

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.3.0 Legal	4 464	(10)	768	5 222	50.0	61
Major Programme 1.3	4 464	(10)	768	5 222	50.0	61

● Scope of the Programme

137. The programme 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 continue to be twofold. On the one hand, 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. On the other hand, 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 their adopted policies in the food and agriculture sector.

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

138. Overall management of the programme is provided by the immediate office of the Legal Counsel, which also focuses on biodiversity and environment law coordination, drawing on activities in both services of the Legal Office.

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

- 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;
- represent FAO in judicial proceedings before international tribunals and in negotiations to settle disputes;
- draft international conventions, agreements and other instruments relevant to the Organization's mandate and carry out the Director-General's depositary functions;

- deal with the legal aspects of relations with the Host Government, with other governments and with international organizations;
- service the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM).

140. The Development Law Service is the focal point for research and assistance in development law and, in cooperation with other units in FAO, for related institutional questions. It will continue to provide the following services:

- assistance to FAO Member Nations and advice to FAO technical divisions, projects and programmes on legal aspects of the management and development of food and agriculture resources;
- studies on issues of development law within the mandate of FAO;
- training in legal disciplines related to food and agriculture, particularly in regard to developing countries, and participation in related seminars, workshops and similar activities.

141. Legal assistance will continue to be provided in all fields of FAO's competence, with particular emphasis on priority programmes in land tenure, fisheries and pesticides (follow-up to the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides). Significant activities are also expected in legal aspects of environment protection and water resources management. Other fields of activity (national and international legal aspects of food, plant protection, forestry and wildlife) will continue at present levels.

142. Particular emphasis will be accorded to the further computerization of documentation, research and information dissemination services in support of all aspects of the Legal Programme for which the focal point is the Documentation and Research Unit, and in particular on:

- collection and dissemination of legislative information; and
- collection and research of information on constitutional and treaty affairs, including access to data banks on administrative tribunal law.

● **Change in Resources**

143. No significant change is proposed.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	5 283	RP	5 222	LEG
Africa	0	WFP	61	
Asia and Pacific	0			
Near East	0			
Europe	0			
Latin America	0			
Programme 1.3.0	5 283		5 283	5 283

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.4: LIAISON

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.4.1 External Relations and Coordination	4 448	535	953	5 936	44.0	989
1.4.2 Liaison and Protocol	5 879	17	1 093	6 989	76.1	230
Major Programme 1.4	10 327	552	2 046	12 925	120.1	1 219

Programme 1.4.1: External Relations and Coordination

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.4.1.1 United Nations and Inter-governmental Organizations	2 959	200	661	3 820	27.5	630
1.4.1.2 Non-governmental Organizations	1 489	335	292	2 116	16.5	359
Programme 1.4.1	4 448	535	953	5 936	44.0	989

● Scope of the Programme

144. This programme, formerly entitled "Inter-agency Affairs", covers the work of the consolidated Office for External Relations, the major task of which is to promote and enhance 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).

145. The office serves as the focal point for relations with such organizations, particularly at the policy level. It is responsible for maintaining related databases and documentation activities, to provide the necessary underpinning of efforts to develop and strengthen these relations. Additionally, it promotes and/or monitors specific programmes, information exchange and cooperation, in close liaison with the FAO technical units and with the other organizations involved.

146. FAO cooperates closely with a wide range of organizations within the UN system, the activities of which have a bearing on the work and mandate of FAO. These comprise various organs, bodies and programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations like IAEA and GATT. In addition to maintenance of day-to-day contact and working relations with these organizations, FAO monitors, participates in and contributes to the work of their governing bodies - in particular the United Nations General Assembly, ECOSOC, and the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC). This helps to keep abreast of policy guidance provided by Member Nations in other fora on subjects of interest

to the Organization and to intervene as necessary in order to provide the views of FAO and its Governing Bodies. Both actions are aimed at strengthening inter-organizational coordination, and anticipating and monitoring the emerging global issues and concerns. FAO Governing Bodies are kept regularly informed of relevant developments.

147. 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 reflect FAO policies on these various matters, this programme covers liaison work with the technical units concerned and provides general oversight.

148. At the inter-secretariat level, FAO maintains close collaboration with other organizations, 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.

149. FAO also needs to cooperate with and monitor the work of many intergovernmental organizations (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. Liaison work performed by the office in relation to them mirrors that concerning the UN system.

150. NGOs are concerned about and have influence in many countries on policy formulation and public opinion. Active collaboration/dialogue with them can create a movement of public opinion informed about key rural/agricultural development problems and supportive of FAO's efforts to solve them. NGOs are often particularly effective in supporting strategies and organizations of the rural poor, and cooperation with them is important in order to promote innovative and sustainable solutions to the problems of rural small producers.

151. Several categories of NGOs are involved, in differing degrees depending on the type of activity:

- local and national development-orientated NGOs in the South and their networks;
- development-orientated NGOs in the North and their networks;
- NGOs and NGO networks which focus on specific issues of relevance to FAO, like environment or debt. They undertake advocacy and - in some cases - technical programme backstopping/monitoring;
- international and national professional NGOs working in areas related to FAO's mandate.

152. With the creation of a consolidated focal point for NGO relations under this programme, NGO/FAO cooperation will be facilitated at Headquarters and in the regions and better coordinated. This will include advising/assisting other FAO units on NGO participation in FAO studies, workshops, conferences, on the inclusion of NGO-articulated concerns in country programmes, and on participation of NGOs in FAO field projects. NGOs seeking technical cooperation will be directed to the appropriate FAO services, and their access to FAO technical documentation will be facilitated.

153. The programme also provides for the establishment of formal relations between FAO and intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, and the coordination of FAO representation at meetings of external organizations.

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

- **Sub-programme 1.4.1.1: United Nations and Intergovernmental Organizations**

154. The functions described above of the former Office for Inter-agency Affairs, concerning the UN system and IGOs, will be pursued in 1992-93. Relevant developments in the system and emerging global issues and concerns will be regularly reported to the FAO Council and Conference.

155. During 1992-93, FAO will participate in a large number of intergovernmental initiatives and/or their follow-up which include the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, GATT Uruguay Round, UNCTAD VIII, the Eighteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on International Economic Cooperation, the Fourth International Development Strategy, the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, the Second World Climate Conference, and the World Summit for Children.

156. FAO will maintain its close inter-secretariat cooperation with its sister organizations of the system and will continue its active participation in the work of ACC and its subsidiary machinery. Relations with IGOs outside the UN system will be enhanced, in particular with OAU, OAS, OIC, LAS, SADCC, LAES, CARICOM and OECD. Priority will be given to a more systematic collection of information and monitoring of FAO cooperation with such bodies.

157. In order to carry out this work, a functional database and documentation centre relating to the UN system and IGOs, and the subjects/issues of concern to FAO is essential. In 1992-93, the computerization of this database will be implemented, and the present system of processing invitations to FAO to attend meetings of other organizations will be further streamlined. The programme will draw, as necessary, on the services of the Liaison Offices in New York (LUNO) and Geneva (LGEN) for liaising with the New York- and Geneva-based organizations and attendance at meetings held in those cities.

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

158. Activities and resources formerly split between the former Programme 1.4.1, Inter-agency Affairs and Programme 3.3.1, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FFHC/AD), are to be combined to promote liaison and information exchange, policy dialogue and specific programmes of cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

159. For liaison and information exchange, priority will be given to drawing together available data and supplementing it where necessary towards a comprehensive, computerized database on non-governmental organizations. In addition, a review will be made of existing publications aimed at an NGO audience, and on how to improve targeting of FAO material to NGO periodicals. Closer contact will be established with the NGO liaison offices of other multilateral and intergovernmental organizations.

160. Efforts to promote a more focused policy dialogue will concentrate on major issues of priority both to the Organization and to NGOs. In 1992-93, the central theme will be sustainable agricultural and rural development, and an international consultation will bring together in Rome representatives from non-governmental organizations of the North and South for discussion and eventual cooperation, in the context of follow-up to the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment and the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

161. Promotion of innovative forms of FAO/NGO cooperation will build on the FFHC/AD momentum and aim at designing and developing actions which can subsequently be incorporated into FAO's mainstream technical cooperation activities. New dimensions of multi-bilateral cooperation, involving NGO as well as governmental donors, will be explored.

162. Close contact will be maintained with the Regional Offices, which will require support for strengthening their contacts with NGOs in their respective region and planning and monitoring cooperative activities.

● **Change in Resources**

163. The net proposed programme increase reflects the necessary strengthening of staff in the consolidated office, to carry out the envisaged further enhancement of coordination and joint work with other organizations in the UN system and major intergovernmental organizations outside the system, and development of closer relations with a range of non-governmental organizations and collaboration with them in priority areas of FAO's programmes.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 868	RP	5 936	OER	6 925
Africa	423	Trust Funds	989		
Asia and Pacific	275				
Near East	21				
Europe	42				
Latin America	296				
Programme 1.4.1	6 925		6 925		6 925

Programme 1.4.2: Liaison and Protocol

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.4.2.1 Headquarters	1 186	(1)	245	1 430	20.1	100
1.4.2.2 North America	2 221	0	395	2 616	30.0	130
1.4.2.3 United Nations	2 472	18	453	2 943	26.0	0
Programme 1.4.2	5 879	17	1 093	6 989	76.1	230

● **Scope of the Programme**

- **Liaison and Protocol at Headquarters**

164. 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**

165. 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:

- to represent the Director-General before the Governments of Canada and of the United States of America and Washington-based international organizations;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- to participate on behalf of FAO, in governmental and non-governmental groups and meetings, and in particular, to work with private voluntary groups involved in fighting hunger;
- to maintain liaison, particularly on behalf of the Regional Representative for Latin America, with the Organization of American States and other inter-American organizations based in Washington;
- to arrange official visits and consultations in North America for FAO Headquarters, regional and country staff.

- **Liaison at United Nations Headquarters and Geneva**

166. The main function is to assist decision-making at FAO Headquarters in relation to developments in the UN system, mainly through representation at meetings at UN Headquarters, in Geneva and elsewhere, through liaison with representatives of Member Nations of the UN and specialized agencies, and through liaison with the secretariats of these organizations.

167. Specific activities are to:

- represent FAO at intergovernmental meetings, notably meetings of the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as related committees, functional commissions and subsidiary bodies such as the Committee for Programme and Coordination; keep in touch with delegations on programme and policy issues; report on such meetings to FAO Headquarters for information and use in policy and decision-making;
- represent FAO at inter-agency meetings as needed; maintain working relations with all organizations and entities of the UN system in New York and Geneva and their secretariats, and with the representatives of the specialized agencies stationed there; keep Headquarters informed about developments and, in turn, keep these organizations and bodies up-to-date with FAO programmes and action;
- maintain liaison with intergovernmental, non-governmental and private institutions, including foundations, associated with UN system activities and development generally;
- contribute to public information and public relations at UN Headquarters, work with delegations and committees on information questions, and deal with local public information requests;
- provide services to visiting FAO officers, including briefing them on developments related to the purpose of their mission, e.g. for attendance at UN system meetings, or contacts on matters related to technical assistance with various programmes and entities of the UN, such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCTAD, etc..

● Change in Resources

168. No significant changes are proposed.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 219	RP	6 989	GIC	1 530
Africa	0	Trust Funds	230	Liaison Offices	5 689
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.4.2	7 219		7 219		7 219

CHAPTER 2: TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme				1992-93 Budget	Extra- Budgetary	Total 1992-93
	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1990-91 Base	Cost Increase			
.1 Agriculture							
.1.1 Natural Resources	19 992	(754)	19 238	2 665	21 903	101 689	123 592
.1.2 Crops	32 135	(547)	31 588	4 542	36 130	145 351	181 481
.1.3 Livestock	18 808	(691)	18 117	2 539	20 656	88 614	109 270
.1.4 Research and Technology Development	18 650	2 574	21 224	2 990	24 214	34 055	58 269
.1.5 Rural Development	32 450	(2 212)	30 238	4 288	34 526	118 488	153 014
.1.6 Nutrition	17 633	1 016	18 649	2 708	21 357	8 584	29 941
.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	30 827	864	31 691	5 472	37 163	19 427	56 590
.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy	33 662	(960)	32 702	5 032	37 734	47 214	84 948
.1.9 Programme Management	8 486	(381)	8 105	1 259	9 364	1 479	10 843
Major Programme 2.1	212 643	(1 091)	211 552	31 495	243 047	564 901	807 948
2 Fisheries							
2.1 Fisheries Information	5 487	(54)	5 433	964	6 397	7 622	14 019
2.2 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	16 784	(23)	16 761	2 396	19 157	49 998	69 155
2.3 Fisheries Policy	7 946	(158)	7 788	1 153	8 941	9 069	18 010
2.9 Programme Management	6 182	(45)	6 137	1 178	7 315	0	7 315
Major Programme 2.2	36 399	(280)	36 119	5 691	41 810	66 689	108 499
3 Forestry							
3.1 Forest Resources and Environment	6 720	469	7 189	979	8 168	118 776	126 944
3.2 Forest Products	4 245	(407)	3 838	601	4 439	17 685	22 124
3.3 Forest Investment and Institutions	8 529	183	8 712	1 308	10 020	42 783	52 803
3.9 Programme Management	5 766	(120)	5 646	1 044	6 690	0	6 690
Major Programme 2.3	25 260	125	25 385	3 932	29 317	179 244	208 561
CHAPTER 2	274 302	(1 246)	273 056	41 118	314 174	810 834	1 125 008

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.1: AGRICULTURE

Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.1 Natural Resources	19 992	(754)	2 665	21 903	163.3	101 689
2.1.2 Crops	32 135	(547)	4 542	36 130	288.7	145 351
2.1.3 Livestock	18 808	(691)	2 539	20 656	143.9	88 614
2.1.4 Research and Technology Development	18 650	2 574	2 990	24 214	160.0	34 055
2.1.5 Rural Development	32 450	(2 212)	4 288	34 526	263.2	118 488
2.1.6 Nutrition	17 633	1 016	2 708	21 357	144.1	8 584
2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	30 827	864	5 472	37 163	304.4	19 427
2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy	33 662	(960)	5 032	37 734	312.1	47 214
2.1.9 Programme Management	8 486	(381)	1 259	9 364	88.9	1 479
Major Programme 2.1	212 643	(1 091)	31 495	243 047	1868.6	564 901

Programme 2.1.1: Natural Resources

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.1.1 Assessment and Planning	2 459	(20)	290	2 729	15.4	19 584
2.1.1.2 Farming Systems Development	2 016	(139)	225	2 102	11.4	9 357
2.1.1.3 Soil Management and Fertilizers	2 761	(174)	364	2 951	20.1	34 124
2.1.1.4 Water Development and Management	2 264	(112)	295	2 447	15.1	30 223
2.1.1.5 Conservation and Reclamation	1 725	46	203	1 974	10.2	3 688
2.1.1.6 Sustaining Resource Potentials	610	40	64	714	2.5	0
2.1.1.7 Regional Offices	3 230	(440)	362	3 152	27.8	0
2.1.1.8 Field Programme Support	3 544	(61)	584	4 067	41.4	4 713
2.1.1.9 Programme Management	1 383	106	278	1 767	19.4	0
Programme 2.1.1	19 992	(754)	2 665	21 903	163.3	101 689

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

- Sub-programme 2.1.1.1: Assessment and Planning

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Land Resources Inventories and Evaluation	335	(28)	307	13 %
02 Land Use Planning	231	158	389	16 %
03 Agro-Ecological Zones Studies and Population Potentials	727	(145)	582	24 %
04 FAO Geographic Information System (GIS)	570	(8)	562	23 %
05 Assessment of Water Resources for Agricultural Use	596	3	599	25 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 459	(20)	2 439	100 %
Cost Increases			290	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 729	

169. Under the programme element *Land Resources Inventories and Evaluation*, FAO will continue to assist member countries in computer-assisted quantitative methods of applying soil science to agricultural development and environmental protection. The guidelines for assessing land resources for rainfed agriculture, irrigation and forestry will be complemented by work on modelling crop growth and yield. This will form part of an international effort to build up a database of crop growth requirements and a classification of crop production operation sequences, as well as to strengthen links between land evaluation and farming systems analysis. The results will be reflected in bulletins, meetings, training seminars and in field projects.

170. Application of land use planning methods developed under the aegis of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Land Use Planning will be field tested through case studies, and close links maintained with other agencies, such as the Commonwealth Office and the Asian Development Bank, which are also actively supporting improved planning of land use and management.

171. Assessments of land productivity and potential population supporting capacity by agro-ecological zone as a basis for planning sustainable development, will be promoted through regional seminars and networks, as well as country projects. Central facilities for the application of geographical information systems (GIS) will be administered by the AGR Division from January 1992. The AGL Division will concentrate on the technical applications of GIS to land resources information, with the possibility of overlaying and comparing various elements of natural resources at global, regional or national levels, not previously feasible. For example, it will become possible to determine acreages of specific soils which are degraded in various ways, under different climates, and hence to estimate better rehabilitation requirements. The increasing adoption by developing countries of GIS and other technologies, will permit FAO to foster mutually beneficial exchanges of data and experience.

172. The main activity under *Assessment of Water Resources for Agricultural Use* will be the development of methodologies for evaluating small basin surface water potential at national level, taking advantage of current GIS technology and satellite imagery interpretation methods. Related guidelines will be published. Water resources constraints in Africa in relation to population change and possible long-term water shortages, will be examined by an expert consultation. Methodologies for monitoring and controlling sea-water intrusion in coastal aquifers will be identified and guidelines will be prepared. An international workshop will be organized with a view to prepare action plans for improved management of coastal aquifers in the Mediterranean basin and in southwest Asia and to formulate pilot project proposals in areas where solutions have been identified and need to be demonstrated. Building on software programmes developed for water resources assessment, development and management, it is planned to disseminate the most important software, particularly through field projects. Successful, reliable software will be included in an "Inventory of Proven Operational Techniques" to facilitate further dissemination and use in irrigation development and related training. The feasibility of preparing a worldwide database covering water aspects in all countries will be studied with a view to possible implementation in the following biennium.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.2: Farming Systems Development

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Analysis and Development of Sustainable Farming Systems	719	144	863	46 %
02 Farm Management Inputs to Programme and Policy Analysis	912	(212)	700	37 %
03 Management of Commercial and Emergent Farms	143	(19)	124	7 %
04 Farm Data Systems	242	(52)	190	10 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 016	(139)	1 877	100 %
Cost Increases			225	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 102	

173. The programme element on *Analysis and Development of Sustainable Farming Systems* constitutes the key component of the sub-programme. The importance of sustainable agriculture gives a renewed importance to this programme element. A substantially higher level of resources has been allocated in the 1992-93 biennium in order to strengthen conceptual and practical work on the sustainability of farm-household systems in areas with different resource endowments and agro-ecological conditions (i.e. drylands, high potential rainfed areas, mountainous areas and under irrigated conditions). Methodologies will be further developed for the integration of the household and farming sub-systems in the context of multiple family objectives that include profitability, equitability and sustainability. Further activities of elaboration of training materials, curriculum testing and development, for different groups of specialists related to specific agricultural support services and planning/administrative functions, are envisaged. The institutionalization and organization

of sustainable farming systems development work will receive continued attention. The sub-programme will also be involved in preparations for and follow-up to the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.

174. The element dealing with *Farm Management Inputs to Programme and Policy Analysis* will receive reduced resources. It is intended to focus upon the use of micro-level data analysis for macro-policy formulation and for the assessment of differential impacts that aggregate policies have on different social groups, regions and farming systems. Regional workshops to review the micro-data requirements and analytical approaches of different techniques of policy evaluation, are planned. The focus will also be on micro-level perspectives of important policy areas such as sustainable dryland development and the socio-economic aspects of natural resource utilization and land use planning.

175. The element on *Management of Commercial and Emergent Farms* is relatively small and was initiated in the 1988-89 biennium. Budgetary constraints did not permit major progress in this area. It is expected, however, that in view of the rapidly growing number of commercial farmers who market a significant share of their farm produce, and also major policy changes which have taken place in centrally-planned economies, the demand for modern, efficient farm management methods will be particularly strong. Smaller, emergent farms which use modern technologies will be studied to serve as models for more traditional farms. The major focus of this element will be upon the development of manuals and training materials on computerized farm management recording, accounting and planning techniques.

176. The element on *Farm Data Systems* has been slightly reduced. Emphasis will shift to strengthening of a central database on farm planning information for use in sector planning and project formulation (including the further completion of farm data handbooks) and to development of techniques and training materials for integrated survey design. More attention will be given to informal survey techniques, in particular rapid rural appraisal. The application of standard commercial data management packages to data collection and analysis will replace work on FARMAP, for which development has been completed.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.3: Soil Management and Fertilizers

177. The main thrust of element 01 is on sustainable crop production and the prevention of degradation of soil fertility and productivity, through the application of Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS), based on efficient use of all available plant nutrients (organic, biological and mineral). Planned activities include: creation of a data bank on complementary use of organic and mineral sources, as well as biological applications; development of computerized models for prescribing location-specific IPNS recommendations in cropping systems; expansion of IPNS field trial networks to generate further information and to motivate researchers in pursuing investigations under national research programmes; fostering Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) through quality inoculants production and their efficient use. Where appropriate, aspects such as liming, secondary nutrients, micro nutrients and use of local resources will be integrated in IPNS. Field application of IPNS will be ensured through the FAO Fertilizer Programme and through the preparation of publications and training materials on appropriate methods of production, conservation and efficient use of organic, biological and mineral resources. An expert consultation will be

held on IPNS to foster exchange of experiences and to draw lessons on its successful application. In addition, publications will be issued on "Block Demonstrations", "Secondary Nutrients", "Plant Nutrient Depletion" and guidelines for "Legume Inoculant Production and Quality Control".

178. Monitoring of fertilizer supply, demand, trade and prices on a world, regional and country basis will be continued. Medium-term forecasts of fertilizer supply and demand balances will be produced and published twice in the biennium, in association with related international agencies and institutions through the FAO/UNIDO/World Bank Working Group on Fertilizers. A review of updated fertilizer forecasting methodologies will be published. Besides the collection and dissemination of fertilizer-related information, element 02 will also include: advisory services to member countries; preparation, presentation and distribution of technical papers; technical and operational backstopping of the existing regional fertilizer information network in Asia (FADINAP) and assistance in the establishment of similar networks in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Emphasis will be given to the micro-economics of fertilizer use at farmer level and the economic aspects of integrated plant nutrition systems and fertigation. An expert consultation and a report are foreseen on the subject, contributing to dissemination of results. A seminar on fertilizer pricing policies in Africa will be organized in 1992 under Trust Fund arrangements. A special study on fertilizer policies and strategies for sub-Saharan Africa will be undertaken and the results published. Work is based on guidance from the Commission on Fertilizers at its previous sessions.

179. Under programme element 03, *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies*, two annual Fertilizer Programme consultations are foreseen. The Twelfth Session of the FAO Commission on Fertilizers, originally scheduled for 1992, will be postponed to the following biennium (1994). Support to the FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of Experts (FIAC) with its four subsidiary bodies, had to be reduced.

180. Under element 04, *Soil Management and Improvement of Shifting Cultivation*, priority will be given to the deteriorating ecosystems of the semi-arid tropical region by promoting low- or medium-input, cost-effective tillage methods and other cultural practices. Despite the reduced level of resources, the network for tillage and organic matter management in semi-arid parts of Latin America and Africa will be supported and methods of preventing surface sealing and crusting will be validated in pilot areas. Work initiated on the management of sandy soils will be continued. Cooperation with national institutions on the enhancement of soil productivity in the humid tropics will focus on the combination of maximum residue return, no-tillage, choice of acid-tolerant crops and varieties, and judicious use of fertilizers. Improved methods for the identification of management options for different climate-soil combinations will be developed and applied in field activities dealing with the development and upgrading of national soil services.

181. Given the serious and continuing plant nutrient depletion in many developing countries and the importance of maintaining soil fertility and productivity, the Eleventh Session of the Commission on Fertilizers recommended the creation of an International Programme for Sustainable Development of Soil Productivity to provide a framework for national strategies of conservation and regeneration of soil fertility. In pursuance of this mandate, a new element (05) is introduced. Initial activities will cover national case studies

on plant nutrition depletion, the identification of critical areas, drawing up of national targets and strategies and formulation of fertilizer policies. A "Covenant of Good Fertilizer Use Practices" will be developed and submitted to FAO Governing Bodies. An expert consultation on soil productivity restoration, with emphasis on supply of mineral fertilizers in Africa, will be organized.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Efficient Fertilizer Use and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS)	1 250	(106)	1 144	44 %
02 Fertilizer Supply/Economics/Policies	551	(1)	550	21 %
03 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	463	(105)	358	14 %
04 Soil Management and Improvement of Shifting Cultivation	497	(103)	394	15 %
05 Sustainable Development of Soil Productivity	0	141	141	6 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 761	(174)	2 587	100 %
Cost Increases			364	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 951	

Sub-programme 2.1.1.4: Water Development and Management

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Irrigation Development, Rehabilitation and Improvement	607	(15)	592	28 %
02 Irrigation Management/Performance: Technologies and Research	885	0	885	41 %
03 Training in and Inventory of Irrigation Development Techniques and Methodologies	772	(97)	675	31 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 264	(112)	2 152	100 %
Cost Increases			295	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 447	

182. Under *Irrigation Development, Rehabilitation and Improvement*, emphasis is placed on improving existing schemes rather than on new development. Assistance will be given on a regional basis to the establishment of standards for irrigation and drainage material and testing methods, to improve quality of system components. New energy-saving technologies will be investigated in cooperation with the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage and disseminated through publications. A paper in the irrigation and drainage series will deal with low-lift pumping stations for wind, solar and turbine pumps. A publication on gabions will provide information on the proper use of this construction technique.

183. Under the element *Irrigation Management/Performance: Technologies and Research* (02), diagnostic techniques, with particular reference to small-scale irrigation, will be developed and tested in field projects to evaluate the performance of irrigated crop production and water use at the farm level. This will facilitate planning of corrective actions or investments. Work will result in a publication entitled "Assessment of Irrigation System Performance". The role of remote sensing techniques in monitoring and assessing performance of irrigation schemes will be discussed at an expert consultation in 1993.

184. Improved management of irrigation schemes will be supported through guidelines and computer programmes on irrigation scheduling, water distribution, control of operation and maintenance costs and other aspects. An expert consultation will be held to evaluate water delivery models. Work will continue on procedures to determine crop water requirements. Technical assistance in policy development and training will continue to address policy and socio-economic issues, such as water rates, farmers' participation, functioning of institutions.

185. Under the third element, the focus will be on training in the application of proven operational techniques and methods for irrigation purposes. A considerable number of training activities will be undertaken to transfer proven operational techniques, methods and practices that have been already catalogued. This will include six national courses, with the collaboration of WMO, to disseminate techniques to process meteorological data for irrigation purposes. The preparation of irrigation management training manuals addressed to medium-level technicians and extension staff will continue. Of particular importance will be the publication "Irrigation Water Management Training Manual on Energy Conservation".

Sub-programme 2.1.1.5: Conservation and Reclamation

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	968	44	1 012	57 %
02 Reclamation of Salt Affected Soils: Drainage and Salinity Control	336	78	414	23 %
03 Water Quality for Agriculture	197	(13)	184	10 %
04 Health Aspects of Water Development	162	(1)	161	9 %
05 Waterlogging and Salinity Control and Drainage	62	(62)	0	0 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 725	46	1 771	100 %
Cost Increases			203	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 974	

186. In June 1990, the FAO Regional Conference for Africa endorsed a proposed International Scheme for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands. Implementation of the scheme started in five countries (Central African Republic, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Togo). In the 1992-93 biennium, overall priority under this sub-

programme (especially programme element 01) will be given to the implementation and expansion of this scheme. Activities will be coordinated through the Regional Office for Africa and extra-budgetary funding will be sought. Under this scheme, cooperative programmes for the conservation and rehabilitation of land will be developed between countries, technical assistance and financing agencies, and NGOs. Following the recommendations of the Regional Conferences of Latin America and the Caribbean and of Asia and the Pacific, work will be initiated on developing similar schemes in these regions. As with the African scheme, these will be developed in close collaboration with regional experts and organizations. Complementary activities will include the promotion of research on sustainable land use systems for steeply sloping land. Technical assistance will be given to the network of national institutions which have started research programmes into the complex subject of the effects of erosion on soil productivity. A publication will be issued, initially in French, on soil and water conservation technology and fertility maintenance.

187. In order to improve coherence of action, previous elements 05 and 02 are being merged under the heading *Reclamation of Salt-affected Soils: Drainage and Salinity Control*. Activities will include the preparation of an inventory of losses of irrigated land and soil productivity due to waterlogging and salinity, together with the development of low-cost, effective drainage methods and related training. Additionally, guidelines will be formulated, training materials produced and training undertaken in the use and management of gypsiferous soils and of sandy soils in dry climates, and in management of land irrigated by low-quality water. The networks on management of gypsiferous soils and of sandy soils will be strengthened.

188. Under programme element 03, *Water Quality for Agriculture*, the major emphasis in 1990-91 on the use of marginal quality water for crop production resulted in technical assistance to member countries and the production of guidelines. While country-level activities in this area, particularly through training and pilot studies, will continue during the 1992-93 biennium, a new thrust will be on the prevention of pollution of agricultural water. Field investigations of non-point source pollution will be undertaken and guidelines prepared as a result of an expert consultation.

189. Under programme element 04, support will continue to the WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management (PEEM). The scope of the activities will be increased to cover water-related diseases in both rural and urban environments and health problems associated with the re-use of wastewater.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.6: Sustaining Resource Potentials

190. This sub-programme was established in the 1990-91 biennium to provide a focus on sustainability issues with which activities in other units could be linked. Two new programme elements are introduced to deal with the formulation of national soil policies and to cover FAO's share of the International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development. Work on the impact of climate change will be continued under Programme 2.1.4.

191. Policy advice will continue to be based on matrices of factors determining long-term sustainability of specific resource attributes, as initiated in the 1990-91 biennium.

Multidisciplinary analyses will cover sub-sectoral case studies and will build on organization-wide inputs.

192. Activities under programme element 02, *Demonstration Programme of Sustainable Farming Practices*, for which a framework was elaborated during the 1990-91 biennium, will cover selected pilot projects integrating soil, water and nutrient management for sustainable production, with a view to seek extra-budgetary support for larger field action. This activity will be linked to IPNS activities of the Fertilizer Programme.

193. Ten years have elapsed since the World Soil Charter was endorsed by the Twenty-first Session of the FAO Conference. Progress on its implementation will be reviewed and positive lessons incorporated into advice given to Member Nations on the formulation of national soil policies and programmes. This work will be undertaken in close collaboration with UNEP and appropriate national institutions.

194. Under element 05, the *International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development*, developed as a follow-up of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, will provide inputs to two conferences in 1992, namely the International Dublin Conference on Water and the Environment and the UN Conference on Environment and Development. Activities of this programme element will comprise interdisciplinary country programming missions to develop national action programmes; formulation of lake-basin and regional programmes; a global consultation; and technical support to selected country programmes and projects including TCDC.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Policy Advice in Support of Sustainable Agriculture	183	(108)	75	12 %
02 Demonstration Programme of Sustainable Farming Practices - in particular, Soil and Water Conservation	134	(40)	94	15 %
03 Analysis of the Impact of Climatic Change on Agriculture	293	(293)	0	0 %
04 Formulation of National Soil Policies	0	79	79	12 %
05 Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development	0	402	402	62 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	610	40	650	100 %
Cost Increases			64	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			714	

Sub-programme 2.1.1.7: Regional Offices

195. **Africa:** The Regional Office for Africa (RAFR) will continue to compile and assess data on land resources and provide information on related potentials by agro-ecological zones to governments, planners and policy makers. It will actively contribute to the practical implementation of the International Scheme on the Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands, endorsed by the African Regional Conference in 1990 and to the inter-agency Action

Plan on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development, implemented under the aegis of the AGL Division. It will also participate in the inventory and evaluation of irrigation development and management techniques and methodologies. Technology transfer will be promoted through networks, training activities and meeting. Other activities will concentrate on improving soil productivity and the adoption of appropriate soil management techniques; the formulation of practical actions for combatting land degradation; and the promotion of environmentally sound wetland development.

196. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will emphasize environmental protection and sustainable production issues concerning land and water use in agricultural development. It is planned to hold meetings of the regional TCDC networks on bio and organic fertilizer use, problem soil management, water lifting devices, and irrigation management. The activities of these networks will focus on integrated plant nutrition, amelioration of soil degradation processes, problems of ground water exploitation and drainage; and efficient irrigation management with farmers' participation. The Twelfth Session of the Regional Farm Management Commission is scheduled for 1993. Training on the use of FAO's farm analysis package (FARMAP) and the analysis and development of conservation-oriented farming systems will continue. The annual bulletin on organic recycling in Asia and the Pacific, farm management notes, and proceedings of meetings will continue to be published.

197. **Europe:** REUR will continue to sponsor and monitor the activities of the European Cooperative Research Networks on Trace Elements and Animal Waste Utilization with special emphasis on the protection of the environment and the standardization of analytical methods. The achievement of the networks will be documented and disseminated to member countries. A technical meeting on the "Safe and Efficient Utilization of Manure/Slurry in Agriculture" and a consultation of the Network on Trace Elements, covering Food, Soil and Plants, and Environment will be organized.

198. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** A regional consultation of policy makers and financial institutions will be convened to discuss the subject of rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage systems. Training materials at different levels will be prepared. The use of agro-ecological zoning methodologies at the national and local level will be further promoted. Another important line of activity will be the identification and dissemination of appropriate and sustainable technologies for semi-arid zones and sloping lands, to be coordinated with activities in watershed management and agro-forestry systems. Use of sewage water for irrigation close to urban areas will also receive attention. The Technical Cooperation Network on Utilization of Natural Resources in the Semi-Arid Chaco Region will be extended to include all countries with arid and semi-arid areas and, together with the one on Development of Low Lands subject to Flooding, will continue to be the main channels for providing technical assistance and promoting technology exchange in these fields. Due to lack of technical staff, activities on farm management will be drastically reduced. Some farm management components will be included, as relevant, in activities connected with rural development.

199. **Near East:** The Regional Office for the Near East (RNEA) will give emphasis to the improvement of surface irrigation efficiency by precision-levelling for field crops and the large-scale adoption of micro-irrigation systems (fertigation/chemigation) for open fields and greenhouse crops. Activities are also planned on the use of treated sewage and low-quality

water in localized irrigation systems for agriculture and aquaculture. RNEA will initiate training of irrigation extension leaders. A publication on fertigation and chemigation and a manual on laser-levelling for surface irrigation will be issued in 1993. The Eleventh Session of the FAO Regional Commission for Land and Water Use in the Near East will be convened in 1992. The joint ESCWA/FAO Agriculture Division (JNEA) will provide further assistance to member countries in preparing their national plans to combat desertification and in designing field projects. Field studies will also be undertaken on farm management in different agro-ecological situations within countries of the region.

● Field Activities

200. The emphasis on government execution and the declining use of long-term FAO field staff in favour of consultants and contracts will necessitate a new approach to bring the most appropriate land resource inventory and assessment methods into widespread use, particularly by programmes shared with other agencies, and by using local expertise for TCDC. The programme will continue to support actively field activities related to surface water and groundwater resources assessment and development. Special emphasis will be placed on assisting member countries of the Near East in assessing their groundwater resources. In Africa, the development of surface water resources from small basins will be promoted through projects aiming at planning and implementing surface water mobilization. Quantitative interpretation of satellite data, combined with the use of GIS and modelling techniques, will be used for real time assessment of rainfall and runoff forecasting in parts of the River Nile Basin.

201. Field staff will continue to be trained in farming systems analysis and the use of appropriate farm data analysis and modelling packages (i.e. FARMAP and FARMOD) for direct application within respective projects and institutions.

202. The programme will continue to support two long standing Special Action Programmes, the Fertilizer Programme (FP) and the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS), although the present amount of pledges for the latter has regrettably reached very low levels. The Fertilizer Programme projects are expected to be increasingly oriented towards applied research activities providing specific recommendations and towards strengthening coordinating units to deal with matters related to fertilizer use and plant nutrition. Projects on biological nitrogen fixation, regional fertilizers advisory and information networks, and training of retailers will receive special attention.

203. At the end of 1991, there will be 66 water development and management projects in operation. Technical material developed under Regular Programme activities is widely used in these projects, and many of them are the natural expansion of some Regular Programme activities. The "Inventory of Proven Operational Techniques" will be used as a systematic reference framework in field activities. FAO will assist governments in training farmers to operate and manage systems previously operated by public agencies.

204. Conservation activities will be dominated by the International Scheme for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 013	RP	21 903	AGL	38 961
Africa	42 643	Trust Funds	56 895	AGO	78 960
Asia and Pacific	23 591	UNDP	44 167	AGS	2 519
Near East	41 295	WFP	627	Regional Offices	3 152
Europe	563				
Latin America	10 487				
Programme 2.1.1	123 592		123 592		123 592

Programme 2.1.2: Crops

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.2.1 Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources	1 517	(4)	195	1 708	6.0	9 162
2.1.2.2 Crop Management and Diversification	4 905	(258)	611	5 258	33.9	39 007
2.1.2.3 Seed Production and Plant Improvement	3 138	(384)	427	3 181	26.1	16 485
2.1.2.4 Crop Protection	5 675	257	836	6 768	41.7	49 893
2.1.2.5 Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses	3 147	(201)	389	3 335	20.2	18 317
2.1.2.6 Food and Agricultural Industries	1 905	(60)	241	2 086	13.7	3 989
2.1.2.7 Regional Offices	5 823	(473)	696	6 046	67.1	0
2.1.2.8 Field Programme Support	3 771	86	683	4 540	49.2	8 498
2.1.2.9 Programme Management	2 254	490	464	3 208	30.8	0
Programme 2.1.2	32 135	(547)	4 542	36 130	288.7	145 351

205. The provision for Programme Management related to the AGS Division was hitherto split into two components shown under the Programmes 2.1.2, Crops, and 2.1.5, Rural Development, under which the division implements most of its substantive activities. For the sake of facilitating management of related expenditures, the whole Programme Management provision of the AGS Division is now included under Programme 2.1.2, hence the increase under Sub-programme 2.1.2.9 and corresponding decrease under Sub-programme 2.1.5.9.

206. Sub-programmes 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3 have been reorganized in order to bring them more in line with the work to be undertaken and sharpen attention to

sustainability issues linked to agricultural production. Sub-programmes 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3, formerly respectively "Genetic Resources", "Crop Improvement and Management" and "Seeds" are proposed to be retitled "Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources", "Crop Management and Diversification" and "Seed Production and Plant Improvement".

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

- **Sub-programme 2.1.2.1: Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	631	31	662	44 %
02 Support to Member Countries on Plant Genetic Resources	414	(414)	0	0 %
03 Training on Plant Genetic Resources	204	(204)	0	0 %
04 Information on Plant Genetic Resources	268	(268)	0	0 %
05 'Ex Situ' Conservation and Networking	0	471	471	31 %
06 'In Situ' Protected Areas and Networking	0	31	31	2 %
07 Evaluation/Monitoring of Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Agricultural Development	0	349	349	23 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 517	(4)	1 513	100 %
Cost Increases			195	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 708	

207. This sub-programme is central to the Global System on Plant Genetic Resources developed by the Organization since 1983, which includes three major elements: (i) a formal framework, the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources; (ii) an intergovernmental forum, the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources; and (iii) a financial mechanism, the International Fund for Plant Genetic Resources. These three elements cover both *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation, evaluation and monitoring and use of plant genetic diversity for sustainable agricultural development. Further development of the Global System on Plant Genetic Resources, viz. the preparation of a Global Plan of Action will be pursued. The Memorandum of Understanding with IBPGR on programme cooperation will permit full complementarity of functions between FAO and IBPGR. Similar agreements will be developed with other CGIAR institutes and other organizations working in this area.

208. Under element 01, *Commission on Plant Genetic Resources*, secretariat services will be provided to the commission and follow-up of the recommendations and decisions of the commission and its working group will be ensured. This will include the preparation of the "State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources" based upon the Global Information and Early Warning System, and the development of international instruments, such as Codes of Conduct on Biotechnology as it affects conservation and use of plant genetic resources, the

Farmers' Rights concept and implementation of the Code of Conduct for Plant Germplasm Collecting and Transfer.

209. An independent expert group will be established to assist in the preparation of the "State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources" which will hold two meetings, one each in 1992 and 1993. An expert panel will be convened in collaboration with IBPGR to redefine genebank standards.

210. The element on *Information on Plant Genetic Resources* will be merged with the Seed Information System to make the best use of scarce resources. The consolidated programme element called *Information Systems on Seed and Plant Genetic Resources* is located in Sub-programme 2.1.2.3 to which related resources have been transferred.

211. The former programme elements 02 and 03 are converted into three new elements 05, 06 and 07. *Ex situ Conservation and Networking* and *In Situ Protected Areas and Networking* are complementary elements to ensure the availability of germplasm. The *in situ* protected areas network will cover the wild relatives of cultivated plants and domestic animals and species occurring in marginal and fragile ecosystems; guidelines will be prepared on the management of protected areas and assistance provided to member countries in setting up *in situ* conservation sites.

212. The establishment of a network of *ex situ* base collections in gene banks under the auspices of FAO will be pursued. A training workshop on *ex situ* conservation will take place in 1993. Under this element, advice and technical assistance will be provided to member countries, especially developing countries, to strengthen their institutional capacity for safe conservation and unrestricted availability of germplasm.

213. *Evaluation/Monitoring of Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Agricultural Development* is a new programme element which aims to strengthen policies, infrastructural aspects and specific activities in member countries for the conservation and management of plant genetic resources for sustainable agriculture development. It includes support to the evaluation, enhancement and use of germplasm for plant improvement and crop production, including under-utilized species of local social and economic importance. In this work, FAO will collaborate with other interested organizations, including IBPGR. As the "Farmers' Rights" concept develops, its implementation will be sought through the International Fund for Plant Genetic Resources.

Sub-programme 2.1.2.2: Crop Management and Diversification

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Development of Grain and Oilseed Legumes	516	(116)	400	9 %
02 Improvement of Cereal Crops	1 197	(69)	1 128	24 %
03 Improvement and Intensification of Vegetable Production	417	(124)	293	6 %
04 Promotion of Root and Tuber Crop Production and Improvement for Small Farmer Holdings	393	(43)	350	8 %
05 Development of Fruit Production	636	23	659	14 %
06 Crop Diversification and Intensification of Mixed Cropping Systems	383	(124)	259	6 %
07 Major Industrial Crops & Mixed Perennial Cropping Systems	511	271	782	17 %
08 Alternatives to Shifting Cultivation	183	(183)	0	0 %
09 Industrial Crop Diversification, Illicit Drug Crops Substitution and Development of Under-utilized Plants	196	0	196	4 %
10 Promotion of Plant Biotechnologies	440	3	443	10 %
11 Policies for Sustainable Production Systems	33	(33)	0	0 %
12 Improvement of Plant Breeding Methods and their Application	0	137	137	3 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	4 905	(258)	4 647	100 %
Cost Increases			611	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			5 258	

214. The main emphasis will be 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-earning industrial crops. Aspects of sustainable production systems, diversification as well as training will be addressed. The sub-programme will also cover many presently under-utilized crops of importance to resource-poor farmers.

215. The programme element *Development of Grain and Oilseed Legumes* will focus on crops like soybeans and groundnuts that have dual purposes. A new P-3 post will permit strengthening of activities on sustainable agricultural practices, with emphasis on characterization of benefits from and promotion of legumes in cereal and root crop based systems. This post will also ensure that benefits of biotechnology are assessed for these crops. Emphasis will be placed on maximizing biological nitrogen fixation of legumes, principally through strengthening of plant breeding programmes. A publication on soybean production in the tropics will be prepared in 1992.

216. With regard to the element on *Improvement of Cereal Crops*, activities on rice will be geared to improve the economic sustainability of small rice farms. The concept of integral utilization of rice will be promoted as well as improved production of lowland,

upland and mangrove rice. The network on F1 rice hybrid technologies and other emerging rice biotechnologies, will be extended to Latin America. A publication on hybrid rice production is foreseen in 1993. The existing rice crop agronomy database will be continually updated. Much of the work will concentrate on the verification and transfer of available technologies from national and international institutions. The International Rice Commission's Newsletter will continue to be issued at a somewhat reduced level. Preparations will be made for the next session of the commission, scheduled to be held in 1994.

217. As far as other cereals are concerned, work will also concentrate on the verification and transfer of available technologies from national and international institutions. Emphasis will be given to the sustainability of cereal production through the introduction of legumes rotation and alley cropping systems. Attention will also be paid to the small farm sector of the dry areas of North Africa and Latin America by the promotion of pasture in rotation with cereals. National production programmes on minor millets (teff, fonio for Africa), small coarse grain (buckwheat for Asia) and malting barley (East Africa), will be supported.

218. The programme element on *Improvement and Intensification of Vegetable Production* will put emphasis on productivity improvement in making use of limited land and water resources in connection with the improvement of quality vegetables. Technical inputs will be provided to mixed cropping systems, integrated horticultural activities and multi-sectorial programmes, in which vegetables play a key role.

219. The programme element on *Promotion of Root and Tuber Crop Production and Improvement for Small Farmer Holdings* will provide technical assistance to national research and development programmes. A multidisciplinary working group will continue to coordinate all activities related to these crops, under both the Regular and Field Programmes, covering the promotion of improved techniques in production, post-harvest handling, processing, marketing and socio-economic support. Cooperation will take place with international institutions and agencies for strengthening national and regional plant breeding programmes to develop high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties which could meet consumers' requirements in terms of nutritive value and quality. Training programmes will be organized in all aspects of root crop improvement.

220. *Development of Fruit Production* will continue to be promoted. Activities will be oriented to providing information and guidelines for establishing and maintaining modern orchards and plantations, with a view to building up a sustainable horticultural industry, and improving fruit quality in order to gain competitiveness in international markets. Attention will be given to strengthening national research institutions on improved propagation technologies (including biotechnology applications), nursery management, and to production technologies for fruit orchards suitable for smallholders.

221. Integrated development programmes and policies will be formulated for the improvement of selected horticultural commodities, such as citrus, olives, bananas, grapes, dates, nuts, pineapples, dried fruit, peppers, onions and tomatoes. The improvement of citrus production in tropical regions, the improvement of production practices for bananas in order to stimulate agro-industries and trade, and the development of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical nut production will receive particular attention.

222. Under the programme element on *Crop Diversification and Intensification of Mixed Cropping Systems*, support to subsistence horticultural production will continue, particularly in developing selected, adaptable and easily grown local horticultural species. Technical support will be provided to strategies for crop diversification, mixed cropping and horto-forestry. Home gardening and specialized activities for women will be promoted.

223. The programme element on *Major Industrial Crops and Mixed Perennial Cropping Systems* will focus on intercropping under oil palms and wild oil palm replacement. Replacement will have a major impact on the edible oil supply and the production of other food crops in the humid tropics, where shifting cultivation is no longer feasible and better use has to be made of available land. A publication on oil palm cultivation and management will be prepared. Studies will be made on the prospects for the establishment of essential oil industries in selected countries for import substitution.

224. As an alternative to subsistence farming, systems will be promoted that resemble climax vegetation by using tree crop mixtures. The programme element will analyze ways to replace the disappearing high forest climax vegetation in the humid tropics with a mixed tree crop vegetation, for the production of non-wood products. The objective is to foster profitable alternative and sustainable farming systems on land in the humid tropics in danger of degradation under regular annual cropping. To promote these activities, a new P-3 post (Agro-forestry) will be established.

225. *Industrial Crop Diversification, Illicit Drug Crops Substitution and Development of Under-utilized Plants*: In view of the dramatic drop in prices of major smallholder cash crops, information and advice will be provided on alternatives to uneconomical cash crop production. The alternatives to illicit drug crops will also continue to be identified. The profitability of traditional export crops and the utilization of lesser known industrial crops will also receive attention.

226. The programme element on *Promotion of Plant Biotechnologies* will focus on the identification and, especially, the applications of technologies related to germplasm conservation, plant propagation, plant breeding and plant disease characterization and address related policy aspects. Besides assisting/strengthening individual national programmes in the application of new technologies, promotion of cooperation among developing countries will be sought through networks, workshops, and strong links among upstream "centres of excellence" - universities and institutions such as the International Laboratory for Tropical Agricultural Biotechnology (ILTAB) and the Centre for the Application of Molecular Biology to International Agriculture (CAMBIA). FAO's network activities will also ensure close links between national programmes and the International Agricultural Research Centres which are active in midstream technology identification and transfer on specific crops. Initiatives such as CATBIO (Catalogue of Biotechnology Institutions in Latin America) and REDBIO (Network on Biotechnology for Latin America) will provide mechanisms for promoting and strengthening cooperation among countries and for ensuring a well-coordinated effort. Networking initiatives are also under way in Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean. In order to advise Member Governments on the merits of new techniques and their socio-economic impact, a permanent task is to monitor developments, including those related to privatization of genetic information, such as patenting of genes and living plants. It is envisaged that

periodic assessments on current progress in biotechnology will be made available to researchers in developing countries.

227. A new P-5 post will enable to catalyze interdisciplinary activities within FAO, including joint activities with the FAO/IAEA Joint Division in relation to biotechnology, and to coordinate joint activities with Unesco and other agencies.

228. The new programme element, *Improvement of Plant Breeding Methods and their Application*, will comprise identification and application of improved breeding methods for sustainable crop production; support to international cooperation on breeding for durable resistance to diseases and insect pests, tolerance to abiotic stresses, exploitation of heterosis, yield stability analysis and enhancement of biological nitrogen fixation by legumes. Specific activities will be workshops, training courses, contract research, etc.. Biotechnology related to plant breeding will be an integral component of this programme element.

Sub-programme 2.1.2.3: Seed Production and Plant Improvement

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Seed and Planting Material Introduction and Exchange	497	(188)	309	11 %
02 Information Systems on Seed & Plant Genetic Resources	418	467	885	32 %
03 Strengthening of National Seed Programmes	1 153	(36)	1 117	41 %
04 Training and Information on Seed Improvement	774	(774)	0	0 %
05 Improved On-farm Seed Production	296	147	443	16 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 138	(384)	2 754	100 %
Cost Increases			427	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 181	

229. The activities previously included under the programme element *Training and Information on Seed Improvement* have been integrated with other programme elements. This should not be interpreted as lack of attention to training, which forms an integral part of all crops programmes.

230. The programme element on *Seed and Planting Material Introduction and Exchange* facilities will continue to provide seed and planting material, as well as information on seed sources and variety characteristics. National and international research centres, scientists and field projects are the main beneficiaries of those services.

231. The programme element on *Information Systems on Seed and Plant Genetic Resources* will continue to ensure the collection and dissemination of information on variety improvement, seed production quality control and distribution through existing sub-systems on Seed Review, Variety Description, Seed Exchange and Seed Equipment. The sub-system on information on plant genetic resources will be further developed and integrated.

Periodical publications include the "State of the World on Plant Genetic Resources", the "Seed Review" and the "FAO/IBPGR Plant Genetic Resources Newsletter". These publications will also cover new developments on biotechnology.

232. The programme element on *Improved On-farm Seed Production* will promote farmers' participation in producing seed of improved quality. Extension programmes in simple production techniques, including seed crop rotation, isolation, roguing, harvesting, cleaning and storage will be supported. Publications on seed processing equipment, seed marketing guidelines and farm seed production will be prepared.

Sub-programme 2.1.2.4: Crop Protection

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention	976	369	1 345	23 %
02 Integrated Pest Management	1 421	(6)	1 415	24 %
03 Pesticide Management	1 269	277	1 546	26 %
04 Migratory Pest Control	1 298	(217)	1 081	18 %
05 Strengthening Plant Protection Infrastructures	711	(166)	545	9 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	5 675	257	5 932	100 %
Cost Increases			836	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			6 768	

233. The combination of hitherto smaller elements has been effected to provide for a more integrated approach. For instance, weed management, plant pathology and pest management are being combined in the *Integrated Pest Management* programme element. FAO is expected to strengthen its support to the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention, drawing on former work on plant quarantine and plant protection regulations and information.

234. The related programme element covers the newly-established Secretariat to the International Plant Protection Convention. The duties of the secretariat will comprise information exchange on plant quarantine and the harmonization of plant quarantine principles, pest risk assessment and quarantine procedures. The latter work will be carried out in close cooperation with regional plant protection organizations. For this purpose, annual meetings between regional plant protection organizations will be organized. The establishment of an expert panel on plant quarantine is also foreseen. The programme element includes the "Plant Protection Bulletin" and several other publications on specific aspects of plant quarantine. Together with IBPGR, further guidelines on the safe transfer of germplasm will be produced.

235. The programme element on *Integrated Pest Management* covers activities on entomology, plant pathology, post-harvest pest management, vertebrate pest control and weed management. Work will continue to be guided by the FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on

Integrated Pest Management. A major aspect within the Integrated Pest Management approach is the reduction of the mis- and over-use of pesticides. In the biennium, studies will be made on specific crops like vegetables. In the field of weed management, further attention will be given to the control of the parasitic weed striga. Networks will continue to be developed on critical aspects of weed control. The FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Management will also provide advice on further developments in this field. Another area of work is to reduce the impact of plant diseases, in particular virus and virus-like diseases, on vegetatively propagated crops. Requests from Member Governments for advice on the reduction of post-harvest losses and vertebrate pest management will be met.

236. *Improved Pesticide Management:* The decision of the Twenty-fifth FAO Conference on the inclusion of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) clause in the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides has resulted in a substantial increase of activities. FAO, together with UNEP, will be executing a programme of information exchange on pesticides that are banned or severely restricted. A P-3 post on Pesticide Information will be established to deal specifically with the information exchange required to implement PIC. Work on other aspects of the International Code of Conduct will aim to improve the situation in relation to pesticide distribution and use in member countries. Guidelines on component aspects of the Code of Conduct will be updated. In view of the importance of the determination of maximum residue limits of pesticides in food, especially as standards for food safety in international trade, the joint meetings with WHO on pesticide residues will be continued. Additional work will also be carried out on pesticide residues in the environment and on pesticide disposal, subject to extra-budgetary funding.

237. The activities in *Migratory Pest Control* are of a continuing nature. The programme element covers activities related to coordination and assistance to national and regional services concerned with migratory pests. This includes the organization of surveys, the operation of a global Desert Locust Information Service which produces regular bulletins, support to control measures, training, research and emergency control operations. The monitoring and forecasting system for the desert locust will continue to be modernized. The meeting of the Thirty-second Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee is foreseen to take place in 1992. The development of national plant protection organizations in the area of the desert locust and the improved international communications have resulted in a decreased requirement for decentralized locust information centres. Activities in the Near East Region will be coordinated from FAO Headquarters. A P-5 post and two General Service posts will be abolished resulting in savings.

238. *Strengthening Plant Protection Infrastructures:* Work will build on efforts in recent years to encourage and support the establishment and strengthening of national plant protection services, with special emphasis on Africa. In-depth assessments of the plant protection situation have been conducted in almost all African countries and technical assistance projects are being implemented. These will require sustained backstopping and monitoring. A comprehensive information system on international assistance in the field of plant protection is operated by FAO and information will continue to be circulated among both recipient countries and donor institutions, to facilitate better planning of assistance and commitment of resources.

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

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses	949	(204)	745	25 %
02 Agricultural Engineering Information Exchange	788	80	868	30 %
03 International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering	404	(138)	266	9 %
04 Input Management Related to Agricultural Engineering	418	(35)	383	13 %
05 Alternative Technologies in Agricultural Engineering and Improved Project Design	416	33	449	15 %
06 Human Resources Development for Engineering Applications	172	63	235	8 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 147	(201)	2 946	100 %
Cost Increases			389	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 335	

239. Under the element *Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses*, previous assistance in the promotion and development of sustainable national post-harvest programmes will be consolidated. A multidisciplinary approach will be followed in project development related to staple food commodities such as foodgrains and root crops, while further expanding coverage on fruits and vegetables. Due consideration will be given to integrating the role of women in post-harvest systems, particularly through training. Environmental issues related to the safe use of pesticides will be taken into account as well as exploring possibilities for cooperation with NGOs and the private sector. Resources are shifted to Sub-programme 2.1.2.8 to reflect increased Field Programme support.

240. The allocation for *Agricultural Engineering Information Exchange* has been increased. Preliminary actions taken in 1990-91 will lead to the operation of an information exchange system which complements existing national, regional and other FAO systems. Publications dealing with the management of farm machinery, post-harvest operations and rural building construction will be prepared, with small-scale farmers as the target audience. The International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions will continue to be an important component of FAO's engineering information system.

241. The primary objective of programme element 03, *International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering*, is to enhance FAO's role as main international forum for agricultural engineering issues. The FAO Panel of Experts on Agricultural Mechanization will continue to be serviced. Contacts with UN agencies and other international, regional and national institutions will be expanded, as well as liaison with commercial engineering organizations to reduce duplication in assistance programmes and ensure that reliable information on the latest developments in agricultural engineering technology is made available to Member Nations.

242. Assistance to Member Nations will continue to be provided under the element on *Input Management Related to Agricultural Engineering*, particularly from the strategy formulation and planning points of view. The aim is to ensure that increasingly sophisticated engineering technology is selected and managed, according to the development objectives and prevailing farming systems of the country. Management of crop storage at the farm and village level, management procedures to reduce overall agricultural energy consumption, and farm machinery selection and costing will be emphasized.

243. Activities under *Alternative Technologies in Agricultural Engineering and Improved Project Design* will emphasize the collation of proven and tested engineering technology alternatives. Engineering technologies appropriate for small-scale farming, for energy efficiency, and for the conservation and development of natural resources will receive priority. Technology so identified will be incorporated in the design and execution of projects with a major engineering component.

244. The element on *Human Resources Development for Engineering Applications* is being increased to reflect the need for education, as well as training programmes, at all levels and of qualified manpower able to apply appropriate engineering inputs. New training approaches will aim at people able to operate, manage and maintain both traditional and sophisticated engineering inputs at the field level. Education and training models will therefore be prepared to be adapted in individual countries. For these training programmes, collaboration will be ensured with the ESH Division.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.2.6: Food and Agricultural Industries**

245. The element on *Food Processing and Handling*, which includes work on indigenous and composite flours, will pursue the development of marketable convenience foods based on indigenous crops, such as wheatless bread. In addition, support to oilseed and legume processing, as well as value-added fruit and vegetable processing, will continue. The concept of modern, small-scale Community Processing Centres (CPCs) will be further promoted. These centres are designed to prevent post-harvest losses at village level and to provide food products for semi-urban and urban areas and more occasionally for export.

246. The element on *Processing of Medicinal Plants, Spices and Aromatics* will deal with value-added processing of these products, close to the sources of production. These products are particularly suitable for small-scale processing and, in processed form, can contribute profitably to both import substitution as well as export.

247. Recent work on *Apiculture* development has permitted a reduction in the allocation, although demand for assistance remains strong. The element will focus upon new management techniques, disease and pest control, as well as crop pollination. Work will continue on *Hides and Skins and Animal By-products*, with specific areas such as marine and reptile skins receiving attention. Private sector development will be pursued, in addition to commercial utilization of non-edible by-products.

248. The programme element on *Natural Fibres including Sericulture*, requires expansion. In addition to ongoing work on upgrading technologies, particularly relating to primary production, collection and processing, attention will be paid to new value-added applications,

such as geotextiles, natural fibre blends for industrial uses, chemical retting and promotion of by-products resulting from this new process. The existing germplasm development programme for mulberry and silkworm varieties will be expanded to supply better germplasm to the Africa and Latin America Regions, for tropical and sub-tropical sericulture development. Training activities will be also expanded to developing countries in Africa and Latin America on a TCDC basis. Networks for each region will be established for the exchange of information on relevant technologies.

249. The increase for *Agricultural Processing for Industrial Applications* will permit to address the large and growing markets for processed agricultural products from small-scale industrial activities. It will cover products such as starches from roots, tubers and maize grains for use in adhesives, paper and box production, construction board and fabric sizing. The feasibility of small-scale rural processing activities in specific areas will be assessed.

250. The application of emerging technologies in food and non-food processing under the element *Process Biotechnology*, will concentrate on fermentation technologies, small-scale biochemical production, residue technologies such as biogas and value addition to agricultural wastes. New modalities will be investigated for technology transfer to developing countries.

251. The programme element on *Private Sector Development* has been introduced recently in view of the growing importance of the private sector in development. Activities will cover agro-industry sectorial studies, technology transfer policies, joint venture studies, impact analysis and export processing zones.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Food Processing and Handling including Indigenous and Composite Flours	557	(24)	533	29 %
02 Processing of Medicinal Plants, Spices and Aromatics	141	(1)	140	8 %
03 Apiculture	239	(100)	139	8 %
04 Hides and Skins and Animal By-products	134	(2)	132	7 %
05 Natural Fibres including Sericulture	278	19	297	16 %
06 Agricultural Processing for Industrial Applications	144	53	197	11 %
07 Process Biotechnology	260	11	271	15 %
08 Private Sector Development	152	(16)	136	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 905	(60)	1 845	100 %
Cost Increases			241	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 086	

Sub-programme 2.1.2.7: Regional Offices

252. **Africa:** RAFR will continue to cooperate with national research/extension institutions on the design and implementation of on-farm trials/demonstrations, dealing with important cereals, root and oil crops. The weaknesses of national plant protection structures

throughout the region and the insufficient response capability of the regional pest monitoring and control organizations, will require the implementation of corrective measures. There is also an increase in the use of chemical pesticides on both cash and food crops, without the necessary control mechanisms to minimize their harmful effects on humans and the environment. RAFR will, therefore, give priority to the promotion and effective application of Integrated Pest Management and the application of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides through country surveys, especially in Eastern and Central Africa. The formulation and implementation of realistic plans for phytosanitary control and plant quarantine in the context of external trade, will be pursued.

253. **Asia and the Pacific:** Increased yields of major crops, especially under rainfed conditions, will be sought through the active promotion of location-specific packages of selected crop varieties and management practices. A regional expert consultation will be held to assess the current situation and prospects of sustainable crop production under different agro-ecological settings. Trends in crop diversification will be analyzed and documented and experiences shared amongst countries of the region. A regional training workshop on breeding and improvement of medicinal and aromatic plants will be organized. The regional TCDC product on coarse grains and legumes will be further backstopped. Activities on root and tuber and horticultural crops are planned for the benefit of the Pacific Island states. Regional networks on vegetables, oilseed crops, cotton with emphasis on hybrid cotton, and rainfed agriculture will be serviced through information collation and exchange. Conservation, utilization and exchange of germplasm will also be promoted. The status and prospect of production, distribution and supply of quality seeds, including planting materials of vegetatively propagated crops, will be analyzed through a regional expert consultation.

254. RAPA will continue to provide secretariat services to the Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), and issue technical bulletins and the APPPC Quarterly Newsletter. Activities on integrated pest management will be promoted through expert consultations on biological control of plant diseases and on the role of biotechnology in pest management. The development of harmonized plant quarantine procedures/treatment will be pursued. A regional workshop will be held on the safe and efficient use and distribution of pesticides. The needs in the South Pacific Islands for appropriate mechanization will be explored through a regional expert consultation on the establishment of a network for agricultural tools and implements in the Pacific Islands. A regional expert consultation on a network for education and curriculum development in agro-industries will also be convened. Support to member countries will continue in the areas of prevention of food losses and post-harvest technology, through the Regional Network for Post-Harvest Technology in Asia, to be established by RAPA.

255. **Europe:** REUR will support joint research programmes and exchange of information and germplasm through the activities of the existing cooperative research networks and/or working groups on olives, soybean, sunflower, maize, cotton, rice, nuts, flax and mushrooms. Prospects for research cooperation on the industrial use and development of potatoes and the potential of new small crops in European agriculture will be studied at *ad hoc* meetings. Three technical consultations of the networks on soybean, cotton and rice and several workshops will be organized in the 1992-93 biennium.

256. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** The Technical Cooperation Network on Food Crops Production will be the main channel for TCDC activities concerning genetic improvement and production of vegetable crops, including training of national experts through sub-regional training courses, strengthening of ongoing projects on applied breeding research, exchange of germplasm, national and regional varietal trials and seed production. In 1990-91, RLAC also initiated support to regional cooperation on the development and application of plant biotechnology, *inter alia*, through a regional survey and the launching of a Technical Cooperation Network among plant biotechnology laboratories, jointly with AGP. In 1992-93, this will be pursued through assistance in the formulation of national and regional biotechnology policies, comprising biosafety, patenting and a code of conduct, together with training activities. A regional meeting on plant biotechnology will be held in 1993 to discuss a draft Action Plan to be proposed to governments of the region.

257. A Technical Cooperation Network on Citrus Fruits will cover aspects of utilization and conservation of genetic resources, applied biotechnology, production of propagation material, production technology, agro-industry and marketing. Assistance to Central American countries will receive particular attention. Although of a lesser priority, joint activities with AGP will be undertaken in support of research and development of Mediterranean rice, of the global network on soybean, of the FAO/Netherlands project on Andean crops and of the development of roots and tubers in the Caribbean.

258. With regard to plant protection, the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention will be further supported with attention to sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in trade of food and agricultural products. Support to the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission and corresponding assistance in plant quarantine, will also continue. Sound practices for application of pesticides at the level of small producers will be the subject of promotional and technical material and training courses. Support will be maintained to regional technical cooperation groups for improved weed management, sugar cane sanitation, citrus protection, cotton pest management, rodent control, as well as the control of fruitfly.

259. Cooperation on post-harvest grain technology will take place through the corresponding network and special attention will be devoted to tropical areas and Central American countries. Regarding agro-industrial development, small and medium-size agro-industries will be promoted, as well as sericulture, apiculture and the production of medicinal and aromatic plants as a source of additional income for small farmers. These topics, together with tropical fruits processing and the development of production and processing of oil palm will continue being supported through the Technical Cooperation Networks on Tropical Fruits Processing and on African Oil Palm. Caribbean countries will receive special attention in respect of fruits processing and development of small agro-industries.

260. **Near East:** Cooperation will be pursued with regional and international research centres such as ICARDA, ACSAD and CIMMYT, for the implementation of jointly sponsored activities. Assistance will be provided to countries of the region to increase production of cereal crops in high lands and food legumes and fruit trees adapted to dry areas. Two sub-regional networks, one in West Asia and one in North Africa, will assist national programmes in overcoming production constraints. A training course and two workshops will be organized on these subjects for national staff and young scientists from

the region. Jointly with REUR, a consultation on interregional cooperative research on rice will be convened in 1992. Aspects of sustainability of agriculture, women participation and protection of the environment will be given due attention in the formulation and implementation of crop improvement activities.

261. Plant protection activities will be geared to reducing pre- and post-harvest crop losses caused by pests through the provision of technical support and the coordination of regional plant protection activities and information exchange. FAO's sponsored instruments such as the International Plant Protection Convention and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, will be further promoted. A technical consultation will be convened in 1992 to consider a draft agreement for the establishment of a Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO). Contacts will be pursued towards establishing a Regional Cooperative Network of National Institutions for Agro-industrial Development in the Near East Region, and a Cooperative Regional Project for Research and Training on the Application of Nuclear Techniques to Food Preservation and Biotechnology for the Near East Region. Assistance is planned on apiculture, sericulture and small-scale agro-processing industries in rural areas.

● Field Activities

262. Those related to plant genetic resources will continue to strengthen national capabilities and capacities to conserve, manage, enhance and utilize plant genetic resources for sustainable agriculture production. They will also promote the use of under-utilized and local species (especially those not covered by CGIAR institutes). For example, during 1992-93, a project on conservation and use of genetic resources of Andean crops will be implemented in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

263. The development of traditional staple food crops, of highly specialized crop production and of selected other commodities will continue to retain prominence in field activities. Examples of important field projects in this area are the Hybrid Rice project in India and the Accelerated Cereal Programme for Bangladesh.

264. Field activities on seeds will be implemented mainly through the Seed Improvement and Development Programme (SIDP), also contributing to the development of the Seed Information System. The SIDP covers the preparation of national seed policies and specific projects and programmes on seed-related subjects. In addition, it will continue its emphasis on modern techniques, such as micropropagation, rapid multiplication programmes, quality control, processing, storage and use of quality seeds.

265. The plant protection field programme will focus on pest control and pesticide management. Pest control activities have always had and will, of course, keep a major orientation towards Integrated Pest Management. In these projects, it will be ensured that pesticides are only to be used on an "as needed" basis and that other pest control methodologies are encouraged. Projects related to the implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides will focus on regulatory and other aspects of pesticide management. Field activities will also comprise sustained efforts to support countries, especially in Africa, in building their plant protection capabilities and maintaining capabilities for migratory pest control.

266. It is expected that more than 120 field projects will make use of a computerized system of selection and costing of agricultural engineering inputs developed under the Regular Programme. The formulation of national mechanization strategies in member countries, which promotes viable mechanization systems and sustained use of mechanization inputs for the development of agriculture, will generate new field projects. Field training programmes in the operation, maintenance and management of agricultural tools and machinery and in crop storage management will make use of FAO-developed training modules. Some 45 projects executed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Departments will be able to benefit from technical assistance in civil engineering based on computer-aided design (CAD) systems for structure design, costing and tender evaluation.

267. In agro-industrial development, a number of Regular Programme activities will benefit the Field Programme. As an example, surveys on indigenous flours in Africa will be carried out to determine their characteristics for the upgrading and development of regional commodity systems which could effectively compete with imported products. Subsequently, effective commodity system development will be supported by the Field Programme. The Regular Programme is also currently providing active support to private entrepreneurial development. The results of an expert meeting and the information in discussion papers will be incorporated into future field projects in order to focus upon private entrepreneurs.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	13 213	RP	36 130	AGO	131 108
Africa	82 352	Trust Funds	52 680	AGP	30 472
Asia and Pacific	51 545	UNDP	91 803	AGS	13 855
Near East	19 258	WFP	868	Regional Offices	6 046
Europe	1 849				
Latin America	13 264				
Programme 2.1.2	181 481		181 481		181 481

Programme 2.1.3: Livestock

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.3.1 Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources	2 014	23	264	2 301	15.1	10 723
2.1.3.2 Animal Health	5 348	(578)	654	5 424	28.9	44 046
2.1.3.3 Animal Genetic Resources	946	122	124	1 192	4.2	1 160
2.1.3.4 Dairy Development	1 007	153	174	1 334	9.7	9 815
2.1.3.5 Meat Development	1 247	16	178	1 441	9.6	1 940
2.1.3.6 Livestock Production	1 581	14	203	1 798	10.3	15 994
2.1.3.7 Regional Offices	3 177	(381)	334	3 130	24.0	0
2.1.3.8 Field Programme Support	2 397	(113)	416	2 700	29.8	4 936
2.1.3.9 Programme Management	1 091	53	192	1 336	12.3	0
Programme 2.1.3	18 808	(691)	2 539	20 656	143.9	88 614

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

- Sub-programme 2.1.3.1: Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Integrated Management of Arid and Semi-arid Grazing Resources (EMASAR)	455	(10)	445	22 %
02 Development of Pastures in Humid Areas	414	(10)	404	20 %
03 Biological Nitrogen Fixation	140	0	140	7 %
04 Feed Resources Utilization	642	(199)	443	22 %
05 Feeding Systems and Feed Security	231	(231)	0	0 %
06 Sustainable Feeding Systems	0	473	473	23 %
07 Application of Biotechnology in Animal Nutrition	132	0	132	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 014	23	2 037	100 %
Cost Increases			264	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 301	

268. For the arid and semi-arid ecosystems (programme element 01), attention will continue to be given to the rational utilization of grazing resources, as well as to improving fodder supply by the introduction of fodder trees including *Prosopis spp.* Increased attention than hitherto will be given to cold semi-arid pastures which are important in many high-altitude zones. Training aspects will be addressed jointly with the Unesco/MAB programme, "Impact of Human Activities and Land Use Practices in Grazing Lands".

269. Within the humid and sub-humid zones, 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, based on minimum inputs, will also continue to be supported while ongoing activities for the Altiplano and the Andes sub-regions will be further developed.

270. The multiplication of seed of adapted varieties, already available in collections and gene banks but not in adequate quantities for field-scale testing and pilot development, will continue to be promoted in order to provide the bridge between breeding work and field-scale production. For instance, local institutions will be contracted to produce seeds required for field development of pastures and fodders.

271. Work on *Biological Nitrogen Fixation* is of relevance to the widespread use of leguminous species and in line with the current upsurge of awareness about the need for sustainable and low-input production systems. A series of sub-contracts with regional organizations in Africa, and with the assistance of UNEP in Latin America, will provide impetus for the necessary transfer of technologies from laboratories to the field.

272. New activities will be included under this sub-programme, mainly to assist in expanding the feed base for poultry, pigs and other monogastric animals. Despite the reduction in the allocation for *Feed Resources Utilization*, regional technical task forces will continue to be supported for the introduction of molasses blocks, treatment of low quality roughages and the use of sugarcane juice for monogastric animal feeding. These technologies will be widely disseminated in Africa, Asia and Latin America using the competence acquired by the regional task force members. Current activities in support of the improved utilization of the various conventional - as well as the new - feed resources will continue. In connection with this work, an expert consultation on processing and feeding of proteinaceous wastes of animal and fish origin, will be organized.

273. Through shifts within the sub-programme and net addition of resources, a previous programme element dealing with feeding systems and feed security is to be restructured and expanded in the new programme element *Sustainable Feeding Systems*, to accommodate activities aimed at developing and promoting economical feeding systems, primarily based on local feedstuffs. Emphasis will be placed on demonstrating practical and sustainable feeding systems for livestock owned by small and resource-poor farmers, in various agro-climatic zones. The element will include activities on feed information, including country-wide feed inventories. An expert consultation on sustainable feeding strategies for the improvement of livestock production of the smallholders will be organized. Current work on strategic feed supplementation will be extended to cover the feeding of monogastrics, especially pigs. Attention will be given to the utilization of roots, tubers, bananas and plantains. The utilization of fodder trees for feeding of ruminants will also be emphasized. The aim is to develop alternatives to grain feeding. A new activity on pasture/fodder based feeding management will concentrate on legume trees, forage trees and appropriate feed supplementation.

274. Results of *Application of Biotechnology in Animal Nutrition* will be evaluated and technologies relevant to the developing countries' situations will be pursued. The element

will concentrate primarily on training in biological methods of feed evaluation and manipulation of rumen micro-flora to increase rumen efficiency.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.3.2: Animal Health**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Disease Intelligence/Veterinary Services Development	1 427	(49)	1 378	29 %
02 Control of Infectious Diseases	1 546	(373)	1 173	25 %
03 Control of Parasitic Diseases	597	174	771	16 %
04 Control of Insect Vector Diseases	1 246	(128)	1 118	23 %
05 Application of Biotechnology in Animal Health	532	(202)	330	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	5 348	(578)	4 770	100 %
Cost Increases			654	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			5 424	

275. The overall budget for animal health had to be reduced mainly in regard to work on infectious diseases, biotechnology and insect vector diseases. Nevertheless, an enlarged provision is made for parasitic diseases. The programme element on *Disease Intelligence* will continue to collect and disseminate data on disease occurrence and control through FAO's animal health data bank. The major recurrent publication, "FAO/WHO/OIE Animal Health Yearbook", will be issued. A Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Veterinary Education will be organized. Assistance to veterinary services organization and planning in developing countries will focus on training in management and economic aspects. A manual on primary animal health care will be published. Attention will be given to nutritional, reproduction and genetic diseases as well as animal production hygiene. An expert consultation on the improvement of reproductive efficiency of cattle and sheep in Latin America will be held, prior to the Third Session of the Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean. A training seminar on animal health services organization and economics and an expert consultation on the cost-effective use of computers in animal health in developing countries will also be organized.

276. Activities on the *Control of Infectious Diseases* will continue to give priority to diseases of major economic and sanitary importance, as well as veterinary vaccine production and quality control. Attention will be given to emergency diseases such as rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and zoonosis diseases such as brucellosis and rabies. A manual on veterinary vaccine quality control will be prepared.

277. Two important expert consultations will be held on: (i) strategies in diagnosis and control of bacterial diseases in developing countries; and (ii) strengthening of veterinary vaccine production in developing countries. Support will continue to be provided to the Latin American Network on Biotechnology. An expert consultation on infectious diseases emergency, a seminar on advanced techniques for the diagnosis of FMD and a training course on advanced diagnostic methods for bacterial diseases of livestock will also be held.

278. In the field of *Parasitic Diseases*, activities on epidemiology and control of ticks and tick-borne diseases will continue and work on cost-effective strategies will be expanded to cover other species, particularly sheep and goats. Support will be maintained to vaccine production and immunization programmes in Southern and Central Africa. Support to the eradication campaign of the tropical bont tick from the Caribbean will also continue. An expert consultation on epidemiological, ecological and economic modelling for control of parasitic diseases of livestock is planned. The programme on the control of helminth infections of livestock will focus on the gastro-intestinal helminths and liver flukes which are causing serious production losses. Genetic resistance to helminth infections in indigenous breeds will be further studied. The extent of anthelmintic resistance will be evaluated in Africa and Latin America. Projects for the demonstration of control programmes for herds and flocks on communal grazing will be formulated and implemented in Africa. A training course on diagnosis of helminth infections is planned. An expert consultation on food-borne helminth infections will be organized, in collaboration with WHO.

279. The programme element on *Control of Insect Vector Diseases* will continue to provide support to the screwworm eradication campaign in North Africa. Data collection for the formulation of control programmes will be initiated in enzootic areas of south/central America. The control of other myiasis-causing flies, such as the old world screwworm, will be considered in these initial actions. Of particular importance is the prevention of further exotic introductions into pest-free regions. An expert consultation on screwworm control strategy will be organized. Activities related to the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis will continue to promote the use of improved, environment-friendly methods and to examine the long-term development of tsetse-cleared areas. The utilization of trypanotolerant livestock will be supported through further technical assistance, training, extension and research. The Seventh Session of the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis will be convened, together with a meeting of the Expert Panel on Ecological/Technical Aspects of the Trypanosomiasis Programme.

280. The biotechnology activities in animal health will focus on the transfer of new methods in vaccine production and disease diagnosis to developing countries. The networks on computerized access to biotechnology data banks will be further strengthened. A workshop is planned on biotechnological methods for diagnosis of parasitic organisms. Support will be given to research and training activities of selected laboratories which participate in the FAO biotechnology networks of southeast Asia and Latin America.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.3.3: Animal Genetic Resources**

281. The improvement of the genetic potential of local breeds will continue to be promoted through crossbreeding with exotic breeds or within-breed selection (programme element 02). New approaches such as the Open Nucleus Breeding System (ONBS) will be supported for pigs and ruminants, in all regions. Attention will also be given to trypanotolerant breeds in Africa, to the buffalo and native pig breeds in Asia, and to the Camelidae in Latin America. The FAO Semen Donation Scheme and related activities of improved reproduction management will seek to increase output per animal and the genetic improvement of future generations. Two expert consultations are foreseen: (i) on reproduction and genetic improvement of the Andean Camelids; and (ii) on genetic improvement of buffaloes. In addition, four manuals will be published, dealing with: Open

Nucleus Breeding of Tropical Sheep; Evaluation of Livestock Breeds and Crosses; Embryo Transfer of Sheep and Goats; and Embryo Cloning.

282. The rapid developments in biotechnological applications to livestock production will be closely followed. Programme element 01 will cover advisory services, training and dissemination of scientific information to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries. The regional networks in Asia and Latin America will receive further technical and advisory support. Despite the continued emphasis on the application of biotechnology for genetic improvement, particularly with respect to embryo manipulation, the allocation for this element can be reduced in view of the extra-budgetary resources which have been made available to support FAO's livestock biotechnology networks.

283. The preservation of valuable local breeds is receiving priority in view of the need to maintain genetic diversity as the basis for further improvement. The complex technical, legal and financial and institutional aspects of a global programme for animal genetic resources will be analyzed. Activities for the preservation of endangered indigenous breeds have been realigned to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture (in 1989 and 1991) on the subject. Work on *in situ* conservation of breeds has been added to existing activities on data banks and gene banks. Additional data from developing countries will be collected for this purpose. Emphasis will be placed on surveys to evaluate the needs of developing countries for the preservation of animal genetic resources. Trust Fund-supported projects will be prepared accordingly. Cooperation with regional and international organizations on the maintenance of biodiversity will continue.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Application of Biotechnology in Animal Breeding and Genetics	365	(112)	253	24 %
02 Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources	333	191	524	49 %
03 Preservation of Endangered Indigenous Breeds	248	43	291	27 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	946	122	1 068	100 %
Cost Increases			124	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 192	

Sub-programme 2.1.3.4: Dairy Development

284. Dairy development activities in the 1992-93 biennium will focus on a limited number of topics such as dairying among smallholders and the improvement of indigenous milk products technology. The recent reduction in world stocks of dairy commodities should stimulate the growth of local milk production in developing countries.

285. New dairy development projects or programmes will continue to be formulated under the International Dairy Development Programme (IDDP). Model units for milk processing at village level which have been developed will be refined and replicated. The management and economic aspects of milk production, collection, processing and distribution will receive renewed attention. It is planned to establish a technical information service to member

countries on milk/milk products technology and quality control. Publications are planned on specific aspects of the dairy industry.

286. Technology development will focus on indigenous dairy products. Work will cover processing techniques, facilities and equipment which are suitable at village and herd or flock level. Emphasis will be given to goat, sheep and camel milk which are of particular relevance to smallholders in rural areas, including transhumant and nomadic groups. A shift of resources is made from other sub-programmes.

287. Manpower development is an essential aspect of dairy development and FAO's dairy training activities will therefore continue to concentrate on institution building, training of teachers and encouraging the participation of women. Support will continue at a minimum level to work on the *Code of Principles on Milk and Milk Products*, within the framework of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Integrated Dairy Development	578	(45)	533	46 %
02 Promotion and Improvement of Technology of Traditional Dairy Products	203	42	245	21 %
03 Code of Principles on Milk and Milk Products	39	(21)	18	2 %
04 Dairy Training and Education	187	177	364	31 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 007	153	1 160	100 %
Cost Increases			174	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 334	

Sub-programme 2.1.3.5: Meat Development

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Meat Hygiene and Inspection	786	(64)	722	57 %
02 Meat Training and Education	461	80	541	43 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 247	16	1 263	100 %
Cost Increases			178	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 441	

288. Resources for work on *Meat Hygiene and Inspection* will be slightly reduced. The establishment of small- to medium-sized meat industries, with slaughter and meat processing facilities for different kinds of animal species (including poultry) is the main activity. Model units for small-scale slaughtering, meat and by-products processing and meat/meat products marketing, in particular at village level which have been developed, will be further refined and adapted to the needs of specific communities. In this context, problems of sustainable development of the meat sector, related environmental problems and the handling and welfare of animals prior to slaughter, will be analyzed. Support will also be provided to the

introduction and development of low-cost meat preservation methods, in large areas of the world where uninterrupted cold chains for meat and meat products are not available. Methods and suitable equipment for this purpose will be further tested and developed. A technical information service to member countries on meat/meat products development, technology and sanitary control will also be established.

289. *Meat Training and Education* activities will continue to be given high priority, with close links to the Field Programme. Institutional links will be promoted, on a TCDC basis, to ensure feedback from the vocational to the technical level institutions and from there, to professional education and applied research institutes. Training manuals on meat technology/meat inspection will be prepared and a seminar on meat development in the small-scale sector in Africa will be held.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.3.6: Livestock Production**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Animal Production Systems	1 335	(332)	1 003	63 %
02 Application of Biotechnology in Livestock Production	246	(246)	0	0 %
03 Strategies for Sustainable Livestock Development	0	592	592	37 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 581	14	1 595	100 %
Cost Increases			203	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 798	

290. The major thrust of activities under this sub-programme (programme element 01) is on developing practical technologies for attaining sustained growth in animal production without adversely affecting the natural resource base, especially within the prevailing smallholder farming systems. Emphasis will be placed on the multi-purpose use of animals in reference to their bio-energetic efficiency and the integration of animal and crop agriculture in land-scarce production systems. Attention will be given to small animals (sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits) and to the development and demonstration of simple one-step technologies for improved animal production which can be integrated into the existing farming systems. Ongoing network activities on sheep and goats will be continued. Work on pigs and poultry production will address in particular backyard production systems, through exploitation of locally-produced feed and crop residues and low-cost genetic improvement programmes based on genetic screening of indigenous breeds. Work on buffalo production will give emphasis to practical herd management programmes to reduce calf mortality, increase calving rate and optimize use of buffalo for milk, meat and draught power. Handbooks on "Draught Animal Power" and on "Practical Animal Breeding Methods" will be published. It is planned to intensify work on the camelidae.

291. The follow-up of activities carried out during the 1990-91 biennium on biotechnology under this sub-programme is included in Sub-programmes 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.3.

292. A new element has been introduced on *Strategies for Sustainable Livestock Development*. It will cover core activities required for livestock policy analysis and related project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The analytical framework for planning sustainable livestock production will be developed. The criteria, indicators and key production parameters will be established to define sustainability of livestock production systems. Activities will also address animal improvement policies and programmes, incorporating the rational evaluation of breeding objectives in direct reference to feed supply, infrastructural support and market demands. An expert consultation on appraisal of livestock development strategies will be held.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.3.7: Regional Offices**

293. **Africa**: More refined data will be assembled on the tsetse/trypanosomiasis problem, e.g. base line information in production parameters so that the benefits of control activities are more accurately assessed and quantified. Further studies will be undertaken to determine the comparative efficiency of v-arious control devices against different tsetse species. Control of trypanosomiasis requires more effective management structures and national research systems in the region. Thus, RAFR will promote the establishment of national research control systems and coordinating committees.

294. The threat to livestock from the New World Screwworm Fly will be closely monitored in close cooperation with the Screwworm Emergency Centre for North Africa (SECNA). Cooperation will also be strengthened with ILCA to promote alley farming in sub-humid and humid zones of Africa. Other activities in the next biennium will include the development of technical cooperation networks on small ruminants, camels, veterinary laboratories, low-cost meat preservation technologies, poultry and pig; sustainable agriculture through alley farming; intensive feed garden, fodder banks and the utilization of agro-industrial by-products in animal feeding and the development of indigenous breeds, such as Kuri cattle and guinea fowls.

295. **Asia and the Pacific**: RAPA will coordinate the South Asian Rinderpest Eradication Campaign through close liaison with the Regional Coordination Unit and *ad hoc* consultative meetings. A regional expert consultation on animal quarantine regulations will be convened. Assistance will continue to be provided for the upgrading of native cattle and buffaloes, using germplasm of regional origin. Other methods, particularly those involving biotechnology, will be further explored. Technical support, through expert consultations and workshops, will be provided for increased meat and dairy production with particular emphasis on price surveys and improvement of indigenous products. Promotion of milk collection through cooperatives will continue. The Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA) will continue to operate on TCDC principles. The monthly publication "Asian Livestock" will remain an important source of information on livestock industry development in the region.

296. **Europe**: The Cooperative Research Networks on Pastures and Fodder Crops, on Sheep and Goat Production and on Animal Production Systems, will hold several workshops in the biennium. Prospects for research cooperation in the field of applied biotechnology in animal breeding and health protection will be further examined at meetings of working groups of existing networks. All networks will publish their achievements in a new series

of technical bulletins. Participation of research institutions from North America and the Mediterranean region will be further encouraged.

297. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will make use of the methodology developed through the Technical Cooperation Network among Veterinary Research and Diagnostic Laboratories in the identification of institutions capable of providing reference services in the area of animal health. Advanced technologies in all aspects related to animal production and health will be transferred to these reference services through the Network on Animal Biotechnology supported by AGA. Interregional consultations will be held to define longer-term cooperation arrangements in all livestock-related disciplines. A technical manual on "Milk Production in the Tropics" will be produced and cover scientific knowledge and technology available in the region. A Technical Cooperation Network on Livestock Production Systems for Small Farmers will be set up. The Caribbean Network of Cooperation in Small Animal Development will continue to foster joint activities in the Caribbean area. Work on the development of South American Camelids, initiated during the 1990-91 biennium, will continue.

298. **Near East:** Member Governments of the region require assistance on range rehabilitation and pasture development, particularly on management techniques and on evaluation and propagation of native forage species. Sub-regional and regional projects based on an integrated approach to rangeland management will be developed, as well as disease control programmes, through inter-country cooperation within particular epizootiological zones in the region. The present regional projects on animal health and rinderpest eradication will be further supported. The Near East Regional Cooperative Research and Development Network on Small Ruminants will retain high priority

● **Field Activities**

299. The Field Programme will emphasize the sustainability of production systems, especially the expansion of the feed base and the search of feeding improvements which could be economically sustained, without degrading or depleting natural resources. The portfolio of projects on feed utilization (e.g. sugarcane products, crop residues, fodder trees, etc.), integrated crop-livestock production systems (e.g. alley farming, agro-pastoralism, animal traction, etc.) and small animals (sheep and goats, poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, etc.) will remain particularly active, in line with great demands for assistance. It is expected that Trust Fund support will be made available for the conservation and improvement of indigenous animal genetic resources, based on COAG recommendations. Projects on policy formulation and on the formulation of strategies and programmes for sustainable livestock development will keep due prominence.

300. With regard to animal health, support to the Special Action Programme on the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development will continue. Animal health field projects can also contribute to improvements in sustainability. Priority programmes, including the eradication of screwworm from North Africa, the eradication of rinderpest (support to PARC, WARECC and SAREC), vaccine production and quality control (PAN VAC), control of helminths, ticks and tick-borne diseases, are likely to continue at a strong level. Ongoing dairy development projects for the establishment of

model units for milk processing at village level and the Meat Development Programme will continue.

301. In the area of grassland and forage resources, a continued heavy field involvement is expected for the management of natural grazing lands, as well as increased pasture and fodder production; much of the field work will continue to require close collaboration with other divisions and departments, i.e. field projects which have animal production, integrated farming systems or watershed management components. Emphasis will continue to be put on the correct use of properly inoculated legumes, both to provide high quality feed and, through biological nitrogen fixation, to reduce the need for nitrogen fertilizer.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	4 470	RP	20 656	AGA	25 403
Africa	48 633	Trust Funds	38 987	AGO	79 120
Asia and Pacific	24 037	UNDP	49 097	AGP	1 338
Near East	21 768	WFP	530	Regional Offices	3 409
Europe	634				
Latin America	9 728				
Programme 2.1.3	109 270		109 270		109 270

Programme 2.1.4: Research and Technology Development

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.4.1 Research Development	3 586	(332)	507	3 761	13.2	21 605
2.1.4.2 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	3 432	(4)	364	3 792	14.1	1 697
2.1.4.3 AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities	4 614	1 419	834	6 867	44.3	922
2.1.4.4 Remote Sensing and Agrometeorology	2 116	(21)	325	2 420	21.9	5 923
2.1.4.5 Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development	1 773	1 504	449	3 726	25.9	2 176
2.1.4.7 Regional Offices	1 097	8	134	1 239	13.6	0
2.1.4.8 Field Programme Support	733	0	136	869	10.1	1 732
2.1.4.9 Programme Management	1 299	0	241	1 540	16.9	0
Programme 2.1.4	18 650	2 574	2 990	24 214	160.0	34 055

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

- Sub-programme 2.1.4.1: Research Development

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Strengthening Research Management Capabilities	393	(66)	327	10 %
02 Research Review Missions and Advisory Services	364	0	364	11 %
03 Technology Assessment and Transfer	498	47	545	17 %
04 Research Policy, Planning and Information	560	(112)	448	14 %
05 International Agricultural Research Support	1 257	0	1 257	39 %
06 Science and Technology Coordination	81	0	81	3 %
07 Andre Mayer Fellowships	433	(201)	232	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 586	(332)	3 254	100 %
Cost Increases			507	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 761	

302. The element on *Strengthening Research Management Capabilities* aims in particular at improving management skills of research leaders in developing countries, through training courses, workshops and related training material. Several courses for research directors and programme leaders will be held during the biennium at regional or sub-regional levels in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Near East and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. These courses will be undertaken in cooperation with other research organizations and donor agencies, including joint programme elaboration and financing. The research managers so trained will be encouraged to disseminate their acquired knowledge in the countries concerned through national courses. Upon request, assistance, e.g. logistic support and other contributions, will be provided to these courses. An expert consultation is foreseen on the topic of research management in small and least developed countries. Reference and teaching material will be prepared, including a manual for research management training which will be tested and further adapted to meet the needs of specific countries.

303. *Research Review Missions and Advisory Services* will continue to be provided upon request of member countries. These reviews of agricultural research systems and institutions will assist governments in overall planning, organization, administration and evaluation of national research efforts. It is expected that about four research review missions will be carried out each year. A by-product will be the formulation of investment projects for strengthening national agricultural research in the countries concerned.

304. The element on *Technology Assessment and Transfer* will emphasize, within a farming system context, evaluation of the problems of adoption of specific technologies and of related socio-economic constraints. Case studies of technology transfer will be undertaken in relation to concerns of sustainable development. Special reference will be made to traditional technologies and their use by farmers, and to the role of women in agricultural

technology applications. Assistance will also be provided to member countries in appraising new and emerging technologies especially biotechnologies, and support given to the formulation of policies and strategies. An expert consultation on the interface between research and technology generation and adoption will be organized for Asian countries, in cooperation with RAPA and other FAO Divisions.

305. The element on *Research Policy, Planning and Information* will meet the increasing number of requests for advice within new programming and planning approaches. An important activity will be the follow-up of recommendations made by an expert consultation in 1991, which called, *inter alia*, for an enhanced role of universities in national research systems. Collecting, assessing and dissemination of basic data on agricultural research and research systems will continue, in close integration with WAICENT. Two workshops are planned for agricultural research policy makers and planners on the topics of the impact of research on agricultural production and research priority setting and funding.

306. The element on *International Agricultural Research Support* covers cooperation with the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs), collaboration with international and regional groups concerned with agricultural research, including the World Bank's Special Programme for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR) and liaison with OECD, EEC and other international organizations. FAO's contribution to the Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the CGIAR represents a major part of the allocation. Attention will be given to fostering cooperation in policy and strategy development and the establishment of research priorities, particularly through cooperation with regional research associations such as APAARI in Asia and the Pacific and AARINENA in the Near East and North Africa.

307. *Science and Technology Coordination* covers FAO's contributions to and feedback from bodies of the UN and specialized agencies active in science and technology for development. The element will continue to provide for participation in the Intergovernmental Committees and ACC Task Force on Science and Science and Technology for Development.

308. The *André Mayer Fellowships* programme, implemented by the Agricultural Operations Division (AGO), was previously shown under Chapter 3. In view of its direct contribution to research development, it belongs more logically and has therefore been transferred to this sub-programme. The relevant interdepartmental working group will continue to review proposals for research topics in the light of Regular Programme priorities. The advice of the Technical Advisory Committee of the CGIAR will also be sought. For the sake of economy, the provision is to be substantially reduced. During the 1992-93 biennium, three to four fellowships will be awarded.

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

309. In this sub-programme, which is implemented by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division in Vienna, isotopically labelled compounds are used to identify and trace the movement of plant nutrients from the soil, water and air to the plant and its products. Animal nutrients can also be traced in animals, animal products and wastes. Isotopes are also used to study the fate of pesticides and their residues in crops, livestock and the environment. In addition,

radiation is used to alter genetic material, to induce mutations for plant improvement, sterility for insect control or for killing pathogens and spoilage organisms in food.

310. Under *Soil Fertility, Irrigation and Crop Nutrition*, the use of N-isotopic tracers in research on nitrogen-fixation will be shifted from grain legumes to N-fixing trees and to crops used to fight soil erosion. Molecular biology will be used to characterize strains of *Rhizobium* to identify high-performing symbiotic combinations. Emphasis will be given to problems of soil salinity and acidity, as well as to hay and pasture crops and efficient water utilization.

311. In the element on *Plant Breeding and Genetics*, work will continue on the use of radiation for the induction of mutations for specific agronomic traits, e.g. early maturity, resistance to climatic stress, disease resistance and higher yield. Emphasis will be on basic food crops, as well as on oil crops, with a reduction of work on cereals, for which this technique is now being routinely used. The use of *in vitro* techniques combined with radiation-induced mutations, will be applied to asexual and vegetatively propagated crops in which hybridization is difficult or impossible. Molecular genetics will be used for gene identification to facilitate breeding.

312. Under *Animal Production and Health*, support will be provided to regional centres to produce diagnostic kits for major diseases. More emphasis will be given to the development of efficient feeding strategies and improved reproductive efficiency, using immunoassay techniques particularly for tropical and sub-tropical areas. There will be increasing use of monoclonal antibodies and DNA probes for improved diagnosis and work will be started on monogastric animals.

313. The *Insect and Pest Control* element will continue to centre around the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT), for economically important Diptera and radiation-induced F-1 sterility for selected lepidoptera. Development and testing of suitable *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains for suppression of medflies in lieu of insecticidal bait sprays, will be pursued. Genetic sexing will be applied for the selective removal of females during the process of mass production of medflies, to enhance the effectiveness of released sterile males, and to increase the cost-effectiveness of SIT programmes. Main emphasis will be on North Africa and Southern Europe, in addition to Central America. After successful eradication of the New World Screwworm from North Africa, the SIT will be applied for eradication of the screwworm from Caribbean islands and possibly some Central American countries. Area-wide tsetse control programmes with SIT components are planned, possibly using sterile flies from regional production centres.

314. Within the element on *Agrochemicals and Residues*, there will be continued work on the development and application of improved formulations of agrochemicals which increase efficacy and minimize effects on non-target species. Other activities will be concerned with the fate, behaviour and ecological effects of various pesticides under different climatic conditions. Work on agricultural counter-measures to be taken following nuclear accidents will be completed, with the preparation of appropriate guidelines for use by governmental authorities.

315. Under *Food Preservation*, the work carried out will be increasingly guided by the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation, centring on guidelines for national food irradiation regulations and control as a means of facilitating international trade. Demonstrations of the effectiveness of irradiation to reduce the incidence of food-borne parasites and pathogens and to reduce food losses, will be carried out. There will be a shift towards demonstrating the techno-economic feasibility of food irradiation in developing countries and assistance in technology transfer. Cooperation will be pursued with consumer groups to provide factual information on the pros and cons of the process.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Soil Fertility, Irrigation and Crop Nutrition	344	(1)	343	10 %
02 Plant Breeding and Genetics	507	(1)	506	15 %
03 Animal Production and Health	498	(1)	497	15 %
04 Insect and Pest Control	744	0	744	22 %
05 Agrochemicals and Residues	639	0	639	19 %
06 Food Preservation	286	(1)	285	8 %
07 Agricultural Applications of Molecular Biology	414	0	414	12 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 432	(4)	3 428	100 %
Cost Increases			364	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 792	

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

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Coordination of AGRIS and CARIS Participating Centres	808	(55)	753	13 %
02 Strengthening of AGRIS and CARIS Centres	638	(91)	547	9 %
03 Systems Development and Maintenance	655	350	1 005	17 %
04 AGRIS Data Base Maintenance, Outputs and Services	1 865	1 199	3 064	51 %
05 CARIS Data Base Maintenance, Outputs and Services	169	184	353	6 %
06 Support to Documentation Projects	249	62	311	5 %
07 Systems Management	230	(230)	0	0 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	4 614	1 419	6 033	100 %
Cost Increases			834	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			6 867	

316. The substantial net resource change does not result from an increase but from a shift from Programme 5.1.2 within the GIL Division, in order to combine all activities of a technical nature and rationalize workflows. The main thrust of this sub-programme remains

the coordination and operation of two international cooperative information systems, AGRIS and CARIS. Currently, there are 168 participating centres in AGRIS and 125 in CARIS. Together, they constitute the world's largest information network and the first to operate on a multilingual basis on a large scale. Such a constantly growing network requires adequate resources to maintain efficient coordination, strengthen participation by centres, cover the cost of processing input and provide required outputs and services. With the present limitation of resources, priority is given to efficiency of input/output activities.

317. Coordination will continue to require continuous contacts with participating centres and frequent field visits. A biennial technical consultation of AGRIS/CARIS participating centres will be held and GIL staff members will also participate in regional meetings. The quarterly newsletter will maintain an effective information link with the members of the network, as well as with the agricultural information community at large. The directory of participating centres will be regularly updated. As rapid communication among participating centres and with the coordinating centre at FAO Headquarters is essential, the use of electronic mail networks, especially those serving the scientific community at relatively low cost, will be explored and used whenever feasible including for transfer of data. A new series of explanatory and promotional materials directed at research institutions and individuals, will be prepared.

318. Under programme element 02, the training needs of participating centres will be met. However, this is a highly demanding task because of the frequent turnover of local staff and the need to train both participants and potential users. The training programme is limited by availability of staff, but efforts will be made to reinforce it through extra-budgetary resources. Opportunities to include AGRIS/CARIS modules in regional training activities supported by donors will be exploited. Self-instructional and micro-computer assisted courses will facilitate training at minimum cost. Training of trainers will also provide a cost-effective mechanism for training on a broader scale.

319. Under programme element 03, micro-computer packages for data capture and retrieval, based on Unesco's Micro-CDS/ISIS, will be further improved and distributed to participating centres to facilitate input, permit quality control and reduce key unit cost. These packages will also be adapted to the needs of the libraries at the FAO regional and country offices. Electro-optical techniques (CD-ROM) and effective on-demand publishing methods will reduce the cost of storage and dissemination of data, as well as the production of specialized output products. AGROVOC, the multilingual indexing and retrieval thesaurus is now widely used within the agricultural information community and will be maintained and updated in cooperation with participating centres and with other organizations involved in similar work.

320. The AGRIS database is growing at a rate of more than 140 000 references per year, and will reach 2.2 million records by the end of the biennium. Input will be validated for accuracy and quality, using a combination of computerized and manual methods. Data will then be made available in various forms, including CD-ROM, on magnetic media, on-line services and in various printed forms. The AGRIS CD-ROM will continue to be produced in cooperation with a specialized publisher, at no cost to FAO. On-demand electronic printing will permit a limited distribution of the three language versions of AGRINDEX. Emphasis will be placed on better services to users, through creation of sub-sets of data

targeted at specific national or subject interest groups. Information will be disseminated selectively to scientists in developing countries, as at present. The FAODOC database will generate FAO's own input to AGRIS, consisting of publications and documents generated at Headquarters and in FAO-executed field projects, as well as relevant documents produced by other UN agencies.

321. The CARIS database is expected to double in size during the biennium, approaching 50 000 current research projects. The data will be validated, using a combination of manual and computer-assisted techniques and verified against files relating to research organizations and individual scientists which will be created for this purpose. These files will also serve as the basis for national and regional directories and a referral service for users. The CARIS global database will be available on-line at FAO Headquarters and will be distributed on magnetic media and, selectively, in the form of printed master copies for local reproduction. The possibility of distributing it on CD-ROM, possibly in conjunction with AGRIS, will be explored. Cooperation with similar systems, such as AGREP of the European communities, CRIS of the United States and SIS of SPAAR (Special Programme for African Agricultural Research), will be reinforced and will be explored with RECRAS of Japan.

322. The sub-programme will continue to assist developing countries, upon request, to strengthen their national and regional agricultural documentation services and networks. Assistance will be provided through direct advice, 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 benefit participants in AGRIS and CARIS and researchers and development specialists in developing countries in the more effective use of FAO's and other agricultural information products and services. Activities under the former programme element 07, *Systems Management*, have been included under the preceding elements.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.4.4: Remote Sensing and Agrometeorology**

323. The programme element on *Coordination of FAO Space Activities* provides for interdepartmental coordination of remote sensing and agrometeorological activities within FAO and for liaison with other bodies of the UN system and relevant international organizations. FAO's Remote Sensing Centre serves as the focal point within the UN system for remote sensing applied to renewable natural resources. Provision is included for participation in the ACC inter-agency mechanism which coordinates UN system activities related to the peaceful uses of outer space and the coordination of FAO inputs to the International Space Year (ISY).

324. The programme element on *Advisory Services on Space Applications and Pilot Action Studies* provides advice and support to developing countries and Eastern European countries for strengthening institutional infrastructures for remote sensing applications to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and environmental monitoring. It also assists, through pilot projects, in developing and testing remote sensing data, techniques and systems appropriate for the specific requirements of member countries.

325. Under the programme element on *Remote Sensing Education and Training*, short-term training is carried out to support national and field project activities associated with food

security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Three training courses of 2 to 4 weeks duration at interregional and regional level are planned for 20 to 40 participants each. Most courses and workshops are organized and sponsored jointly with other UN bodies and international organizations. The increase in this element is to support a workshop for decision makers as a follow-up to very successful sessions of this kind organized during 1990-91.

326. The programme element on *Information and Support Services* will continue to provide support to over 50 field projects and about the same number of countries. Particular emphasis will be placed on TCDC. Cooperation with ESCAP on implementation of the regional remote sensing project for Asia and the Pacific will continue and cooperation is foreseen with the Latin American Remote Sensing Association (SELPER) in the formulation of a similar project for Latin America. Because of the lack of reliable land use and vegetation information in Africa, preparation of a regional land cover map, based on satellite remote sensing, will be promoted.

327. The programme element on *Satellite Monitoring of Environmental Conditions* provides for operational monitoring of precipitation and vegetation based on satellites. Precipitation and vegetation assessment reports are produced in 10-day and monthly intervals during growing seasons by the ARTEMIS system and are increasingly used by GIEWS, desert locust control officers, regional and national food security projects in Africa and for regional environmental monitoring. Extra-budgetary resources will continue to provide major support to this work. The quality of satellite-based assessments will be improved by integrating remote sensing and agrometeorological data. In order to strengthen further the integration of remote sensing data with data from other sources, a dedicated computer workstation/GIS system will be developed for which extra-budgetary funding is anticipated. Research on further improvement of assessment techniques will also continue in cooperation with universities and research institutes.

328. In order to describe better the work undertaken on agrometeorology, three new elements are established. Work on climate related matters will be carried out by this sub-programme and the increased demand for weather and climate-related information and analyses, both in and outside FAO, will be met.

329. The programme element on *Agrometeorological Crop Monitoring and Forecasting* will continue providing, together with the ARTEMIS-generated information, regular crop assessments used by the GIEWS. Planned developments include more advanced automation, a more quantitative approach, a closer integration with remote sensing, and a widening of the spectrum of crops to include cash crops and rangelands. Coverage will also be extended to countries in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. An expert consultation will be held on agrometeorological forecasting.

330. The programme element on *Agrometeorological and Agronomical Information and Databases* will cover the provision of climatic data relevant to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as well as sub-national crop information, thus providing an essential set of reference data 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 be developed and disseminated. In support of these activities, an expert consultation on agroclimatic databases is planned.

331. The element on the *Impact of Climate Change* will focus on monitoring activities and the collection and provision of relevant data and documentation. Attention will be paid to methodologies for monitoring and assessing the effect of climate change on food security, rural energy and weather related disasters. Secretariat support to the Working Group on Climate Change of the IDWG on Environment and Sustainable Development is included.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Coordination of FAO Space Activities	145	14	159	8 %
02 Advisory Services on Space Applications and Pilot Action Studies	295	(25)	270	13 %
03 Remote Sensing Education and Training	230	50	280	13 %
04 Information and Support Services	306	(60)	246	12 %
05 Satellite Monitoring of Environmental Conditions	411	0	411	20 %
06 Agrometeorology	729	(729)	0	0 %
07 Agrometeorological Crop Monitoring and Forecasting	0	220	220	11 %
08 Agrometeorological and Agronomical Information and Databases	0	275	275	13 %
09 Impact of Climate Change	0	234	234	11 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 116	(21)	2 095	100 %
Cost Increases			325	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 420	

Sub-programme 2.1.4.5: Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

332. A substantial increase is affected to respond to Resolution 3/89 of the FAO Conference and to strengthen programmes for the protection of the environment and for promotion of sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries development. The sub-programme encompasses support to the interdepartmental policy and coordination mechanisms (Steering Committee, IDWG, Working Groups, Task Forces) and related intersectoral cooperation and integration efforts. In order to undertake these and other important tasks related to the preparation for and follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development and related international cooperative programmes, two Professional posts and supporting General Service posts were set up on a temporary basis during 1990-91 and are now proposed to be established.

333. The structure of the sub-programme has been completely reviewed. For instance, the element on *Environmental Planning and Management* received significant attention in the two previous biennia and its main task, the development of guidelines on environmental impact assessment and their trial application, is now completed. Emphasis in 1992-93 will be given to developing procedures and guidelines for sustainability assessment (element 12), to which resources will be redeployed. The element on *Inter-agency Cooperation and Interdepartmental Coordination on Environment* will be divided into two programme elements (10 and 11).

334. The element on *Integration of Environment and Sustainability into the Development Process* will strengthen environmental conservation and sustainable development aspects in policy and planning advice to countries, in complementarity with programme element 01 of Sub-programme 2.1.8.2. It will, *inter alia*, provide guidelines and training materials to national and FAO Field and Regular Programme staff, to reflect environmental and sustainability considerations in programme and project formulation.

335. The programme element on *Energy Policies and Planning for Sustainable Rural Development* will be directed to the integration of sustainable development criteria into energy planning and management activities in rural areas of member countries. Building on the integrated approach to energy assessment and planning promoted at the regional level in Asia, Latin America and Africa during 1990-91, the element will assist individual countries in the formulation of national frameworks for sustainable rural energy development bearing in mind the unfulfilled energy needs of rural populations.

336. The programme element on *Energy Technology Development and Application* will promote small- and medium-scale decentralized energy technologies in rural areas, with emphasis on income-earning aspects. Being catalytic in nature, the element will aim at attracting extra-budgetary resources for such work. The consolidation of various regional technical networks and the promotion of interregional cooperation through TCDC will be sought.

337. The programme element on *Inter-agency Cooperation and Interdepartmental Coordination on Energy* will aim at tapping FAO's multidisciplinary potential and provide secretariat support to the Working Group on Energy of the IDWG on Environment and Sustainable Development. As FAO focal point for energy activities, close contacts and collaboration with UN and other institutions will continue. In particular, the energy elements within the UNCED process and its follow-up will be addressed.

338. The element on *Information Exchange on Environment and Sustainable Development* will cover mainly a newsletter, "SARD News", which will replace the "Environment and Energy Bulletin", and will foster liaison with the vast network formed by national institutions, projects, NGOs and technical and financial assistance agencies, to exchange information on activities and developments related to sustainable agriculture and rural development in the broad sense, including forestry and fisheries.

339. The new element on *Preparation and Follow-up on UN Conference on Environment and Development* covers FAO's contributions to UNCED's Working Parties and to the last session of its Preparatory Committee, as well as a publication from FAO on environment and sustainable development, and other information material for the conference to be held in Brazil in June 1992. The follow-up to the conference will require analysis of action programmes and their quantification in order to implement UNCED's recommendations. This includes support to the preparation of legal and technical elements in relation to the international instruments being adopted or promoted within the framework of UNCED.

340. The new element on *Follow-up of FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment* will elaborate detailed Special Action Programmes, develop related coordination mechanisms and promote implementation, with governments and donors, of the

proposed International Cooperative Programme Framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (ICPF/SARD). These activities will require significant extra-budgetary resources.

341. The element on *Interdepartmental Coordination on Environment and Sustainable Development* will continue to support the various mechanisms: (i) Steering Committee; (ii) IDWG on Environment and Sustainable Development; and (iii) the various Working Groups and Task Forces, as well as general coordination work to ensure that environmental conservation and sustainability concerns are incorporated throughout FAO's programmes and activities.

342. The element on *Inter-agency Cooperation on Environment and Sustainable Development* provides for participation in inter-agency bodies such as DOEM, IAWG on Desertification, Ecosystems Conservation Group, CIDIE and DESCON, as well as in meetings of sister organizations of the UN system, and of regional organizations.

343. The new element on *Sustainability Assessment* will develop and test the application of comprehensive guidelines and environmental, technical, economic and social criteria designed to ensure that projects are soundly conceived and lead to sustainable action.

344. The new element on *Support to Cross-sectoral Action on Environment and Sustainable Development* covers centrally-administered funds for supporting interdepartmental cooperative actions in priority areas identified by the task forces and working groups of the IDWG on Environment and Sustainable Development. Examples of such cross-sectoral subject areas are:

- **Climate change:** support to activities related to sea-level rise and salt water intrusions (Mediterranean basin and Southwest Asia), guidelines and methods for assessment of climate change impact on irrigated agriculture and establishment of monitoring networks on soil carbon;
- **Integrated coastal area management:** preparation of FAO guidelines and technical discussion papers for one or more regional or sub-regional workshops, which may require extra-budgetary funding, and preparation of Action Programmes;
- **Biological diversity:** studies on social and economic consequences of biodiversity conservation programmes on rural communities, studies on the institutional needs in countries for biodiversity conservation, and elaboration of projects for donor funding;
- **Energy:** expert consultation on the interrelationships between energy, environment and sustainable development.

345. In addition to these cross-sectoral topics, the integration of environment and sustainability considerations in FAO's policy advice and planning assistance, agro-forestry and combatting desertification will receive attention for interdepartmental coordination and cooperation.

346. The new element on *Policy Guidance and Direction of Environment and Sustainable Development Activities* covers the staff and operational costs of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Director-General/Assistant Director-General for Environment and Sustainable Development, which is located in the Office of the Director-General.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Environmental Planning and Management	433	(433)	0	0 %
02 Integration of Environment and Sustainability into the Development Process	273	60	333	10 %
03 Interagency Cooperation and Inter-departmental Coordination on Environment	277	(277)	0	0 %
04 Energy Policies and Planning for Sustainable Rural Development	175	0	175	5 %
05 Energy Technology Development and Application	269	(10)	259	8 %
06 Interagency Cooperation and Inter-departmental Coordination on Energy	129	0	129	4 %
07 Information Exchange on Environment and Sustainable Development	217	(1)	216	7 %
08 Preparation and follow-up on UN Conference on Environment and Development	0	257	257	8 %
09 Follow-up of FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment	0	233	233	7 %
10 Inter-Departmental Coordination on Environment and Sustainable Development	0	213	213	7 %
11 Interagency Cooperation on Environment and Sustainable Development	0	201	201	6 %
12 Sustainability Assessment	0	186	186	6 %
13 Support to Cross-Sectoral Action on Environment and Sustainable Development	0	533	533	16 %
14 Policy Guidance and Direction of Environmental and Sustainable Development Activities	0	542	542	17 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 773	1 504	3 277	100 %
Cost Increases			449	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 726	

Sub-programme 2.1.4.7: Regional Offices

347. **Africa:** During 1992-93, a Western Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research (WACCAR) will be established to provide a framework for coordination and integration of agricultural research in the ECOWAS sub-region. Assistance will also be provided to selected agricultural research stations. The leaders of these research stations will be encouraged to strengthen cooperation for the improvement of traditional technologies. A conference of leaders of agricultural research stations in the UDEAC countries grouping Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, will be

convened. An ongoing programme of studies on agricultural research systems in Sub-Saharan Africa, and periodic examination of available technologies for agricultural and food production will contribute to identify the constraints to the application of successful technologies in food production in the region.

348. **Asia and the Pacific:** Secretariat support will be provided to the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI). A directory of agricultural research institutions/research coordinating bodies and senior research scientists of member countries will be prepared, and will cover brief descriptions of the mandate, main research areas and achievements. A half-yearly newsletter of APAARI will be issued. Regional training courses on research management and impact analysis will be organized. The existing cooperative arrangements with CGIAR centres will be further strengthened. The six-monthly bulletin on rural energy will continue to be issued.

349. **Europe:** REUR will monitor, evaluate and promote the exchange of information and experience on protection of environment and sustainable agriculture in Europe. Rural energy programmes, mainly on biomass production and conversion for energy, and solar energy applications in agriculture will continue to receive limited support. Energy issues connected with agricultural production practices will be dealt jointly with ESCORENA's crop research networks. JEUR activities will be based on the programme to be drawn up by the FAO/ECE Working Party on Agriculture and the Environment.

350. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will focus on the promotion of interdisciplinary research on small-scale farming in semi-arid zones, through TCDC and the publication of technical materials. Regarding rural energy, the identification and dissemination of successful technologies will be pursued, particularly those adapted to isolated areas. The Technical Cooperation Network on Alternative Sources of Energy for Rural Development and Rational Use of Fuel in Agriculture will represent the main instrument utilized by RLAC in fostering collaborative activities. However, due to lack of sufficient staff resources, activities under this programme will need to be scaled down.

351. **Near East:** Cooperation with the Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA) for which the secretariat has been transferred to the Agricultural Research Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, will continue. Regional and national AGRIS and CARIS centres will be supported, particularly through training of regional centres' users. Cooperation with regional and international institutions, such as ACSAD, AOAD, ICARDA, ISNAR, etc., will continue.

● **Field Activities**

352. The programme will continue to support the numerous field activities related to research and technology development. In the area of research development, it is anticipated that the Field Programme will concentrate on assistance to institution building and strengthening of national agricultural research systems, particularly in Africa.

353. Concerning the application of nuclear techniques, major areas of Field Programme support will include nitrogen fixation, plant improvement, trypanosomiasis control and animal disease diagnosis. In addition to FAO's regular budget and TCP, a large technical

cooperation component is funded out of voluntary contributions to IAEA, as well as many extra-budgetary sources, particularly under the form of extensive "coordinated research programmes".

354. Field activities related to remote sensing will continue to form a major component centring on the application of existing and new remote sensing techniques in environmental monitoring and development efforts. Support to both energy policy and planning and technological aspects will be provided to energy related field projects.

355. In relation to field documentation activities, Sub-programme 2.1.4.3 will continue to operate an average of 12 projects and provide technical backstopping to approximately 20 documentation components of projects operated by divisions other than GIL. Emphasis is given to current information processing technology, including the use of micro-computers, and the dissemination of software packages developed by FAO for data capture and retrieval. The incorporation of documentation components in research and development projects will be promoted. Special AGRIS/CARIS output products will be provided to national and regional projects. Finally, field staff will continue to be briefed on access to, and effective use of, FAO's agricultural information systems and products.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	15 682	RP	24 214	AGE	3 792
Africa	16 746	Trust Funds	8 828	AGO	26 469
Asia and Pacific	15 986	UNDP	22 034	AGR	18 358
Near East	5 560	WFP	193	GIL	7 789
Europe	1 498	TAC	3 000	ODG	622
Latin America	2 797			Regional Offices	1 239
Programme 2.1.4	58 269		58 269		58 269

Programme 2.1.5: Rural Development

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.5.11 Agricultural Education, Extension and Training	3 649	(92)	498	4 055	25.5	43 123
2.1.5.12 Development Support Communications	2 343	(317)	345	2 371	25.0	9 936
2.1.5.2 Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement	2 950	(124)	361	3 187	17.2	10 016
2.1.5.3 Rural Institutions and Employment	4 490	(255)	571	4 806	28.2	25 695
2.1.5.4 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development	3 114	56	438	3 608	21.0	13 205
2.1.5.5 Marketing	1 397	(54)	164	1 507	7.9	6 346
2.1.5.6 Rural Finance and Risk Management	1 573	(106)	173	1 640	8.4	4 025
2.1.5.7 Regional Offices	6 929	(912)	753	6 770	57.9	0
2.1.5.8 Field Programme Support	3 692	69	665	4 426	50.6	6 142
2.1.5.9 Programme Management	2 313	(477)	320	2 156	20.5	0
Programme 2.1.5	32 450	(2 212)	4 288	34 526	263.2	118 488

356. The apparent reduction under Sub-programme 2.1.5.1.2 merely reflects a more accurate distribution of staff costs within the GII Division, which also implements Programme 5.1.1, Public Information.

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

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

357. A new component on environmental agricultural education and training is being included under programme element *Strategies and Policies for Agricultural Education and Training*, with emphasis on small farmers, women and rural youth. The objective is to assist member countries in adjusting training programmes at different levels to take account of environmental and natural resource management aspects. These should be reflected, for instance, in school curricula and teaching contents. Planned activities include assistance for integrating environmental concerns within farming systems, into the curricula of agricultural universities and medium-level educational institutes and in extension and training programmes, as well as encouraging the introduction of special or major fields of study on environment and sustainable agriculture. Round tables in each developing region are to be organized for the purpose of discussing evolving education and training strategies in the light of new concerns in rural development.

358. Similarly, the programme element on *Agricultural Extension and Training (including population aspects)* is being modified and resources increased, for the provision of assistance

in strengthening agricultural extension programmes in relation to environmental management at the farm level. Training courses and workshops on sustainable agriculture will be held for subject-matter specialists and support staff. Studies on the pre-requisites for increasing the participation of farmers, both men and women, and youth in extension and training will be conducted. Guidelines will be produced on the use of modern technology (e.g. computers) in conjunction with agricultural extension approaches, to ensure higher multiplier effects. An expert consultation on environmental education, training and extension is planned to be held in 1993. Publications on participatory approaches, potential of micro-computer applications, training module surveys, training modules for strategic extension campaigns and policy review for agricultural education and extension will be prepared, as well as other working documents and information material.

359. The element on *Education for Agricultural and Rural Development* can be reduced while being reoriented in the same way. However, assistance will continue to be provided to countries to overcome critical trained manpower bottlenecks on e.g. soil conservation, agricultural services, post harvest and food processing. Training courses and seminars will be held in the four developing regions and information material will be produced based on the results of studies and meetings conducted during the 1990-91 biennium. A "Directory of Agricultural Education Centres" will be issued, as well as guidelines on curricula for pre-service training of agricultural trained manpower.

360. The programme element on *Training Orientation, Monitoring and Evaluation* is being decreased. However, support to the Interdepartmental Working Group on Training will be maintained, as well as further dissemination of information by means of publications and participation in regional meetings. A document for trainers dealing with curriculum development is foreseen for 1993.

361. The main component of the programme element *FAO/Unesco/ILO Joint Action Programmes* is the publication "Training for Agricultural and Rural Development (TARD)"; its cost can be reduced by publishing articles in their original language with translated summaries; avenues for collaboration with Unesco and ILO on other activities will continue to be explored.

362. Assistance to member countries will continue to be provided, particularly in relation to formulating new programmes and projects for external financing.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Strategies and Policies for Agricultural Education and Training	563	111	674	19 %
02 Agricultural Extension and Training (including population aspects)	1 460	56	1 516	43 %
03 Education for Agricultural and Rural Development	679	(189)	490	14 %
04 Training-Orientation, Monitoring and Evaluation	300	(61)	239	7 %
05 FAO/Unesco/ILO Joint Action Programmes	242	(57)	185	5 %
06 General Support and Direct Assistance to Countries	405	48	453	13 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 649	(92)	3 557	100 %
Cost Increases			498	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			4 055	

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

363. Communication is an essential ingredient of people-oriented and sustainable development programmes. Under its two constituent programme elements, this sub-programme will continue to assist governments to apply communication methods and technology to increase community participation, to provide information as a basis for change and to improve the quality of training activities. Emphasis will be on providing technical/advisory services and training in areas such as rural radio, inter-personal communication skills, low-cost audiovisual media, use of traditional/popular media and multi-media communication campaigns. Training manuals, case studies and audiovisual training packages will be produced on innovative approaches which have been successfully applied in rural areas. Qualitative research will be carried out on social/cultural values and perceptions of rural audiences, as a basis for planning and implementing successful rural communication programmes.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Development of Rural Communication Programmes	1 408	(110)	1 298	64 %
02 Development of Audio-Visual Training Methodologies and Materials	935	(207)	728	36 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 343	(317)	2 026	100 %
Cost Increases			345	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 371	

Sub-programme 2.1.5.2: Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Assistance in Analysis and Formulation of National Policies and Programmes	676	86	762	27 %
02 Assistance in Agrarian Reform and Production Structures	673	127	800	28 %
03 Support to TCDC through Regional Centres	134	25	159	6 %
04 Support to Countries in Monitoring and Evaluation	836	(252)	584	21 %
05 Analysis and Dissemination of Information	326	(89)	237	8 %
06 General Support, including Direct Assistance to Countries	305	(21)	284	10 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 950	(124)	2 826	100 %
Cost Increases			361	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 187	

364. Under programme element 01, policy advice and assistance will give emphasis to the alleviation of rural poverty. Collaborative action will be maintained with other FAO programmes, within the context of the coordinating mechanism established for sector and structural adjustment policy work. Cooperation with other UN agencies and regional institutions will also be sought, particularly in the organization of WCARRD follow-up missions. Regional governmental consultations and national/regional technical round tables will continue to be supported, and related technical reports issued.

365. Under *Assistance in Agrarian Reform and Production Structures*, attention will be given to the transformation of social property to private tenure models. This will require further case studies which, added to the experience already acquired by the Organization, will permit to upgrade FAO's policy advice on various forms of market-oriented agrarian structures. Attention will also be given to analyzing the impact of structural adjustment packages on communal property and poor farmers' access to land and other resources. Computerized applications to land registration will be promoted in the design and implementation of national programmes in this field. Training activities will continue to be conducted at national and sub-regional levels. Planned publications will cover the following subjects: "Agrarian Policies in Land-deficit Countries"; "Land Tenure and Production Structures"; "Land Consolidation"; "Guidelines on Monitoring Progress and Country Reporting in Rural Development"; and "Communal Property Resources in Africa". Working papers and reports on computer applications and land markets and land transfers will also be published. Due to budgetary constraints, an envisaged sub-regional round table on land settlement policies, planning and management could not be included.

366. Regarding *Support to TCDC through Regional Centres*, slightly increased resources will be used to develop training activities. Upon completion of the Third Progress Report on WCARRD Follow-up, it is possible to reduce the allocation to the programme element on *Support to Countries in Monitoring and Evaluation*. Resources have been shifted to other programme elements and the remainder will continue to be used to assist countries in

developing national monitoring and evaluation capacities, in order to facilitate the design and formulation of rural development policies and strategies, as well as the production of future country progress reports. Regional workshops will be held and a publication is foreseen on the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of agrarian reform and rural development in Africa.

367. Under *Analysis and Dissemination of Information*, the cost of the regular bulletin on "Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives" will be reduced by publishing each article in its original language, with translation of summaries.

368. Direct assistance to member countries will continue at approximately the current level. Experience shows that land settlement programmes, with special focus on pastoral areas and institution building, will constitute a major theme for such assistance.

Sub-programme 2.1.5.3: Rural Institutions and Employment

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Rural Development Strategies	1 177	(241)	936	22 %
02 Rural Employment & Manpower Planning	573	(36)	537	13 %
03 People's Participation, Rural Cooperatives and Non-Governmental Organizations	1 494	(37)	1 457	34 %
04 Organization and Administration for Rural Development	831	(111)	720	17 %
05 General Support and Direct Assistance to Member Countries	415	170	585	14 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	4 490	(255)	4 235	100 %
Cost Increases			571	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			4 806	

369. The programme element on *Rural Development Strategies*, besides advice to Member Nations, covers inter-agency collaboration through the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. Interested countries will be assisted through advisory missions and support to national workshops. Two ACC Task Force meetings are envisaged during the biennium. Due to budgetary restrictions, the ACC Newsletter will be reduced to one issue per year.

370. The element on *Rural Employment and Manpower Planning* will continue promoting the creation of gainful employment for the most deprived rural groups. It will also conduct applied research on the effects of new technology and migration on rural development. Country-level studies on rural employment perspectives will be undertaken, as well as national and sub-regional workshops for policy advice and strategy design. Several publications, building on the results of country studies on agricultural manpower planning and employment opportunities in the rural sector, are envisaged.

371. In view of the increased emphasis on people's participation and rural organizations, the related element will give prominence to the implementation of the Plan of Action on

People's Participation. Contacts will be expanded with NGOs, rural workers organizations and potential donors. National and sub-regional training activities and round tables for policy formulation and programme development for people's participation and rural organizations will be held in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Near East. Assistance to individual countries will also be provided, in combination with the production of guidelines and manuals. Two main documents will be produced: FAO's experience in group-based rural development; and successful rural cooperative development. Working documents will deal with: guidelines for group enterprise management; cooperatives in rural development; rural youth in cooperatives and rural organizations for sustainable development.

372. As a follow-up to studies completed in several countries of the four developing regions, the element on *Organization and Administration for Rural Development* will concentrate on policy advice, research and training related to institution building. Joint work with other agencies, especially the World Bank and UNDP, will continue for the restructuring of national institutions in support of rural development at different levels. National seminars for high- and medium-level professionals, as well as for policy makers, will be held, and reports of such meetings, including recommendations to governments, will be produced. Close links will be maintained with the Field Programme. Requests for direct assistance are expected to remain high.

Sub-programme 2.1.5.4: Women in Agriculture and Rural Development

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Training on Women in Development	632	114	746	24 %
02 Project Development and Monitoring	457	(111)	346	11 %
03 Policy and Planning on Women in Development	499	(17)	482	15 %
04 Population and Rural Development	89	39	128	4 %
05 Home Economics and Related Training	301	19	320	10 %
06 Assistance to Member Governments on Women in Development	433	83	516	16 %
07 Documentation and Data Collection	309	98	407	13 %
08 General Support	394	(169)	225	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 114	56	3 170	100 %
Cost Increases			438	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 608	

373. In line with the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development (WID), and upon completion of general training of FAO staff, the element on *Training on Women in Development* is being reinforced in order to undertake training at regional level, training of some national staff from key institutions and on selected disciplines, as well as staff from selected projects and new FAO staff.

374. The element on *Project Development and Monitoring* will imply close collaboration with other units during the formulation and implementation phases. Coding of FAO field activities in terms of their potential for WID components, the inclusion of WID concerns in

project documentation, and the extent of women participants and beneficiaries, will be carried out. Work will continue on the elaboration of guidelines and manuals, as practical tools to assist decision makers, policy advisors and technical assistance staff in integrating WID concerns in the various stages of project development. The relevant publication costs are included under programme element 07.

375. The element on *Policy and Planning on Women in Development* will cover support to countries in reorienting agricultural and rural development programmes to benefit rural men and women equally. This will be achieved by sensitizing planners and other officials in mainline ministries; by conducting national and sub-regional meetings on methods to reach rural women; and by encouraging integration of WID issues into mainstream programmes and projects.

376. The programme element on *Population and Rural Development* will seek to develop innovative approaches to integrate population concerns in key technical areas in order to improve the status and the quality of life of rural women and families. This implies further collection of information on the relationship between rural activities and demographic factors. This element will have a catalytic function in support of extra-budgetary activities related to population issues.

377. Under programme element 05, emphasis will be given to the reorientation of home economics curricula in training institutions, to reflect new technical aspects and the effective needs of women and men in rural societies. Training activities, including courses, seminars and workshops based on these updated curricula, will be held with both female and male participants. Assistance to universities and home economics institutes will also be provided for reorienting extension services to include WID concerns.

378. The element on *Assistance to Member Governments on Women in Development* is to be reinforced. Missions will be fielded upon request for identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of WID-related programmes and projects.

379. In view of the necessity to further improve the knowledge base on WID, the element on *Documentation and Data Collection* is to be reinforced. In collaboration with the Statistics Division (ESS) and with other UN agencies, the element will support development of related databases and more accurate statistical information. Assistance will be provided to countries in the form of disaggregated and updated statistical indicators on the roles of women and men in agriculture. Planned publications and working documents will cover: a conceptual framework for agricultural statistics and WID; impact of structural adjustment on women in the agricultural sector; gender disaggregated database on human resources; sub-national statistics at national and international levels; women's contribution to and participation in the informal agricultural sector; rural households resource allocation and management; and women and legislation in African countries.

380. The element, *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	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Rural Marketing Development	338	(89)	249	19 %
02 Agricultural Marketing Policies and Planning	460	(89)	371	28 %
03 Technical Support for Improved Marketing	411	(76)	335	25 %
04 Inputs Marketing Improvement Programme	188	(6)	182	14 %
05 Human Resources and Physical Infrastructure Development	0	206	206	15 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 397	(54)	1 343	100 %
Cost Increases			164	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 507	

381. For the 1992-93 biennium, a new programme element, 05, is to be introduced. The programme element on *Rural Marketing Development* will reflect the increased attention on the promotion of private traders to better service small farmers, following the reduced role of parastatal marketing agencies in many countries. Activities will continue on strengthening of marketing extension capabilities and on the promotion of group marketing, especially on the development of cereal banks.

382. The programme element on *Agricultural Marketing Policies and Planning* covers policy and planning assistance activities directed to the agricultural sector as a whole and not only to the food marketing sector. Activities will focus on marketing liberalization, with coverage being expanded to include cash crops in addition to food crops. Advisory missions on marketing policy reform will be undertaken, together with evaluation studies of the impact of policy reforms already underway in selected countries. This programme element remains the largest in the sub-programme.

383. In order to reflect the increased need to provide broader marketing support to the cooperative and private marketing agencies in addition to government marketing agencies, programme element 03 formerly entitled *Strengthening Management Efficiency of Government Marketing Boards*, is changed to *Technical Support for Improved Marketing*. Under this programme element, which is the second largest in the sub-programme, support to TCDC marketing associations will continue in order to introduce improved management and operating systems into member agencies. Technical assistance to member countries is also envisaged to improve the marketing of food and export crops, livestock and processed agricultural products.

384. Activities under *Inputs Marketing Improvement Programme* will be extended to hitherto uncovered inputs such as seeds, as well as the prior emphasis on improving fertilizer marketing. Reducing the costs of input marketing and improving efficiency and coverage, will receive priority attention. Continuing collaboration is envisaged with the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee (FIAC).

385. A new programme element, *Human Resources and Physical Infrastructure Development*, is to reflect the priority that is being attached to improving national and sub-regional training capabilities in marketing and agribusiness and to improving market infrastructure. It is proposed to be funded by a reduction in resources allocated to the first three programme elements. Available training facilities and training needs in marketing and agribusiness will be identified and plans formulated to strengthen local training capabilities, including preparing syllabuses and training materials. Improving or developing market facilities (rural markets, wholesale markets) for fruit and vegetables to cater for increasing urban demands will receive attention, as will the need to develop structures to promote private sector participation in marketing, following the withdrawal of government marketing agencies from trading activities. An expert consultation in support of this is to be held in October 1993 in Colombia.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.5.6: Rural Finance and Risk Management**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Rural Finance - Policies and Structures	418	64	482	33 %
02 SACRED and Support to Agricultural Credit Associations	525	(181)	344	23 %
03 Agricultural Banking - Role and Operations	371	(80)	291	20 %
04 Risk Management	259	91	350	24 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 573	(106)	1 467	100 %
Cost Increases			173	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 640	

386. The title of Sub-programme 2.1.5.6 is changed from the former "Agricultural Banking and Credit" to "Rural Finance and Risk Management" to reflect the broader scope of activities. In particular, it is a reflection of developments in rural financial markets which require a rural banking rather than agricultural credit approach, in order to optimize the use of resources.

387. The element *Rural Finance - Policies and Structures*, is retained but the scope of activities will reflect the need for a longer-term orientation than has been the case in the past. Support programmes for the provision of banking services to women and other disadvantaged groups will similarly form a major part of the work. Lending policies and procedures geared to sustainable agriculture will be promoted. Rural banks are in a very strong position to influence farmers' decisions on investment. Therefore, they can have a very major role in supporting policies for sustainable agriculture. This means that under this element, additional work must be done to support rural banks in this respect.

388. The TCDC orientation of the element on *SACRED and Support to Agricultural Credit Associations* is still regarded as important. However, these regional associations, as networks which have been established for more than ten years, are achieving greater self-reliance. This enables the reduction of the allocation for this element.

389. One of the major constraints to provision of banking services to the rural poor is the high administrative costs associated with small transactions. The pioneering work on low-cost EDP packages promoted under the element on *Agricultural Banking - Role and Operations*, has resulted in the highly regarded MicroBanker system. Scope for spreading the use of MicroBanker is vast and it will be promoted vigorously.

390. *Risk Management*, as a support to agricultural investment, is still in its infancy in most developing countries. Under this element, specialized advice will be given in those situations where a specific risk management mechanism is required, and where insurance is the least costly option. Policy advice on crop insurance is also included, especially where insurance reinforces and secures credit-financed agricultural investment. Advisory services on agricultural insurance operations will be given through missions and publications. A new area for investigation and possible development is that of environmental risk, and the management of certain consequential losses through an insurance mechanism. An expert consultation is foreseen for May 1992 to explore the role of insurance in supporting environmentally sound agricultural investment.

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

391. **Africa**: Rural development activities of RAFR will continue to be geared primarily to strengthening participatory approaches, as well as support to peasant associations and informal grassroot groups and organizations. This work will include applied research and case studies. Critical issues will be: access to financial and other resources by small farmers, particularly women producers and rural youth; manpower utilization and farm employment opportunities; rural settlement and land tenure. Rural organizations will receive assistance in the design of small-scale income-generating projects, and training on management, leadership, and the set-up of informal groups. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the national and international levels will remain major partners in programme design and implementation.

392. **Asia and the Pacific**: An intergovernmental consultation on follow-up to WCARRD in the Asia and the Pacific Region will consider the recommendations of the previous consultation and progress made, particularly in relation to strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development. A Regional Network for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives (NEDAC) will become operational in 1992-93 and a regional workshop on generating data for small farmer credit will be held. Support to small farmers development programmes, participatory rural development projects, and rural women's activities will be continued. Other activities include: promotion of agricultural cooperatives through a regional network; agricultural credit and banking; supervision of agricultural extension and collaboration with the Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities (AAACU), as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). A journalists' round table will be organized to help disseminate policy recommendations on sustainable agriculture.

393. **Europe**: Activities will focus on community development (family, women and youth), including the development of human resources for income creation and employment. Through policy advice, technical support, appropriate training and extension, the revitalization of rural areas will be sought. This will include aspects of entrepreneurship,

the development of small businesses, agri-tourism and village renewal. Several international and national meetings and training workshops for leaders and trainers are planned, as well as support to networks for agri-tourism and small businesses. Relevant reports and technical series will be published. Priority will be given to countries in a state of economic transition or to countries where problems of disadvantaged rural areas still persist. JEUR will provide support, as and when required, to FAO activities in Europe concerned with rural development, notably through the FAO/ECE Working Party on Economics of the Agri-Food Sector and Farm Management, which will replace the FAO/ECE Working Party on Agrarian Structures and Farm Rationalization.

394. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** With regard to agricultural education and extension, a basic framework for the reformulation of policies in the light of environmental concerns for use by faculties of agrarian sciences and other relevant educational institutions will be prepared and discussed at a regional technical meeting on the subject. Under agrarian reform and rural organizations, methodologies for the organization of rural communities in social and productive activities based on a participatory approach will be formulated and disseminated. Case studies will be carried out in selected countries on the organization of municipalities and other forms of local government in rural areas and their findings and related proposals will be discussed at a technical meeting. A publication on improving the role of the public sector, based on analyses made during the current biennium, will be issued and a technical consultation held to discuss the results of these analyses. A Technical Cooperation Network on Rural Development will be launched to support exchange of experiences and other joint activities. Land redistribution schemes and connected services will be evaluated in order to assess their impact on agrarian structures and the transformation of productive activities.

395. A regional meeting on the Role of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean will be convened in 1992 to assess progress concerning the integration of rural women and implementation of the FAO Plan of Action. A major publication on Women in Development will also be issued in 1993. Support will continue to be given in the area of legal mechanisms affecting rural women, e.g. modification of discriminatory laws for rural women. A Technical Cooperation Network on the subject of women in development, launched during the 1990-91 biennium, will pursue its activities.

396. Concerning marketing and credit, RLAC will work on such components as the introduction of realistic and enforceable grades and standards and market intelligence between wholesale markets and retail outlets. Promotional and technical material on these subjects will be prepared. Assistance will be provided on the strengthening of marketing promotion units and market monitoring, together with greater involvement of the private sector. The formulation of lending policies and procedures for small producers will also receive attention.

397. **Near East:** In the area of agricultural education, training and extension, formal and non-formal systems of education in the region require strengthening. FAO's assistance will give prominence to environmental education and training and the integration of environmental and sustainable agriculture aspects into agricultural extension services. The effective use of communication/audio-visual material and methodologies will be monitored and training of governmental information/ communication staff and extensionists will be organized. The FAO paper "Guidelines on Communication for Rural Development" and the booklet

"Powerful Images" will be translated into Arabic. A newsletter will be published starting from mid-1992.

398. Under agrarian reform, it will be necessary to respond to demands of Member Nations for assistance in land tenure reform within the framework of moves to a market economy; land titling and cadasters; land evaluation and consolidation; and range tenure and settlement in development schemes for pastoral societies. Technical assistance will be provided to the Regional Centre on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the Near East (CARDNE) which is now operational. The reduced provision reflects abolition of a Regional Rural Development Officer.

399. Activities on women in agriculture and rural development will include assistance to governments and national institutions in integrating gender issues into mainstream programmes and projects and reorientation of home economics and agricultural curricula. In the areas of marketing and credit, activities will be conducted through the respective associations AFMANENA and NENARACA to which FAO will continue to provide technical assistance and support, with special emphasis on training, studies and exchange of information.

400. JNEA's activities will be geared to increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of national rural credit, agricultural extension and education, as well as agricultural marketing institutions. Training in these fields will be organized with relevant local organizations and in cooperation with NENARACA.

● Field Activities

401. Some 240 rural development projects fall under the direct technical supervision of the ESH Division. The division also provides backstopping for an additional 350 projects with significant rural development components, for which other units have lead technical responsibility. Field activities will retain their prominence, with primary focus given to policy advice on institution building and human resource development.

402. The DSC programme will continue to be heavily field-oriented. Some 80 field projects are expected to provide training in different aspects of development communication, from communication planning to the production and use of multi-media materials. In Africa, the successful results of participatory approaches to rural broadcasting will be extended to other countries requesting such assistance. A large information, education and communication (IEC) field programme related to population issues will be supported by core staff and projects financed by UNFPA.

403. In the marketing area, continued assistance will be provided to countries undertaking marketing liberalization programmes, as promoted under the Regular Programme. Project experience will, in turn, be shared with other countries through Regular Programme-supported TCDC Regional Marketing Associations. The concept of marketing extension, which is increasingly recognized as a necessary support service, will be expanded to a number of country projects. Planned manuals on wholesale and assembly markets and on retail markets will support future projects in improving marketing infrastructure to cater for increased demands of rapidly rising populations in urban areas, especially in Latin America

and Asia. The training materials and experience from a sub-regional training project in Eastern and Southern Africa will be evaluated, with a view to providing similar support to agricultural marketing and agribusiness training in other regions.

404. In the credit area during 1992-93, a series of policy workshops will be held in a number of countries, mainly in Africa. These will address in particular policies on on-lending rates of interest, criteria for credit-financed rural investment and mobilization of local resources. Project experiences are, in turn, shared with other member countries through the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations. A second major focus for the Field Programme is computerization of operations of small banks using very low-cost computer hardware and the FAO-developed MicroBanker software system. Activities here are more in the nature of manpower development than computerization *per se*.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 148	RP	34 526	AGO	109 766
Africa	80 878	Trust Funds	51 310	AGS	4 857
Asia and Pacific	30 989	UNDP	66 455	ESD	277
Near East	11 695	WFP	723	ESH	24 977
Europe	9 330			ESP	120
Latin America	13 974			GII	5 706
				GIL	541
				Regional Offices	6 770
Programme 2.1.5	153 014		153 014		153 014

Programme 2.1.6: Nutrition

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.6.1 Food and Nutrition Assessment	2 132	(54)	290	2 368	15.0	0
2.1.6.2 Nutrition Programmes	3 064	(106)	417	3 375	21.5	3 898
2.1.6.3 Food Control and Consumer Protection	1 938	244	308	2 490	16.6	1 104
2.1.6.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level	2 289	(104)	249	2 434	12.7	1 796
2.1.6.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)	3 618	(44)	606	4 180	25.5	0
2.1.6.7 Regional Offices	1 576	80	205	1 861	18.7	0
2.1.6.8 Field Programme Support	1 806	0	244	2 050	16.6	322
2.1.6.9 Programme Management	1 210	1 000	389	2 599	17.5	1 464
Programme 2.1.6	17 633	1 016	2 708	21 357	144.1	8 584

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

405. This programme will spearhead preparations for the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), jointly sponsored by FAO and WHO, which is planned to be held in Rome in late 1992. The ICN, as a major activity in the 1992-93 biennium, will require significant allocation of staff time and other resources both for preparatory and follow-up activities, besides the direct cost of holding the conference itself. ESN will serve as the FAO technical focal point for ICN activities and liaise and cooperate with counterpart WHO units. Additional funds are provided for the preparations and holding of the ICN under Sub-programme 2.1.6.9, Programme Management, including the Joint FAO/WHO Secretariat established to monitor preparations. The provision covers: finalizing and distributing all ICN papers and other documentation; holding preparatory workshops and technical meetings, including regional/sub-regional meetings, technical and intergovernmental consultations, and meetings of the Advisory Group of Experts; maintaining an information and public awareness campaign; convening the ICN itself; and follow-up activities. FAO's contribution to the ICN is matched by the contribution from WHO. Additional extra-budgetary resources will also be required to finance preparatory activities, particularly at the country and regional levels.

406. A number of activities planned under other sub-programmes will also contribute to the objectives of the conference. The proposed distribution of resources among sub-programmes also shows an increase under Sub-programme 2.1.6.3, Food Control and Consumer Protection, to meet the cost of a new post (P-5) which is necessary to provide an adequate response to the FAO Conference recommendations on FAO/Codex/GATT cooperation on food quality, safety and contamination aspects and their relationship to domestic and international food trade.

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

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Assessment of Food and Nutrition Situation	852	(20)	832	40 %
02 Energy and Nutrient Requirements	305	(5)	300	14 %
03 Food and Nutrition Surveillance	975	(29)	946	46 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 132	(54)	2 078	100 %
Cost Increases			290	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 368	

407. Under the element *Assessment of Food and Nutrition Situation*, ongoing nutritional assessment activities will be enhanced, particularly as they relate to the objectives of the ICN to establish a global nutrition monitoring system, using resources from non-recurrent activities such as the Sixth World Food Survey, for which preparations will be basically completed in the current biennium. Updating of Nutrition Country Profiles will continue and will incorporate technical data made available by member countries during the preparatory activities for the ICN.

408. Within the element on *Energy and Nutrient Requirements*, major activities related to energy and trace elements requirements were completed in 1990-91. The preparations of a Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on the nutrition aspects of fats and oils will be made, with the consultation itself scheduled in 1993.

409. The element on *Food and Nutrition Surveillance* will be slightly decreased, reflecting completion of development of a new and more cost-effective method of nutrition surveillance. Additional staff time will be devoted to ICN preparatory activities, including utilization of this new methodology. Part of the resources will be used to set up global food and nutrition information systems, either by strengthening already existing FAO-assisted early warning and food information systems, or within the context of the expanded food security mandate, by focusing on those countries carrying out economic adjustment measures.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.6.2: Nutrition Programmes**

410. The element on *Integrated Nutrition Programmes in Rural and Urban Areas* will focus on household food security. It will promote appropriate diet and improved nutrition at community level, through cost-effective nutrition intervention programmes for low-income urban and rural families. To ensure sustainability and optimal use of local resources and services, participation of local communities in the identification, design, implementation and evaluation of these programmes will be encouraged. Guidelines will be provided on the steps to be taken for achieving improved nutrition through strengthened collaboration between local government institutions, extension agents, local peoples' organizations and NGOs. In collaboration with ESH, technical assistance will be provided to develop and include nutrition modules in rural development, peoples' participation and women-in-development projects. Technical inputs will be made to the preparation of ICN background papers on household food security.

411. Activities of *Promotion of Local Nutritious Foods and Prevention of Specific Deficiencies* will continue. Emphasis will be placed on the formulation and implementation of country projects and set-up of regional networks for promotion of under-exploited traditional food crops, in order to diversify local diets and improve household food security. Activities on the prevention and control of Vitamin A deficiency, as FAO's contribution to the UN Ten-Year Action Programme, will support national workshops for setting strategies and assist in project formulation and TCDC through regional networks. Cooperation will continue with the programmes sponsored by WHO/UNICEF on the prevention of anaemia and iodine deficiency. Technical inputs will be made to background papers on these topics for the ICN and to follow-up activities, as decided by the ICN. A monograph on "Sorghum and Millets in Human Nutrition" will be published.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Integrated Nutrition Programmes in Rural and Urban Areas	695	(30)	665	23 %
02 Promotion of Local Nutritious Foods and Prevention of Specific Deficiencies	835	(29)	806	27 %
03 Nutrition Support to Food Aid and Emergency Programmes	281	(27)	254	9 %
04 Consumer Orientation, Nutrition Education and Training	757	(20)	737	25 %
05 Food and Nutrition Periodical	356	0	356	12 %
06 Contribution to the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition	140	0	140	5 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 064	(106)	2 958	100 %
Cost Increases			417	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 375	

412. *Nutrition Support to Food Aid and Emergency Programmes* will cover appraisal of food aid programmes and advice to WFP and other agencies on the nutritional aspect of food aid and on project planning, evaluation and selection of food commodities. Technical advice will be provided for improving the effectiveness of food aid through improved selection and targeting of beneficiaries. Further application of rapid appraisal methods of food consumption patterns of beneficiaries of school feeding programmes will be made to determine programme effectiveness. Technical advice will be provided to Member Nations on nutrition problems in disaster-prone areas, including advice on rehabilitation programmes and more efficient use of food aid to reduce chronic food insecurity.

413. The programme element on *Consumer Orientation, Nutrition Education and Training* will include activities on nutrition education for the public and in-service training of agriculturalists and extension workers in community development. Support will be given to nutrition education campaigns directed towards healthier food selection, and improved child feeding practices as well as family food production and preservation. The element will emphasize the use of mass media. In collaboration with GII, rural radio will be used in Africa to propagate nutrition messages and nutritional guidelines for the public will be

prepared and published. A textbook for the introduction of nutrition in agriculture, including related population and environmental issues, in the African context, will be prepared.

414. The periodical "Food, Nutrition and Agriculture" will be published three times annually, with articles in English, French and Spanish. It will be distributed free of charge to over 5 000 institutions and individuals worldwide. It will provide current information on food standards, quality and safety, food economics, community nutrition, and food and agricultural policy.

415. Element 06 covers FAO's *Contribution to the ACC Sub-committee on Nutrition*, for implementation of its regular activities and meetings.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.6.3: Food Control and Consumer Protection**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Strengthening National Food Control and Consumer Protection Systems	574	176	750	34 %
02 Training in Food Control, Management, Inspection and Analysis	449	11	460	21 %
03 Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and Activities on Contaminants	196	100	296	14 %
04 Food Contamination Surveillance and Control, including JointFAO/WHO Monitoring Activities	553	(43)	510	23 %
05 Improving Food Protection in Urban Settings	166	0	166	8 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 938	244	2 182	100 %
Cost Increases			308	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 490	

416. The *Strengthening of National Food Control and Consumer Protection Systems* encompasses both technical and policy advisory work. Activities include: 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; 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; holding national and regional workshops and seminars on pertinent issues related to food quality and safety; and 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. Advice on maintenance of laboratory equipment will be the subject of a manual on food control. The increase in resources is partly to meet the cost of a proposed new P-5 Senior Officer post to deal with GATT-related matters and to promote the use of Codex standards as a reference in international food trade.

417. *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. Two additional training manuals on perishable foods and on radionuclide control will be prepared to support activities in this area. Extra-budgetary resources will be sought to establish a network of specialized training centres which would be used to carry out regional training courses based on TCDC approaches.

418. The element dealing with the *Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and Activities on Contaminants* provides scientific expert advice to governments, food industry, consumers and to the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the safety and suitability of: food additives used in production and processing of different food products; residues of veterinary drugs used in animal production; and on industrial chemicals, heavy metals and other potentially harmful substances including mycotoxins. The number of meetings of the committee has been increased from two to three 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. The increase in the frequency of the committee meetings has been strongly recommended by the Joint FAO/WHO International Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Food and Food Trade held in 1991. The slight increase in the resources allocated for this element will, therefore, cover the cost of this additional meeting and partly the cost of the new P-5 post on GATT-related matters. Three publications will be issued during the biennium on the results of the committee's work.

419. The element on *Food Contamination Surveillance and Control*, including industrial chemicals, mycotoxins, radionuclides, pathogenic and spoilage micro-organisms, heavy metals and excessive levels of agro-chemicals, covers particularly participation in the FAO/WHO/UNEP Food Contamination Monitoring Programme. Under this programme, forty 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 check sample programmes. Attention will be given to the problem of mycotoxin contamination of foods and feeds and its effect on human and animal health and on food trade. The slight decrease in the budget allocated for this element will be compensated by extra-budgetary resources, particularly from UNEP.

420. *Improving Food Protection in Urban Settings* will address quality and safety issues in the face of rapid urbanization and the increased economic and nutritional importance of street foods. Emphasis will be given to educating food handlers in basic food hygiene and sanitation, and to assisting local authorities in designing and implementing programmes to support this informal sector. In rural areas, emphasis will be given to the protection of local crops against spoilage and contamination, particularly at household and community levels. A technical report on street foods in Africa will be published.

Sub-programme 2.1.6.4: Nutrition Policy at Country Level

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Development of National Food and Nutrition Policies	1 369	(68)	1 301	60 %
02 Nutrition in Development Projects	450	(20)	430	20 %
03 Changes in Food Consumption in Relation to Urban and Rural Development	470	(16)	454	21 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 289	(104)	2 185	100 %
Cost Increases			249	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 434	

421. Within the context of preparatory activities for the ICN, efforts will continue for the development of national food and nutrition policies. The impact of agricultural development on national food supplies distribution and nutritional status in rural and urban areas, will be a major aspect in preparing and implementing national food policies. In Africa, attention will be paid to assess the impact of structural adjustment processes on vulnerable groups and to design specific nutrition intervention policies when necessary. FAO developed training materials on policies to improve food supplies and nutritional status will continue to be promoted in nutrition courses in Africa and Latin America and a publication will be prepared along the same lines for Asian and South Asian countries.

422. The inclusion of nutrition objectives in development projects will be sought in direct national level work and in collaboration with other FAO units. A training package has been prepared on this subject and will be field tested in several countries using TCDC approaches.

423. Work on *Changes in Food Consumption in Relation to Urban and Rural Development* will include assistance to countries to assess the impact of rapid urbanization on the nutritional status of both urban and rural populations and to design specific interventions and project activities to promote better nutrition among vulnerable groups. Specific food problems will be examined in conjunction with other factors which might negatively influence nutritional status such as housing and sanitation, health and educational facilities, etc..

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

424. 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. Shifts in resources are proposed for strengthening the commission's general recommendations on policy and standards affecting all foods. Cooperation with GATT will continue, and increased resources will be directed to the publication of final standards and dissemination of information, as requested by the FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Food and Food Trade. The slight decrease in the allocation results from improved efficiency in document processing and

printing, which forms a major component of the overall expenditures under this sub-programme.

425. The programme element dealing with *Policies and Procedures for Adoption and Acceptance of Codex Standards* is being increased to provide for a meeting of the Codex Committee on General Principles (France). This committee will have the major responsibility of drafting new procedures for the elaboration and acceptance of standards recommended by the FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Food and Food Trade. The element also provides for one meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and two meetings of the Commission's Executive Committee.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Policies and Procedures for Adoption and Acceptance of Codex Standards	596	69	665	19 %
02 Elaboration of Codex Standards for Specific Commodities	639	(279)	360	10 %
03 Elaboration of Codex Standards and Guidelines for General Application	1 084	96	1 180	33 %
04 Coordination of Standardization Activities at Global and Regional Levels	645	20	665	19 %
05 Publication and Application of Codex Standards and Recommendations	654	50	704	20 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 618	(44)	3 574	100 %
Cost Increases			606	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			4 180	

426. The reduction under the programme element dealing with the *Elaboration of Codex Standards for Specific Commodities* reflects the completion of work on processed meat and poultry products and on fruit juices. Moreover, no meetings of the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products will be held during the biennium. For 1992-93, meetings are planned on the following: Tropical Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Mexico); Fish and Fishery Products (Norway); Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (Germany); Cereals, Pulses and Legumes (USA); and Meat Hygiene (Rome, hosted by New Zealand).

427. The main technical areas of the commission's work, namely the elaboration of Codex standards and guidelines for general application, will be strengthened in the 1992-93 biennium, as recommended by the FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Food and Food Trade. These standards cover food labelling, food hygiene, food additives, contaminants, residues of veterinary drugs and pesticides in food, and methods of analysis and sampling. Work will be extended, on a trial basis, to cover import/export problems associated with the application of differing national regulations for food quality and safety. The element includes resources for technical and scientific advice to governments on these subject areas. Planned meetings are: Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (2 meetings, The Netherlands); Committee on Food Hygiene (USA); Committee on Food Labelling (Canada); Committee on Pesticide Residues (2 meetings, The Netherlands);

Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (Hungary); and the Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (2 meetings, USA).

428. The element devoted to the *Coordination of Standardization Activities at Global and Regional Levels* provides for cooperation with other international agencies and non-governmental organizations, and for the meetings of the five Codex Regional Coordinating Committees which have the responsibility of developing and harmonizing programmes on a regional basis (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and the Southwest Pacific). One meeting of each of these committees will be held during the biennium, in Egypt, Malaysia, Sweden, Brazil and Australia, respectively. Additional resources for this element are to strengthen cooperation with GATT and other agencies.

429. The element on *Publication and Application of Codex Standards and Recommendations* is a continuing activity. The publications are made available through the worldwide sales networks of FAO and WHO.

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

430. **Africa:** RAFR will need to respond to a context of structural adjustment policies in many countries with cuts in government subsidies and general declines in purchasing power and in social services. The lower income groups have been the most adversely affected, with consequent low nutritional status. Further data will be assembled on the nutritional impact of agricultural policies. Nutritional considerations will continue to be introduced in the design of agricultural and rural development projects. In-service training courses will be organized for food and nutrition planners. Technical backstopping will be provided to member countries in the development of food standards and food quality control infrastructures.

431. Other activities will include expansion of technical cooperation networks on food standards and food quality control; assistance in the development of formulae for locally-based weaning foods; collaboration with WHO and UNICEF in the joint FAO/WHO/UNICEF Inter-agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (IFNS) system on the collection of food and nutrition data and on monitoring and evaluation; support to the joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa.

432. **Asia and the Pacific:** Preparatory work for the ICN, initiated in RAPA during the 1990-91 biennium, will be continued and the implementation of the recommendations of the conference will be followed up at regional level. Regional and sub-regional workshops will be held under the Asia-Pacific Network for Food and Nutrition in order to prepare technical papers for the ICN and the FAO Regional Conference. RAPA will further promote use of the package of nutrition indicators for monitoring nutrition situations and setting periodic targets for nutrition improvement. Analysis of relationships between income and nutritional status and of the impact of nutrition education, will be continued.

433. **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 (fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried fruit,

dairy and meat products, etc.) and will initiate activities aimed at assisting countries, especially those in transition, to improve food quality.

434. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** The Technical Cooperation Network on Food and Nutrition Surveillance Systems (SISVAN) will further develop national analytical capabilities in nutrition policy assessment and design. Support will continue to be given to the inclusion of food and nutrition components in the formation of agricultural personnel and in agricultural, forestry and fishery programmes and projects. Assistance will be given in follow-up to TCP projects on training in management and analysis of data for food and nutrition surveillance. An interregional round table will be organized with participation of African countries to exchange methodologies and experiences as a preparatory activity for the International Conference on Nutrition. Among other preparatory activities, a document reflecting the regional situation both from the technical as well as the political point of view, particularly regarding food and nutrition goals and strategies, will be prepared and discussed at a regional consultation convened for this purpose. In the area of food control and consumer protection, assistance will be given to facilitate compatibility of food legislation, norms, rules and codes of conduct within the existing economic integration agreements. Attention will continue to be accorded to the special problems of street food vendors.

435. **Near East:** Assistance will continue to be given to national institutions in the assessment of the food and nutrition situation, the identification of specific nutritional problems and in the formulation, execution and evaluation of appropriate policies and programmes. Regional and inter-country training activities, seminars and technical consultations will be organized on a TCDC basis. Member countries will be further assisted in establishing effective national food control systems, in promoting food exports within and outside the region, and in the harmonization of quality standards and the elimination of non-tariff barriers. Cooperation will be sought with local research institutions to promote traditional foods through the development of appropriate processing techniques and the improvement of their nutritional qualities.

● **Field Activities**

436. Major areas of technical backstopping to field projects are: food control and food standards, nutrition monitoring and micronutrient deficiency diseases. The review and assessment of the efficiency of national food control systems, the development of food standards and regulations, the training of food inspectors and laboratory personnel and in the establishment of food import/export quality control and certification systems, is expected to be carried out in more than 30 national, regional and global projects. Support to the field includes the provision of technical information, manuals and guidelines to field staff on such subjects as food standardization, good manufacturing and hygienic practices in the food industry, use and acceptable daily intakes of permitted food additives and maximum levels of various food contaminants.

437. In coordination with GIEWS and the Food Security Assistance Scheme, new techniques such as risk mapping and rapid rural survey appraisal, and low-cost but efficient nutrition indicators such as body mass index will be introduced at country level. For micronutrient deficiency disease problems, the programme will continue to support projects aiming at increasing production and consumption of Vitamin A- and carotene-rich food, as

the long-term solution for control and prevention of Vitamin A deficiency and nutritional blindness.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)						
Region		Fund		Unit		
Global	10 170	RP	21 357	AGO		5 319
Africa	6 146	Trust Funds	4 362	ESC		484
Asia and Pacific	7 758	UNDP	3 429	ESN		20 813
Near East	1 919	WFP	48	ICN		1 464
Europe	477	Codex (WHO)	745	Regional Offices		1 861
Latin America	3 471					
Programme 2.1.6	29 941		29 941			29 941

Programme 2.1.7: Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.7.1 Statistical Processing and Analysis	11 374	1 689	2 352	15 415	128.0	3 757
2.1.7.2 Situation and Outlook	5 467	(240)	948	6 175	58.1	75
2.1.7.3 Food Information and Early Warning System	5 048	(29)	792	5 811	39.2	9 924
2.1.7.4 Statistical Development	3 507	(221)	522	3 808	21.3	4 820
2.1.7.7 Regional Offices	2 286	(375)	271	2 182	15.9	0
2.1.7.8 Field Programme Support	1 000	10	177	1 187	12.7	851
2.1.7.9 Programme Management	2 145	30	410	2 585	29.2	0
Programme 2.1.7	30 827	864	5 472	37 163	304.4	19 427

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

438. The major effort will be the further development and full-scale implementation of WAICENT under the leadership of the ESS Division, hence the significant budget increase. This should result in organization-wide improvements in the management, availability and quality of data.

Sub-programme 2.1.7.1: Statistical Processing and Analysis

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Production Statistics	736	98	834	6 %
02 Trade Statistics	827	(10)	817	6 %
03 Country Data Processing and Food Balance Sheets	2 863	129	2 992	23 %
04 ICS and Other Working Systems	1 235	83	1 318	10 %
05 User Services (AGROSTAT)	785	25	810	6 %
06 Development of the World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)	666	1 511	2 177	17 %
07 Economic Statistics	854	27	881	7 %
08 Agricultural Land and Requisites	865	172	1 037	8 %
09 Prices and Index Numbers	803	(93)	710	5 %
10 Consumption and Demographic Statistics	900	73	973	7 %
11 Sixth World Food Survey	840	(498)	342	3 %
12 Household Survey Data Analysis	0	172	172	1 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	11 374	1 689	13 063	100 %
Cost Increases			2 352	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			15 415	

439. Activities under *Production Statistics* include the compilation and dissemination of worldwide statistics of crops and livestock, as well as data on feed supply. The country statistics, as well as the resulting index numbers, will continue to be disseminated to users through the FAO Production Yearbook and related databases. Further improvement of production statistics will be sought in respect of coverage, quality, reliability and timeliness. Data will be subjected to analytical scrutiny and cross checking, including intensified dialogue with national statistical agencies concerned. A major review of existing questionnaires will be completed during the biennium in order to streamline and improve their presentation and eliminate unnecessary items. FAORs will assist in data acquisition.

440. WAICENT will allow more detailed checking of commodity data. The FAOSTAT component of WAICENT will facilitate data handling and will lead to a rationalization of commodity coverage and aggregation of detailed data for some commodities of minor importance. A thorough review of commodity linkages will be made and adjustments made as deemed necessary. The integration of in-house data banks will be pursued for the harmonization of production statistics from various sources. Emphasis will be given for the first time, to using remote sensing techniques in the regular review of basic production data. New activities will require a new professional post and redeployment of some staff members, but savings will result from improvements in data management systems and harmonization of data collection activities.

441. The elaboration of *Trade Statistics* will continue to involve the collection and storage of national trade data, received in computer-readable form or available in national publications. Information for non- and late-reporting countries will continue to be estimated.

Index numbers and information on trade flows (origin and destination) will continue to be compiled, and will be published in the FAO Trade Yearbook.

442. Work will continue on updating the long-term series of worldwide statistics on production, trade and domestic utilization of crops, livestock and livestock products in the form of supply/utilization accounts. Food balance sheets, for more than 160 countries, will be made available to users along with *per caput* food availabilities in terms of quantity, energy, protein and fat. Related information will be published in FAO's Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, in the FAO World Agricultural Statistics - Statistical Pocket-book and will also be available on diskette.

443. ESS will continue to serve as a lead unit for WAICENT, including its statistical (FAOSTAT) and textual (FAOINFO) components. The effort on FAOSTAT will be on both development of applications to be used by all working systems and rationalization and improvement of data acquisition, processing and dissemination. FAOINFO applications should be developed in the course of 1992. WAICENT will also provide easy access to external information of interest to FAO. The system will be fully documented through manuals for external and internal users. Dissemination on diskettes will be further improved.

444. Development of WAICENT will also have implications on the assistance to member countries to improve their statistical information systems. Economies are also expected in system maintenance.

445. Under the element *Economic Statistics*, expanded country coverage of macro-economic indicators and Economic Accounts for Agriculture is envisaged. In addition, the maintenance of a database on external assistance to agriculture will continue.

446. The collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on land use, fertilizers and pesticides, and agricultural machinery will be covered by the programme element on *Agricultural Land and Requisites*. These data and derived indicators will be increasingly used by FAO, other UN agencies and NGOs in the studies of the impact of agriculture on the environment. Manuals and guidelines on data collection and analysis in these areas will be prepared.

447. Databases on various types of agricultural *Prices and Index Numbers* will be updated continuously. Regular publications on price statistics will be issued for those users who have no direct access to the computerized database. A draft manual is planned on the methodology of conducting surveys on cost of production.

448. Under the programme element on *Consumption and Demographic Statistics*, estimates and projections on agricultural population and labour force will be updated. In addition, the database pertaining to food consumption and other household-based surveys will be expanded.

449. As a contribution to the International Conference on Nutrition, work on the *Sixth World Food Survey* will aim at presenting the latest information on food supply and the extent of under-nutrition in the developing regions of the world.

450. Under the new element *Household Survey Data Analysis*, funds are provided for advising and guiding national statistical organizations in making effective use of information available from household surveys in analyzing the distribution of food. This type of data analysis will also be useful for future World Food Surveys. As part of this activity, workshop/training materials will be prepared.

Sub-programme 2.1.7.2: Situation and Outlook

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 State of Food and Agriculture - Global and Special Topics	1 636	(230)	1 406	27 %
02 Food and Agriculture - National and Regional Levels	1 264	34	1 298	25 %
03 FAO Commodity Review and Outlook	968	(9)	959	18 %
04 Monitoring World Commodity and Trade Developments and Export Earnings	1 599	(35)	1 564	30 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	5 467	(240)	5 227	100 %
Cost Increases			948	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			6 175	

451. The annual publication "The State of Food and Agriculture" (SOFA) will continue to include a chapter covering, in greater depth, a topic or theme of special and current interest. The Special Chapter in SOFA 1992 will cover "The State of World Fisheries Ten Years after the Adoption of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea". It is envisaged that SOFA 1993 will address "Water Resources and Agricultural Development". It is also planned to further improve the analytical content and strengthen the policy orientation of the publication, including near-term outlook assessments for food and agriculture. The annual publication "Country Tables" will also continue to be produced and made available in print and on machine-readable diskette. Improvements in format and presentation will be introduced to the latter publication and the addition of new general and sectoral indicators is envisaged. The reduction in the allocation reflects redeployment of staff time.

452. Under programme element 02, technical support will continue to be provided to the Joint Agricultural Divisions with the UN Regional Economic Commissions and to FAO Regional Offices in relation to their work in agricultural economic analysis, planning assistance, policy analysis and training. Information will also continue to be collected and collated on changes in national plans, policies and programmes for food and agriculture. Such work will facilitate the preparation of country briefs and assessments and will be a key input to the Country Policy Information System (CPIS) to assemble relevant information on all types of country policy work currently available in different FAO units at Headquarters and in the field, and to make the information readily accessible to the staff members concerned.

453. The economies affected in the 1988-89 and 1990-91 biennia lead to a stable resource situation for the "FAO Commodity Review and Outlook". This annual publication will continue to provide objective 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 include information collection, analysis and dissemination services for some 80 agricultural commodities. Provision has been made to publish one issue of the "World Apparel Fibre Consumption Survey" and to collect and analyze information on the current situation and prospects for jute, tea, bananas, wine and citrus fruit, as the basis for the regular market reports issued under Sub-programme 2.1.8.3 in connection with the work of the concerned intergovernmental commodity groups. Attention will be given to analysis of non-traditional agricultural products which are becoming increasingly important in international trade with the aim of enhancing the export earnings of developing countries. The small reduction reflects the impact of computerization.

Sub-programme 2.1.7.3: Food Information and Early Warning System

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Monitoring World Food Outlook	2 513	38	2 551	51 %
02 Early Warning of Food Shortages	2 535	(67)	2 468	49 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	5 048	(29)	5 019	100 %
Cost Increases			792	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			5 811	

454. This sub-programme covers the GIEWS with its two components of *Monitoring of World Food Outlook* and provision of *Early Warning of Food Shortages*. Further improvements will be sought in the flow of basic data from vulnerable developing countries and in the analysis and dissemination of the findings.

455. In view of the increased economic difficulties of many developing countries, greater emphasis will be placed on early identification of areas and regions facing food problems and assessment of the supply and demand situation and outlook for staple foods, including foods other than cereals in countries where they form an important part of the diet and key farm inputs. Provision has been made to continue the monthly "Food Outlook" report and its annual "Statistical Supplement". The system's database will be fully integrated within WAICENT. The electronic dissemination of GIEWS reports, initiated in the 1990-91 biennium, will be pursued, including access to the system's analysis and special alerts through electronic networks such as the United Nations International Emergency Network (UNIENET)

456. *Early Warning of Food Shortages* will continue to rely on the extensive use of crop and food supply assessment missions. Provision has been made to continue the two regular publications "Foodcrops and Shortages" and "Food Supply Situation and Crop Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa". Also, the issuance of regular reports on the weather and crop situation in the Sahelian countries during the main growing season, as well as special alerts and reports to the donor community on food supply difficulties. Cooperative links with non-governmental organizations will be further extended for increased sharing of information, improved monitoring of socio-economic indicators, identification of populations at risk and

assessment of their relief needs. In addition, it is proposed to convene a consultation with non-governmental organizations, to further strengthen arrangements for sharing of information, as done in 1985. Due attention will be given to monitoring the performance of the southwest monsoon in Asia. A new post of Crop Assessment Specialist is proposed within the present allocation, to strengthen the professional capacity of the GIEWS to undertake crop assessment missions in vulnerable developing countries. The system's analysis at country level will also benefit from the development, in cooperation with ARTEMIS, of a computerized workstation which will integrate field information and agrometeorological and satellite remote sensing data in a geographic information system (GIS) environment. Special attention will be given to enhancing indicators of access to food. It is planned to hold a regional workshop to facilitate exchange of experiences in national early warning systems, after the two such workshops held in 1990-91. The small reduction in resources for the sub-programme reflects savings in costs of meetings and consultants, which more than offset the cost of the new post mentioned above, and additional documentation.

Sub-programme 2.1.7.4: Statistical Development

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 National Statistical Systems	1 291	(113)	1 178	36 %
02 Social Statistics and Socio-Economic Indicators	802	(802)	0	0 %
03 Data Acquisitions	964	(964)	0	0 %
04 Statistical Statutory Bodies	450	(43)	407	12 %
05 Data Processing Support	0	942	942	29 %
06 Survey Methodology, Social Statistics	0	759	759	23 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 507	(221)	3 286	100 %
Cost Increases			522	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 808	

457. The structure of programme elements requires some amendments. *Survey Methodology*, *Social Statistics* replaces the former element *Social Statistics and Socio-economic Indicators* by broadening its scope. *Data Processing Support* is introduced to reflect ESS's support to national statistical units for developing their own data processing capability. It replaces the former element *Data Acquisitions*.

458. The element *National Statistical Systems* includes the development of long-term integrated national statistical programmes, the promotion of the 1990 World Census of Agriculture and the preparations for the 2000 World Census of Agriculture. Many 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 preparing national statisticians to plan and execute the agricultural census. During the 1992-93 biennium, 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 the specific publications on the agricultural census - two Census Bulletins and farm registers. Preparations will be undertaken for the 2000 World Census of Agriculture

through the development of working papers and the drafting of the programme of 2000 WCA itself.

459. Provision is made under *Statistical Statutory Bodies* for services such as organization of meetings, preparation of documents and reports and follow-up of recommendations. Through the meetings of statutory bodies, technical guidance is received from senior national statisticians and high-level technicians on priorities in work, on statistical standardization and methodology, including the application of new statistical techniques. A small saving is possible due to reduced meetings costs. Meetings of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics, the FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics for Europe and the Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts will be organized in 1992. Meetings of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics and the FAO/IASI Working Group on Agricultural Statistics will be held in 1993. 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.

460. *Data Processing Support* includes assistance to national agricultural statistics units to develop their own data processing capability. Technical documents will be prepared on survey data processing procedures and on the creation and management of agricultural data banks. This programme element will also be the focal point for the coordination of national survey data processing and WAICENT.

461. The main activities under the element *Survey Methodology, Social Statistics* relate to methodological work on censuses and surveys in food and agriculture and related fields, socio-economic indicators needed by countries to monitor policies in various areas, particularly in rural development and integration of women in development, and liaison and coordination with the statistical offices of other international organizations. During the 1992-93 biennium, work on social statistics will concentrate on assisting countries in developing national socio-economic indicators programmes, for monitoring of progress in, and evaluation of agrarian reform and rural development. Basic statistics are necessary for compiling these indicators and will require the preparation of long-term programmes of statistical development, to be closely integrated with other UN statistical programmes, such as the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Project. A series of documents will be prepared on census and survey methodology and data processing, calculation of socio-economic indicators and measurement of women's participation in agriculture, for use by countries and in various workshops and training courses to be organized during the biennium.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.7.7: Regional Offices**

462. **Africa:** Member countries throughout the region will continue to be assisted in the development of national capacities for agricultural data collection and analysis, as well as forecasting and early warning systems. Other aspects are the promotion of user/producer workshops and other devices; enhanced participation of African countries in the 1990 FAO World Census of Agriculture; guidance in the identification and use of policy, as well as needs-oriented socio-economic indicators; incorporation in national accounting systems of adequate statistical data on the performance of the agricultural sector.

463. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will continue to assist countries in the region to improve national systems of collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to agriculture, food, fisheries and forestry through close contact with national statistics organizations, field advisory missions, country or regional studies and training courses on various aspects of food and agricultural statistics. The Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics will hold its Fourteenth Session in 1992. This session will review progress achieved since its last meeting in 1990 and consider *inter alia* country studies on field organization for agricultural census, marketing information covering market outlook and price forecasting techniques, and evaluate the socio-economic data that member countries will compile and analyze from their own sources. This commission will serve as forum for TCDC activities in food and agricultural statistics. Emphasis will be put on promoting the use of WAICENT data by national planners and policy makers in preparing and monitoring agricultural development programmes

464. **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.

465. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** JLAC will continue to cooperate with the ESP Division in the preparation of "The State of Food and Agriculture" (SOFA). The impact of macro-economic policies on agriculture, food supply and nutrition and rural development, will be further analyzed in the varied perspective of the agro-food systems in the countries of the region. Particular attention shall be given to bilateral and multilateral trade aspects.

466. **Near East:** RNEA activities related to the review and analysis of food and agricultural developments at country and regional levels will continue, as well as some statistical activities, such as on trade matrices, livestock studies and production estimates, despite the elimination of the post of Regional Statistician. Data on supply projections for major food and agricultural products will be produced by JNEA. JNEA will also contribute to SOFA and publish its annual bulletin "Agriculture and Development".

● **Field Activities**

467. Field activities of the ESS Division will keep their traditional focus on strengthening national agricultural statistical systems and improving the quality of databases in member countries. The volume of field activities in agricultural statistics is expected to increase, as several countries will launch their 1990 WCA operations. About 100 projects are expected to be operational, including the large China census project. The programme will also train field staff in new technologies to be applied in field projects and promote at the country level methodological material prepared under the Regular Programme, as well as the recommendations of the statutory bodies.

468. Assistance to projects for the establishment of regional and national early warning systems will keep its due prominence.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	25 076	RP	37 163	AGO	17 541
Africa	18 233	Trust Funds	10 804	ESC	9 346
Asia and Pacific	7 892	UNDP	8 527	ESP	3 756
Near East	2 223	WFP	96	ESS	23 765
Europe	1 012			Regional Offices	2 182
Latin America	2 154				
Programme 2.1.7	56 590		56 590		56 590

Programme 2.1.8: Food and Agricultural Policy

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Cost			1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
	Budget	Change	Increase			
2.1.8.1 Global Perspective Studies	1 520	428	293	2 241	16.9	41
2.1.8.2 Agricultural Policy Analysis	2 706	(593)	300	2 413	17.3	10 254
2.1.8.3 Commodity Policies and Trade	9 050	(143)	1 521	10 428	80.4	0
2.1.8.4 World Food Security	4 852	(252)	700	5 300	40.3	17 404
2.1.8.5 Agricultural Planning Assistance	5 802	237	839	6 878	51.1	17 231
2.1.8.7 Regional Offices	6 027	(700)	691	6 018	53.3	0
2.1.8.8 Field Programme Support	1 429	2	247	1 678	19.0	2 284
2.1.8.9 Programme Management	2 276	61	441	2 778	33.8	0
Programme 2.1.8	33 662	(960)	5 032	37 734	312.1	47 214

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

469. The focus of work under the technical sub-programmes will reflect the increased priority given to the environment and sustainability considerations, enhanced country policy advice and training in techniques of policy analysis and formulation.

- Sub-programme 2.1.8.1: Global Perspective Studies

470. The increase under programme element 01 reflects the needed shift of resources, principally from Sub-programme 2.1.8.2, for the preparation of the 1993 edition of "Agriculture: Toward 2000". The 1993 edition will, in effect, have a time horizon extending beyond the year 2000, cover China in more detail compared with the 1987 edition, and focus, *inter alia*, on issues of sustainable agricultural development and the environment.

The work will be carried out in cooperation with other ES divisions and other departments, particularly AG, FO and FI. Specific areas to be covered are: environmental aspects and sustainability of agricultural development; re-evaluation of the technological parameters underlying the analysis of production by agro-ecological land class, country and crop; and improvement in the data and method of analysis concerning animal feed in the cereals/oilseeds/livestock complex. Work will also be initiated in the context of "Agriculture: Toward 2000" on a regional study for Asia and the Pacific, as recommended in the Committee on Agriculture (COAG).

471. The sub-programme also covers requirements for FAO's participation in UN system-wide work on climate, particularly the follow-up to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, contributions to the UN Conference on Environmental and Development, and eventual IDS (International Development Strategy) review and appraisal work in 1992-93.

472. *Follow-up to the In-depth Study on African Agricultural and Food Problems* will be largely concerned with contributions to inter-agency discussions and studies on emerging problems, e.g. the socio-economic impact of AIDS on food production and consumption in Central Africa, and with activities to support national policy development, e.g. analysis of the impact of structural adjustment policies on fertilizer prices and use.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Agriculture: Toward 2000, International Development Strategy and Policy and Programme Formulation	1 207	428	1 635	84 %
02 Follow-up to the In-Depth Study on African Agricultural and Food Problems	313	0	313	16 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 520	428	1 948	100 %
Cost Increases			293	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 241	

Sub-programme 2.1.8.2: Agricultural Policy Analysis

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Support to Country Policy Analysis and Advice	0	717	717	34 %
02 Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries	984	(475)	509	24 %
03 Policies and Performance of the Agricultural Sector	862	(224)	638	30 %
04 External Assistance for Agricultural Development	127	0	127	6 %
05 Domestic Resources for Agricultural Development	733	(611)	122	6 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 706	(593)	2 113	100 %
Cost Increases			300	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 413	

473. Under the new element *Support to Country Policy Analysis and Advice*, key policy issues will be reviewed and monitored in a number of countries with a view to strengthening the Organization's overall work in agricultural policy analysis and advice. This element will also cover the Country Policy Information System (CPIS).

474. Support to *Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC)* (element 02) will continue to receive attention from the technical point of view, while FAO's focal point role (on both ECDC and TCDC matters) will be exercised by the Development Department (DD).

475. Structural adjustment programmes will continue to dominate policy making in developing countries. Countries with structural adjustment programmes already in place will require assistance in evaluating them, while others are likely to request assistance in programme formulation and implementation. Thus, background studies dealing with the conceptual, analytical and methodological aspects of interactions between the macro-economic and micro-economic levels will continue to be an important element to the strengthening of policy analysis capabilities at the country level. The integration of environmental and sustainability concerns in policy making will be an important element in policy analysis work of the Organization. Within this framework, activities under *Policies and Performance of the Agricultural Sector* (element 03) will consist of identifying the interactions between agriculture and the environment and exploring the policy interventions required to achieve the proper balance between increased agricultural growth, the conservation of natural resources and the protection of human and natural environments. The element also includes policy analysis work on Europe, particularly on agricultural policy developments in Eastern Europe and the USSR, including reporting to the 1992 Regional Conference for Europe. Part of the decrease under this element reflects the absence of a full progress report to the Conference in 1993 on international agricultural adjustment. Other reductions are due to transfers of resources to country policy work and to Sub-programme 2.1.8.1, as mentioned above.

476. The data bank on official financial flows and technical assistance to developing countries is maintained by ESS which will incorporate it into WAICENT. Analysis and reporting of data on *External Assistance for Agricultural Development* (element 04) will continue, and the conclusions included in SOFA and related documents.

477. Work on domestic resource flows (element 05) to and from the agricultural sector will continue, within the context of country policy work. Resources hitherto shown under this element have been shifted to element 01, thereby permitting policy analysis and advice on the appropriate levels and allocation of public expenditure to agriculture and agricultural taxation to be provided within the overall macro-economic and sectoral policy packages. Work under this element on agricultural taxation policies has been completed with the preparation of a publication and the holding of an expert consultation in 1991.

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

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Producer/Consumer Consultations and Action under FAO Auspices	4 956	(19)	4 937	55 %
02 ECDC in Agricultural Commodity Trade	1 072	(142)	930	10 %
03 Collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT and Other Organizations	1 481	3	1 484	17 %
04 Commodity Policy at the Country Level	1 541	15	1 556	18 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	9 050	(143)	8 907	100 %
Cost Increases			1 521	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			10 428	

478. Under *Producer/Consumer Consultations* (element 01), a flexible approach will be taken in the convening of commodity group meetings, taking account of action in other fora and Member Governments' priorities. Overall, 21 commodity meetings are provided for under this element, comprising one session of the Committee on Commodity Problems and 20 sessions of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups (including their sub-groups). Follow-up to eventual decisions of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations will be undertaken as appropriate, including assessments of the impact on agricultural commodity markets. Analysis of the links between environmental problems, sustainable agricultural development and agricultural commodity markets will also be undertaken. The activities of some Intergovernmental Groups (bananas, citrus, hard fibres, meat, oilseeds, oils and fats, rice, tea and the sub-group on hides and skins) will also need to reflect their designation by the Common Fund for Commodities as eligible International Commodity Bodies to sponsor and follow-up projects for financing under the Second Account of the Fund. The small reduction in resources is a consequence of the planned conclusion and publication in 1992 of a new assessment of agricultural commodity trade prospects, "Agricultural Commodity Trade: Medium-term Prospects", as well as non-recurring work on the preparation of some project profiles for submission to the Common Fund, which more than offset additional documentation costs.

479. Under *ECDC in Agricultural Commodity Trade* (element 02), two regional meetings are proposed, one less than planned in the current biennium. They will examine the consequences for developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Africa of the changes in agricultural policies of international significance stemming from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, as well as other key policy developments such as the European integration and changes in Eastern Europe.

480. *Collaboration with Other Organizations* (element 03), includes support to UNCTAD, GATT, the Common Fund for Commodities and specialized commodity bodies, such as the International Jute Organization. Technical assistance to developing countries participating in the Uruguay Round negotiations will continue to be provided as necessary.

481. Programme element 04 will continue to provide assistance to interested developing countries in national commodity policy and programme formulation (*Commodity Policy at the Country Level*). This element also includes two issues of an annual publication, initiated in 1991, which will analyze major changes in policies for the main staple foods.

Sub-programme 2.1.8.4: World Food Security

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS)	2 134	(34)	2 100	46 %
02 International Food Security and Food Aid Policy	2 718	(218)	2 500	54 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	4 852	(252)	4 600	100 %
Cost Increases			700	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			5 300	

482. Support to the Committee on World Food Security (element 02) will continue at approximately the same level as in 1990-91. In line with the recommendations of the committee, reviews of national experience with the implementation of comprehensive food security policies and programmes in selected countries will continue to be prepared. Special attention will also be given to the role of livestock in food security, the links between trade liberalization and food security, and measures needed to protect the environment without endangering food security. Another priority will be to deepen the analysis of food security issues at household level in support of the International Conference on Nutrition and as a contribution to comprehensive food security programming work at the national level. "Food Aid in Figures" will continue to be published, but with one issue per year instead of two as in the past.

483. At the national level, an increasing number of countries in Africa and elsewhere are requesting assistance under the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) for the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive national food security programmes, especially those which have adopted new policies with potentially significant effects on food security as a consequence of structural adjustment. Some resources will need to be devoted to monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation and review of lessons learned in Chad, Niger,

Tanzania and Zambia - the first four countries to which assistance has been provided under the expanded mandate of the FSAS. Some staff resources used on general analytical work on international food security and food aid policy matters, have been shifted to the FSAS activities.

Sub-programme 2.1.8.5: Agricultural Planning Assistance

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Agricultural Policy Advice	1 904	811	2 715	45 %
02 Sector/Sub-Sector Planning and Analysis	1 307	(62)	1 245	21 %
03 Decentralized Planning and Analysis	922	(217)	705	12 %
04 Project Planning and Analysis	874	(175)	699	12 %
05 General Support to Policy and Planning	795	(120)	675	11 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	5 802	237	6 039	100 %
Cost Increases			839	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			6 878	

484. The sub-programme is based on two distinct but closely related means of action: (i) planning assistance and policy advice; and (ii) training in these areas. Each programme element comprises an appropriate balance of both means of action.

485. A significant shift of resources is made within the sub-programme to element 01, *Agricultural Policy Advice*. The objective will be to assist developing countries in their agricultural policy review, analysis, formulation and implementation by providing direct advice and by strengthening their own capacity for such work through training. Member countries will also be assisted in preparing for policy review meetings with donors and assessing the sectoral impacts of proposed structural adjustment measures. The training component, often complementing field projects in country policy work, covers the production of training materials and computer-aided teaching tools, the direct provision of training, and support to training institutions. To coordinate work of the various units involved in policy advisory services and to strengthen FAO's collaboration with the international donor community and financing agencies, a coordination mechanism and information system for Sector and Structural Adjustment Policy (SSAP) work have been established.

486. This element will pursue the integration of environmental and sustainable development considerations into the mainstream of agricultural policy analysis and planning. It will aim at creating awareness among government decision makers, triggering substantive programmes at the country level, and ensuring effective operational impact. Training will be an important component of work in this area, in parallel with planning and policy assistance work. Three aspects will be stressed in training: the knowledge of the technical, biological and social processes involved in sustainable development; the understanding of the impact of these processes on rural societies and the mastering of tools to measure such impact; and the design of workable organizational arrangements to diagnose sustainability problems and reach appropriate decisions. Previous activities have already resulted in the development of training tools and methodology for rural energy planning. Work under this

element will lead to several publications, namely: "Environmental Considerations in Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis in the Sudan"; "Environmental Considerations in Training for Decentralized Planning"; training paper on "Environmental Concerns for Agricultural Development Planning"; and "Case Study of Environment Assessment in Regional Planning".

487. Although *Sector and Sub-Sector Planning and Analysis* (element 02) and the associated training remains a high priority, a net decrease in resources is made possible by the completion of some analytical work in 1990-91 and the implementation of similar activities under the Field Programme. The element will include support to sector review and programme formulation missions to member countries, analysis of the role of the private sector in agricultural development and examination of the links between the agricultural sector and other sectors. Emphasis will continue to be given to the maintenance and development of the CAPP system and its dissemination in planning and training institutions.

488. Requests for assistance in *Decentralized Planning and Analysis* (element 03) will continue to be met through technical assistance at the country level and through national in-service training programmes. Assistance will be provided to local planners to enhance their capability in the use of analytical tools and methodologies. The objective is to contribute to strengthening local planning institutions, developing financial resource allocation procedures, enhancing private business and people's participation in development. A study on "Decentralized Planning in Africa: Selected Case Studies" will be published and the set of training materials on analytical tools for decentralized planning will be completed. The reduction in the budgetary allocation is mainly due to the transfer of some activities to work on environment and sustainable agricultural development (under element 01) and to Field Programme Support (Sub-programme 2.1.8.8).

489. Work on *Project Planning and Analysis* (element 04) will largely be provided through the Field Programme, hence the reduction in resources allocated to this element. Also, the production of training materials and methodologies can be scaled back in the light of achievements made in the past. Assistance will mainly consist in setting up monitoring and evaluation systems, including administrative and organizational procedures and computerized processing to provide timely information. Emphasis will be given to the development of methodological approaches and training tools for agro-industrial development, to meet growing demands from middle-income countries.

490. *General Support to Policy and Planning* (element 05) will cover assessments of changes in national planning systems, reviews of approaches to planning and policy analysis and the associated methodologies and tools, including in-service training. The computerization of office work will be emphasized to take full advantage of the wider access by ESP staff to micro-computers.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.8.7: Regional Offices**

491. **Africa:** RAFR and JAFR will cooperate with relevant regional institutions on the ongoing analysis and monitoring of the dynamics of rural poverty in Africa which encompasses studies, publications and capacity building programmes through which concerned African officials and experts will be trained in rural poverty monitoring and

alleviative measures. The Technical Cooperation Network on Agricultural Project Management (AGPROMAN) will be supported as a tool for improving agricultural project management capacity in the region.

492. In response to the renewed commitment to economic and technical cooperation among African countries, as evidenced by continuing discussions on the establishment of an African Economic Community (AEC) and related initiatives, several activities are planned: assistance to the OAU and sub-regional community organizations in the preparation of an AEC protocol on food and agriculture and other related protocols; assistance to the OAU in the development of a Common African Agricultural Programme (CAAP) through advisory services on the harmonization of regional and national agricultural policies and programmes; and liaison with UN and non-UN development bodies for the formulation of policy documents dealing with agricultural and rural development issues.

493. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA's work in food and agricultural policy will pay special attention to human resources development, sustainability and environmental aspects of agriculture and market efficiency in the context of changing trade relations and economic conditions. Specifically, RAPA's work will contribute to building national expertise in: (i) agricultural sector planning; (ii) commodity policy and trade analysis; (iii) national and regional food security monitoring, evaluation and planning; and (iv) project development. RAPA will, therefore, undertake studies, training courses, advisory missions, technical assistance and other outreach activities in member countries within the framework of TCDC. At the intergovernmental level, the Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific (APCFS) will continue to review directions and priorities in food and agricultural policy. RAPA-supported technical networks, especially the Association of Food Marketing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (AFMA), will remain key instruments for technology transfer and joint activities.

494. **Europe:** Activities in the field of agricultural policy will be strengthened through the European Research Working Group 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 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 take the form of workshops on clearly identified topics of special concern.

495. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will continue collaborating with regional and sub-regional cooperation and integration schemes, with emphasis on agricultural issues, trade facilitation and market organization. Within the framework of the regional Plan of Action formulated by FAO and the ECLAC proposal on Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, a comparative analysis will be made of regional and extra-regional experiences in the dissemination of technical progress and of competitiveness among the different types of agricultural producers. Relationships between agriculture, industry and services shall be emphasized in this context. In cooperation with ESC, support will be provided to the Regional Network of Cooperation for the Design and Operation of National Food Information and Early Warning Systems. Technical cooperation in commodity policies

will be emphasized, particularly through support to the Technical Cooperation Network on Production Improvement and Trade Promotion of Citrus Fruits. In the area of information systems and projections, a common information base and perspective of the different aspects involved in sustainable development, such as natural resources, demographic aspects, rural poverty and regional development objectives, will be elaborated. Training in the utilization of the FAO-developed CAPP system, technical studies and publications, and exchange of experiences on development planning will be pursued.

496. **Near East:** Technical backstopping will be provided to agricultural policy review missions bearing in mind regional economic cooperation for agricultural development. Methodologies for the integration of environmental and sustainable development considerations in agricultural policy and planning will be elaborated. Studies will be conducted on the transition of centrally-planned to market-oriented economies and on the role of public and private sectors in the process of agricultural development in the region. Activities of training of government officials in the areas of sector analysis, policy analysis, project planning and decentralized planning will be undertaken. New links will be established with regional and national institutions to strengthen their training capacities in these areas, through the organization of training courses, preparation of curricula, building up of bibliographies, and exchange of trainers and experience. The Fifth Session of the Near East Regional Commission on Agriculture and the Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission will be organized in 1993. JNEA's programme will include studies to focus on planning and policy formulation and on the organization of training workshops for concerned authorities utilizing FAO- and World Bank-produced computer packages that would support project, sector and population analyses, and planning and policy formulation.

● Field Activities

497. The programme will continue to support a long standing Special Action Programme, namely the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS). Donor commitments for FSAS projects reached a peak in 1990, exceeding US\$ 26 million. The type of project activity has shifted over time and, at present, support for national and sub-regional food information and early warning systems (linked to Programme 2.1.7) accounts for the largest share of resources, followed by assistance in food security policy and planning and support of grain marketing and food reserve management. Similar substantive thrusts of the FSAS are expected in 1992-93. In addition, activities of the FSAS under its expanded mandate to assist countries in the design of comprehensive national food security policies and programmes are expected to continue, and possibly expand based on interest shown by potential recipient countries. As in the past, the implementation of the FSAS will require multidisciplinary approaches, and will be coordinated as necessary with the Organization's other policy work through the mechanism established for sector and structural adjustment policy work.

498. There is also a significant component of technical backstopping work in planning assistance and policy advice, particularly as it relates to Sub-programme 2.1.8.5. Field projects in this area cover a wide spectrum of agricultural planning and policy analysis requirements in member countries, such as enhancing national capabilities in agricultural policy formulation and analysis, plan preparation, monitoring and follow-up, and agricultural sector and sub-sector reviews. Furthermore, the field projects provide insights into emerging policy issues and thus influence the Regular Programme activities, especially the development

of methodological tools for policy analysis, the analysis of the role of the private sector in agricultural development, and the analysis of problems in transition from centrally-planned to market-oriented economies.

499. Training will continue to be imparted mainly through national or regional projects. Training on policy analysis is expected to gain momentum, particularly in Africa, following preparatory activities in 1990-91 and pilot projects in Tanzania and Togo. Pilot activities for training in agro-processing planning and incorporation of sustainability concerns will progressively develop.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	17 564	RP	37 734	AGD	1 103
Africa	38 668	Trust Funds	26 329	AGO	42 096
Asia and Pacific	15 081	UNDP	20 596	ESC	17 748
Near East	4 937	WFP	289	ESD	1 697
Europe	944			ESP	16 286
Latin America	7 754			Regional Offices	6 018
Programme 2.1.8	84 948		84 948		84 948

Programme 2.1.9: Programme Management

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.9.1 Agriculture Department	1 342	(2)	216	1 556	12.0	0
2.1.9.2 Economic and Social Policy Department	2 143	(3)	337	2 477	18.0	1 479
2.1.9.7 Regional Offices	5 001	(376)	706	5 331	58.9	0
Programme 2.1.9	8 486	(381)	1 259	9 364	88.9	1 479

500. 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.

501. 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. In 1992-93, following a revision in cooperative arrangements with UNFPA, it is expected that the range of population-related activities will expand (especially in Natural Resources,

Fisheries and Forestry programmes or sub-programmes) and that the Organization's capacity for technical advice at field level will be strengthened.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	2 774			AGD 1 556
Africa	2 232	RP	9 364	ESD 3 956
Asia and Pacific	1 665	Trust Funds	79	Regional Offices 5 331
Near East	1 730			
Europe	995			
Latin America	1 447			
Programme 2.1.9	10 843		10 843	10 843

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.2: FISHERIES

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.2.1 Fisheries Information	5 487	(54)	964	6 397	65.9	7 622
2.2.2 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	16 784	(23)	2 396	19 157	139.4	49 998
2.2.3 Fisheries Policy	7 946	(158)	1 153	8 941	48.9	9 069
2.2.9 Programme Management	6 182	(45)	1 178	7 315	90.1	0
Major Programme 2.2	36 399	(280)	5 691	41 810	344.3	66 689

Programme 2.2.1: Fisheries Information

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.2.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information	1 447	12	257	1 716	18.0	2 748
2.2.1.2 Fishery Data and Statistics	3 293	(28)	589	3 854	37.5	4 426
2.2.1.7 Regional Offices	275	(23)	32	284	3.7	0
2.2.1.8 Field Programme Support	472	(15)	86	543	6.7	448
Programme 2.2.1	5 487	(54)	964	6 397	65.9	7 622

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

- Sub-programme 2.2.1.1: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information

502. This sub-programme aims at meeting the textual information requirements of institutions in Member Nations concerned with aquatic sciences and fisheries, including socio-economic and legal aspects. This departmental-wide sub-programme is essentially of a global and continuing nature.

503. FAO will continue to provide secretariat services to and coordination of the cooperative network of information centres. The wide range of information products and services which include a bibliographic database published in print form, on magnetic tape and on CD-ROM, a field project information database, a database on fisheries meetings to provide a current awareness service, and library services through the Fisheries Branch Library, will continue to be expanded.

504. As recommended by the Committee on Fisheries at its Nineteenth Session, special attention will be given to improving coverage of information dealing with environmental quality, aquaculture, artisanal fisheries, biotechnology, and other subjects of relevance to the sustainable development of fisheries. Special efforts will be made to expand the network of participating centres and establish more direct links with institutions in developing countries for both the collection and the dissemination of information. Steps will be taken to convert the Fisheries Branch Library from an essentially archiving operation into an information service point. A significant effort may have to be devoted to the establishment of a global inventory for fisheries research and development, in support of the eventual recommendations arising from the study on international fisheries research needs for developing countries coordinated by the World Bank, FAO, UNDP, and the Commission of the European Community, on behalf of 17 donors.

505. Resources allocated to this sub-programme will be reassessed in the light of a review of FAO's 20-year experience in the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information Programme.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination of Fisheries Information	1 171	13	1 184	81 %
02 Development of Fishery Information Centres and Services in Member Countries and Regional Bodies	276	(1)	275	19 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 447	12	1 459	100 %
Cost Increases			257	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 716	

Sub-programme 2.2.1.2: Fishery Data and Statistics

506. Collection, processing, storage and dissemination of basic statistical information for planning, developing and managing fisheries will continue to form core activities of this sub-programme, which is of a continuing nature.

507. As endorsed by the Committee on Fisheries, new activities planned in the biennium (programme element 01) are in response to the needed adaptation by statistical systems to the profound changes world fisheries have undergone, notably in the last decade, and to deal more effectively with emerging problems. The growing concern of the international community for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources requires the collection of baseline data against which to assess and monitor trends for specific species and areas. A coherent set of statistics on high seas catches will be developed in consultation and cooperation with other international fisheries agencies and high seas fishing nations.

508. With respect to global fishery statistics on wild catches and production/trade of fishery commodities, further efforts will be made to improve quality and completeness. This involves recompilation of catch data in coastal and offshore areas, identification of the magnitude of recreational catches, expanding existing databases to include values, and

extension of statistical coordination mechanisms to agencies and commissions in the Pacific, as exist for the Atlantic.

509. Further development will be carried out of the system in use for aquaculture and inland fisheries statistics, as two identifiable components. This will require the establishment of statistical standards and quality controls of the data, in coordination with other agencies dealing with aquaculture information. The proposed new professional post at P-4 level is to be responsible for aquaculture statistics.

510. The development of new areas of fisheries statistics requires a parallel expansion of the department's capability to process data and provide access to FAO's fishery information and statistics. The implementation of WAICENT and the expansion of computer facilities within the Fisheries Information, Data and Statistics Service will lead to strengthening of support services and will require training.

511. The sub-programme (element 03) will continue to provide assistance for the establishment or strengthening of national fisheries information and statistical programmes. Activities will consist of backstopping of field projects, formulation of projects at the national and regional levels, preparation of and participation in workshops and training courses, and presentation of technical papers at conferences and meetings of international fisheries bodies.

512. Another line of activity (especially under programme element 02) concerns technical support of the department's computerization activities. This involves office technology coordination, preparation of updated medium-term computer plans, and assisting all units in the installation and maintenance of computer hardware and software.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination of Fishery Statistics	1 942	117	2 059	63 %
02 Fishery Data Centre Services	994	(209)	785	24 %
03 Development of Fishery Statistical and Data System in Member Countries and Regional Bodies	357	64	421	13 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 293	(28)	3 265	100 %
Cost Increases			589	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 854	

Sub-programme 2.2.1.7: Regional Offices

513. Africa: RAFR will cooperate with Headquarters on the improvement of fisheries information and statistical systems of member countries, particularly through collection of data on available fisheries training and research facilities and commercial activities in Africa. The improvement of data collection methodologies will be sought through training and seminars on fisheries statistics.

514. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will continue to serve as a source of data and information on capture fisheries and aquaculture in the region. In order to monitor sectoral trends, it will also prepare a regional synopsis on important aspects of fisheries and aquaculture development in the Asia and Pacific Region.

515. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will support the collection and compilation of statistics at regional and national levels, in close cooperation with Headquarters and liaise with regional bodies in this regard.

516. **Near East:** RNEA activities will aim at strengthening exchanges of data on the fisheries industry among the countries of the region and more generally improving the quality and scope of fishery statistical information at national and regional levels.

● **Field Activities**

517. Some 15 projects which have objectives of strengthening national fisheries statistics, including use of computers and software, will require technical support. In addition, the establishment of a network of fisheries information will be a prominent feature in a number of regional projects; for example, the Regional Aquaculture Project for the Mediterranean (MEDRAP II), which has recently become operational, has the establishment of an information network as one of its major components.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 570	RP	6 397	FI	13 735
Africa	2 550	Trust Funds	3 344	Regional Offices	284
Asia and Pacific	5 186	UNDP	4 230		
Near East	399	WFP	48		
Europe	4				
Latin America	310				
Programme 2.2.1	14 019		14 019		14 019

Programme 2.2.2: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.2.2.1 Marine Resources and Environment	3 474	(76)	491	3 889	24.1	13 838
2.2.2.2 Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	3 962	(119)	551	4 394	26.2	16 402
2.2.2.3 Fish Production	2 618	(26)	352	2 944	17.9	8 124
2.2.2.4 Fish Utilization and Marketing	2 529	(5)	307	2 831	16.1	8 614
2.2.2.7 Regional Offices	1 245	78	161	1 484	15.3	0
2.2.2.8 Field Programme Support	2 956	125	534	3 615	39.8	3 020
Programme 2.2.2	16 784	(23)	2 396	19 157	139.4	49 998

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

Sub-programme 2.2.2.1: Marine Resources and Environment

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Improvement of Biological Data on Exploited Resources	703	(224)	479	14 %
02 Fishery Resources Assessment Methodology	804	(94)	710	21 %
03 Monitoring and Assessment of World Resources	765	257	1 022	30 %
04 Technical Support to Fishery Bodies, Projects and Member Nations	1 202	(15)	1 187	35 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 474	(76)	3 398	100 %
Cost Increases			491	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			3 889	

518. This sub-programme covers four main areas:

- improvement of biological information on resources;
- development and adoption of fisheries assessment methods and models;
- monitoring of the status of marine fishery resources in response to the needs of regional fishery bodies;
- provision of advice to Member Governments on improving their evaluation of the potential of marine resources to support sustainable development, and the effects of fishing pressure and other factors in the ability of fish stocks to sustain harvesting.

519. The programme element on *Improvement of Biological Data on Exploited Resources* will continue the production of Species Identification Sheets, catalogues and local field guides to marine resources, which meet with high demand in member countries, using largely extra-budgetary resources. The development of a computerized biological database will be pursued which will facilitate access to the FAO-stored information by member countries and regional fishery bodies through Personal Computers. Part of staff resources have been shifted to programme element 03 on *Monitoring and Assessment of World Resources*.

520. The programme element on *Fishery Resources Assessment Methodology* will assist national institutions in the transfer of skills and knowledge through training, with emphasis on the use of computers to facilitate analysis. Training activities are now covered by extra-budgetary resources through a Rome-based global project funded by DANIDA. The production of computer software and manuals, adapted to tropical fisheries and developing countries, will continue as a component of the training programme.

521. The programme element on *Monitoring and Assessment of World Resources* will contribute to regional resources reviews for the Arabian Gulf and for Latin America. Emphasis will be placed on the formulation of field projects concerned with survey and evaluation of marine renewable resources, and on the provision of inputs to investment proposals. Following the recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries and in line with UNCED preparations, work on environmental impact on and from marine fisheries will be intensified, including the effects of terrestrial and riverine runoff and coastal development on marine resources, monitoring the impact of climatic change, and improving the potential yield of fisheries resources through enhancement of their habitat.

522. Following COFI's recommendations, supported by the Programme Committee, this element will also put emphasis on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This will imply strengthening collaboration with Sub-programme 2.2.2.2, Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, and with other activities such as agriculture and forestry in coastal areas, contributing to the development of field activities and the preparation of guidelines. The element will also consider the problem of sustainable fisheries in the high seas with particular attention to endangered species, with the aim of promoting, in collaboration with Sub-programme 2.2.2.3, Fish Production, more environmentally safe fishing techniques and strategies.

523. Additional effort will be required to support an Indian Ocean tuna commission soon to be established. In general, work will increase in analysis of interactions between tuna fisheries and sensitive species (especially dolphins).

524. To support the above, and in particular coastal zone management activities, the sub-programme will develop a Geographic Information System for the oceans, their resources, fisheries and environment with support from extra-budgetary sources.

525. *Technical Support to Regional Fishery Bodies, Field Projects and Member Nations* is a permanent activity. The new tuna management body proposed for the Indian Ocean, to be established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, will entail additional technical backstopping.

- **Sub-programme 2.2.2.2: Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Land and Water Use Planning for Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries	891	(79)	812	21 %
02 Technical Assistance and Extension in Aquaculture	1 234	(230)	1 004	26 %
03 Evaluation and Management of Inland Fisheries	1 140	74	1 214	32 %
04 Protection of the Aquatic Environment for Sustainable Fisheries	697	116	813	21 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	3 962	(119)	3 843	100 %
Cost Increases			551	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			4 394	

526. Programme element 01 on *Land and Water Use Planning for Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries* will continue to provide specialist assistance to member countries and reinforce technical capacities to support development of national, industrial and rural aquaculture sectors. Activities will include provision of advice and training in fish nutrition, fish diseases and engineering for aquaculture, and related publications at both farm and high technical level. Extra-budgetary funding is available in support of fish diseases activities and is also being sought to reinforce other activities. Working Parties of the regional fishery bodies will be supported. The element will continue certain activities of the former UNDP-funded Aquaculture Development and Coordination Programme, including the publication of the "Aquaculture Minutes".

527. The reduction under *Technical Assistance and Extension in Aquaculture* is made possible by the completion and publication of a series of training manuals. The apparent reduction does not reflect a lower priority being assigned to this activity, but is due to a policy shift regarding the mechanisms for rural aquaculture extension. It has been recognized for some time that the limited successes in promoting rural aquaculture, particularly in Latin America and Africa, can be traced to a failure to promote aquaculture extension as an integral part of rural activities. Thus, the extension of aquaculture should no longer remain the unique preserve of this sub-programme but should involve other units of FAO such as FII and FIP within the Fisheries Department and AGL, AGS and ESH outside it. Many of the extension activities previously carried out under this element will be integrated into the programmes of these other units as well. This element will keep its lead role in advising governments on policies for aquaculture, backstopping of the technical aspects of rural aquaculture development and in the promotion of transfer of knowledge and skills between fish farmers of different areas.

528. The scope of programme element 03 on *Evaluation and Management of Inland Fisheries* will be slightly modified. Work will continue on advice to member countries on the management of the capture fisheries of rivers, lakes, reservoirs and coastal lagoons. Techniques for intensive management, such as stocking of small water bodies and use of irrigated canals for rearing fish, will form a major new thrust of this element, with the organization of working parties of those regional fishery bodies interested in inland fisheries

and the preparation of publications. The applications of GIS to the location of sites for aquaculture will be expanded to general inland fisheries planning.

529. Activities on the environment have been regrouped under the element on *Protection of the Aquatic Environment for Sustainable Fisheries* with an increase in allocation. This element will consolidate and extend work on aquatic environmental issues both in support of the UNCED process and in line with the directives of COFI. In particular it will: (i) assemble information on changes to aquatic ecosystems and fish populations in relation to fish harvesting and other human activities; (ii) develop methodologies for assessing the impacts of contaminant loading and inappropriate land-use practices; (iii) support Member Governments in their efforts to evaluate and control transboundary environmental problems in large lakes, rivers and coastal waters, and (iv) investigate methodologies for the rehabilitation of inland waters for fisheries. Activities related to fish genetic resources and biotechnology as applied to fisheries, have been initiated in the 1990-91 biennium, and will be extended by the organization of a consultation on the cataloguing of species introductions.

- **Sub-programme 2.2.2.3: Fish Production**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 General Support to Fish Production	323	1	324	13 %
02 Fish Technology	697	(49)	648	25 %
03 Fishing Vessel Technology	459	1	460	18 %
04 Appropriate Technology/Energy Conservation	78	13	91	4 %
05 Fishermen's Organizations, Services and Development	379	(6)	373	14 %
06 Training in Fisheries	341	(10)	331	13 %
07 Cooperative Use of Vessels for Fisheries Research, Development and Training	341	24	365	14 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 618	(26)	2 592	100 %
Cost Increases			352	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 944	

530. The element on *General Support to Fish Production* deals with the identification and monitoring of new technologies related to fish harvesting at both the industrial and small-scale fisheries levels. It includes advice to Member Governments, organizations and institutions on the adoption of appropriate technologies and the use of databases. Cooperation will continue with other international organizations e.g. with IMO on safety standards for the construction of fishing vessels and the removal of offshore structures: with UNIDO on matters concerning industries in support of fisheries: and with ILO on conditions of work.

531. The element on *Fish Technology* will intensify work related to sustainable development and environmental protection, in particular through increased activities related to fishing gear selectivity and behaviour of marine animals in relation to fishing gear, in response to the recommendation of the Committee on Fisheries. Practical activities will be

carried out in collaboration with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and national institutions conducting trials in gear selectivity. This work could result in the elaboration of guidelines or a code of practice for responsible fishing which could take into account all the technical, socio-economical and environmental factors involved. In a similar manner, activities are proposed to be undertaken to develop the technology required for the effective marking of fishing gear, in compliance with the guidelines for the implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 1973/1978). It is also proposed to outpost a fishing gear technologist to the Asian region, in support of transfer of technology and the promotion of TCDC. This element also supports the project INT/86/012: "Clearing House for Advisory Services in Fishing and Aquaculture Technology", which should be entirely absorbed under the Regular Programme during the biennium.

532. The element on *Fishing Vessel Technology* will continue to provide direct advice on the design and construction of small fishing craft for projects and boat builders in developing countries. It will give priority to the use of alternative materials to hardwoods in fishing craft construction. Ways will be studied of substituting the larger-sized West African dug-out canoe, for which appropriate diameter logs are becoming increasingly scarce. Various technological solutions will be tested in order to find a technically and economically viable, as well as socially acceptable, replacement craft, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources. Study of appropriate technology and its transfer to developing countries will also include offshore fish resources. Particular attention will be given to under-utilized species.

533. The element concerning *Appropriate Technology/Energy Conservation* will put emphasis on the optimization of energy use in fish production and utilization. Draft guidelines for energy-saving will be finalized and disseminated for implementation at national level. Collaboration with other institutions and organizations will be ensured, towards a common approach to optimization of energy utilization in fisheries.

534. The element dealing with *Fishermen's Organizations, Services and Development* will continue to address the integrated development of the small-scale fisheries sector, including the creation of appropriate organizational structures at fishing community level such as cooperatives, to sustain development efforts. Particular attention will be given to the role of women in this respect, including the provision of adequate support services and credit facilities.

535. The *Training in Fisheries* element will provide coordination of all training aspects in the Fisheries Programme. In particular, greater attention will be given to manpower planning and development in fisheries, and to related monitoring and evaluation systems. This element will continue to produce training materials and to cooperate with other agencies such as IMO, ILO and Unesco, in fishermen's training and standards of education. Assistance will be given to developing countries in the application of the Guidelines on Fishermen's Training and Certification.

536. The element on the *Cooperative Use of Vessels for Fisheries Research, Development and Training* will continue to maintain close collaboration with UNDP. The management of the related databases will be ensured and data on research vessels and their availability will be continually updated to provide information to potential users.

Sub-programme 2.2.2.4: Fish Utilization and Marketing

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Increasing Food Supply by the Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources	494	(51)	443	18 %
02 Technology Transfer, TCDC and Training to Improve Utilization of Fish Resources	779	(61)	718	28 %
03 Increasing the Participation of Developing Countries in International Trade in Fishery Products	653	(2)	651	26 %
04 Promoting the Role of Fisheries in Alleviating Under-nutrition and the Use of Fish in Food Aid	286	(89)	197	8 %
05 Support to the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in the Area of Fish Trade	317	0	317	13 %
06 Quality Assurance and Fish Inspection	0	198	198	8 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 529	(5)	2 524	100 %
Cost Increases			307	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 831	

537. The programme element dealing with *Increasing Food Supply by the Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources* will aim at improving facilities and methods in fish handling, processing and distribution, promoting fish consumption and upgrading domestic marketing. Benefits of rural women where they represent traditional fish suppliers and processors will be given due attention. The development of codes of practice and standards for processing and handling of fishery products is associated with technical support provided to the Committee on Fish and Fishery Products of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. These activities will result in several publications on fish utilization and on codes of practice, including a Code of Hygienic Practices for the Products of Aquaculture.

538. The programme element on *Technology Transfer, TCDC and Training to Improve Utilization of Fishery Resources*, which enjoys extra-budgetary support particularly for training in fish technology and quality assurance, will continue to cover activities at both regional and national levels. There are ongoing cooperative research programmes in fish technology and marketing in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America, which will be further supported. These programmes include holding of regular expert consultations on fish technology to determine research priorities and to agree on the coordinated implementation of research programmes.

539. Assistance to developing countries to *Increase their Participation in International Trade in Fishery Products* includes advice on improvement on the quality of fishery products for international markets. The main activity continues to be the provision of fish marketing information services and technical advice to promote trade, e.g. the operation and maintenance of the GLOBEFISH database in Rome and FAO's system of international fish market indicators which is crucial to supporting and coordinating the FAO-assisted global network of regional fish marketing information and technical advisory services. A number

of publications on commodity research and market analysis will be produced. Practical advice to the fish processing industry in developing countries to improve their export performance will include their participation in international trade fairs.

540. The element dealing with *Promoting the Role of Fisheries in Alleviating Under-nutrition and the Use of Fish in Food Aid* aims at introducing nutritional considerations into fisheries development projects and integrating fisheries development considerations into national food and nutritional policies. The potential contribution of fish to national food security will be emphasized, particularly in Africa. A publication is planned on incorporating nutrition and household food security concerns in fisheries development.

541. The programme element on *Support to the Committee on Fisheries in the Area of Fish Trade* will deal with specific investigations of fish markets and trade-related problems and other studies prepared at the request of the Sub-committee on Fish Trade, as well as any activities required in conjunction with its designation as an International Commodity Body for sponsoring and following up technical assistance projects on fishery commodities and marketing development to be financed by the Common Fund for Commodities. The element provides technical servicing for the sub-committee, whereas administrative support is covered under Sub-programme 2.2.3.2, International Coordination and Liaison. Cooperation with GATT will continue in relation to the identification of trade barriers and their eventual elimination, as well as the elaboration of criteria for fair trade.

542. The new element dealing with *Quality Assurance and Fish Inspection*, consolidating also some related activities hitherto carried out under elements 02 and 04, is established in response to the high priority accorded to the subject by the Nineteenth Session of COFI, particularly in the light of the expected EEC sanitary fish legislation in 1993 and the planned changes in the mandatory fish inspection in the United States. The element will cover support to the Codex Alimentarius and GATT in their work on health and sanitary regulations related to fishery products. Particular attention will be given to strengthening national capacities in quality management of fishery products for both domestic markets and international trade.

Sub-programme 2.2.2.7: Regional Offices

543. **Africa:** RAFR will focus on support to cooperative research in fish technology through assistance to national institutions and inter-country exchange on fish technology information and experience and the promotion of integrated aquaculture development. The improvement of the socio-economic conditions of artisanal fishermen and their communities remains an important concern.

544. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will continue to study the socio-economic aspects of small-scale fisheries with special attention to post-harvest handling and marketing and carry out studies on the environmental impacts of aquaculture in selected countries of the region. Assistance on fisheries production will be concentrated on least developed countries.

545. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** A major concern will be to provide support to Latin America and Caribbean countries in carrying out resource studies and in the design of policies regarding rational exploitation of their Exclusive Economic Zones. Cooperation

will be ensured with non-FAO regional bodies (CPPS, OLDEPESCA, OECS, CARICOM) in their activities to promote harmonized fishery regimes and the conservation of fishery resources in danger of extinction. Special attention will be given to the promotion of fish production in dams and earthen ponds and policies for alternative utilization of dams, including aquaculture, will be formulated. The Technical Cooperation Network on Aquaculture and Fisheries, as well as the Caribbean Technical Cooperation Network on Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, will continue to be the principal channels for dissemination of information and training on aquaculture among participating countries.

546. Near East: RNEA will concentrate on the improvement of biological data on exploited resources, on training in resources assessment and management, and on programmes of aquaculture development. Training courses in stock assessment will be organized within the region if extra-budgetary resources are available. Direct assistance will be provided to the countries concerned in fishing vessel technology and in fish utilization and marketing. Activities in fish trade will also receive attention.

● Field Activities

547. This programme supports approximately 80 percent of field projects in fisheries (120 national and 30 regional projects), aiming at the rational use of fishery resources through improved knowledge on the resources, better management of fisheries, increased national fisheries production, trade and consumption.

548. Field activities in aquaculture will continue to centre on two major regional programmes - ALCOM in southern Africa and AQUILA in Latin America and the Caribbean, which both reflect the trend towards greater integration of aquaculture into the general rural sector. Current field activities are heavily biased toward aquaculture as there is, to some extent, a neglect by donors of the serious problems of managing river and reservoir fisheries. There are, however, signs of a resurgence of interest in the fisheries of the African lakes and, at least in theory, in the rehabilitation of the Mekong system in Asia and the Amazonian fisheries in Latin America. The presently low number of aquaculture projects in the pipeline indicates that field activities in the coming biennium will be somewhat lower than the current 40 projects but this may be offset by a growth in the number of rural development projects having aquacultural components.

549. National capacity in fish inspection and quality assurance will be enhanced through training programmes at both regional and local levels. Workshops and training courses in fish technology and quality control will provide materials and tools for extension and communication among those concerned.

550. The FAO Headquarters-based GLOBEFISH and the FAO-assisted global network of fish marketing information and technical advisory services, collaborate with regional projects and national institutions in the collection, analysis and dissemination of fish trade-related information, data and statistics, as well as knowledge concerning technologies, investment and development planning, thereby greatly contributing to the successful work of this global network.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	8 452	RP	19 157	FI	67 671
Africa	28 636	Trust Funds	25 180	Regional Offices	1 484
Asia and Pacific	19 530	UNDP	24 529		
Near East	5 436	WFP	289		
Europe	1 719				
Latin America	5 382				
Programme 2.2.2	69 155		69 155		69 155

Programme 2.2.3: Fisheries Policy

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.2.3.1 Fisheries Policy and Planning	2 617	(62)	340	2 895	15.9	8 511
2.2.3.2 International Coordination and Liaison	4 189	(36)	646	4 799	22.0	0
2.2.3.7 Regional Offices	669	(98)	87	658	7.0	0
2.2.3.8 Field Programme Support	471	38	80	589	4.0	558
Programme 2.2.3	7 946	(158)	1 153	8 941	48.9	9 069

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

- Sub-programme 2.2.3.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning

551. The programme element on *Training in Fisheries Development and Management Planning* will concentrate on training of planners and technical officers of national fisheries administrations to improve their competence in all aspects of the planning of fisheries development, investment and management, taking into account emerging issues on sustainability and environmental protection. Training courses will be provided at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, and some resources will be devoted to the preparation of training materials, training syllabuses, technical papers and other didactic materials. The reduction in the allocation is due, to a large extent, to an internal shift within the sub-programme to the new element on *Women in Fisheries Development*.

552. Work on *Fisheries Development Planning* will continue to focus on policy advice through missions mounted upon request of member countries. It will include advice on planning and the associated institutional and administrative aspects of marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture. In response to the recommendation of the Committee on Fisheries, high priority will be accorded to country sector reviews and to the formulation of development plans, as well as to development of the new concept of integrated coastal zone

management. In this work, there are several key components: (i) the establishment of national, sub-regional and regional databases and information networks on integrated coastal resources management; (ii) the establishment of national institutional mechanisms for management planning and the conduct of multidisciplinary studies as inputs to the relevant plans; (iii) provision of management advisory services to governments, in particular with regard to macro and sectoral policies; (iv) conduct of workshops and seminars to promote the exchange of knowledge and to coordinate national and regional activities. The momentum on aquaculture development in the last biennium will be maintained.

553. The element on *Investment Opportunities in Fisheries* aims at assisting developing countries in the rational use of investment funds. Work initiated in the last biennium on fisheries investment in Africa will continue. The factors to be taken into account in the negotiation of international commercial agreements in fisheries will be emphasized and related guidelines will be prepared. Work on the Fishery Investment Project Information System (FIPIS) will continue.

554. Assistance in the *Management and Development of Small-scale Fisheries* remains an important activity of the sub-programme. Emphasis will be on institutional strengthening of fisheries administrations, as well as self-managed fishermen's organizations and cooperatives. Problems relating to the socio-economic aspects of artisanal fisheries and fishing communities will continue to be addressed through studies, training workshops and seminars. Databases on socio-economic, gender issues and NGOs will be strengthened. Monitoring and evaluation of small-scale fisheries projects will be reinforced.

555. The element on *Fisheries Management Issues and Options* will promote decentralized, community-based resource management systems in the light of people's participation through policy formulation, advice to governments and holding of seminars and workshops. This will build on past work on participatory approaches to fishing communities. In this connection, it is planned to hold a high-level expert consultation in Japan in 1992, with the financial assistance of the host government. Work will also include special studies on fisheries management concepts, issues and options, as well as advisory services on systems for the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing operations by both domestic and foreign fleet. The element will further develop specific approaches, such as bio-economic modelling and assessment, to support the sustainable management and effective utilization of fishery resources.

556. *Studies on World Fisheries Situation and Prospects* will be undertaken, mainly within the framework of organization-wide studies, such as the "State of Food and Agriculture" (SOFA). Annual reports in the fishery chapter of the latter will continue to provide objective assessments on the current status of world fisheries and its future perspectives. Another activity is the maintenance and updating of the long-established and highly-valued Fishery Country Profile series, which provides a brief but comprehensive review of the state and prospects of fisheries in some 140 countries.

557. *Technical Support to FAO Regional Fishery Bodies* in planning of fisheries development and management, will be maintained at the same level. It will also foster collaboration in fisheries management systems.

558. The element on *General Support to Policy and Planning* will be concerned primarily with the review of progress in implementing the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development endorsed by the World Fisheries Conference. A special publication, summarizing the contributions by governments to the second progress report on the implementation of the strategy, will be prepared highlighting the benefits derived as well as proposals for a more rapid and streamlined implementation of the strategy, particularly in developing countries. The element also encompasses collaboration with and support for national and international NGOs involved in fisheries. In particular, productive exchanges will be maintained with the International Cooperative Alliance Fisheries Committee on questions relating to development of sustainable fisheries and social security systems for fishermen.

559. The new element on *Women in Fisheries Development* will promote effective integration of gender issues in fisheries development and management, through specific studies on socio-economic aspects of the role of women in fisheries development and identification of strategies for the enhancement of their status. It will progressively cover participation in project formulation missions, organization of training activities and technical advice to governments.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Training in Fisheries Development and Management Planning	526	(47)	479	19 %
02 Fisheries Development Planning	499	(4)	495	19 %
03 Investment Opportunities in Fisheries	302	(33)	269	11 %
04 Management and Development of Small-scale Fisheries	180	0	180	7 %
05 Fisheries Management Issues and Options	343	(7)	336	13 %
06 Studies on World Fisheries Situation and Prospects	247	(1)	246	10 %
07 Technical Support to FAO Regional Fishery Bodies	292	0	292	11 %
08 General Support to Policy and Planning	228	0	228	9 %
09 Women in Fisheries Development	0	30	30	1 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 617	(62)	2 555	100 %
Cost Increases			340	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 895	

Sub-programme 2.2.3.2: International Coordination and Liaison

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Global Fisheries Co-ordination	658	80	738	18 %
02 Regional Fisheries Co-ordination	3 238	(677)	2 561	62 %
03 International Collaboration and Liaison	293	256	549	13 %
04 Strengthening Support to Cooperation on the High Seas Fisheries	0	305	305	7 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	4 189	(36)	4 153	100 %
Cost Increases			646	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			4 799	

560. The sub-programme covers four aspects of international cooperation in fisheries: support to the Committee on Fisheries; providing the secretariat, administrative support and policy guidance to FAO's network of regional fishery bodies; liaison and collaboration with international organizations and bodies concerned with fisheries and marine affairs; and promotion of cooperation in the management of fisheries in the high seas.

561. The element on *Global Fisheries Coordination* relates to the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and to the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research (ACMRR). The organization of and administrative services to the Twentieth Session of COFI, fourth session of its Sub-committee on Fish Trade and one session of ACMRR are scheduled during the biennium 1992-93. The background documents for these meetings will reflect the changing trends and complex nature of policy issues facing the fishery sector. An increase in the allocation is required.

562. The mechanisms for international *Regional Fisheries Coordination* will continue to receive high priority. Over two-thirds of the resources under the sub-programme are to provide secretariat, administrative support and policy guidance to FAO's regional fishery bodies and their subsidiary bodies and technical working parties. The following bodies operate under the aegis of FAO:

- Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF);
- Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA);
- Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL);
- European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (BIFAC);
- General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM);
- Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (IOFC);
- Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission (IPFC);
- Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC).

563. These regional fishery bodies are scheduled to hold at least one session of the main body during a three year cycle. The Twelfth Session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), the Twentieth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the Seventeenth Session of the European Inland Fisheries

Advisory Commission (EIFAC) and the Twenty-fourth Session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission (IPFC) are thus scheduled to be held during the 1992-93 biennium. Support will continue to be provided to the subsidiary bodies which are fostering a coordinated approach for solving technical problems.

564. Inter-country collaboration in the management of floodplain fisheries of Africa, the management of inland waters of Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, inland fisheries of Europe and the Mediterranean Sea basin will receive particular attention. A Diplomatic Conference is scheduled to be held in 1992 to consider the adoption of an agreement for the establishment of an Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. A major shift of resources has been made in order to reinforce other elements. Efforts will be made to compensate for any resulting difficulties by more cost-effective and alternative arrangements for servicing sessions of the regional fishery bodies, e.g. increased use of computers and word processors, recruitment of interpreters and other temporary staff located near meeting venues whenever possible, etc..

565. The third element deals with collaboration with international organizations and bodies of the UN family concerned with marine affairs, such as the United Nations Secretariat, Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (OALOS), for the conservation of living resources of the high seas and coastal area development; the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for control of vessel-borne pollution, safety of fishing vessels at sea and related subjects; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for marine scientific research; the International Labour Organization (ILO) for training of fishermen; UNEP for the protection of the environment; and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and with other intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations outside the UN family concerned with marine affairs or fisheries. Particular attention will be paid to the relations between the European Economic Community and the relevant FAO regional fishery bodies.

566. Other responsibilities under this element include the focal point for dealing with and maintaining regular contacts with other international organizations and economic groupings, monitoring fishery developments in other intergovernmental fora and promoting international fishery agreements and arrangements and, in collaboration with IAA, coordinating representation at meetings of other organizations within and outside the UN system. The increase in the allocation will be devoted to strengthening participation and following developments taking place globally in fisheries development and management, e.g. follow-up to UNCED in 1992, and to strengthening inter-country cooperation in fisheries research, through follow-up activities to the Inter-agency Study of International Fishery Research Needs for Developing Countries (SIFR).

567. The fourth and new element aims at promoting and *Strengthening Support to Cooperation on the High Seas Fisheries*, in response to the call by the Nineteenth Session of COFI in April 1991, on the need for taking appropriate measures for the conservation, rational use and sustainable development of the living resources of the high seas and the protection of the ecosystems, and in follow-up to the UN General Assembly Resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 recommending a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas by June 1992. An expert consultation and an *ad hoc* intergovernmental meeting

will be convened to examine the state of the stocks, including non-targeted species; consider appropriate mechanisms for the compilation of data on the high-seas living marine resources, in order to promote analysis and assessment of these resources for the benefit of the international community; and consider measures for the conservation, rational use and sustainable development of these resources.

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

568. **Africa**: The exchange and promotion of fisheries information and experiences will continue through the Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Africa (INFOPECHE). Cooperation among national fisheries institutions and regional bodies will be pursued in the preparation of national fisheries development policies which remain compatible with existing regional programmes. Assistance will be provided in the implementation of the recommendations and decisions taken at the last sessions of FAO Regional Fisheries Committees/Commissions, such as CIFA, CECAF and IOFC.

569. **Asia and the Pacific**: RAPA will further facilitate coordination of fisheries management and development in the region (including aquaculture) through the work of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission (IPFC) and its subsidiary bodies. The status of fish resources will be reviewed through the scheduled sessions of the IPFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the South China Sea, the IPFC Working Party of Experts on Aquaculture and the IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal.

570. **Latin America and the Caribbean**: RLAC will assist member countries in the formulation and/or updating of their fishery legislation, to cover aspects of rational and sustainable exploitation of resources (marine, lakes, rivers and estuaries) and the protection of the aquatic environment. Studies will be carried out on the subject and consultations organized for discussion of conclusions and formulation of common strategies. Support to and coordination with FAO regional fishery bodies will continue.

571. **Near East**: While direct support to countries will continue to be provided in fishery sector surveys and preparation of development master plans, attention will be given to inter-country cooperation in fisheries development planning and management. Training courses in fisheries planning will be organized for the Maghreb area and the Red Sea sub-region, depending on the availability of extra-budgetary funds.

● **Field Activities**

572. The activities related to training in fisheries development and management planning are likely to expand. In this context, various regional and national workshops on fisheries management and planning, and project formulation will be organized in Africa. These will include a regional conference on management of inland fisheries, a national workshop on development planning and conducting fishery sector reviews in selected countries. Regional seminars on the development of training packages for project formulation, monitoring and evaluation will be held. Assistance to Asian countries in fisheries management, bio-economic modelling and assessment will continue. National workshops in selected countries (e.g.

China, India) will be organized to this end. At regional level, workshops on coastal zone management planning will be held in collaboration with the Bay of Bengal project.

573. Various activities will be undertaken in support of small-scale fisheries development, including a Regional Symposium on Sustainability of Integrated Small-Scale Fisheries Development, to be held in Accra in 1992, in collaboration with the Integrated Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme for West Africa (IDAF).

574. Of particular relevance is the ongoing interregional Fishery Management and Law Advisory Programme which will continue to provide assistance to Africa for policy and planning missions, review of fisheries laws and agreements, project formulation missions for inland fisheries management and development; to Latin America and the Caribbean for a Technical Workshop on the Shrimp Resources of the Guyana-Brazil Shelf, fisheries legislation and monitoring, and control and surveillance of fishing; and to Asia for strengthening fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.

575. As follow-up to an expert consultation on the development of fishery management systems for Asia and the Pacific to be held in 1992, regional and national training courses will be organized to increase the awareness of the importance of involvement of resource users in management systems. Subsequently, pilot operations to develop community-based management schemes may be established.

576. Various activities will be undertaken in support of the integration of women in rural development. Technical inputs will be made to a global project, funded by several donors, on Aquaculture for Local Community Development (ALCOM) which will emphasize women in development, particular in Africa. Likewise, technical support will be provided to the IDAF project to develop women's components.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region	Fund		Unit	
Global	3 163	RP	8 941	FI
Africa	7 206	Trust Funds	4 347	Regional Offices
Asia and Pacific	3 052	UNDP	4 673	
Near East	2 261	WFP	49	
Europe	846			
Latin America	1 482			
Programme 2.2.3	18 010		18 010	18 010

Programme 2.2.9: Programme Management

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.2.9.1 Departmental Direction	890	(5)	135	1 020	8.0	0
2.2.9.2 Divisional Direction	4 651	(1)	968	5 618	74.0	0
2.2.9.7 Regional Offices	641	(39)	75	677	8.1	0
Programme 2.2.9	6 182	(45)	1 178	7 315	90.1	0

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

577. 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. There are no significant changes at Headquarters, but there is a reduction in the allocation to the Regional Offices.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 638	RP		FI	6 638
Africa	280			Regional Offices	677
Asia and Pacific	119				
Near East	98				
Europe	0				
Latin America	180				
Programme 2.2.9	7 315		7 315		7 315

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.3: FORESTRY

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.3.1 Forest Resources and Environment	6 720	469	979	8 168	52.7	118 776
2.3.2 Forest Products	4 245	(407)	601	4 439	38.6	17 685
2.3.3 Forest Investment and Institutions	8 529	183	1 308	10 020	67.2	42 783
2.3.9 Programme Management	5 766	(120)	1 044	6 690	77.8	0
Major Programme 2.3	25 260	125	3 932	29 317	236.3	179 244

578. Overall priority is given to the Tropical Forestry Action Programme (TFAP). As an international undertaking which promotes concerted action for addressing the problem of tropical deforestation and aims at ensuring the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forests, the implementation of the TFAP will require sustained efforts by all partners, including Member Nations themselves.

579. Within FAO, TFAP results in a set of activities which bring technical and operational support to the countries which have adopted the TFAP objectives. The TFAP is directly supported through special allocations made under Programmes 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, but also indirectly by other achievements under these programmes.

580. As recommended by the Programme Committee at its May 1991 Session, and endorsed by the Council, at the outset an overview is provided of the support envisaged for TFAP in the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1992-93 biennium.

Regular Programme Allocations in the Forestry Department

581. In comparison with the 1990-91 Programme of Work and Budget, the resources specifically earmarked for TFAP under Major Programme 2.3, Forestry are as follows:

Direct Allocations for TFAP

Programme	1990/91 approved budget US\$ '000	1992/93 * proposed budget US\$ '000
2.3.1 Forest Resources and Environment	1 250	1 789
2.3.2 Forest Products	-	486
2.3.3 Forest Investment and Institutions	-	831
Total	1 250	3 106

* 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 1990-91 cost levels).

582. Within the above provision for 1992-93, approximately 80 percent represents the cost of staff time to backstop the TFAP. The remainder covers travel, or consultancy/contract inputs to studies or meetings oriented towards or set up specifically in support of the TFAP. Staff time earmarked for technical backstopping in 1992-93 represents about 17.5 man years in terms of P-4 posts equivalent.

583. The proposals involve five new posts to increase the Forestry Department's capacity to backstop the programme: one P-4 post under 2.3.1, Forest Resources and Environment is to cover sustainable management of tropical forests. Experience to date is that improving policies, strengthening planning and institutional capacity are of fundamental importance in addressing problems of tropical forestry. Therefore, four new P-4 posts under Programme 2.3.3, Forest Investment and Institutions are to cover such aspects as Forestry Education and Extension, Forestry Sector Analysis, Forestry Economics, and Forestry Institutions, within the TFAP process.

● **Other Staff Inputs by the Forestry Department**

584. The above allocations do not include the heavy involvement of staff dealing with field programme operations paid from support costs, as well as several full-time TFAP professional staff paid from trust-fund resources or as Associate Professional Officers. At present, it is estimated that about 5 percent of the new projects approved are to cover TFAP country planning and follow-up exercises. This share is increasing rapidly and will absorb a growing proportion of time of non-Regular Programme staff for operational and technical support.

● **Staff Inputs by Other FAO units**

585. Given its holistic approach, the TFAP requires incorporation of non-forestry concerns in planning for sector development. The programme draws on inputs from the AG and ES Departments as well as from the Investment Centre and DDF for technical and operational backstopping. It also draws on support from the concerned Regional Offices of FAO.

Programme 2.3.1: Forest Resources and Environment

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.3.1.1 Development and Management of Forests	566	197	89	852	4.4	43 282
2.3.1.2 Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources	851	40	100	991	3.2	13 288
2.3.1.3 Conservation and Wildlife	852	55	113	1 020	3.8	24 571
2.3.1.4 Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems	836	(3)	96	929	3.5	22 987
2.3.1.5 Tropical Forestry Action Programme	1 250	43	185	1 478	8.0	10 596
2.3.1.7 Regional Offices	1 070	14	154	1 238	12.4	0
2.3.1.8 Field Programme Support	1 295	123	242	1 660	17.4	4 052
Programme 2.3.1	6 720	469	979	8 168	52.7	118 776

● Sub-programme 2.3.1.1: Development and Management of Forests

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Tropical Forest Development	201	77	278	36 %
02 Electronic Data Processing in Forest Resources Development	90	(90)	0	0 %
03 Forest Resources Assessment	149	81	230	30 %
04 Remote Sensing in Forestry	27	(27)	0	0 %
05 Mangroves and Vulnerable Ecosystems	55	0	55	7 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	44	(16)	28	4 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	172	172	23 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	566	197	763	100 %
Cost Increases			89	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			852	

586. The programme element on *Tropical Forest Development*, which subsumes former element 02, will include (i) finalization of manuals on the management of non-wood species, such as rattans and bamboos; (ii) development of practical guidelines for forest management plans; (iii) development and adaptation of software for computerized forest management; and (iv) formulation of pilot and larger-scale field projects, particularly within the framework of TFAP.

587. The significantly increased allocation under the programme element on *Forest Resources Assessment* reflects the finalization of the 1990 global forest resources assessment and its follow-up through 1993. The element will include the study and establishment of a

comprehensive system of continuous monitoring of the world's forests. Support will be provided to national institutions in developing countries, through training and exchange of information and know-how on forest resources survey techniques.

588. Following work in previous biennia on the inventory and management of mangrove forests - which led to manuals - priority will be given under the element on *Mangroves and Vulnerable Ecosystems*, to the preparation of management guidelines for other fragile ecosystems such as mountain forests and swamp forests.

589. The programme elements on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* and *Support to TFAP* will cover respectively the technical servicing of the Eleventh Session of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics to be held in 1993, and professional and support staff time needed to backstop the TFAP from the point of view of inventory and management of forest resources.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.2: Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Forest Plantations	193	(50)	143	16 %
02 Seed Procurement and Tree Improvement	312	(312)	0	0 %
03 Forest Genetic Resources Information	107	(6)	101	11 %
04 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	145	30	175	20 %
05 Forest Protection	94	68	162	18 %
06 In Situ Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	0	113	113	13 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	98	98	11 %
08 Support to National Tree Breeding Programmes	0	99	99	11 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	851	40	891	100 %
Cost Increases			100	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			991	

590. Programme element *Forest Plantations* relates to the assistance provided to member countries in forest nurseries and the establishment and management of plantations. Work initiated in 1990-91 on guidelines and software development on species/site matching will continue in cooperation with Sub-programme 2.1.1.1 of the AGL division. The comparative study of the effects and management of monocultures versus mixed plantations initiated in 1991, will be finalized. Updated guidelines on the management of forest plantations will be formulated.

591. As in previous biennia, the annual newsletter "Forest Genetic Resources Information" will disseminate information on seed availability, the results of field evaluation trials, progress in forest genetic resources conservation and new technologies such as plant biotechnologies and their application to forestry.

592. The element on *Forest Protection*, which was introduced in the 1990-91 biennium, will receive a significant increase in resources. Activities will include: training in forest fire control and support to the network on forest fire management of *Silva Mediterranea*, in cooperation with national institutions and other institutions such as the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (ICAMAS); support to national and sub-regional workshops on forest pests and diseases; and participation in international activities related to the impact of air pollution on forests, the links between climate change and deforestation, afforestation and forest management.

593. For the sake of enhanced clarity, the former element *Seed Procurement and Tree Improvement* has been split into two new elements: 06 *In Situ Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources* and 08 *Support to National Tree Breeding Programmes*. Element 06 will include: (i) support to member countries in the execution of pilot projects on *in situ* conservation of forest and plant genetic resources; (ii) finalization and publication of a study on the integration of *in situ* conservation objectives in forest management; and (iii) technical servicing of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources as it relates to *in situ* conservation issues.

594. Element 08 on *Support to National Tree Breeding Programmes* includes: assistance to national institutions in the conservation *ex situ* of forest genetic resources; seed procurement, handling and exchange; tree improvement and the application of biotechnologies in forestry. Emphasis will continue to be given to multipurpose species of value to rural communities. An André Mayer fellowship on the application of new biotechnologies in forestry which was awarded in 1991 will be supervised within the framework of this programme element. Close collaboration will be maintained with any activities of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) in forest genetic resources.

595. The programme element on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* will cover the following three meetings (one more than in the previous biennia): the Eighth Session of the FAO Panel of Experts in Forest Gene Resources; the Nineteenth Session of the International Poplar Commission and the Thirty-fifth Session of its Executive Committee.

596. *Support to TFAP* will cover backstopping of TFAP exercises, particularly as they relate to forest plantation, tree improvement and forest genetic resources.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.3: Conservation and Wildlife

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Watershed Management	156	185	341	38 %
02 Transfer of Conservation Technologies	243	(243)	0	0 %
03 Wildlife and Protected Area Management	169	92	261	29 %
04 Contribution of Wildlife to Food Security	180	(180)	0	0 %
05 Arid Zone Forestry and Desertification	104	(4)	100	11 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	0	109	109	12 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	96	96	11 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	852	55	907	100 %
Cost Increases			113	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 020	

597. This sub-programme relates to three of the major forestry concerns in relation to the environment: watershed management and upland conservation; wildlife and protected area management; and forestry in drylands.

598. The programme element on *Watershed Management* will absorb the former element on *Transfer of Conservation Technologies* and provide support to three regional networks in Latin America, the English-speaking Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific Region. Other activities include the completion of various language versions of the FAO Watershed Management Field Manual, and the publication of Guidelines for Computer Assisted Watershed Planning.

599. The programme element on *Wildlife and Protected Area Management* will also absorb the programme element on *Contribution of Wildlife to Food Security*, and will continue to issue three regional bulletins (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean), and to support two regional FAO/UNEP projects (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean) and a regional network (Latin America and the Caribbean). Cooperation will be maintained with international organizations involved in nature conservation, and with the secretariats of the international conventions on species and ecosystems conservation. Guidelines will be published on People's Involvement in Wildlife and Protected Area Planning and Management, and on Management of Wildlife for Rural Development. Conservation Guide 17: "National Parks Planning" will be published in Arabic and Conservation Guide 22: "The Management of Crocodiles in Captivity" in Spanish. Work on economic aspects of wildlife products and the contribution of wildlife to improved nutrition and income generation for rural populations, will continue. Enhanced collection of statistics on wildlife and wildlife products will be promoted.

600. The programme element on *Arid Zone Forestry and Desertification* will provide support to the related cooperative network of the CILSS countries, and will seek the establishment of similar networks in IGADD and SADCC countries, and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Liaison bulletins, such as the one already published for the CILSS countries, will be supported. Other activities will include training materials on sand dune stabilization, windbreaks and dryland afforestation; and publications on the role of trees and

shrubs in control of erosion and desertification, and on African Acacia species in dryland development. A Conservation Guide on Forest Management in Arid Zones will be produced.

601. The programme element on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* will service the Eighteenth Session of the Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds of the European Forestry Commission to be held in Obersdorf, Germany in 1992 and the Tenth Session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, to be held in Rwanda in 1992. *Support to TFAP* covers the priority areas of forestry in soil and water conservation, fuelwood and energy, and conservation of tropical forest ecosystems.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.4: Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Land Use Planning and Agro-Forestry	224	(8)	216	26 %
02 Geographic Information System	207	(35)	172	21 %
04 Diversified Mountain Economy Systems	92	(20)	72	9 %
05 Trees as Support to Agricultural Production in Arid Zones	122	121	243	29 %
06 Fuelwood Resources Development	191	(191)	0	0 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	130	130	16 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	836	(3)	833	100 %
Cost Increases			96	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			929	

602. Work under this sub-programme will be carried out in close liaison with other sub-programmes directly related to sustainable development, such as 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.6 and 2.1.3.1 of the Agriculture Department.

603. The programme element on *Land Use Planning and Agro-forestry* will promote sustainable farming systems incorporating tree elements in peri-urban areas, mountain areas and semi-arid lands. Support will be given to regional networks in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Guidelines on improved forest fallows in shifting cultivation will be published. A compilation of successful experiences in agroforestry will be completed. Close cooperation will be maintained with other technical units through interdepartmental working groups, in particular for the development of rapid appraisal methods for land evaluation and land-use planning.

604. The programme element on *Geographic Information System (GIS)* represents the contribution of the Forest Resources Division to the further development of central GIS facilities and to the integrated database for regional and global analysis, as well as support to member countries in GIS applications in national land-use planning.

605. The programme element on *Diversified Mountain Economy Systems* will focus on documenting successful cases of community participation in watershed management and on

networking among field projects. Guidelines will be produced on monitoring and evaluation of upland conservation projects.

606. The programme element on *Trees as Support to Agricultural Production in Arid Zones* will include: the publication of practical guidelines on grazing management in forest lands and the controlled use of fires in woodlands; and the production, in cooperation with the GII division, of audiovisual aids on planting of multipurpose trees, silvo-pasture management and control of sand dune encroachment in the arid zones. Information will continue to be assembled and published on non-timber uses of trees and shrubs in dry areas of Africa and Latin America.

607. Work on *Fuelwood Resources Development* has been subsumed into the other elements. Activities started during the 1988-89 biennium on the management of vegetation cover by local communities for fuelwood production will continue and include: the organization of training sessions at national level; the production of audiovisual aids for training and extension; and the publication of a guide on *Combretaceae* as a source of biomass energy.

608. *Support to TFAP* will provide technical services especially in the priority areas of forestry in land use, and fuelwood and energy as well as arid zone forestry.

- **Sub-programme 2.3.1.5: Tropical Forestry Action Programme**

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Coordination of the TFAP Implementation	916	0	916	71 %
02 TFAP Information	334	43	377	29 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 250	43	1 293	100 %
Cost Increases			185	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 478	

609. The TFAP Coordinating Unit is responsible for overall coordination and liaison activities under this sub-programme. These activities include: communication and liaison with the 86 countries that have requested so far to participate in the Programme; arranging for start-up, backstopping and reviewing of country sector work and project proposals; maintaining effective communication with the international community; developing, updating and monitoring the use of guidelines for the TFAP process and training in the implementation of these guidelines; maintaining a comprehensive database for monitoring of TFAP activities and progress; and preparing and disseminating information material to TFAP participants, NGOs and the public at large.

610. This sub-programme also contributes to meeting the costs of translation and printing of TFAP documents and publications, i.e. TFAP updates, guidelines, brochures and reports.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.7: Regional Offices

611. **Africa:** Key RAFR activities will be the establishment of Cooperative Networks on Forest Tree Genetic Improvement and on Fuelwood for Rural Development in Africa. RAFR will ensure support to regional Tropical Forestry Action Programme (TFAP) exercises, especially in the CILSS and IGADD sub-regions. The bulletin "Nature et Faune" will be issued and training courses organized on breeding small wild animals.
612. **Asia and the Pacific:** Building on work during the 1990-91 biennium on collection of forest resources data under the interregional project "Tropical Forest Resources Assessment, 1990", RAPA will continue to input data into standardized computer format, make inter-country comparisons and update assessments of the forest resources' situation in the region. The Tropical Forestry Action Programme (TFAP) and Master Plan exercises are under way in 17 countries of the region. Further assistance will be provided to national governments to complete the preparation of national forestry action plans. Support to watershed management programmes will be continued. Among the new thrusts in the 1992-93 biennium will be studies on biodiversity, protected area management and biotechnology in forestry. The regional conservation quarterly "Tigerpaper" will be published, as well as the bulletin "Rural Energy" to promote alternative sources of rural energy.
613. **Europe:** JEUR will complete and publish the work on the forest resource assessment (temperate zones) 1990, and collaborate with the Forestry Department in integrating it into its global assessment. Follow-up to the assessment will be initiated on the basis of recommendations of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics. Monitoring and other activities will continue in the field of forest protection and conservation, including forest fires, and damage to forests attributed to air pollution. Investigation will continue of the practical application of satellite remote sensing for forest damage assessment.
614. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will assist in the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Programme covering priority areas, i.e. forestry and land use, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems and forestry institutions. It will participate in ongoing activities in those sub-regions which are developing action plans, i.e. Central America and the Caribbean. RLAC-supported Technical Cooperation Networks in the forestry sector (Agro-forestry, Watershed Management, National Parks and Wildlife and Dendro-energy) will play an important role in relation to the Tropical Forestry Action Programme.
615. **Near East:** Member countries will be assisted in the formulation and implementation of a Regional Forestry Action Plan within the framework of the TFAP. Dissemination of forestry techniques to combat desertification will be further pursued through training materials. A study will be conducted on non-wood forest products, including wildlife. Forest resources will be monitored and outlook studies prepared on the demand for forest products in the region. More efficient wood stoves and charcoal-making techniques will be promoted. Guidelines on communal management of forest resources, with emphasis on people's participation, will be prepared.

● **Field Activities**

616. Some 50 percent of forestry field activities are related to Programme 2.3.1. Future activities will include continued support to the Global 1990 Forest Resources Assessment project and its follow-up, as well as backstopping of a number of mangrove development projects in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and more generally forest management projects.

617. The Field Programme will continue to support seed development and national tree breeding programmes and the establishment of plantations, both for individual and industrial or communal uses. It will also include forest protection projects, in relation to forest fire and pest control and management.

618. Major projects in watershed management, wildlife and national parks (protected area management) and arid zone forestry are also being implemented in all regions. It is expected that the relative importance of conservation and wildlife projects will increase in the future.

619. The Field Programme also includes activities on fuel wood and wood energy development, agro-forestry and projects under the Forest, Trees and People Action Programme. Multi-disciplinary aspects of forestry (range management, livestock and agro-silvo-pastoralism) are being addressed.

620. Twenty-one TFAP exercises are directly implemented by FAO as lead agency and in another 64 exercises, the Forestry Department is expected to participate through consultancy inputs. During the 1992-93 biennium, it is expected that a number of country capacity development projects will be started, requiring support to project preparation as well as investment formulation.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 930	RP	8 168	DDC	236
Africa	45 249	Trust Funds	58 877	FO	125 470
Asia and Pacific	46 901	UNDP	59 176	Regional Offices	1 238
Near East	14 343	WFP	723		
Europe	1 326				
Latin America	12 195				
Programme 2.3.1	126 944		126 944		126 944

Programme 2.3.2: Forest Products

Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.3.2.1 Development of Forest Industries	2 017	(1 041)	143	1 119	8.3	13 802
2.3.2.2 Trade and Marketing of Forest Products	547	287	139	973	9.4	2 144
2.3.2.3 Forest Harvesting and Transport	625	(625)	0	0	0.0	1 139
2.3.2.4 Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy	0	949	135	1 084	7.8	0
2.3.2.7 Regional Offices	427	23	77	527	5.3	0
2.3.2.8 Field Programme Support	629	0	107	736	7.8	600
Programme 2.3.2	4 245	(407)	601	4 439	38.6	17 685

621. The programme used to include three sub-programmes: 2.3.2.1, Development of Forest Industries; 2.3.2.2, Trade and Marketing; and 2.3.2.3, Forest Harvesting and Transport. It is proposed to replace the latter with a new Sub-programme 2.3.2.4 entitled Non-Wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy, and to expand the title of Sub-programme 2.3.2.2 into Trade and Marketing of Forest Products.

Proposed Activities for 1992-93

Sub-programme 2.3.2.1: Development of Forest Industries

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Appropriate Forest Industries	512	(380)	132	14 %
02 Development of Human Resources for Forest Industries	253	(159)	94	10 %
03 Wood Based Energy	437	(437)	0	0 %
04 Marketing of Forest Products	218	(218)	0	0 %
05 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	246	(85)	161	17 %
06 Small Scale Rural Forest-based Industries	351	(136)	215	22 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	203	203	21 %
08 Appropriate Wood Harvesting Systems	0	95	95	10 %
09 Improvement of Forest Resources Utilization	0	76	76	8 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 017	(1 041)	976	100 %
Cost Increases			143	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 119	

622. Considerable adjustment is made to Sub-programme 2.3.2.1. Activities involving non-wood products and energy are being shifted to the new Sub-programme 2.3.2.4: *Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy*; harvesting and transport activities are

incorporated from the former Sub-programme 2.3.2.3; and activities on marketing are being transferred from Sub-programme 2.3.2.1 to 2.3.2.2 *Trade and Marketing of Forest Products*. Activities on forest harvesting have been considerably decreased.

623. The element on *Appropriate Forest Industries* will continue to provide assistance to member countries in the identification, preparation and evaluation of investment project proposals. To that end, monitoring of processing technologies, with special attention to environment and biotechnologies is a permanent activity. In view of the difficulties in obtaining raw materials for processing industries, monitoring of supply and utilization of new raw materials is also ensured.

624. Activities relating to *Development of Human Resources for Forest Industries* will include the preparation of training manuals and course material, to be used in conjunction with field projects. Further assistance will be provided to the preparation and organization of regional training seminars on planning methods and project implementation and evaluation.

625. Continuation of activities under *Small-scale Rural Forest-based Industries* will involve survey of case studies and selection of basic technologies. The case studies will aim at describing the existing conditions and recommending appropriate technologies and measures to improve the sustainability of related industries. Assistance in project implementation in such areas as technology, marketing, financial and human resources development will continue.

626. Under the element on development of *Appropriate Wood Harvesting Systems*, the promotion of basic and intermediate technology, based on people's participation, will be pursued by undertaking specific case studies. Environmental and socio-economic aspects will be a major concern in these studies. Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on forest harvesting will take place through seminars, training workshops and selected training material. Local and sub-regional institutions and training activities in forest harvesting will be supported. Increased public and political awareness of the importance of environmentally sound forest harvesting will be promoted.

627. The programme element on *Improvement of Forest Resources Utilization* will include the preparation of a manual on planning and management of small-scale forest harvesting; study of the improved utilization of selected non-wood forest products; the use of residues; and guidelines to promote sustainable harvesting in natural tropical forests. A review of log grading rules will be undertaken, to improve quality standards in log production. Cooperation will continue with ILO, ITTO and IUFRO on manpower development.

628. Under the element *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies*, two sessions of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Pulp and Paper are planned. Furthermore, servicing of and participation in the work of the FAO/ECE/ILO Joint Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training will continue. Cooperation with UNIDO will continue within the framework of the FAO/UNIDO Working Group on Forest Industries.

629. Sub-programme activities will provide *Support to TFAP* as required. This will comprise evaluations, recommendations and general technical backstopping on industry

development aspects with focus on small-scale industries, and the sustainability of industrial development.

Sub-programme 2.3.2.2: Trade and Marketing of Forest Products

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Information on Tropical Timber Trade	247	(247)	0	0 %
02 Trade and Market Analysis of Forest Products	83	277	360	43 %
03 Trade Policy	207	(46)	161	19 %
04 Marketing of Forest Products	0	229	229	28 %
05 Support to TFAP	0	77	77	9 %
06 Support to Statutory Bodies	10	(3)	7	1 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	547	287	834	100 %
Cost Increases			139	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			973	

630. Sub-programme 2.3.2.2 has been adjusted, bringing all trade and marketing activities of the department under one sub-programme. In addition, there is an increase through shifts in the level of resources in order to reflect the growing importance of trade and marketing issues in forestry development. The sub-programme is now composed of three programme elements dealing with trade and market analysis; trade policy; and marketing.

631. The programme element on *Trade and Market Analysis of Forest Products* covers collection and dissemination of statistical data on trade and information concerning market conditions and prospects. It will include information concerning markets for non-wood forest products.

632. The programme element on *Trade Policy* covers the analysis of general trade policy issues and factors that bear on the effective participation of the developing countries in such trade. Analytical work will serve as a basis for advice and technical assistance to member countries. Cooperation will be pursued with regional and international organizations in the development of coordinated international approaches to trade policy.

633. The programme element on *Marketing of Forest Products* includes the review of marketing practices in member countries and different regions, and the identification of training needs in the area of marketing. It will ensure greater awareness of the need to improve the level and scope of marketing skills. Inputs to field projects will be made to foster marketing improvements at the individual country and regional levels. The marketing aspects of both wood and non-wood products will be addressed.

634. *Support to TFAP* will give attention to improving marketing skills of those involved in both export and domestic market development.

Sub-programme 2.3.2.4: Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Wood Energy and Sustained Development	0	144	144	15 %
02 Wood Energy Technology	0	172	172	18 %
03 Fuelwood Resources and NWFP Development	0	94	94	10 %
04 Participatory Approach	0	79	79	8 %
05 Non-Wood Forest Products Transformation and Development	0	229	229	24 %
06 Support to TFAP	0	206	206	22 %
07 Support to Statutory Bodies	0	25	25	3 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	0	949	949	100 %
Cost Increases			135	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 084	

635. The objective of the programme element on *Wood Energy and Sustained Development* is to promote the rational utilization of wood energy in relation to available fuelwood resources. The main activities are the formulation and support of implementation of specific national programmes. Liaison with other organizations will be maintained.

636. The programme element on *Wood Energy Technology* will focus on the identification and assessment of wood energy technologies, as well as on increasing awareness of policy-makers. Activities also include the collection and dissemination of information, preparation of case studies and documents.

637. The programme element on *Fuelwood Resources and Non-wood Forest Products Development* aims to provide planning assistance to developing countries. Attention will be paid to raw material and fuelwood supply for small-scale rural industries and for isolated communities. Related field programmes will be supported, and liaison with other organizations will be maintained.

638. The programme element on *Participatory Approach* will promote the active participation of people to meet their energy needs, and sensitize them to sustained production and supply, as well as efficient utilization. Methodologies will be developed and mechanisms established for participatory activities in fuelwood development programmes.

639. The programme element on *Non-wood Forest Products Transformation and Development* will seek to provide technical advisory services to Member Governments regarding the identification of opportunities, feasibility analysis, technology assessment for processing and packaging, and market distribution networks for NWFP. A range of products of vegetal and animal origin will be considered and databases maintained for access by concerned organizations. An expert consultation on economics and resource sustainability of non-wood forest products is planned.

640. *Support to Statutory Bodies* will involve the provision of secretarial support to expert advisory bodies and statutory bodies and support to inter-agency consultative and advisory activities. *Support to TFAP* will cover the gamut of NWFP and guidelines will be developed to ensure that TFAP projects take account of non-wood forest products and wood energy programmes.

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

641. **Africa**: RAFR will continue to provide assistance in the formulation of national policies on forest-based cottage industries to foster rural employment. The improvement of data collection systems for forest products trade in the Sahelian countries will be sought, together with the promotion of regional cooperation in forest investment and institutions. Attention will also be paid to the problem of incentives and organization of statistical services.

642. **Asia and the Pacific**: RAPA's new focus will be on the utilization of non-wood forest products. Specific projects will be formulated in this area for increasing opportunities of rural employment and income, as well as export earnings. Studies will also be carried out on the availability, harvest, transport, storage, processing and marketing of these products. Collaboration with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) will be maintained.

643. **Europe**: JEUR will continue to publish analyses of the current situation and short-term prospects for international markets and trade in forest products, supplemented by *ad hoc* studies on specific topics. Preparations will be made for the fifth in the series of long-term timber trends and prospects studies on Europe, scheduled for publication in 1996. Assistance to the economies in transition of central and eastern Europe in the fields of forest industries and forest products marketing and trade will be channelled through workshops and other activities.

644. **Latin America and the Caribbean**: RLAC will continue to promote the formulation of national programmes and projects concerned with the utilization of non-wood forest products, and the development of small-scale forest industries.

● **Field Activities**

645. The programme is expected to continue to support about 20 wood industry field projects, with technical assistance, information, assessments of investment projects, training, and the assessment of appropriate technologies. Some ten percent of forestry field programmes are related to Programme 2.3.2.

646. Field support in forest harvesting will be based on the Forest Harvesting Training Action Programme, recently developed in association with FINNIDA. Priority areas will be the promotion of environmentally sound harvesting technology aiming at involving rural populations. Some 18 projects will be supported to enhance sustainable forest utilization.

647. In the field of non-wood forest products, new projects will be promoted with emphasis on identification/feasibility analysis and technology assessment for processing/packaging and marketing and distribution networks.

648. Field projects dealing with wood energy technologies, resource development and sustained utilization of wood energy, will encompass numerous training and demonstration activities. Regional projects will be assisted to run training courses in marketing, trade and trade statistics. Market reviews and regular analyses of trade policy issues will be made available to about 15 field projects to facilitate effective planning of investment.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 912	RP	4 439	FO	21 597
Africa	1 792	Trust Funds	9 819	Regional Offices	527
Asia and Pacific	10 793	UNDP	7 770		
Near East	96	WFP	96		
Europe	282				
Latin America	5 249				
Programme 2.3.2	22 124		22 124		22 124

Programme 2.3.3: Forest Investment and Institutions

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.3.3.1 Training and Institutions	1 120	102	181	1 403	10.9	23 867
2.3.3.2 Investment Planning and Statistics	1 979	408	389	2 776	23.6	62
2.3.3.3 Forest Policies and Information	2 222	119	345	2 686	8.0	1 732
2.3.3.4 Community Forestry Development	1 243	(189)	119	1 173	5.5	15 670
2.3.3.7 Regional Offices	1 229	(299)	140	1 070	9.5	0
2.3.3.8 Field Programme Support	736	42	134	912	9.7	1 452
Programme 2.3.3	8 529	183	1 308	10 020	67.2	42 783

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

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

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Promotion of Forestry Education Development	216	(68)	148	12 %
02 Strengthening Forestry Institutions	186	58	244	20 %
03 Forestry Extension and Public Education	207	27	234	19 %
04 Strengthening National Forestry Research Capabilities in Developing Countries	172	13	185	15 %
05 Improvement of Forestry Policies and Legislation	226	(226)	0	0 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	113	16	129	11 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	282	282	23 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 120	102	1 222	100 %
Cost Increases			181	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 403	

649. The programme element on *Promotion of Forestry Education Development* will include: (i) the establishment of a computerized database on forestry curricula at university level as a tool for advice to member countries on higher education in forestry; (ii) manpower assessment studies in the forestry sector at national and sub-regional similar levels; and (iii) translations into several languages of publications on the strengthening of forestry education and training capabilities.

650. The programme element on *Strengthening Forestry Institutions* will identify and promote improved institutional arrangements for sustainable forestry use. In particular, this element will focus on the respective and evolving roles of public institutions, of the private sector, of local organizations, and of rural people in the management and utilization of forest and tree resources. Due emphasis will be given to participatory approaches for strengthening cooperation between the various actors in and beneficiaries of forestry policy. Case studies will be undertaken to document the most promising strategies for strengthening forestry institutions and participatory approaches.

651. The programme element on *Forestry Extension and Public Education* will include two activities carried over from the 1990-91 biennium viz: seminar on forestry extension for French-speaking countries, and the formulation of guidelines for increasing public and political awareness on the importance of forests and forestry for socio-economic development and environmental conservation. Other activities will include the publication of the final version of the textbook "Introduction to Ergonomics in Forestry" and the French and Spanish versions of the following documents: "Forestry Extension Organization" and "Forestry Extension Methods".

652. The programme element on *Strengthening National Forestry Research Capabilities in Developing Countries* will reflect the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Forestry

Research, held in 1990 in cooperation with IUFRO and CGIAR. Activities will include: (i) the production of guidelines on budgeting and financing of forestry research programmes as a companion volume to the Manual on Planning and Management of Forestry and Forest Products Research published in the 1990-91 biennium, which will be translated into French and Spanish during this biennium; (ii) establishment of a computerized database on forestry research capabilities and programmes in developing countries, building up on and updating the information contained in the FAO publication: "World Compendium of Forestry and Forest Products Research Institutions", and (iii) formulation of national projects aimed at strengthening forestry research capabilities in the developing world.

653. Resources and activities under programme element 05 on *Improvement of Forest Policies and Legislation* have been transferred to Sub-programme 2.3.3.3 under programme element 01 on *Forest Policy Analysis*.

654. *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* will include servicing of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Forestry Education, one being devoted mostly to education and training matters, the other one mostly to research, under the aegis of the same committee or of a derived body dealing specifically with forestry research.

655. A significant proportion of staff time under this sub-programme will be spent on backstopping the forestry education, training, research, extension and other institutional aspects of TFAP exercises.

- **Sub-programme 2.3.3.2: Investment Planning and Statistics**

656. In the area of *Analytical Studies*, the preparations for a major world outlook study for the forestry sector beyond the year 2000 will be initiated. This study will build on the results of the World Forest Resource Assessment 1990 and on the analysis of relations between economic development and production, trade, and consumption of forest products. This assessment will be developed in close consultation with experts from all regions of the world, and with the active collaboration of the private sector. The results will form a useful input to improving the Organization's capacity in sectoral policy and planning advice.

657. The programme element dealing with *International Statistics of the Forestry Sector* is of continuing nature and will provide crucial information support to the TFAP. Major activities will include the standardization of forestry statistical series, to meet the requirements of WAICENT. Enhanced computer equipment and processing systems will be installed. Pioneering work on the exchange of data in computer-readable form will be expanded. Support to national forestry sector statistical institutions will be pursued through information exchange networks. A further training seminar on forestry statistics will be held for the Latin America Region.

658. The programme element on *Forestry Development Planning* is of particular relevance to the TFAP process. Work will continue on analysis of forestry development impact and the linkages between forestry and other sectors, as well as improvement of forestry sector planning. The element also covers development of reference and training materials, as well as training sessions on the formulation and evaluation of forestry or forestry-related projects, designed within the framework of national forestry action plans. Publications will include:

"Guidelines for the Assessment of Forestry Project Impacts" and "Revised Approaches to the Economic Analysis of Forestry Projects". This programme element has been increased.

659. 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).

660. *Support to TFAP* will include informational support, forestry sector planning and review, the preparation of forestry action plans and the analysis of inter-sectoral linkages.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Analytical Studies	602	33	635	27 %
02 International Statistics of the Forestry Sector	1 042	(6)	1 036	43 %
03 Forestry Development Planning	287	47	334	14 %
05 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	48	0	48	2 %
06 Support to TFAP	0	334	334	14 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 979	408	2 387	100 %
Cost Increases			389	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 776	

Sub-programme 2.3.3.3: Forest Policies and Information

661. The programme element on *Forest Policy Analysis* will focus on a better understanding of policy responses to the evolving demands addressed to the forestry sector and on measures which ensure the sustained contribution of forestry to development. As part of a series of regional analyses, there will be particular attention to the key policy issues and forest policy responses in the Asia and Pacific Region, following on those already completed for Europe and the Middle East. Work will also continue on intersectoral linkages, with a series of more detailed, regional case studies addressing the relationships between forestry, trade, energy, industry and agriculture. There will be publications on institutional and social assessments for forestry projects, forest policies in Asia and the Pacific, as well as the role of sectoral linkages in improving forest policies.

662. The programme element on *Information Materials and Services* is mainly devoted to "Unasylva", the quarterly international journal of forestry and forest industry published by FAO. Volumes to be published during the 1992-93 biennium will address the major issues confronting forestry and forest industries, within the broader context of rural development.

663. Under the programme element on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies*, some resources will be available for reallocation, by reducing the frequency of regional forestry commission sessions from one every second year to one every third year.

664. *Support to TFAP* will cover technical support, policy analysis and sector reviews and the formulation of concrete actions in national action plans.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Forest Policy Analysis	242	133	375	16 %
02 Information Materials and Services	1 080	58	1 138	49 %
03 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	900	(185)	715	31 %
04 Support to TFAP	0	113	113	5 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	2 222	119	2 341	100 %
Cost Increases			345	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			2 686	

Sub-programme 2.3.3.4: Community Forestry Development

665. The element on *Promotion and Coordination of Participatory Forestry Activities* will continue to identify new issues and monitor developments in relation to people's participation in forestry. Support will be provided to the programme "Forests, Trees and People" (FTP), being implemented with multi-donor support from Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and France. The objective is to increase sustainable livelihoods for rural women and men, through self-help management of tree and forest resources. Attention will be given to incorporating local perceptions and local needs into the planning process, and on adapting proven approaches to regional and country-specific conditions.

666. Internal reallocation within the major programme has led to some shifts of activities and related resources of former elements 02, 04 and 05 of Sub-programme 2.3.3.4 to Sub-programmes 2.3.1.4 and 2.3.2.3.

667. The programme element on *Decentralized Forest Planning* will aim at increasing the involvement of rural people in decision-making in the forestry sector - at local, provincial and national levels. This will include study of negotiation procedures and negotiation skills at the local level and of ways these can be built upon to broaden participation in local decision-making. Focus will also be placed on local means of communication and their use in community forestry. Case studies will be undertaken on communal management of forest areas and tree resources and an expert consultation on the subject is planned for 1992. Finally, attention will be given to ways to incorporate population issues into participatory land and forest use planning. Publications are planned on the joint management of forest resources, negotiation tools for decentralized planning, and the role of social science in community forestry.

668. The new element on *Equity Issues in Forestry Development* is to improve understanding of equity issues in forestry. Initially, the focus will be on vulnerable groups, including women, in forestry activities. Case studies will be carried out on the dependency of rural groups on trees and forests and how to influence forestry project design to enhance their well-being. These case studies will also be used as a basis for gender analysis in the forestry sector. Publications will be based on these case studies. Plans are also under way

to change project reporting formats in order to collect more data on people's - not just women's - involvement in FAO forestry projects.

669. *Support to TFAP* will cover a large share of staff time devoted to technical support and forest policy analysis.

Programme Element	1990-91 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Promotion and Coordination of Participatory Forestry Activities	457	(114)	343	33 %
02 Forestry and Food Security	207	(207)	0	0 %
04 Wood Energy Programme Development, Coordination and Liaison	129	(129)	0	0 %
05 Participatory Approaches to Fuelwood Projects	154	(154)	0	0 %
06 Decentralized Forest Planning	296	68	364	35 %
07 Support to TFAP	0	102	102	10 %
08 Equity Issues in Forestry Development	0	245	245	23 %
Total at 1990-91 cost levels	1 243	(189)	1 054	100 %
Cost Increases			119	
1992-93 Budget including cost increases			1 173	

Sub-programme 2.3.3.7: Regional Offices

670. **Africa:** RAFR will provide assistance to countries in the region in formulating and implementing forestry projects for community development, including fuelwood production and provision of shelter to crop and livestock. Statutory bodies such as the African Forestry Commission and its Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks will be serviced. The exchange of experience in forest institutional arrangements, including forestry research, will be promoted through workshops and study tours.

671. **Asia and the Pacific:** During the 1990-91 biennium, RAPA sponsored the establishment of two important networks: Asian Forestry Education Network (AFEN); and the informal Network of Forestry Research Managers (INFORM). Both these networks will be supported during 1992-93. Forestry research will receive particular attention through the Forestry Research Support Programme (FORSPA) to be located on RAPA premises.

672. **Europe:** Technical assistance and statistical development will take place under the aegis of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training, and the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, through the organization of seminars, work of teams of specialists, and preparation of studies on selected topics. Special emphasis will be given to assistance to the countries in transition of central and eastern Europe, mainly through the holding of workshops; activities will include cooperation on measures in response to radioactive contamination of forest land.

673. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will develop guidelines and pilot projects geared particularly to arid and semi-arid and humid tropical ecosystems. With

respect to the latter, special emphasis will be given to the Amazon forest area. The establishment of a regional forestry information system will be sought in support of forestry policy, planning and management at the regional, country and local level.

674. **Near East:** Collaboration will continue with regional and sub-regional bodies in the Near East Region, such as the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD) and the Arab League's Green Belt Project. Cooperation will also be sought with existing TCDC networks under Silva Mediterranea.

● Field Activities

675. Programme 2.3.3, *Forest Investment and Institutions*, deals with about 40 percent of forestry field activities. A large share is in support of the TFAP, especially in relation to policy, institutional and training aspects. Community forestry development also has a high profile through the Forests, Trees and Peoples Programme. Also, this programme covers participatory approaches in overall field activities.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	8 084	RP	10 020	FO	51 733
Africa	10 486	Trust Funds	36 898	Regional Offices	1 070
Asia and Pacific	18 363	UNDP	5 644		
Near East	2 321	WFP	241		
Europe	429				
Latin America	13 120				
Programme 2.3.3	52 803		52 803		52 803

Programme 2.3.9: Programme Management

● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.3.9.1 Departmental Direction	999	22	173	1 194	11.0	0
2.3.9.2 Divisional Direction	3 971	(93)	768	4 646	59.4	0
2.3.9.7 Regional Offices	796	(49)	103	850	7.4	0
Programme 2.3.9	5 766	(120)	1 044	6 690	77.8	0

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

676. This programme consists of three sub-programmes covering the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, the Offices of the Division Directors at Headquarters, 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. The overall provision has been reduced.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 840	RP	6 690	FO	5 840
Africa	262			Regional Offices	850
Asia and Pacific	141				
Near East	98				
Europe	171				
Latin America	178				
Programme 2.3.9	6 690		6 690		6 690

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme						Extra-Budgetary	Total 1992-93
	1990-91 Programme Budget	1990-91 Programme Change	1990-91 Base	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	1992-93		
3.1 Field Programme Liaison and Development	6 783	(9)	6 774	1 068	7 842	10 866	18 708	
Major Programme 3.1	6 783	(9)	6 774	1 068	7 842	10 866	18 708	
3.2 Investment								
3.2.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme	6 216	(263)	5 953	873	6 826	17 750	24 576	
3.2.2 Investment Support Programme	15 104	(372)	14 732	2 153	16 885	0	16 885	
3.2.9 Programme Management	2 320	(100)	2 220	363	2 583	0	2 583	
Major Programme 3.2	23 640	(735)	22 905	3 389	26 294	17 750	44 044	
3.4 FAO Representatives	55 174	2 700	57 874	8 255	66 129	3 000	69 129	
Major Programme 3.4	55 174	2 700	57 874	8 255	66 129	3 000	69 129	
3.9 Programme Management	950	198	1 148	185	1 333	901	2 234	
Major Programme 3.9	950	198	1 148	185	1 333	901	2 234	
CHAPTER 3	86 547	2 154	88 701	12 897	101 598	32 517	134 115	

677. This chapter used to include a Major Programme 3.3 entitled *Special Programmes*, covering the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (formerly Programme 3.3.1) and the André Mayer Fellowships (formerly Programme 3.3.2). As mentioned in the corresponding narratives under Chapters 1 and 2, these activities have been transferred to, respectively, a new Sub-programme 1.4.1.2 in Chapter 1, entitled *Non-governmental Organizations* and a new programme element under Sub-programme 2.1.4.1, Research Development, to reflect proposed improved organizational arrangements and coherence in presentation of closely-related activities.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.1: FIELD PROGRAMME LIAISON AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
3.1.0 Field Programme Liaison and Development	6 783	(9)	1 068	7 842	62.0	10 866
Major Programme 3.1	6 783	(9)	1 068	7 842	62.0	10 866

● Scope of the Programme

678. Action at "field" level is the most concrete expression of FAO's developmental work. Mostly under extra-budgetary resources, the Organization implements a vast array of activities, in response to member countries' requests for advice and support to achieving national agricultural and rural development objectives. The purpose of Major Programme 3.1 is to promote and coordinate FAO field action, taking into account policies and priorities of individual Member Nations, as well as the global strategies as determined by FAO's Governing Bodies. The main functions consist of programming, monitoring and ensuring feedback from field activities.

679. The total Field Programme delivery in 1990 reached US\$ 420 million. In real terms, the volume of FAO field activities has not changed significantly in the last two biennia. In line with new perceptions for technical assistance, as articulated by donor and recipient countries in various multilateral fora, FAO's approach to project planning, execution and assessment is evolving rapidly.

680. The emphasis in these fora on coordination of UN system technical assistance, which dominated the decade of the seventies and part of the eighties, has given way to increasing concerns at the effectiveness of international development cooperation. In particular, accent is placed on the sustainability of project results and their consistency with national development policies and priorities. In this perspective, consensus has emerged on the need to adopt, as far as possible, a broader framework, taking account of each country's policies and priorities, leading to more comprehensive planning, greater complementarity among disciplines and a higher degree of integration between technical assistance and investment. This progressive shift from "project" to "programme" approach, will require further integration of FAO field activities at the country level and closer consistency between these and the strategies and priorities defined by the Regular Programme.

681. As the specialized agency of the UN system dealing with agriculture and rural development, FAO has never lost sight of the need to ensure that field operations were linked to its broader policy and technical work. In this regard, it is worth noting that more than two-thirds of Trust Fund resources are to support FAO's Special Action Programmes, which correspond to well-defined Regular Programme priorities.

682. Considering the likely future orientation of UN system operational activities as outlined above, the contribution of technical agencies such as FAO is expected to change significantly with more emphasis on programming, policy advice and analysis and less direct involvement in project execution, the responsibility for which will be increasingly assumed by recipient governments themselves. This could lead to a gradual decrease in the volume of field activities executed directly by the Organization, at least under UNDP financing, although the role of FAO as cooperating agency may increase in the future.

683. Among the continuing functions of this major programme, developments in multilateral assistance are monitored and it is ensured that field activities are responsive to concerns of global importance, such as environment and sustainable development, women in development, people's participation, etc.. The programme is also the focal point for the Organization's support to regional development strategies and programmes. Analytical and policy work includes the elaboration of procedures and guidelines to meet new or emerging situations. The programme has the main responsibility for relations with donor and recipient countries, multilateral institutions and UN agencies, and for participation in relevant inter-agency fora, in connection with FAO field activities.

684. The entire cycle of field operations is covered, 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 operating 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.

685. This major programme is also responsible for the administration and management of the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), the FAO country offices and 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 and provides, under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director-General, Development Department, a focal point for TCDC and ECDC. In addition, the programme has primary responsibility for field security matters.

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

686. The Programme of Work and Budget for 1990-91 contemplated a number of actions to be undertaken "selectively and progressively, as permitted by support cost resources". These included the preparation of booklets and manuals related to the Field Programme; arranging for more systematic donor briefings; improving formulation and appraisal through the issuance of guidelines, standardization of project document formats and establishment of specialized teams; enhancing country information and preparation of country-based documents for programming purposes.

687. Effective implementation of these actions was carried out to varying extent. Due to the long-term nature of some of them and the unavailability of sufficient resources in 1990-91, completion will be sought in the 1992-93 biennium, which will thus become a period of consolidation of past activities. This will be accompanied by analysis of future trends and

elaboration of adjusted strategies and approaches, depending on the overall evolution of the Field Programme, especially the segment financed by UNDP resources.

688. In particular, the programme will concentrate on: further promotion of FAO field activities and resource mobilization; enhancing the country focus; review and elaboration of policies and procedures; coordination and liaison; dissemination of information on FAO's operational activities and close feedback from field programmes and projects. Further integration of Field and Regular Programme priorities will be actively pursued under the guidance of FAO Governing Bodies. While keeping the necessary flexibility to meet specific country requests as they arise, emphasis will be placed on programme rather than project approaches at the planning stage.

689. Systematic monitoring throughout the project cycle, from identification of project ideas to completion of activities, will continue with more attention to sustainability of project results and the relevance of projects to changing needs of developing countries. The Field Programme management system presently being developed will provide a valuable vehicle for such monitoring.

690. Improvements in project design and formulation procedures will be pursued. In particular, the standardization of project formats under different funding sources will facilitate formulation work. Project formulation guidelines (presently under preparation) will enhance quality in project design. An integrated project pipeline will be developed covering all funding sources. Project document contents will be kept under review towards greater comprehensiveness, consistency and clarity in presentation. Individual projects will be subject to detailed scrutiny, in the context of improved appraisal methods. In-country appraisal of project ideas and proposals by the FAOR or other field staff, will be required prior to further processing at Headquarters.

691. 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.

692. Resource mobilization under Trust Fund arrangements will aim at expanding collaboration with the World Bank and other multilateral financing institutions, regional banks and development funds, in view of the importance of their technical assistance support to the agriculture and rural development sectors. This work may include mobilization of resources on a large scale to meet critical situations such as the recent screwworm infestation in North Africa. Regular liaison will be maintained in this respect with donor and recipient countries, multilateral institutions and UN agencies. In order to better reflect the active role of the Field Programme Development Division (DDF) in securing Trust Fund support to the Organization's field activities, the title of the Special Programmes Service is being changed to *Resource Mobilization Service*.

693. The progressive shift of emphasis from project to programme approach requires a parallel effort to strengthen country information. The cycle of Country Programme Monitoring Reviews (CPMRs), initiated during the 1990-91 biennium, will be completed

during the 1992-93 period and Country Information Briefs (CIBs) will be prepared as far as possible for all countries with a significant FAO Field Programme.

694. Information on field activities will continue to be disseminated through the Yearbook issued for the first time in 1990, and other publications covering specific aspects of the Field Programme, including collaboration with donors, multilateral agencies and financing institutions. The necessary support will be provided to permit the increased involvement of the Governing Bodies in the review of FAO's field activities, as recommended by the FAO Conference.

695. Technical support will continue to be provided to the World Food Programme (WFP) at all stages of project development. This is carried out through a network of liaison officers in the concerned technical divisions. The programme coordinates participation of FAO staff in the identification, formulation and technical monitoring of WFP-assisted projects.

696. Continued attention will be given to technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) in conjunction with economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC) and matters related to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Inventory of developing countries' capacities, dissemination of lessons of successful experiences and transfer of proven technologies on a TCDC basis, will receive priority. Increased use of TCDC approaches in FAO's field activities will be promoted, *inter alia*, through greater in-house staff orientation.

● Change in Resources

697. The Regular Programme allocation remains basically unchanged. The completion of some of the initiatives introduced or anticipated during the 1990-91 biennium will continue to depend on the availability of support cost resources.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	2 244	RP	7 842	DDF 18 708
Africa	7 671	Trust Funds	3 204	
Asia and Pacific	4 116	UNDP	5 862	
Near East	3 181	WFP	1 800	
Europe	187			
Latin America	1 309			
Programme 3.1.0	18 708		18 708	18 708

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.2: INVESTMENT

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
3.2.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme	6 216	(263)	873	6 826	56.0	17 750
3.2.2 Investment Support Programme	15 104	(372)	2 153	16 885	134.0	0
3.2.9 Programme Management	2 320	(100)	363	2 583	22.5	0
Major Programme 3.2	23 640	(735)	3 389	26 294	212.5	17 750

● Scope of the Programme

698. The study: *Agriculture Toward 2000*, has emphasized the considerable amounts of investment that must be directed to sustain the massive increase in output of food and agricultural products needed in developing countries to match rapidly growing populations and to generate foreign exchange earnings. However, external commitments to the food and agriculture sector over the past 10 years, both from multilateral and bilateral origins, have shown little real increase.

699. The shortage of financial resources is not the only factor limiting investment. There is a continuing need for viable and well-prepared projects which both respond to individual countries' development priorities and meet the lending criteria of multilateral financing agencies, the major sources of external investment for agriculture in the developing world. Many developing countries, particularly the poorest, still need assistance to formulate investment projects to the standards required by the financing institutions. The *raison d'être* of FAO's investment support services is to meet this need.

700. FAO's cooperative programmes with multilateral financing institutions started with the World Bank in 1964. Subsequently, cooperation agreements were concluded with the regional development banks, IFAD, the major Arab funds, sub-regional financing institutions and national development banks. At present FAO, through its Investment Centre, has concluded agreements to cooperate with virtually all the multilateral institutions lending for agriculture.

701. During 1990, the Investment Centre carried out 191 missions under its own responsibility, 120 under the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP) and 71 under the Investment Support Programme (ISP); in addition, the Centre participated in 37 missions led by financing agencies. Twenty-one (43 percent) of the World Bank's agricultural projects approved for financing during the Bank's fiscal year 1990 (ending June 1990) were prepared by the CP.

702. By the end of 1990, 833 projects in 108 developing countries, identified or prepared with the assistance of FAO's Investment Centre, had been approved for financing. Total investments involved in these projects amount to US\$ 40 828 million. Of this total,

supporting loans from financing institutions cooperating with FAO represented US\$ 20 845 million, with the balance provided by recipient countries themselves. Eighty-eight percent of the total has been committed since 1976, when the Investment Centre was substantially strengthened.

703. The demand on the Investment Centre's services is closely linked to the availability of multilateral, financial resources for agricultural development. Agriculture has been re-emphasized as a priority sector for lending by the major financing institutions cooperating with FAO. Concessional funds or "windows" are being replenished and special emphasis is being given to Africa. It is expected that the demands for the Centre's assistance, from both developing countries and financing institutions, will continue at a high level during the 1992-93 biennium.

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

704. 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 which 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. 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. Continued support will be given to IFAD, to the Regional Development Banks and the UN Capital Development Fund.

705. The preparation of investment projects which aim at increasing food production and raising incomes of the rural poor will continue to be an important aspect of work. At the same time, the proportion of projects for forestry, environmental protection and land management is expected to increase. Emphasis will also need to be given to sociological considerations and to improving the technical basis for investment project design.

706. Criteria of sustainability, physical as well as financial, will receive due attention, as the result of growing awareness of the fragility of the natural resources base, particularly in the humid and arid tropics, and of the need to build safeguards into project design to prevent environmental damage. The improved methods of land management which can conserve soil and water, while at the same time secure farmers' participation and maintain profitability in the short term, have given new prospects of economic viability to investments in soil conservation, which no longer involve heavy government subsidies. The need for the active participation of land users in both the planning and implementation of these new types of projects, is being increasingly recognized at the design stage.

707. In recent years, FAO's Investment Centre has provided valuable planning support to governments through its involvement in sectoral and sub-sectoral work. Generally, this has consisted in assisting countries in making a technical and economic assessment of development options, as the basis for policy dialogue with financing institutions, leading eventually to investment. This type of work will remain secondary to the Centre's major and continuing occupation with project identification and preparation. Nevertheless, policy and institutional issues are increasingly important in project design and, as the lending agencies

devote more of their resources and attention to this aspect, it can be expected that the Investment Centre, in close cooperation with other FAO units and financing agencies, will allocate substantial time and manpower to this activity.

708. As in recent years, FAO will direct a major share 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.

709. Follow-up to technical assistance projects with investment potential will continue, in order that more of the Organization's field work leads to investment. In this connection, the Investment Centre will support efforts by other FAO units to increase the flow of new or improved technologies which small farmers can readily adopt and to ensure that a maximum of data and information is available for the subsequent design of investment projects. As in the past, the Technical Cooperation Programme will provide valuable support for carrying out special studies connected with the formulation of investment projects.

710. 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 teams who work closely with Investment Centre missions.

711. The Centre will continue to develop computer applications for investment project analysis; several of these are already being widely used in developing countries and cooperating financing institutions. The Centre will issue further technical papers which synthesize its experience in specific aspects of project formulation.

Programme 3.2.1: FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP)

712. A major share of Investment Centre activities will continue to be directed toward assisting member countries in the formulation of investment projects for subsequent financing by the World Bank and particularly by its concessional window, the International Development Association.

713. Agriculture continues to be a priority for World Bank lending. Despite a substantial proportion of Bank commitments in the form of structural adjustment, sector and programme loans, the Bank's project lending is likely to remain at a high level. It is expected that the Cooperative Programme will continue to be responsible for identifying or preparing at least one-quarter of World Bank projects in agriculture. No significant change is foreseen in the geographical balance of the programme's activities, except for a small increase in operations in eastern Europe. The programme is also being called upon by the Bank to assist countries in later phases of the project cycle. In close collaboration with the Bank, the programme will continue to assist countries in sectoral and sub-sectoral work which can form the basis of policy dialogue, leading eventually to investment. Particular attention will be given to safeguarding the environment. As in the past, project work will cover a wide range of sub-sectors including crop production development, irrigation and drainage, livestock, research

and extension, forestry including community forestry, fuelwood and agroforestry, fisheries, agro-industries, seeds, and general agricultural and area development.

Programme 3.2.2: Investment Support Programme (ISP)

714. This programme which groups investment support activities with all financing institutions other than the World Bank, works mainly in the poorest countries. Demand from the various financing institutions for the services of the ISP continues to be strong. While the overall volume of activities is expected to remain unchanged, slight shifts may occur in the levels of cooperation with individual financing agencies. Joint activities with IFAD and UNCDF are likely to continue at a high level, and cooperation with the AsDB is expected to expand somewhat. Work with the AfDB is unlikely to expand beyond its present high level, due to the limited absorptive capacity of many African countries. Once negotiations with the IDB for a new cooperative agreement are successfully concluded, there should be an increase in activity in Latin America and the Caribbean.

715. In view of the growing interest of member countries in expanding the participation of the private sector, the Investment Centre will seek to adjust its investment support accordingly. The Investment Centre will continue to follow UNDP/FAO projects with investment potential and will extend this work to Trust Fund projects, as appropriate. 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.

716. In the interest of seeking economies wherever possible and of achieving greater flexibility in staff deployment, it is proposed to reduce the number of ISP services from three to two. In view of the changing requirements of investment project formulation, which have led to more emphasis on sociological and environmental aspects, it is proposed to strengthen the ISP with one additional rural sociologist and one agronomist.

Programme 3.2.9: Programme Management

717. This programme covers management supervision and administrative support of Investment Centre operations. The principal responsibilities of the management group, including senior advisors, cover the planning and development of the Centre's work programmes, the maintenance of high standards of quality in the Centre's work, maintaining close collaboration with other units in the Organization, and training, including in-service training of the Centre's professional staff.

● Change in Resources

718. The reduction under Programme 3.2.1, FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP) simply reflects current patterns of expenditure. The provision covers FAO's 25 percent share of CP costs.

719. Under Programme 3.2.2, Investment Support Programme, the cost of ISP missions mounted on behalf of financing institutions are partially reimbursed through cost-sharing arrangements. Savings result from the restructuring of the ISP in two services, including the abolition of one D-1 post.

720. The allocation under Programme 3.2.9 is also proposed to be reduced.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	0	RP	6 826	DDC	24 576
Africa	8 355	World Bank	17 750		
Asia and Pacific	7 373				
Near East	3 195				
Europe	983				
Latin America	4 670				
Programme 3.2.1	24 576		24 576		24 576

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.4: FAO REPRESENTATIVES

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
3.4.0 FAO Representatives	55 174	2 700	8 255	66 129	0.0	3 000
Major Programme 3.4	55 174	2 700	8 255	66 129	0.0	3 000

● Scope of the Programme

721. The decentralization of FAO activities is primarily based on the strengthening of FAO's country offices. Multiple accreditations permit to cover at present a total of 106 countries. 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.

722. The further strengthening of FAO Representations was one of the main recommendations stemming from the Review of FAO, concluded in November 1989. FAO Governing Bodies have, thus, 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.

723. In the fifteen years since the establishment of the network of FAORs, their multiple advantages are increasingly recognized. In particular, FAORs provide 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 requirements in member countries. FAORs relay more effectively information disseminated by the Organization and permit more concrete outreach in Member Nations of World Food Day and other awareness-building activities.

724. The FAO Representatives' direct knowledge of the agricultural and rural development sectors of 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 concerned and other development partners. In this regard, FAORs make a major contribution to the Country Programme Monitoring Reviews (CPMRs) and the preparation of the Country Information Briefs (CIBs), referred to under Major Programme 3.1 above.

725. 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.

726. FAO Representatives maintain close contacts with representatives of other UN agencies, in particular with the UN Resident Coordinators/UNDP Resident Representatives. Ongoing dialogue also exists with representatives of international financing institutions and bilateral agencies involved in technical cooperation activities. This greatly facilitates FAO's interaction and cooperation with these institutions, particularly among UN agencies, and enhances the overall quality of development assistance to the host country.

● **Proposed Activities for 1992-93**

727. As requested by the FAO Conference, further strengthening of the FAO Representations will be sought, taking into account overall budgetary constraints. Six new Programme Officer posts will be established, three at a senior level.

728. Further action on the side of substantive manpower in the country offices will depend on such factors as the outcome of UNDP's decisions on programming activities at country level and the increased reliance on national execution. This will place, and to some degree is already placing, additional responsibilities (and related workload) in the programming, technical and administrative fields. Already, FAORs heavily assist in the preparation and appraisal of projects and requests for emergency assistance; help expedite project approvals; provide immediate assistance in the resolution of operational problems; monitor effectiveness and impact of FAO field activities and follow-up of completed projects; and assist visiting missions.

729. FAO Representatives must be given adequate means to meet the increasing administrative and general support services resulting from changing modalities in project implementation. The provision of office automation, computer hardware and specific software packages to streamline budgeting and daily operations will be pursued in 1992-93. The provision of such equipment and software requires specialized training of field staff, which will be extended as resources permit. Two-thirds of the Representations have already received office automation equipment, and the process will be consolidated and standardized during the 1992-93 biennium.

730. FAO Representatives are the leaders of the "FAO community" in their country of accreditation. The offices require up-to-date communication equipment, both within the country and internationally, and need to be able to ensure personal safety for FAO staff members and their dependents. This has financial implications as a number of communications and security measures - in line with UN Common System recommendations - need to be taken in a number of offices to ensure smooth and safe operations. Such measures include the acquisition of radios and communication equipment, together with power generating plants and the adaptation/reinforcement of premises in response to local security considerations.

● Change in Resources

731. The net proposed increase of US\$ 2 700 000 is intended to sustain the above-mentioned efforts and to respond at least partially to the priority accorded to the FAO Country Representatives by the Conference. The increase takes into account the need to replace existing equipment, since replacement had to be slowed down due to financial constraints over several biennia.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	0	RP	66 129	FAOR
Africa	32 431	Trust Funds	3 000	69 129
Asia and Pacific	12 473			
Near East	9 708			
Europe	691			
Latin America	13 826			
Programme 3.4.0	69 129		69 129	69 129

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.9: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Programme	1990-91 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1992-93 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
3.9.0 Programme Management	950	198	185	1 333	12.0	901
Major Programme 3.9	950	198	185	1 333	12.0	901

● Scope of the Programme

732. FAO's field programmes require consistent supervision and effective planning, direction and coordination within the policy framework established by FAO's Governing Bodies.

733. This major programme covers the immediate office of the Assistant Director-General, Development Department, i.e. policy coordination covering development strategies, field programmes, TCP, TCDC and ECDC, and FAO Representatives, liaising with the Regional Offices, and monitoring the flow of external resources for agricultural development from both bilateral and multilateral sources.

● Proposed Activities for 1992-93

734. The decisions taken by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1991 will have a significant impact on the future content and volume of FAO's Field Programme activities. The necessary internal adjustments will need to be worked out and put in place as a matter of high priority. The provision of management-oriented information on field activities, through computerized databases, will be strengthened.

● Change in Resources

735. The post of Field Inspector, which was established in DDF in the preceding biennium, is being transferred to this major programme. Otherwise, no change is proposed.

1992-93 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 234	RP	1 333	DDD	2 234
Africa	0	Trust Funds	666		
Asia and Pacific	0	UNDP	235		
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.9.0	2 234		2 234		2 234

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
ODG	1990-91 Budget	3 710	278	206	0	92	223	0	4 509
	Programme Change	(66)	30	90	0	35	(7)	5	87
	Cost Increase	686	23	21	0	10	37	1	778
	1992-93 Budget	4 330	331	317	0	137	253	6	5 374
AUD	1990-91 Budget	1 888	25	48	0	39	2	13	2 423
	Programme Change	(24)	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	334	2	5	0	3	0	2	426
	1992-93 Budget	2 198	27	77	0	42	2	15	2 849
LEG	1990-91 Budget	3 716	201	40	0	82	425	0	4 464
	Programme Change	36	0	40	0	0	(101)	15	(10)
	Cost Increase	686	11	6	0	7	56	2	768
	1992-93 Budget	4 438	212	86	0	89	380	17	5 222
OER	1990-91 Budget	2 416	581	203	37	167	222	2	4 448
	Programme Change	523	(86)	29	18	50	(7)	8	535
	Cost Increase	580	49	17	8	18	37	1	953
	1992-93 Budget	3 519	544	249	63	235	252	11	5 936
PBE	1990-91 Budget	4 224	240	102	0	80	70	228	4 944
	Programme Change	(20)	22	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
	Cost Increase	766	18	7	0	7	12	33	843
	1992-93 Budget	4 970	280	109	0	87	80	261	5 787
ODG	1990-91 Budget	15 954	1 325	599	37	460	942	1 228	20 788
	Programme Change	449	(34)	183	18	85	(117)	28	612
	Cost Increase	3 052	103	56	8	45	142	39	3 768
	1992-93 Budget	19 455	1 394	838	63	590	967	1 551	25 168

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	1 344	627	85	60	26	89	43	0	2 274
Programme Change	0	(56)	12	0	0	(8)	0	0	(52)
Cost Increase	252	47	6	9	2	13	7	0	336
1992-93 Budget	1 596	618	103	69	28	94	50	0	2 558
AGA	8 442	2 622	1 101	232	302	1 629	104	0	14 432
Programme Change	(6)	(65)	133	(43)	0	(309)	0	0	(290)
Cost Increase	1 509	163	89	19	23	228	15	0	2 046
1992-93 Budget	9 945	2 720	1 323	208	325	1 548	119	0	16 188
AGE	1 289	1 633	76	280	3	151	0	0	3 432
Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)
Cost Increase	208	80	7	44	0	25	0	0	364
1992-93 Budget	1 497	1 713	83	324	3	172	0	0	3 792
AGL	9 007	3 100	945	193	328	910	18	0	14 501
Programme Change	39	(158)	185	(98)	(45)	(166)	32	0	(211)
Cost Increase	1 649	140	81	7	21	128	7	0	2 033
1992-93 Budget	10 695	3 082	1 211	102	304	872	57	0	16 323
AGO	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	400	433
Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(200)	(201)
Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	50	56
1992-93 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	250	288
AGP	12 330	3 673	1 535	308	796	1 502	324	0	20 468
Programme Change	135	(530)	188	(24)	47	(149)	(57)	0	(390)
Cost Increase	2 257	167	125	41	71	234	39	0	2 934
1992-93 Budget	14 722	3 310	1 848	325	914	1 587	306	0	23 012

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
AGR	1990-91 Budget	1 577	715	2	177	151	28	1 000	9 074
	Programme Change	502	134	44	(3)	35	0	0	810
	Cost Increase	1 118	61	3	13	32	4	195	1 522
	1992-93 Budget	7 044	910	49	187	218	32	1 195	11 406
AGS	1990-91 Budget	7 893	1 280	38	321	789	29	0	13 159
	Programme Change	(19)	(60)	(24)	(45)	(142)	(9)	0	(378)
	Cost Increase	1 395	89	0	22	112	3	0	1 755
	1992-93 Budget	9 269	1 309	14	298	759	23	0	14 536
AG	1990-91 Budget	45 729	16 041	1 113	1 953	5 254	546	1 400	77 773
	Programme Change	651	(790)	(145)	(46)	(744)	(34)	(200)	(716)
	Cost Increase	8 388	827	123	152	778	75	245	11 046
	1992-93 Budget	54 768	16 078	1 091	2 059	5 288	587	1 445	88 103
ESD	1990-91 Budget	2 563	524	54	93	142	98	0	3 582
	Programme Change	(1)	(56)	0	(2)	(29)	(5)	0	(54)
	Cost Increase	468	37	8	7	20	14	0	565
	1992-93 Budget	3 030	505	62	98	133	107	0	4 093
ESC	1990-91 Budget	14 046	2 983	982	652	2 951	352	0	22 972
	Programme Change	229	(364)	(159)	(53)	50	0	0	(468)
	Cost Increase	2 711	263	125	48	519	51	0	3 776
	1992-93 Budget	16 986	2 882	948	647	3 520	403	0	26 280
ESH	1990-91 Budget	11 395	4 741	36	384	1 608	71	100	19 323
	Programme Change	(1)	(125)	0	37	(371)	(5)	13	(412)
	Cost Increase	2 075	353	4	30	214	9	20	2 776
	1992-93 Budget	13 469	4 969	40	451	1 451	75	133	21 687

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	8 288	3 680	818	252	247	2 277	355	140	16 057
Programme Change	233	188	162	325	50	8	(30)	0	936
Cost Increase	1 608	245	69	88	25	394	48	26	2 503
1992-93 Budget	10 129	4 113	1 049	665	322	2 679	373	166	19 496
ESP	8 939	2 427	656	31	356	934	247	0	13 590
Programme Change	426	(107)	(21)	(31)	0	(189)	(23)	0	55
Cost Increase	1 739	130	45	0	29	129	32	0	2 104
1992-93 Budget	11 104	2 450	680	0	385	874	256	0	15 749
ESS	10 988	2 674	474	10	248	1 497	1 352	0	17 243
Programme Change	297	309	57	13	829	(101)	(11)	100	1 493
Cost Increase	2 296	444	37	2	100	240	195	0	3 314
1992-93 Budget	13 581	3 427	568	25	1 177	1 636	1 536	100	22 050
ES	56 219	17 029	4 050	1 365	1 980	9 409	2 475	240	92 767
Programme Change	1 183	(155)	106	148	861	(632)	(74)	113	1 550
Cost Increase	10 897	1 472	292	227	239	1 516	349	46	15 038
1992-93 Budget	68 299	18 346	4 448	1 740	3 080	10 293	2 750	399	109 355
FI	21 006	4 612	2 358	780	501	3 893	419	0	33 569
Programme Change	285	(463)	151	(11)	(2)	(166)	8	0	(198)
Cost Increase	4 035	258	178	121	38	644	62	0	5 336
1992-93 Budget	25 326	4 407	2 687	890	537	4 371	489	0	38 707
FO	13 378	3 292	1 082	579	524	2 521	362	0	21 738
Programme Change	939	(297)	(59)	21	34	(192)	(10)	0	436
Cost Increase	2 674	157	76	54	45	400	52	0	3 458
1992-93 Budget	16 991	3 152	1 099	654	603	2 729	404	0	25 632

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
DDD	1990-91 Budget	49	150	0	56	7	0	0	950
	Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198
	Cost Increase	166	11	0	4	1	0	0	185
	1992-93 Budget	1 052	161	0	60	8	0	0	1 333
DDC	1990-91 Budget	15 377	1 965	0	620	60	316	200	23 640
	Programme Change	541	(1 049)	0	(100)	(2)	0	0	(735)
	Cost Increase	2 869	251	0	42	10	46	39	3 389
	1992-93 Budget	18 787	4 304	0	562	68	362	239	26 294
DDF	1990-91 Budget	4 690	281	21	566	416	311	0	6 783
	Programme Change	(30)	70	0	0	(129)	0	0	(9)
	Cost Increase	844	40	3	44	50	45	0	1 068
	1992-93 Budget	5 504	391	24	610	337	356	0	7 842
FAOR	1990-91 Budget	40 897	1 604	0	9 899	0	0	0	55 174
	Programme Change	1 764	0	0	936	0	0	0	2 700
	Cost Increase	7 058	154	0	843	0	0	0	8 255
	1992-93 Budget	49 719	1 758	0	11 678	0	0	0	66 129
DD	1990-91 Budget	61 652	7 036	21	11 141	483	627	200	86 547
	Programme Change	2 473	(979)	0	836	(131)	0	0	2 154
	Cost Increase	10 937	448	3	933	61	91	39	12 897
	1992-93 Budget	75 062	6 505	24	12 910	413	718	239	101 598
RAFR	1990-91 Budget	6 258	1 495	149	836	15	0	0	9 900
	Programme Change	(572)	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	(772)
	Cost Increase	835	89	19	65	3	0	0	1 087
	1992-93 Budget	6 521	1 484	168	901	18	0	0	10 215

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	1 564	63	105	0	59	0	3	0	1 794
Programme Change	25	0	(25)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Increase	250	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	263
1992-93 Budget	1 839	67	85	0	63	0	3	0	2 057
RAPA	7 377	1 107	1 098	253	848	0	69	0	10 752
Programme Change	(826)	45	(61)	(13)	(21)	0	0	0	(876)
Cost Increase	1 181	69	76	19	65	0	10	0	1 420
1992-93 Budget	7 732	1 221	1 113	259	892	0	79	0	11 296
REUR	1 410	210	460	128	95	179	22	0	2 504
Programme Change	44	(21)	(42)	5	16	(17)	0	0	(15)
Cost Increase	282	25	30	19	8	28	3	0	395
1992-93 Budget	1 736	214	448	152	119	190	25	0	2 884
JEUR	1 786	43	41	0	8	0	6	0	1 884
Programme Change	(139)	(16)	3	0	0	0	0	0	(152)
Cost Increase	342	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	343
1992-93 Budget	1 989	27	45	0	8	0	6	0	2 075
RLAC	7 641	1 629	511	67	932	0	0	0	10 780
Programme Change	(510)	(97)	(52)	(41)	0	0	0	0	(700)
Cost Increase	992	75	32	2	72	0	0	0	1 173
1992-93 Budget	8 123	1 607	491	28	1 004	0	0	0	11 253
JLAC	960	230	64	0	8	0	4	0	1 266
Programme Change	(176)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(176)
Cost Increase	126	14	4	0	0	0	1	0	145
1992-93 Budget	910	244	68	0	8	0	5	0	1 235

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
RNEA	1990-91 Budget	2 289	632	155	291	577	12	0	8 617
	Programme Change	(869)	79	(50)	189	(152)	0	0	(537)
	Cost Increase	577	53	15	38	75	2	0	854
	1992-93 Budget	1 514	764	120	518	500	14	0	8 934
JNEA	1990-91 Budget	261	128	0	21	0	2	0	1 020
	Programme Change	(11)	1	0	9	0	1	0	0
	Cost Increase	98	9	0	3	0	0	0	129
	1992-93 Budget	706	138	0	33	0	3	0	1 149
LGEN	1990-91 Budget	554	19	0	184	0	0	14	771
	Programme Change	22	0	0	(4)	0	0	0	18
	Cost Increase	166	1	0	15	0	0	0	182
	1992-93 Budget	742	20	0	195	0	0	14	971
LNOR	1990-91 Budget	1 450	20	0	683	0	0	0	2 221
	Programme Change	4	6	0	28	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	336	2	0	54	0	0	0	395
	1992-93 Budget	1 790	28	0	765	0	0	0	2 616
LUNO	1990-91 Budget	1 206	34	0	461	0	0	0	1 701
	Programme Change	10	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	234	2	0	35	0	0	0	271
	1992-93 Budget	1 450	26	0	496	0	0	0	1 972
RO/JD/LO	1990-91 Budget	35 475	4 259	752	4 426	771	118	14	53 210
	Programme Change	(1 852)	(201)	(99)	217	(169)	1	0	(3 210)
	Cost Increase	5 419	291	74	359	106	16	0	6 657
	1992-93 Budget	39 042	4 349	727	5 002	708	135	14	56 657

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	1 772	71	28	0	50	10	0	0	1 931
Programme Change	20	(40)	(9)	0	0	(5)	0	0	(34)
Cost Increase	354	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	364
1992-93 Budget	2 146	36	20	0	53	6	0	0	2 261
GIC	3 988	4 363	739	0	421	7 102	0	0	16 613
Programme Change	16	(613)	397	0	0	(209)	0	0	(409)
Cost Increase	832	801	82	0	30	1 189	0	0	2 934
1992-93 Budget	4 836	4 551	1 218	0	451	8 082	0	0	19 138
GII	7 506	1 634	439	0	868	1 544	0	0	11 991
Programme Change	(227)	227	0	0	0	(46)	0	0	(46)
Cost Increase	1 457	204	31	0	78	259	0	0	2 029
1992-93 Budget	8 736	2 065	470	0	946	1 757	0	0	13 974
GIL	6 343	2 431	270	30	664	973	454	0	11 165
Programme Change	0	(64)	0	0	0	(29)	64	0	(29)
Cost Increase	1 308	135	20	4	49	164	76	0	1 756
1992-93 Budget	7 651	2 502	290	34	713	1 108	594	0	12 892
GIP	1 856	0	0	0	0	2 689	0	0	4 545
Programme Change	(228)	0	0	0	0	(758)	0	0	(986)
Cost Increase	308	0	0	0	0	334	0	0	642
1992-93 Budget	1 936	0	0	0	0	2 265	0	0	4 201
GI	21 465	8 499	1 476	30	2 003	12 318	454	0	46 245
Programme Change	(419)	(490)	388	0	0	(1 047)	64	0	(1 504)
Cost Increase	4 259	1 145	134	4	160	1 947	76	0	7 725
1992-93 Budget	25 305	9 154	1 998	34	2 163	13 218	594	0	52 466

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
AFD	468	9	18	0	19	2	5	0	521
Programme Change	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Cost Increase	80	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	83
1992-93 Budget	560	9	19	0	20	2	6	0	616
AFC	630	197	16	0	53	13	427	270	1 606
Programme Change	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
Cost Increase	140	10	1	0	4	2	62	25	244
1992-93 Budget	922	207	17	0	57	15	489	295	2 002
AFF	6 472	707	40	0	519	297	1 578	145	9 758
Programme Change	168	(168)	0	0	54	(9)	0	(54)	(9)
Cost Increase	1 374	86	2	0	48	50	230	4	1 794
1992-93 Budget	8 014	625	42	0	621	338	1 808	95	11 543
AFP	12 161	1 753	107	0	367	896	770	1 495	17 549
Programme Change	49	(352)	175	0	28	(26)	0	100	(26)
Cost Increase	2 470	112	20	0	34	150	113	336	3 235
1992-93 Budget	14 680	1 513	302	0	429	1 020	883	1 931	20 758
AFS	20 374	1 644	20	0	15 913	119	292	0	38 362
Programme Change	(800)	200	0	0	(2 650)	(3)	0	0	(3 253)
Cost Increase	4 573	355	1	0	993	20	43	0	5 985
1992-93 Budget	24 147	2 199	21	0	14 256	136	335	0	41 094
AF	40 105	4 310	201	0	16 871	1 327	3 072	1 910	67 796
Programme Change	(419)	(320)	175	0	(2 568)	(38)	0	46	(3 124)
Cost Increase	8 637	563	25	0	1 080	222	449	365	11 341
1992-93 Budget	48 323	4 553	401	0	15 383	1 511	3 521	2 321	76 013

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
TCP	1990-91 Budget	0	40 660	2 710	0	24 397	0	0	67 767
	Programme Change	0	2 400	160	0	1 440	0	0	4 000
	Cost Increase	0	3 014	207	0	2 421	0	0	5 642
	1992-93 Budget	0	46 074	3 077	0	28 258	0	0	77 409
CONT	1990-91 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
	Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1992-93 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
TOTALS	1990-91 Budget	310 983	110 199	27 859	4 677	64 256	36 918	5 592	568 800
	Programme Change	3 290	(2 235)	1 450	(68)	857	(3 236)	(41)	0
	Cost Increase	58 298	8 379	2 102	614	5 472	5 816	1 209	82 908
	1992-93 Budget	372 571	116 343	31 411	5 223	70 585	39 498	9 508	651 708

ANNEX III - FAO SALARY AND POST ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULES

TABLE A

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES FOR DIRECTOR AND PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES

(in effect from 1 March 1991)

(in US Dollars per annum)

Category	Grade Level	First Step		Number of Steps	Maximum Step	
		Gross	Net 1/		Gross	Net 1/
Professional	P-1	28 521	D 22 018 S 20 776	10	38 935	D 28 322 S 26 565
	P-2	38 075	D 27 814 S 26 101	12	51 895	D 35 830 S 33 384
	P-3	47 890	D 33 547 S 31 325	15	68 435	D 44 955 S 41 637
	P-4	59 277	D 39 952 S 37 101	15	81 688	D 52 095 S 48 125
	P-5	72 782	D 47 302 S 43 784	13	92 782	D 57 975 S 53 217
Director	D-1	83 047	D 52 815 S 48 749	9	97 882	D 60 677 S 55 558
	D-2	94 478	D 58 873 S 53 995	6	105 407	D 64 612 S 58 855
	ADG	116 442	D 70 350 S 63 600	1	-	-

1/ Net of staff assessment; D = Dependency rate, S = Single rate.

NOTE: The amounts are augmented by a post adjustment (see Tables B, C and D) which varies from duty station to duty station on the basis of cost-of-living and exchange rate fluctuations.

TABLE B

SCHEDULE OF POST ADJUSTMENT AMOUNTS PER INDEX POINT

(in effect from 1 March 1991)

(in US Dollars per annum)

Category	Grade Level	First Step		Number of Steps	Maximum Step	
		Dependency Rate 1/	Single Rate 2/		Dependency Rate 1/	Single Rate 2/
Professional	P-1	220.18	207.76	10	283.22	265.65
	P-2	278.14	261.01	12	358.30	333.84
	P-3	335.47	313.25	15	449.55	416.37
	P-4	399.52	371.01	15	520.95	481.25
	P-5	473.02	437.84	13	579.75	532.17
Director	D-1	528.15	487.49	9	606.77	555.58
	D-2	588.73	539.95	6	646.12	588.55
	ADG	703.50	636.00	1	-	-

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

2/ 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\$ 399.52 x 22 = US\$ 8 789.44 per annum or US\$ 732.45 per month as post adjustment.

Using the actual data in Table D, the same staff member stationed in Accra would have received US\$ 399.52 x 35 ÷ 12 = US\$ 1 165.27 for the month of June 1991.

TABLE C

CLASSES OF POST ADJUSTMENT WITH CORRESPONDING INDEX LEVELS

Class	Levels of the Index	Points over preceding class	Cumulative points payable (Multiplier)
0	100	-	0
1	105	5	5
2	110	5	10
3	116	6	16
4	122	6	22
5	128	6	28
6	134	6	34
7	141	7	41
8	148	7	48
9	155	7	55
10	163	8	63
11	171	8	71
12	180	9	80
13	189	9	89
14	198	9	98
15	208	10	108

NOTE: Each additional point on the index corresponds to an additional point shown against the class as /+x. Thus, index 123 corresponds to class 4/+1, index 124 to class 4/+2, index 125 to class 4/+3, index 129 to class 5/+1, index 133 to class 5/+5, etc. These additional points represent fractional adjustments that may be paid as a result of currency fluctuations.

TABLE D

**HISTORY OF ACTUAL POST ADJUSTMENT MULTIPLIER INDEX POINTS
AT SELECTED DUTY STATIONS**

Duty Station	July 1990	Oct. 1990	Jan. 1991	April 1991	June 1991
Rome	56.6	63.4	71.0	46.2	53.4
Accra	26.4	29.8	34.0	35.0	35.0
Bangkok	16.6	18.2	34.0	28.0	28.0
Santiago	9.0	8.0	22.0	17.0	17.0
Geneva	95.6	110.0	114.6	81.8	80.6
New York	47.4	47.4	55.0	47.8	47.8

Note: The amount of post adjustment per annum is the product of the schedule of post adjustment (Table B) times the multiplier index points.

TABLE E

**SCHEDULE OF SALARIES FOR STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE CATEGORY
IN ROME**

(in effect from 1 January 1991)

(in Lire per annum)

Grade	First Step		Number of Steps 2/	Maximum Step	
	Gross 1/	Net 1/		Gross 1/	Net 1/
G-1	37 687 000	28 959 000	15	55 425 000	40 963 000
G-2	40 169 000	30 696 000	15	62 123 000	45 327 000
G-3	43 299 000	32 846 000	15	70 040 000	50 394 000
G-4	47 647 000	35 803 000	15	79 263 000	56 297 000
G-5	53 563 000	39 734 000	15	90 237 000	63 320 000
G-6	62 702 000	45 698 000	15	104 707 000	72 581 000
G-7	73 407 000	52 549 000	12	111 479 000	76 915 000

1/ Figures derived from net after application of staff assessment rates including the 36-month average exchange rate of Lire 1 289 to US\$1. The official UN exchange rate for a given month will continue to be used for operational and Pension Fund purposes. In order to establish pensionable remuneration, non-resident's allowance and language allowance are added to gross salary on a "net" basis, and service differential is added on a "gross" basis.

2/ The qualifying period for a within-grade salary increment (WIGSI) is two years.

ANNEX IV - ESTABLISHMENT, GRADING AND CODIFICATION OF POSTS

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Table IV/A	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991
Table IV/B	Proposed changes for 1992-93 (excluding upgradings)
Table IV/C	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1992 (excluding upgradings)
Table IV/D	Codification of Posts as at 1 January 1991

SUPPORT COSTS (UNDP, Trust Funds and WFP)

Table IV/E	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991
Table IV/F	Summary by Fund as of 1 January 1991

OTHER FUNDS

Table IV/G	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991
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SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS

Table IV/H	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991
Table IV/I	Codification of Posts at 1 January 1991
Table IV/J	Summary by Fund as of 1 January 1991

Note: Footnote references refer to explanatory notes which are provided at the end of the Annex

Table IV/A: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991

DG	DDG	ADG	Director			Professional							Total	General Service							Total	Grand Total								
			D-2	D-1	P-1	P-2	P-3	P-4	P-5	P-6	P-7	P-8		G-1	G-2	G-3	G-4	G-5	G-6	G-7										
																							G-8	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-13	G-14	G-15
ODG	1	1	6	6	10	18	8	5									4	13	13	12	6							43	103	
AGD		1	2	2													1	1	3	1	1								6	9
AGA			3	3	12	17	1										1	1	7	8	4								21	55
AGL		1	3	3	13	13	6	1									1	2	8	9	4								24	61
AGE ⁴		1		2	3	3	1	1																					0	7
AGP		1	3	21	19	5											1	3	6	17	7	1							35	84
AGR		1	3	7	6	1											1	3	4	8	3	1							20	38
AGS		1	4	12	12	3	1										3	3	6	7	1								17	50
ESD		1	3	3	3	1											3		3	1	1								8	16
ESC		1	5	14	13	9	10											14	13	21	3	2							53	105
ESH		1	4	17	18	2	1											5	6	16	6	2	1						36	79
ESN ¹		1	2	6	10	7											1	2	4	12	3	1							23	49
ESP		1	3	8	15	4	4											2	9	12	7	1							31	66
ESS		1	2	6	8	11	2										1	20	16	16	5								58	88
FI		1	3	23	26	8	4										2	15	17	27	17	4							82	154
FO		1	2	15	21	4	2										1	7	16	10	11	3							48	96
DDD		1		1													1	1	1			1							4	6
DDF			3	5	6	6	2	1										5	1	6									13	30
DDC ²		1	7	20	13	3	2											3	6	7	7	2	1						26	72
DDA				1																4									5	6
RO/LO		4	3	8	49	54	3	3									19	19	46	47	31	29	16						207	331
JD			4	6	10	3	1										1	1	1										4	28
GID		1		1			1											1	1	4	3								10	14
GIC			1	3	1	3	1	2										2	10	6	5	1							25	35
GIL			1	2	4	4	2	9										5	6	14	9	3							40	58
GII			1	4	6	6	12	4	1									4	11	12	6	1							34	62
GIP			1	3	8	23	28	12	1								5	18	26	39	45	18	2						153	229
AFD		1															1					1							2	3
AFP			1	3	5	11	11	6										14	23	16	7	3							63	100
AFF			1	3	1	3	6	3										8	13	7	5	2							38	55
AFC			1		3	6	6	1										3	4	4	2	2							16	33
AFS					4	3	2	3										13	17	37	67	81	21						241	253
FAORs ³			15	49	13	12	52	10									50	93	81	82	96	141	93						636	787
Total	1	1	11	137	295	351	204	88	2								109	280	379	463	362	300	134						2,027	3,182

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

Table IV/C: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1992 (excluding upgradings)

	Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	Grand Total	
	DG	DDG	ADG	Professional					G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4	G-3	G-2	G-1			
				D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4											P-3
ODG	1	1						61	4	12	12	14	6			109		
AGD			1					3	1	3	1	1	1			9		
AGA				1	3	12	17	34	1	1	7	8	4			55		
AGL				1	3	13	13	37	1	2	8	9	4			61		
AGE ⁴				1		2	3	7								7		
AGP				1	3	21	18	51	1	3	6	17	6			84		
AGR				1	3	8	6	20	1	3	4	9	4	1		42		
AGS				1	4	12	12	33		3	6	7	1			50		
ESD			1	3	3	3	1	8	3		3	1	1			16		
ESC			1	5	14	14	9	53		14	13	21	3	2		106		
ESH			1	4	17	18	2	43		5	6	16	6	2	1	79		
ESN ¹			1	2	7	10	7	27	1	2	4	12	3	1		50		
ESP			1	3	8	17	4	37	2	2	9	12	7	1		68		
ESS			1	2	6	8	12	33	1	20	15	16	5			90		
FI			1	3	7	23	27	73	2	15	17	27	17	4		155		
FO			1	2	3	15	26	53	1	7	16	10	11	3		101		
DDD			1		1	1		2	1	1	1			1		6		
DDF			1	3	5	6	4	19	1	4	1	6				31		
DDC ²			1	6	20	15	3	47	3	6	7	12	2	1		78		
DDA			4	3	6	46	47	112	18	18	46	47	31	29	16	317		
RO/LO					4	6	9	23		1	1	1				26		
ID					1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	3			14		
GID			1		1	1	1	4		2	10	6	5	1		35		
GIC					1	3	2	10	1	2	5	6	9	3		58		
GIL					1	2	4	19	2	4	11	12	6	1		61		
GII					1	3	6	27	1	4	4	11	12	6		227		
GIP					1	3	8	23	5	18	26	38	45	18	2	152		
AFD			1				1	2						1		3		
AFP			1	3	5	11	11	37		14	23	16	7	3		100		
AFR			1	3	1	3	7	18	2	8	13	7	5	2		55		
AFC			1	1	1	3	7	22	1	3	3	3	2	1		35		
AES			15	49	13	12	52	151	50	93	81	82	96	141	93	787		
FAORs ³			12	44	135	294	357	1 153	104	277	375	457	365	294	132	2 004		
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3 157		

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices ID = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

Table IV/D: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Codification of Posts as of 1 January 1991

	Professional Staff (including Directors and above)						General Service Staff						Grand Total
	C	D	N	W	Total		C	D	N	W	Total		
ODG	4	39	10	2	55		22	11	13	2	48	109	
AGD		3			3		3	3			6	9	
AGA	5	29			34		16	5			21	55	
AGL	7	27		3	37		18	6			24	61	
AGE ⁴	1	6			7						0	7	
AGP	4	40	2	3	49		23	12			35	84	
AGR	1	14		3	18		6	11	1	2	20	38	
AGS	3	29		1	33		10	6		1	17	50	
ESD		6		2	8		5	3			8	16	
ESC	8	44			52		33	20			53	105	
ESH	7	34		2	43		21	14		1	36	79	
ESN ¹		26			26		14	9			23	49	
ESP	4	30		1	35		25	6			31	66	
ESS	5	25			30		52	6			58	88	
FI	14	55		3	72		60	22			82	154	
FO	7	34	2	5	48		33	15			48	96	
DDD		1		1	2		1	1	2		4	6	
DDF		17			17		3	5			8	30	
DIDC ²	7	37	2		46		9	15	2		26	72	
DDA		1			1		3	2			5	6	
RO/LO	25	95	4		124		135	37	8	27	207	331	
JD	13	11			24		4				4	28	
GID		4			4		6	4			10	14	
GIC		10			10		16	9			25	35	
GIL	6	10		2	18		28	12			40	58	
GII	5	23			28		22	11	1		34	62	
GIP	13	63			76		91	61	1		153	229	
AFD		1			1		2				2	3	
AFP	2	35			37		31	28	4		63	100	
AFI	2	15			17		33	4	1		38	55	
AFC	4	11	1	1	17		11	5			16	33	
AFS		11		1	12		153	87	1		241	253	
FAORs ⁵			151		151				636		636	787	
Total	147	786	172	30	1135		889	430	675	53	2027	3162	

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

C = Continuing D = Continuing to be filled on a fixed-term basis N = Non-continuing W = New posts

Table IV/E: SUPPORT COSTS (UNDP, Trust Funds and WFP) - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991

	Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	Grand Total				
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4		P-3	P-2	P-1	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4			G-3	G-2	G-1	
ODG						3	4	6						5	2	9	3	1		20	33
AGD														1						1	1
AGA														1	2	2				5	5
AGL						1	4							1	2	2	1			6	11
AGO				1	8	15	34	14	6					30	74	46	40	11		203	281
AGE																				0	0
AGP							1							2	3					5	6
AGR							1													0	1
AGS						1	1							3	5		1			9	11
ESD									1											1	2
ESC						1		2						1	1		2			3	6
ESH						1								1	1					2	3
ESN						1	2							1	1	1				2	5
ESP							1							3	1					4	5
ESS																				0	0
FI					1	4	7	3	1					3	12	9	3	1		28	44
FO				1		4	6	4	1					5	13	8	3			31	47
DDD				1	1	1								1	3					4	7
DDF				1	7	10	14	3	2					4	16	15	10	5		50	87
DDC																				0	0
DDA							2										1			1	3
RO/LO				1										1	1	1				3	4
JD																				0	0
GID															2			1		3	3
GIC							2								1					1	3
GIL						1	2	1						1	1		1			3	7
GII														2						3	3
GIP						1	3	7						1		4	16	7		28	39
AFD				1												1				1	2
AFP						3	5	4						2	7	5	4	4		23	35
AFF						2	3	5	5					6	14	14	7	7		49	64
AFC							2	4	3						2	1	5	6		15	24
AFS				1	1	1	5	5	2					2	7	13	21	15	8	66	81
FAORs														9	7	4	3	9	5	43	43
Total	0	0	0	5	20	50	99	58	21	0	255	13	74	171	149	125	68	13	613	866	

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

Table IV/F: SUPPORT COSTS (UNDP, Trust Funds and WFP) - Summary by Fund as of 1 January 1991

	UNDP			Trust Fund			WFP			Total			Grand Total
	Professional	General Service		Professional	General Service		Professional	General Service		Professional	General Service		
		7	5		11	2		2	13		20	33	
ODG	6												
AGD													
AGA													
AGL	1	2											
AGO	47	145											
AGE													
AGP													
AGR													
AGS	1	3											
ESD													
ESC													
ESH													
ESN													
ESP													
ESS													
FI	9	20											
FO	10	22											
DDD													
DDF	21	31											
DDC													
DDA													
RO/LO													
JD													
GID													
GIC													
GIL													
GII													
GIP	3	9											
AFD													
AFP	6	8											
AFF	6	24											
AFC	3	3											
AFS	10	31											
FAORs													
Total	123	312	98	257	92	64	253	613	866				

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

Table IV/1: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Codification of Posts as of 1 January 1991

	Professional Staff (including Directors and above)				General Service Staff				Grand Total		
	C	D	N	W	Total	C	D	N		W	Total
ODG	6	50	16	2	74	28	18	27	2	75	149
AGD		3			3	3	3	1		7	10
AGA	5	30			35	17	5	5		27	62
AGL	8	29	2	3	42	22	7	2		31	73
AGO	11	76	3		90	146	62	13		221	311
AGE	1	6			7					0	7
AGP	4	40	3	3	50	26	13	1		40	90
AGR	1	15	4	3	23	6	11	6	2	25	48
AGS	3	31	1		35	15	8	2	1	26	61
ESD		6	4	2	12	7	4	1		12	24
ESC	8	47			55	34	22			56	111
ESH	7	34	3	2	46	21	14	4	1	40	86
ESN	1	33	1		35	19	14	2		35	70
ESP	4	30	1	1	36	29	6			35	71
ESS	5	25			30	52	6			58	88
FI	17	68		3	88	79	30	1		110	198
FO	7	50	2	5	64	50	28	1		79	143
DDD	1		3	1	5	2	3	3		8	13
DDF	3	45	7		55	42	12	10		64	119
DDC	24	81	5		110	42	32	3		77	187
DDA	1	2			3	4	2			6	9
RO/LO	25	96	4		125	164	40	19	27	250	375
JD	13	11			24	4				4	28
GID		4			4	8	4	1		13	17
GIC	1	17			18	17	10	1		28	46
GIL	8	11	1	2	22	30	12	2		44	66
GII	5	23	1		29	25	11	1		37	66
GIP	14	71	8		93	124	69	26		219	312
AFD		1	3		4	1	2	10		13	17
AFP	4	45			49	39	44	7		90	139
AFF	3	28	1		32	61	18	8		87	119
AFC	7	15	3	1	26	16	9	6		31	57
AFS	1	24	3	1	29	195	117	37		349	378
FAORs			151		151			679		679	830
Total	198	1 047	230	29	1 504	1 328	636	879	33	2 876	4 380

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission
 G = Continuing D = Continuing, to be filled on a fixed-term basis N = Non-continuing W = New posts

Table IV/J: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Summary by Fund as of 1 January 1991

	RP						UNDP			Trust Fund			WFP			Other Funds			Total			Grand Total			
	Prof.		G.S.		Prof.		G.S.		Prof.		G.S.		Prof.		G.S.		Prof.		G.S.		Prof.		G.S.		
ODG	55	48	6	7	11	2	2	5	11	11	2	2	2	6	7	74	75	149							
AGD	3	6			1				1							3	7	10							
AGA	34	21		3	2				2				1	1	35	27	62								
AGL	37	24	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	42	31	73								
AGO			47	145	31	58							12	18	90	221	311								
AGE	7														7	0	7								
AGP	49	35		1	4				4		1				50	40	90								
AGR	18	20			1								4	5	23	25	48								
AGS	33	17	1	3	4	4	1	2	4	1	2				35	26	61								
ESD	8	8			1	1			1				3	3	12	12	24								
ESC	52	53			2	2	1		2		1				55	56	111								
ESH	43	36									1		2	2	46	40	86								
ESN	26	23									3		6	10	35	35	70								
ESP	35	31			1	4									36	35	71								
ESS	30	58													30	58	88								
FI	72	82	9	20	7	8									88	110	198								
FO	48	48	10	22	4	6	2	3	6	2	3				64	79	143								
DDD	2	4		3	3	1									5	8	13								
DDF	17	13	21	31	12	14	4	5	14	4	5	1	1	1	55	64	119								
DDC	46	26											64	51	110	77	187								
DDA	1	5			2	1									3	6	9								
RO/LO	124	207			1	3								40	125	250	375								
JD	24	4													24	4	28								
GID	4	10				3									4	13	17								
GIC	10	25			2	1							6	2	18	28	46								
GIL	18	40			4	3									22	44	66								
GII	28	34													29	37	66								
GIP	76	153	3	9	2	3	6	16	38	6	16				93	219	312								
AFD	1	2			1	1							2	10	4	13	17								
AFP	37	63	6	8	5	9	1	6	4	1	6				49	90	139								
AFF	17	38	6	24	5	19	4	6	19	4	6				32	87	119								
AFC	17	16	3	3	4	12	2								26	31	57								
AFS	12	241	10	31	3	17	2	18	42	2	18				29	349	378								
FAORa	151	686				43									151	679	830								
Total	1 135	2 027	123	312	98	237	32	64	236	116	236	1504	2 876	4 380											

Legend: RO = Regional Offices LO = Liaison Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission

Explanatory Notes for Annex IV

- 1/ Posts of the FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme are located in ESN and governed by a cost sharing agreement between FAO and WHO under which FAO appoints all personnel but pays only 75 percent of their costs. The posts are excluded from the Regular Programme tables (IV/A, IV/B, IV/C and IV/D), but are counted as ESN posts under Other Funds in table IV/G.
- 2/ Posts of the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme are located in DDC and governed by a cost sharing agreement between FAO and the World Bank under which FAO appoints all personnel but pays only 25 percent of their costs. The posts are excluded from the Regular Programme tables (IV/A, IV/B, IV/C and IV/D), but are counted as DDC posts under Other Funds in table IV/G.
- 3/ As of 1 January 1991, the Other Funds category of posts comprised the following:

	Posts
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (ESN)	16
FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (DDC)	115
Chilean Government Trust Fund (RLAC)	37
Publications Revolving Fund (GIL and part of GIP)	19
Credit Union	12
COPAC (ESH)	2
OSRO	13
Commissary (AFS)	44
Headquarter and Regional Office Trust Funds and other jointly financed posts	94
TOTAL	352

- 4/ 8 General Service posts of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division in Vienna are excluded from the Regular Programme tables (IV/A, IV/B, IV/C and IV/D) since they are financed by FAO under contractual arrangements with IAEA.
- 5/ The Regular Programme Tables summarize FAOR posts as of 1 July 1991.

ANNEX V - ORGANIGRAMS

This Annex sets out summarized organization charts showing all professional posts, their titles and source of funds, as follows:

ODG	Office of the Director-General
AG	Agriculture Department
AGA	Animal Production and Health Division
AGL	Land and Water Development Division
AGO	Agricultural Operations Division
AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division
AGR	Research and Technology Development Division
AGS	Agricultural Services Division
ES	Economic and Social Policy Department
ESC	Commodities and Trade Division
ESH	Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division
ESN	Food Policy and Nutrition Division
ESP	Policy Analysis Division
ESS	Statistics Division
FI	Fisheries Department
FO	Forestry Department
DD	Development Department
RO/JD/LO	Regional Offices/Joint Divisions/Liaison Offices
GI	Department of General Affairs and Information
AF	Administration and Finance Department

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-3 Attaché de Cabinet
- 1 P-3 Personal Assistant to Director-General
- 1 P-2 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)
- 2 P-3 Programme and Budget Officers (1 UNDP/S 1 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)
- 4 P-4 Evaluation Officers (1 UNDP/S 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)
- 1 P-2 Internal Auditor
- 1 P-2 Internal Auditor (TF/S)

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
- 2 P-4 Programme Officers (TF/S)
- 2 P-3 Liaison Officers

LEGAL OFFICE

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

- 1 D-2 Legal Counsel
- 1 P-5 Senior Legal Officer (Environment and Biodiversity)
- 1 P-3 Legal Officer (Documentation and Research)

DEVELOPMENT LAW SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Legal Officer
- 5 P-4 Legal Officers
- 1 P-3 Legal Officer
- 1 P-2 Legal Officer

GENERAL LEGAL AFFAIRS SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-4 Legal Officers
- 1 P-3 Legal Officer

OFFICE FOR SPECIAL RELIEF OPERATIONS

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Operations Officer
- 1 P-4 Operations Officer
- 1 P-4 Project Analyst (Food Emergencies)
- 1 P-4 Executive Officer
- 1 P-3 Reports Officer

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1 ADG Assistant Director-General
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG

AG

POLICY COORDINATION AND PLANNING UNIT

1 D-1 Senior Policy and Planning Coordinator

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

(Also reporting to ADG, ES Department)

**RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**JOINT FAO/IAEA DIVISION OF NUCLEAR
TECHNIQUES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 1 /**

1 D-2 Director
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Insects and Pest Control)
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Breeding and Genetics)
1 P-4 Molecular Biologist
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Pesticides Residues
and Pollution)
1 P-4 Technical Officer
1 P-2 Technical Officer (Biotechnology)

1 / Duty Station in Vienna

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

**PLANT PRODUCTION AND
PROTECTION DIVISION**

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)
 1 P-4 Livestock Development Officer

ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
 1 P-5 Animal Health Officer (Secretary, European Commission Control of FMD) (TF/P)

Veterinary Services Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Health)
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Veterinary Intelligence and Epidemiology)
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Non-Infectious Diseases)

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Virology)
 1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Bacteriology)
 1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Virology)
 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 (Reproduction and Breeding)

Feed Resources Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Feed Resources)
 2 P-4 Animal Production Officers (Feed Resources)

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 (Monogastrics)
 1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Poultry)
 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-4 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 backstopping 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-4 Meat Officer (Engineering and Management)

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)

AGL

WATER RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Water Development)

Water Resources Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Water Resources Planning)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Water Resources Management)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Hydraulic Engineering Data Processing)
1 P-3 Technical Officer (Water Resources)

Water Development Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Water Development /Planning)
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Water Resources Development)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Irrigation Engineering)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Water Development) (WFP/S)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Water Quality)
1 P-3 Technical Officer (Water Development)

Water Management Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Irrigation and Drainage Management)
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Water Management)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Water Management)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Drainage and Salinity Management)

FERTILIZER AND PLANT NUTRITION SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Fertilizer Programme

1 P-5 Manager Fertilizer Programme (TF/S)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Fertilizer Use and Plant Nutrition)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Fertilizer Use) (TF/S)
1 P-3 Technical Officer (Fertilizer Use/Data Processing)

Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Plant Nutrition/Training)

Fertilizer Economics Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer
1 P-4 Agricultural Economist (Agricultural Inputs) (UNDP/S)
1 P-3 Agricultural Economist (Fertilizer Economics)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

1 P-3 Executive Officer

SOIL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Land and Environment Information Systems)

Soil Resources Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Land Resources)
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Soil Resources)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Land Classification)
1 P-3 Technical Officer (Soil Resources)
1 P-2 Cartographer

Soil Management

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Soil Management)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Management)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Reclamation and Development)

Soil Conservation Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Soil Conservation)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Soil & Water Conservation) (WFP/S)
1 P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Conservation)

REGIONAL OFFICERS ^{1/}

AFRICA - Accra

1 P-5 Soil Resources Officer
1 P-4 Land and Water Development Officer

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

1 P-5 Soil Management and Fertilizer Use Officer
1 P-4 Water Development and Management Officer

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

1 P-5 Land and Water Development Officer

NEAR EAST - Cairo

1 P-5 Land and Water Development Officer

^{1/} Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director 1/
- 1 D-1 Assistant Director
- 1 D-1 Senior Operations Liaison Officer

1/ Reports to ADG, AG Department and to ADG, ES Department

OPERATIONS INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS UNIT

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Programme Analyst (Special Reports)
- 1 P-4 Programme Information Officer
- 1 P-3 Systems Analyst/Programmer

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE
WEST AFRICA**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 3 P-5 Senior Country Project Officers
- 5 P-4 Country Project Officers
- 1 P-3 Country Project Officer

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE
EAST AFRICA**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Country Project Officer (Regional Projects)
- 2 P-5 Country Project Officers
- 7 P-4 Country Project Officers

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 3 P-5 Senior Country Project Officers
- 6 P-4 Country Project Officers
- 1 P-3 Country Project Officer

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE
NEAR EAST, NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPE**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Project Officers
- 4 P-4 Country Project Officers
- 1 P-3 Country Project Officer

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Country Project Officers
- 3 P-4 Country Project Officers

REPORTS UNIT

- 1 P-5 Chief (TF/P)
- 5 P-4 Reports Officers (TF/P)
- 1 P-4 Technical Editor (TF/P)
- 1 P-3 Technical Editor (TF/P)
- 1 P-3 Technical Writer (TF/P)
- 1 P-3 Reports Officer (Administration and Monitoring)(TF/P)
- 3 P-1/P-2 Editors (TF/P)

MANAGEMENT SUPPORTS SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Personnel Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer 1/
- 2 P-4 Personnel Officers (Servicing)
- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer (Manpower)
- 3 P-3 Personnel Officers (Servicing)
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-2 Personnel Officer (Manpower)
- 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
- 3 P-3 Budget and Finance Officers
- 1 P-2 Budget and Finance Officer

Equipment and Contracts Group

- 1 P-4 Equipment and Contracts Officer

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
- 3 P-2 Fellowships Officers

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

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director
 1 P-5 Senior Officer, Programme and Planning
 1 P-4 Plant Production Officer (WFP/S)

AGP**ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT**

1 P-3 Executive Officer

CROP AND GRASSLAND SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Biotechnology)

Field Food Crops Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Field Food Crops)
 1 P-5 Agricultural Officer (Rice Agronomy)
 1 P-5 Agricultural Officer (Cereals)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Rice Agronomy)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Field Food Crops/Biotechnology)

Horticultural Crops Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Horticultural Crops)
 1 P-5 Agricultural Officer (Crop Production
 Agronomist/Vegetables)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Roots and Tubers)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Subsistence Horticultural Crops)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Horticulture)

Grassland and Pasture Crops Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Grassland and Pasture Crops)
 1 P-5 Agricultural Officer (Tropical Pasture)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Pasture Improvement)

Industrial Crops Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Industrial Crops)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Industrial Crops)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Agroforestry)

SEED AND PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Seed Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Seed Improvement)
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Seed Production)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Seed Production and Process)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Seed Exchange)

Plant Genetic Resources Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Genetic Resources)
 1 P-5 Secretary Commission on Plant Genetic Resources
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Field Programme Support/Plant
 Genetic Resources)
 1 P-4 Training Officer (Plant Genetic Resources and Seeds)
 1 P-3 Information Officer (Plant Genetic Resources
 and Seeds)

PLANT PROTECTION SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
 1 P-5 Coordinator (Cooperative Action for Plant Health)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Plant Protection)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses)

Pesticides Management Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Pesticides Management Group)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Pesticides)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Weed Management)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Pesticide Information)

Plant Disease and Quarantine Group

1 P-5 Secretary International Plant Protection Convention
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Pathology)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Epidemiology/Plant Disease
 Control)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Plant Quarantine)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Plant Protection Information)

Integrated Pest Management Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Entomology)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Integrated Pest Control)

Locust, Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Migratory Pest Control)
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Migratory Pests)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Locust Information and Forecasting)
 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Migratory Pests)
 1 P-3 Agricultural Officer (Operations)

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/**AFRICA - Accra**

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)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

1 P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Plant Production Officer (Industrial Crops)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

1 P-5 Plant Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Plant Production and Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer (DS: Port-of-Spain)

NEAR EAST - Cairo

1 P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer
 1 P-4 Range Management and Fodder Production Officer

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)
- 1 P-5 Senior Energy Coordinator
- 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

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1 /

AFRICA - Accra

- 1 P-4 Regional Officer (Science and Technology)

EUROPE - Rome

- 1 P-5 Regional Officer (Energy)

NEAR EAST - Cairo

- 1 P-5 Regional Officer (Science and Technology)

1 / Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Post-Harvest Food Losses)
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Services Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer (Food Losses Prevention)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

- 1 P-3 Executive Officer
- 1 P-2 Administrative Officer

FARM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION ECONOMICS SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Production Economist
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Farming Systems)
- 1 P-4 Farm Management Economist

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- Food and Industries Group**
 - 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Industries)
 - 2 P-4 Food Industries Officers
- Agricultural Industries Group**
 - 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Industries)
 - 3 P-4 Agricultural Industries Officers

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Engineering)
- Agricultural Mechanization Group**
 - 1 P-5 Agricultural Engineer (Farm Mechanization)
 - 1 P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Mechanization of Irrigated Crop Production)
 - 1 P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Systems Engineering)
 - 1 P-3 Agricultural Engineer (Farm Power and Machinery)
- Storage and Farm Structures Group**
 - 1 P-5 Agricultural Engineer (Storage of Food Crops)
 - 1 P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Post-Harvest Technology) (UNDP/S)

MARKETING AND RURAL FINANCE SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- Marketing and Farm Supply Group**
 - 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Marketing and Farm Supply)
 - 1 P-5 Marketing Economist
 - 1 P-4 Marketing Economist
 - 1 P-3 Marketing Economist
- Rural Finance Group**
 - 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Finance)
 - 2 P-4 Rural Finance Officers

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/

AFRICA - Accra

- 1 P-5 Senior Economist (Marketing)
- 1 P-4 Agro-Industries Officer
- 1 P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

- 1 P-5 Agricultural Engineering and Agro-Industries Officer
- 1 P-5 Farm Management Economist

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

- 1 P-5 Food Technology and Agro-Industries Officer
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Services Officer (Post-Harvest Food Losses)
- 1 P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer

NEAR EAST - Cairo

- 1 P-5 Credit and Marketing Officer
- 1 P-5 Food and Agricultural Industries Officer

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
2 P-5 Senior Officers (Population Programme) (TF/P)
1 P-3 Population Programme Officer (TF/P)

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE STUDIES UNIT
1 D-1 Chief
2 P-5 Senior Economists
1 P-3 Economist
1 P-2 Statistician/Analyst Programmer (TF/S)

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-4 Programme and Executive Officer
1 P-2 Administrative Officer

ESC

FOOD SECURITY SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-4 Food Security Officer

Food Security and Food Aid Policies Group

1 P-5 Senior Economist
1 P-3 Economist (WFP/S)
1 P-1/P-2 Economist

Food Security Assistance Group

2 P-5 Senior Economists (1 TF/S)
2 P-4 Economist
1 P-3 Economist (TF/S)

GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Early Warning Group

1 P-5 Senior Economist
1 P-4 Crop Assessment Specialist
1 P-3 Economist
2 P-2 Economists

Global Food Information Group

1 P-5 Senior Economist (Agricultural Economics)
1 P-4 Economist (Agricultural Economics)
1 P-3 Economist (Agricultural Economics)

RAW MATERIALS, TROPICAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

Sugar and Tropical Products Group

1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist
1 P-4 Commodity Specialist
1 P-3 Commodity Specialist
1 P-2 Commodity Specialist

Horticultural Products, Rubber and Soft Fibres Group

1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist
1 P-4 Commodity Specialist
1 P-3 Commodity Specialist

Hides and Skins, Cotton and Hard Fibres Group

1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist
1 P-4 Commodity Specialist
1 P-2 Commodity Specialist

COMMODITY POLICY AND PROJECTIONS SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-5 Senior Economist

Trade and Commodity Policy Group

1 P-5 Senior Economist
1 P-4 Economist
1 P-3 Economist

General Analysis and Projections Group

1 P-5 Senior Econometrician
1 P-3 Econometrician
1 P-1/P-2 Economist

BASIC FOODSTUFFS SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief
1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

Oilseeds, Meat and Dairy Group

1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist
1 P-4 Commodity Specialists
2 P-3 Commodity Specialists
1 P-1/P-2 Commodity Specialist

Grains and Rice Group

1 P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist
3 P-4 Commodity Specialists
1 P-3 Commodity Specialist
2 P-2 Commodity Specialists

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/

United Nations Liaison, Geneva

1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer

Liaison Office for North America, Washington D.C.

1 P-5 Senior Economist

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

1 P-5 Economist (Food Security and Food Marketing)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

1 P-5 Commodities and Trade + Food Security Officer
1 P-4 Commodities Officer

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

ESH

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-5 Senior Liaison Officer (WFP) (WFP/S)
1 P-4 Secretary, Advisory Committee on World Food Day
1 P-3 Executive Officer

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND ORGANIZATION SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Cooperatives and Other Rural Organizations Groups

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Cooperatives and Rural Organizations)
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-4 Rural Development Organization 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

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-3 Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement Officer

Production Structure Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Production Structure)

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-5 Senior Officer (Women in Food Systems)
1 P-4 Home Economics Officer
1 P-4 Women in Development Project Officer

Integration of Women in Development Group

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Women in Development)
1 P-4 Women in Food Systems Officer

Population Programmes Group

1 P-4 Population Officer (Women in Rural Development) (TF/P)

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 Land Tenure and Settlement Officer
1 P-4 Women in Development Officer
1 P-4 National and Regional Institutions Officer (Agrarian Reform)

AFRICA - (Joint Divisions)

1 P-4 Project Analyst
1 P-4 Rural Development Officer (JAFR)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

1 D-1 Senior Rural Development Officer
1 P-4 Home Economics and Social Programmes 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-4 Home Economics and Social Programmes Officer

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-4 Programme and Executive Officer
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Technical Editor)

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Programmes)

Community Nutrition Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Community Nutrition)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Training)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Intervention Programmes)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Community Nutrition)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Relief Interventions)

Food Aid Support Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Aid Support) (WFP/S)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (WFP) (WFP/S)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Feeding Programmes) (WFP/S)

NUTRITION PLANNING, ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Nutrition Information)

Nutrition Planning Support Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Nutrition Planning Support)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Policy)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition in Agriculture)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Planning)

Impact Assessment and Evaluation Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food and Nutrition Assessment)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Assessment)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Assessment)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Food Consumption)

FOOD QUALITY AND STANDARDS SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief (TF/P)
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (FAO/GATT Food Control Coordinator)

Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Standards) (TF/P)
- 4 P-4 Food Standards Officers (TF/P)

Food Quality and Consumer Protection Group

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Quality and Consumer Protection)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Consumer Protection)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Safety and Additives)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Science)
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Protection)
- 1 P-3 Nutrition Officer (Food Contamination Monitoring)

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/

AFRICA - Accra

- 1 P-5 Food and Nutrition Officer

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

- 1 P-5 Food Policy and Nutrition Officer

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

- 1 P-4 Food and Nutrition Officer

NEAR EAST - Cairo

- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer

EUROPE - Geneva (JEUR)

- 1 P-3 Food Standards Officer

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

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)
3 P-4 Economists (Training)
1 P-3 Economist (Training)

SITUATION AND POLICY STUDIES SERVICE
1 D-1 Chief
Policy Studies Group
2 P-5 Senior Economists
1 P-4 Economist
2 P-2 Economists
Situation and Outlook Group
1 P-5 Senior Economist
2 P-4 Economists
1 P-3 Economist

PLANNING ASSISTANCE SERVICE
1 D-1 Chief
Africa South of the Sahara Group
1 P-5 Senior Economist
3 P-4 Economists
1 P-4 Agricultural Planning Economist
Asia and Pacific Group
1 P-5 Senior Economist
1 P-4 Economist
2 P-3 Economists
Latin America Group
1 P-5 Senior Economist
2 P-4 Economists
1 P-2 Economist
Near East and North Africa Group
1 P-5 Senior Economist
2 P-4 Economists (1 TF/S)

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/
AFRICA - Accra
1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist
1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist (JAFR)
1 P-4 Agricultural Economist (Planning) (JAFR)
1 P-3 Economist (JAFR)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok
1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist
1 P-4 Development Planning Officer
1 P-3 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)
2 P-4 Economists (JLAC)
NEAR EAST - Rome
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 D-1 Economist (REUR)
1 P-5 Senior Economist (JEUR)
2 P-4 Economists (JEUR)

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

ESS

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-4 Programme and Executive Officer
- 1 P-4 Statistician

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Consumption and Nutrition Statistics)
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Economic Statistics)
- 1 P-4 Statistician
- 4 P-3 Statisticians
- 1 P-3 Systems Analyst
- 2 P-2 Statisticians
- 1 P-1/P-2 Statistician

BASIC DATA UNIT

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 2 P-4 Statisticians
- 3 P-3 Statisticians

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Statistics Development)
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricensus and Surveys)
- 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Social Statistics)
- 3 P-4 Statisticians
- 2 P-3 Statisticians

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/

AFRICA

- 1 P-4 Statistician - Accra
- 1 P-4 Statistician (JAFR) - Addis Ababa

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

- 1 P-5 Statistician

NEAR EAST - Rome

- 1 P-5 Statistician

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-1 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)
4 P-4 Project Operations Officers (TF/S)
1 P-3 Technical Editor (UNDP/S)
1 P-1/P-2 Technical Editor (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-3 Fishery Statistician
1 P-3 Fishery Information Officer
1 P-2 Fishery Information Officer
1 P-1/P-2 Fishery Statistician
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 and Equipment 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
3 P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officers
3 P-4 Fishery Planning Officers
1 P-3 Fishery Planning Analyst

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LIAISON SERVICE

1 P-5 Chief
1 P-5 Senior Fishery Liaison Officer
1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer (International Institutions)
1 P-5 Senior Fishery Liaison Officer (DS: Ghana)
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-4 Fishery Officer (Aquaculture)

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

**FISHERY RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
DIVISION****OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

MARINE RESOURCES SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officers
- 6 P-4 Fishery Resources Officers
- 1 P-3 Fishery Resources Officer

INLAND WATER RESOURCES AQUACULTURE SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officers
- 1 P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer (Aquatic Pollution)
- 1 P-5 Senior Adviser (Aquaculture Development)
- 3 P-4 Fishery Resources Officers
- 2 P-4 Fishery Resources Officers (Aquaculture)
- 1 P-4 Fishery Resources Officer (Feed Specialist)

FISHERY INDUSTRIES DIVISION**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer

FISHING TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officers
- 3 P-4 Fishery Industry Officers
- 1 P-4 Fishery Industry Officer (Training)
- 1 P-4 Fishery Industry Officer (Fishing Gear)
- 1 P-3 Fishery Industry Officer

FISH UTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officers
- 4 P-4 Fishery Industry Officers
- 1 P-3 Fishery Industry Officer
- 1 P-3 Fishery Industry Officer (Trade Information)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1 ADG Assistant Director-General
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG
1 P-4 Forestry Officer
1 P-3 Programming Officer
1 P-3 Technical Editor

OPERATIONS SERVICE

1 D-2 Director (UNDP/S)
1 P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer (TF/S)
3 P-5 Senior Operations Officers (2 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)
6 P-4 Project Operations Officers
(4 UNDP/S; 2 WFP/S)
4 P-3 Project Operations Officers (3 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-2 Administrative Officer
1 P-2 Meetings Officer
1 P-1/P-2 Budget Officer (TF/S)

1 / Outposted from AFP

2 / Outposted from AFP

REGIONAL OFFICERS 1 /

AFRICA - Accra

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

1 P-4 Forestry Resources Officer

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

1 P-4 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

FORESTRY POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION

1 D-1 Director
1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Programming)

FORESTRY PLANNING AND STATISTICS BRANCH

1 P-5 Senior Forestry Economist
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 (Econometrics)
1 P-3 Forestry Officer (Statistics)

FORESTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH

1 P-5 Senior Forest Policy Officer
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)

**TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PROGRAMME
TFAP COORDINATING UNIT**

FO

- 1 D-1 Coordinator
- 1 P-5 Senior Rural Development Officer (TF/P)
- 1 P-5 Regional TFAP Adviser (Latin America and the Caribbean) (TF/P)
- 1 P-4 Regional TFAP Adviser (Asia-Pacific)
- 1 P-4 Regional TFAP Adviser (Africa)
- 1 P-4 Documentation Officer/Editor (TF/P)

FOREST RESOURCES DIVISION

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Resources Appraisal and Monitoring)

FOREST AND WILDLANDS CONSERVATION BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Wildlife and Protected Area Management)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Land Use and Agroforestry)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Conservation)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Arid Zone and Fuelwood)

FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Plantation and Protection)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Management)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Genetic Resources)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Protection)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Tropical Forest Management)

FOREST RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Education)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Education and Training)

FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Trade Analysis)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Products Marketing)

WOOD INDUSTRIES BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Wood Based Panels Industries)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Pulp and Paper Technology)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Sawmilling)

NON-WOOD PRODUCTS AND ENERGY BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Wood Based Energy)
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Non-Wood Forest Products)

FOREST HARVESTING AND TRANSPORT BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Harvesting Systems)

FIELD PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director (UNDP/S)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

1 P-4 Executive Officer (UNDP/S)

1 P-2 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

2 P-4 Programme Officers (Decentralization)

POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMME STATISTICS UNIT

1 D-1 Chief

1 P-4 Programme Officer (TF/S)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME UNIT

1 D-1 Coordinator

1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer

2 P-4 Programme Officers (1 UNDP/S)

2 P-3 Programme Officers

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION SERVICE

1 D-1 Coordinator (TF/S)

1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer

2 P-5 Senior Liaison Officers (TF/S)

3 P-4 Liaison Officers (TF/S)

1 P-4 Programme Analyst (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)

2 P-4 Field Programme Officers (1 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)

Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)

2 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officers (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-4 Field Programme Officer (UNDP/S)

1 P-2 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)

1 P-4 Field Programme Officer

2 P-4 Field Programme Officers (Editing/Report Writers)

1 P-2 Programme Officer (UNDP/S)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1 ADG- Assistant Director-General

1 D-2 Special Adviser to ADG (TF/S)

1 D-1 Adviser on Special Development Subjects (TF/S)

1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer (TF/S)

1 P-5 Senior Field Office Inspector

TCDC, INTER-REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES AND OTHER SPECIAL MATTERS UNIT

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)

1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer (UNDP/S)

FAO REPRESENTATIVES

INVESTMENT CENTRE

DD

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 D-1 Deputy Director (WB/CP)
- 1 P-5 Investment Development Officer

SENIOR ADVISORY UNIT

- 1 D-1 Senior Adviser (Economics)
- 1 D-1 Senior Adviser (Quality Control) (WB/CP)
- 1 D-1 Senior Adviser (Agronomy) (WB/CP)
- 1 D-1 Senior Adviser (Agronomy)

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT

- 1 D-1 Chief (WB/CP)
- 1 P-4 Programme Officer
- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer 1/
- 1 P-4 Budget and Finance Officer (WB/CP)
- 1 P-1/P-2 Cartographer (WB/CP)
- 1/ Outposted from AFP (for funding see their table)

FAO/WORLD BANK COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME

EUROPE, NEAR EAST AND EAST AFRICA SERVICE (I)

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 D-1 Irrigation Engineer
- 1 D-1 Agricultural Officer
- 5 P-5 Agricultural Officers
- 1 P-5 Animal Production Officer (Livestock)
- 1 P-5 Project Analyst
- 1 P-5 Irrigation Engineer
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Education Officer
- 1 P-4 Economist
- 1 P-4 Project Analyst

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SERVICE (II)

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 D-1 Agricultural Credit Officer
- 1 D-1 Fishery Officer (Animal Science)
- 3 P-5 Irrigation Engineers
- 2 P-5 Agricultural Economists
- 1 P-5 Animal Production Officer (Livestock)
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Economist (Marketing)
- 4 P-5 Agricultural Officers
- 1 P-5 Project Analyst
- 1 P-4 Fishery Officer
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer
- 1 P-4 Financial Analyst

LATIN AMERICA AND WEST AFRICA SERVICE (III)

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 D-1 Project Analysts
- 1 D-1 Agricultural Officer
- 2 D-1 Forestry Officers
- 1 D-1 Irrigation Engineer
- 2 P-5 Forestry Officers
- 1 P-5 Irrigation Engineer
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Credit Officer
- 3 P-5 Agricultural Officers
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Economist
- 2 P-5 Project Analysts
- 1 P-5 Animal Production Officer
- 1 P-5 Rural Sociologist/Institutions Specialist
- 1 P-4 Civil Engineer
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Officer
- 1 P-4 Economist
- 1 P-3 Economist

INVESTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS SERVICE (IV)

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 3 P-5 Agricultural Officers
- 3 P-5 Project Analysts
- 1 P-5 Economist
- 2 P-5 Irrigation and Drainage Engineers
- 3 P-4 Agricultural Officers
- 2 P-4 Project Analysts
- 2 P-4 Economists
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Credit Officer
- 1 P-4 Irrigation Engineer
- 1 P-4 Rural Sociologist
- 1 P-3 Project Analyst
- 1 P-3 Economist

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND NATIONAL FUNDS SERVICE (V)

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 D-1 Senior Economist
- 1 D-1 Senior Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Officer
- 4 P-5 Project Analysts
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-5 Irrigation Engineer
- 2 P-5 Fishery Officers
- 1 P-5 Economist
- 2 P-4 Agricultural Officers
- 1 P-4 Project Analyst
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer
- 1 P-3 Economist
- 2 P-2 Project Analysts

RAPA - Bangkok

1 ADG Regional Representative
1 D-1 Deputy Regional Representative
1 P-4 Programming and Planning Officer
1 P-4 Administrative Officer
1 P-2 Translator
1 P-4 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 D-1 Senior Rural Development Officer
1 P-4 Plant Production Officer (Industrial Crops)
1 P-4 Home Economics and Social Programmes Officer
1 P-5 Food Policy and Nutrition Officer
1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist
1 P-3 Economist
1 P-5 Statistician
1 P-5 Fishery Officer
1 P-4 Fishery Officer (Aquaculture)
1 P-5 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: Aglers)
1 P-4 Agro-Industries Officer
1 P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer
1 P-4 Land Tenure and Settlement Officer
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 (UNDP/S)
1 P-5 Regional Officer
1 P-5 Regional Officer (Energy)
1 P-4 Regional Officer (Agricultural Policy)
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 Agricultural Economist (Planning)
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-3 Food Standards Officer

ROs/JDs/LOs

RLAC - Santiago

- 1 ADG Regional Representative
- 1 D-1 Deputy Regional Representative
- 1 P-4 Development Planning Officer
- 1 P-4 Administrative Officer
- 1 P-1/P-2 Administrative Officer
- 1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer
- 1 P-4 Animal Production Officer
- 1 P-5 Land and Water Development Officer
- 1 P-4 Plant Production and Protection Officer
- 1 P-5 Plant Protection Officer
- 1 P-5 Food Technology and Agro-Industries Officer
- 1 P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Services Officer (Post-Harvest Food Losses)
- 1 P-5 Commodities Trade and Food Security Officer
- 1 P-4 Commodities Officer
- 1 P-5 Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Education and Extension Officer
- 1 P-4 Home Economics and Social Programmes Officer
- 1 P-4 Food and Nutrition Officer
- 1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer
- 1 P-4 Economist (Integration and Investment)
- 1 P-5 Fishery Officer
- 1 P-4 Fishery Officer (DS: Port of Spain)
- 1 P-5 Forestry Officer
- 1 P-4 Forestry Officer
- 1 P-5 Information Officer
- 1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer (DS: Port of Spain)

RNEA - Cairo

- 1 ADG Regional Representative
- 1 D-1 Deputy Regional Representative
- 1 D-1 Information and Communication Adviser
- 1 P-5 Programme Officer
- 1 P-4 Administrative Officer
- 1 P-3 Translator/Reviser
- 1 P-5 Land and Water Development Officer
- 1 P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer
- 1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer
- 1 P-4 Range Management and Fodder Production Officer
- 1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer
- 1 P-5 Credit and Marketing Officer
- 1 P-5 Food and Agricultural Industries Officer
- 1 P-5 Regional Officer (Science and Technology)
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Extension Education and Training Officer
- 1 P-5 Home Economics and Social Programmes Officer
- 1 P-4 Nutrition Officer
- 1 P-5 Fishery Officer
- 1 P-5 Forestry Officer

JLAC - Santiago

- 1 D-1 Director
- 1 P-5 Agricultural Economist (Training)
- 1 P-4 Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-4 Economist

JNEA - Baghdad

- 1 D-1 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist
- 1 P-4 Economist (Agricultural Research Planning)

United Nations Liaison

LUNO - New York

- 1 D-2 Representative at the United Nations
- 1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
- 1 P-4 Liaison Officer
- 1 P-3 Liaison and Administrative Officer

LGEN - Geneva

- 1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer

LNOR - Washington

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Economist
- 1 P-4 Executive 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 / (TF/S)
1 P-3 Administrative Officer

1 / Outposted from AFP

**CONFERENCE, COUNCIL AND
PROTOCOL AFFAIRS DIVISION**

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-1 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-2 Correspondence Officer
1 P-1/P-2 Programming Officer

Liaison and Protocol Branch

1 P-5 Chief
1 P-3 Liaison Officer

Interpretation Branch

1 P-5 Chief
7 P-4 Interpreter/Translators 2 /
1 P-3 Interpreter/Translator 1 /

1 / Charged to Interpretation Services Pool

2 / Of which 5 charged to Interpretation
Services Pool and 2 to TF/S

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 backstopping is provided
for these posts

INFORMATION DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-1 Director

Current Information Branch

1 P-4 Chief, Press Section
1 P-4 Chief, Radio and TV Section
1 P-4 Information Officer
4 P-3 Information Officers
1 P-3 Information Officer (Radio)
1 P-3 Information Officer (Films and 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 Information Officer (Special Projects)
1 P-3 Visual Media Officer (Computer Graphics)
1 P-3 Information Materials Officer (Research
and Writing)
1 P-2 Visual Media Officer (Artist Designer)
1 P-2 Visual Media Officer (Audio Visual)
1 P-1 Visual Media Officer (Exhibits)

Magazine Branch

1 P-5 Chief Editor
1 P-4 Associate Editor-in-Chief
1 P-3 Layout Editor

Development Support Communication Branch

1 P-5 Chief
1 P-4 Communication Officer (Population) (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)

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-1 Director

Systems and Projects Development Branch

1 P-5 Chief (TF/S)
 1 P-5 Senior Information Systems Officer (AGRIS)
 1 P-4 Information Systems Officer (CARIS)
 1 P-4 Information Systems Officer (Methodology and Training)
 1 P-4 Documentation Projects Officer (TF/S)
 1 P-4 Information Systems Officer (AGRIS) (TF/S)
 1 P-3 Information Systems Officer (AGRIS)
 1 P-2 Information Systems Officer (AGRIS)
 1 P-1/P-2 Information Systems Officer (AGRIS/CARIS)

David Lubin Memorial Library

1 P-5 Chief Librarian
 1 P-4 Chief, Documentation Processing Section
 1 P-4 Chief, Reference and Documentary Information Section
 1 P-3 Chief, Selection, Acquisitions and Serials Section
 1 P-3 Documentation Systems Officer (TF/S)
 1 P-2 Librarian (Reference)
 1 P-2 Librarian (Serials)
 1 P-1/P-2 Documentation Officer (Classification and Indexing)
 1 P-1/P-2 Documentation Officer
 1 P-1/P-2 Librarian (Cataloguing)
 1 P-1/P-2 Librarian (Reference)
 1 P-1/P-2 Librarian (Nutrition Branch Library)
 1 P-1/P-2 Librarian (Fisheries Branch Library)

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director
 1 P-4 Automated Systems Officer
 1 P-4 Chief, Programming and Processing Control Section
 1 P-2 Systems Analyst/ Programmer (PRF)

TRANSLATION SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Terminology and Reference Section

1 P-3 Chief
 1 P-2 Terminology Officer

Arabic Translation Group

2 P-5 Senior Revisers (1 WFP/S)
 4 P-4 Revisers (1 TF/S)
 6 P-3 Translator/Revisers (2 WFP/S; 1 UNDP/S)

Chinese Translation Group

1 D-1 Senior Reviser
 3 P-4 Revisers
 6 P-3 Translators/Revisers

English Translation Group

1 P-4 Reviser
 2 P-3 Translators/Revisers

French Translation Group

3 P-5 Senior Revisers
 7 P-4 Revisers (1 WFP/S)
 10 P-3 Translator/Revisers (1 UNDP/S; 1 WFP/S; 2 extra-budgetary)

Spanish Translation Group

3 P-5 Senior Revisers
 6 P-4 Revisers (1 WFP/S)
 7 P-3 Translator/Revisers (2 extra-budgetary)

Editorial Branch

1 D-1 Chief
 1 P-4 Chief, Editorial Section
 4 P-3 Editors (1 UNDP/S) (1 TF/S)
 1 P-3 Chief, External Printing Section
 1 P-3 Chief, Graphics Section
 7 P-1/P-2 Editors
 1 P-1/P-2 Layout Editor

Production and Distribution Branch

1 P-5 Chief
 1 P-4 Chief, Printing Section
 1 P-4 Chief, Distribution and Sales Section
 3 P-2 Publications Promotion Officers (2 PRF)
 1 P-1/P-2 Supervisor, Composition Unit
 1 P-1 Supervisor, Internal Printing Unit

PERSONNEL DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer (Staff Relations)
- 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 (TF/S)
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer (Recruitment) (TF/S)

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUP

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
- 2 P-4 Personnel Officers (Establishments)
- 3 P-3 Personnel Officer (Establishments)
- 2 P-1/P-2 Personnel Officers (Establishments)

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
- 1 P-2 Training Officer (Languages)

SOCIAL SECURITY GROUP

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer (Social Security)
- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer (Social Security)
- 1 P-3 Social Security Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer (Social Security)
- 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) (TF/S)
- 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 2 TF/S)

PERSONNEL POLICIES AND STANDARDS

- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer (UNDP/S)
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-1/P-2 Personnel Officer

PERSYS OPERATIONS

- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer (UNDP/S)

CENTRAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICING

- 2 P-3 Personnel Officers (Servicing) (1 UNDP/S)

GENERAL SERVICE STAFF SERVICING

- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer (Servicing)
- 2 P-3 Personnel Officers (Servicing)

MEDICAL SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Medical Officers (1 UNDP/S)
- 1 P-4 Medical Officer

COMPUTER SERVICES CENTRE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 D-1 Assistant Director
- 1 P-5 Corporate Systems Coordinator
- 1 P-4 Systems Security Officer
- 1 P-4 Office Automation Officer
- 1 P-3 Office Automation Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-3 Network Management Officer
- 2 P-2 Network Support Officers

COMPUTER OPERATIONS BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief
- 1 P-4 Analyst Programmer
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programmer (UNDP/S)

SYSTEMS SOFTWARE SECTION

- 1 P-4 File Management Systems Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-3 Computer Communications Network Specialist (TF/S)
- 1 P-3 Computer Systems Programming Performance Specialist
- 1 P-2 Computer Systems Programming Specialist (TF/S)

OPERATIONS SECTION

- 1 P-4 Chief
- 1 P-2 Computer Centre Production Specialist (TF/S)
- 1 P-2 Analyst Programmer (UNDP/S)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief

DATA BASE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-4 Data Base Administrator
- 1 P-3 Systems Development Specialist

TECHNICAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-4 Systems Development Specialist (TF/S)
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programmer
- 1 P-2 Analyst Programmer

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-4 Applications Programming Supervisor (FINSYS/PERSYS)
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programme (FINSYS Applications)
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programmer (UNDP/S)

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER POOL

- 1 P-4 Systems Development Specialist
- 2 P-3 Analyst Programmer

AF

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1 ADG Assistant Director-General
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG (TF/S)
1 P-3 Programme Assistant

Credit Union 1 /

1 P-4 Credit Union Manager
1 P-3 Accountant

1 / Self-financing

FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director
1 P-5 Senior Finance Officer (Systems Manager)
1 P-3 Executive Officer

Outposted Operations

1 P-5 Senior Officer (UNDP/S)
2 P-4 Finance Officers (1 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)

PAYMENTS SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Travel

1 P-3 Finance Officer
1 P-1/P-2 Accountant

Disbursements Authorization

1 P-3 Finance Officer (WFP/S)

Payroll

1 P-4 Finance Officer
1 P-3 Payroll Officer
1 P-2 Accountant

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL SERVICE

1 D-1 Chief

Headquarters Programmes Section

1 P-4 Chief
3 P-3 Accountants (1 WFP/S; 1 UNDP/S)
1 P-1/P-2 Accountant (UNDP/S)

Field Programmes Section

1 P-4 Chief
3 P-3 Accountants (1 TF/S)
2 P-2 Accountants (TF/S; 1 WFP/S)
1 P-1/P-2 Accountant

TREASURY SERVICE

1 D-1 Treasurer
1 P-5 Investment Officer (TF/S)
1 P-4 Finance Officer (UNDP/S)
2 P-3 Treasury Officers (1 UNDP/S)
1 P-2 Accountant (WFP/S)
1 P-1/P-2 Treasury Officer (TF/S)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director (UNDP/S)
1 D-1 Assistant Director (UNDP/S)
1 P-5 Chief, Security Services
1 P-4 Executive Officer
1 P-4 Administrative Services Officer (UNDP/S)
1 P-4 Field Liaison Officer (Administration) (UNDP/S)
1 P-3 Field Liaison Officer (Administration) (TF/S)
1 P-3 Accountant (TF/S)
1 P-2 Security Officer
1 P-2 Administrative Officer (UNDP/S)

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES BRANCH

1 P-5 Chief
2 P-3 Maintenance Officers (1 UNDP/S)
1 P-2 Maintenance Officer

COMMISSARY 1 /

1 P-4 Commissary Manager
1 P-3 Assistant Commissary Manager

1 / Self-financing

CONTRACTS BRANCH

1 P-5 Chief (UNDP/S)
2 P-4 Contracts Officers
1 P-1/P-2 Contracts Officer

PURCHASING AND CONTROL BRANCH

1 P-5 Chief
3 P-4 Purchasing Officers (2 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)
1 P-3 Chief, Processing and Control Unit (WFP/S)
1 P-3 Procurement Systems Officer (UNDP/S)

COMMUNICATIONS AND CENTRAL RECORDS BRANCH

1 P-5 Chief
1 P-3 Chief, Records and Archives Unit
1 P-2 Communications Officer (WFP/S)

ANNEX VI - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, MAIN DOCUMENTS AND MAJOR WORKING PAPERS

1. This Annex sets out information which was hitherto provided as Supplement 1 to the Programme of Work and Budget. It summarizes selected Regular Programme funded publications, main documents and important working papers which are planned for release in the 1992-93 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\$ 17 810 000, excluding cost increases for 1992-93.
4. The entire Regular Programme publications and documents programme for 1992-93 is estimated at US\$ 33 682 000 (excluding cost increases for 1992-93), as shown in Annex II. Headquarters based Units, which have their publications organized by the Publications division, are estimated to account for US\$ 33 241 000 of the programme, and the balance of US\$ 441 000 is expected to be produced in remote locations.
5. The 1992-93 Regular Programme publications programme figure of US\$ 33 682 000 can be broken down as follows:

	US\$
Publications itemized in this Annex	
Documentation cost for Regular Programme meetings listed in Annex VII	17 810 000
Circular State Letters (budgeted under Programme 1.1.2)	9 805 000
Unapportioned publications reserve (Programme 5.1.3)	1 332 000
Miscellaneous working papers and information materials (budgeted as publication expenses across all Programmes)	1 532 000
Administrative forms (budgeted under operating expenses across all programmes)	2 523 000
1992-93 TOTAL (excluding cost increases)	680 000
	33 682 000

6. The estimated total of publications, documentation and other material which is to be financed from identified extra-budgetary resources is US\$ 5 580 000. This, added to the total of US\$ 33 682 000 under the Regular Programme, would bring the total estimated resources for publications and documents from all sources of funds to US\$ 39 262 000.

7. In the following list, languages are identified by the symbols shown below:

A = Arabic	P = Portuguese
C = Chinese	B = Bilingual document
E = English	T = Trilingual document
F = French	Q = Four-language document
G = German	R = Five-language document
I = Italian	

Extra-budgetary allocations may be available to cover additional translation costs.

8. The categories of the respective publications are indicated by the following abbreviations:

P = **Priced Publications** - The material is chosen for issue in this form because of its permanent character, special importance or value to widespread readership. Recipients comprise all Member Governments; selected technicians and specialists; FAO depository libraries; the United Nations, other organizations in the United Nations family, and other international organizations and - usually by sale - other interested organizations and individual members of the public. Priced publications are normally typeset.

M = **Main Documents** - Non-sales documents, the content of which is final, issued under the authority of FAO, in the languages constitutionally required. Main documents are primarily intended for one, several or all Member Governments, and/or for technicians, specialists and institutes, for delegates and participants at the relevant FAO conferences and sessions, for the United Nations, other organizations in the United Nations family, other international organizations as applicable, and for FAO depository libraries. Main documents may also be made available to other categories on specific request, either free or against a handling charge. This material is normally printed from camera-ready copy in limited print-runs.

W = **Working Papers** - Papers intended primarily for participants at meetings or individuals directly concerned, as a basis for consideration, discussion, study and action, or for their information.

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	Periodical	M/1	Technical papers and major documents (A4 size)
P/2	Yearbook	M/2	Technical papers and major documents (A5 size)
P/3	Monograph	M/3	Major reports of meetings
P/4	Training Material	M/4	Bibliographies
P/5	Grass-roots/intermediate-level material	M/5	Directories
		M/6	External newsletters
W/1	Meeting documentation	I/1	Information books
W/2	Non-meeting documentation	I/2	Leaflets
W/3	In-house newsletters	I/3	Posters
W/4	In-session meeting documentation	I/4	Press releases
		I/5	Information brochures

10. A number of titles include an abbreviation indicating the intended series. The following abbreviations have been used:

EEP	- Environment and Energy Papers
APHP	- Animal Production and Health Papers
FP	- Forestry Papers
FPNB	- Fertilizer and Plant Nutrition Bulletins
IDP	- Irrigation and Drainage Papers
LS	- Legislative Studies

Listing of Selected Publications, Main Documents and Major Working Papers

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub programme 1.1.1.1: Conference						
-	GICO 0007	BASIC TEXTS (VOLUME I + II)	P 3	ACEFS	1	108 410
-	GICO 0008	BASIC TEXTS (VOLUME III)	W 2	T	1	5 731
-	GICO 0009	DIRECTORY OF FAO STATUTORY BODIES 1992	M 5	EFS	1	35 010
-	GICO 0010	FAO FACILITIES BOOKLET	I 1	ACEFS	1	12 259
Total 1.1.1.1						161 410
Sub Programme 1.3.0.0: Legal						
-	LEGN 0001	FAL - FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION	P 1	T	2	116 506
-	LEGN 0002	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOOD LEGISLATION	M 1	EFS	1	30 412
-	LEGN 0003	FOREST RIGHT OF USE	M 1	EFS	1	29 595
-	LEGN 0004	COASTAL STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN FISHING	M 1	F	1	20 118
Total 1.3.0.0						196 631
Sub Programme 1.4.1.2: Non-governmental Organizations						
-	OER 0002	DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION EXCHANGE PAPERS (DEEP)	M 6	EFS	12	71 340
Total 1.4.1.2						71 340
Sub Programme 2.1.1.1: Assessment and Planning						
01	AGLS 3201	LAND INFORMATION DATABASE	M 1	E	1	12 864
01	AGLS 3202	TYPOLGY OF LAND USES	M 1	E	1	11 772
02	AGLS 3004	CASE STUDIES ON LAND USE PLANNING - EXAMPLE REPORTS	M 1	E	1	9 149
02	AGLS 3603	GUIDELINES ON LAND USE PLANNING	W 2	E	1	12 809
03	AGLS 3205	AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE METHODOLOGIES	M 1	E	1	16 156
03	AGLS 3206	LAND UTILIZATION TYPE AND CROP REQUIREMENTS	M 1	E	1	17 618
04	AGLS 3207	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM METHODOLOGIES AS APPLIED IN AEZ	M 1	E	1	16 062

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
05	AGLW 4002	SALT WATER INTRUSION IN COASTAL AQUIFERS - GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL	M 1	E	1	4 560
05	AGLW 4201	FLOOD AND ANNUAL RUNOFF CALCULATIONS IN SMALL WATERSHEDS OF SAHELIAN AND TROPICAL DRY AFRICA	M 1	E	1	4 635
Total 2.1.1.1						105 625
Sub Programme 2.1.1.2: Farming Systems Development						
01	AGSP 0001	FARMING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT: METHODS OF ANALYSIS AT FARM AND LOCAL LEVEL	M 1	F	1	14 545
01	AGSP 0002	FARMING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT: ZONING TECHNIQUES	M 1	E	1	5 918
01	AGSP 0003	FARMING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT: THE PROCESS OF INSTITUTING FSD	M 1	E	1	6 064
01	AGSP 0004	FARMING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT: FSD AND SOIL CONSERVATION	M 1	E	1	5 949
01	AGSP 0005	FARM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH FOR SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	20 210
02	AGSP 0006	IRRIGATION COST RECOVERY AND FARM INCOMES	M 1	E	1	6 092
02	AGSP 0007	THE ROLE OF MICRO-LEVEL DATA AND ANALYSES IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES AND POLICY (VOL I)	M 2	E	1	20 551
02	AGSP 0008	THE ROLE OF MICRO-LEVEL DATA AND ANALYSES IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES AND POLICY (VOL II)	M 2	E	1	15 785
04	AGSP 0009	FARMAP REFERENCE MANUAL	M 2	F	1	30 632
Total 2.1.1.2						125 746
Sub Programme 2.1.1.3: Soil Management and Fertilizers						
01	AGLF 2005	BLOCK DEMONSTRATIONS	M 1	E	1	13 628
01	AGLF 2202	NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT	M 1	E	1	19 579
01	AGLF 2203	SECONDARY NUTRIENTS	M 1	F	1	21 404
01	AGLF 2204	PLANT NUTRIENT DEPLETION	M 1	F	1	19 418
01	AGLF 2207	GUIDELINES FOR LEGUME INOCULANT PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL	M 2	EFS	1	11 376
01	AGLF 2212	FERTILIZER STRATEGY OPTIONS FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	M 1	E	1	5 907
01	AGLF 2804	FERTILIZER AND PLANT NUTRITION GUIDE - FPNB 9 - UPDATE	M 1	E	1	26 204
01	AGLF 2808	BIOLOGICAL NITROGEN FIXATION - UPDATE	M 2	ES	1	17 694
02	AGLF 2209	CURRENT WORLD FERTILIZER SITUATION AND OUTLOOK	M 1	EFS	2	46 294

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	AGLF 2210	FERTILIZER FORECASTING METHODOLOGY	M 1	E	1	3 413
02	AGLF 2211	FACTORS AFFECTING FERTILIZER DEMAND AND SUPPLY	M 1	EF	1	11 410
02	AGLF 2213	ECONOMICS OF FERTILIZER USE AT FARM LEVEL	M 1	E	1	14 980
04	AGLS 3208	TILLAGE OPTIONS IN THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS - MGMT OPTIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS	M 1	E	1	19 781
05	AGLF 2215	COVENANT OF GOOD FERTILIZER PRACTICES	M 2	E	1	6 622
Total 2.1.1.3						237 710
Sub Programme 2.1.1.4: Water Development and Management						
01	AGLW 4004	SMALL TO MEDIUM PUMPING STATIONS	M 1	F	1	5 424
01	AGLW 4205	TRENDS IN IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT	M 1	F	1	5 424
01	AGLW 4206	GABIONS FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	24 515
01	AGLW 4207	IMPROVED METHODS OF SWAMP DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	4 835
01	AGLW 4208	REAL-TIME IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT - TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODOLOGIES	M 1	F	1	4 803
02	AGLW 4209	IRRIGATION WATER DELIVERY MODELS	M 1	E	1	16 603
02	AGLW 4211	CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS - SUPPLEMENT TO IDP NO. 24	M 1	E	1	13 628
02	AGLW 4213	ASSESSMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	M 1	E	1	16 603
02	AGLW 4812	IRRIGATION WATER PRICING POLICIES	M 1	S	1	2 859
03	AGLW 4214	IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT TRAINING MANUALS VOLS 8 AND 9	M 1	E	2	33 500
03	AGLW 4215	IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT TRAINING MANUAL ON ENERGY CONSERVATION	M 1	EFS	1	52 368
03	AGLW 4216	INVENTORY OF IRRIGATION METHODS/TECHNIQUES	M 1	T	1	3 686
Total 2.1.1.4						184 245
Sub Programme 2.1.1.5: Conservation and Reclamation						
01	AGLS 3209	GESTION CONSERVATOIRE DE L'EAU ET DE LA FERTILITE DES SOLS	M 1	F	1	12 691
02	AGLS 3210	MANAGEMENT OF SANDY SOILS	M 1	E	1	22 192
02	AGLS 3211	MANAGEMENT OF CALCREOUS SOILS	M 1	E	1	13 666
02	AGLW 4217	INVENTORY OF WATERLOGGED AND SALINE AREAS	M 1	E	1	8 781
02	AGLW 4218	DRAINAGE OF LOWLANDS	M 1	E	1	6 818

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	AGLW 4219	PREVENTION OF AGRICULTURAL WATER POLLUTION	M 1	E	1	20 120
03	AGLW 4220	ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY FOR IRRIGATION BY COMPUTER MODELLING	M 1	E	1	3 253
04	AGLW 4221	CODE OF CONDUCT IN IRRIGATION SYSTEM DESIGNS TO CONTROL VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES - PEEM GUIDELINES	M 1	E	1	4 931
Total 2.1.1.5						92 452
Sub Programme 2.1.1.6: Sustaining Resource Potentials						
01	AGLD 1201	LAND AND WATER NEWSLETTER				
05	AGLW 4223	TRAINING MANUAL ON WATER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	M 6	E	4	10 516
Total 2.1.1.6						16 943
Sub Programme 2.1.1.7: Regional Offices						
-	RNEA 0003	GUIDELINES ON LASER-LEVELLING FOR SURFACE IRRIGATION	M 1	AE	1	7 368
Total 2.1.1.7						7 368
Sub Programme 2.1.2.1: Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources						
07	AGPS 0008	STATE OF THE WORLD ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES	M 1	E	1	27 010
Total 2.1.2.1						27 010
Sub Programme 2.1.2.2: Crop Management and Diversification						
01	AGPC 1002	SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN THE TROPICS				
02	AGPC 1001	POTENTIAL AND CONSTRAINTS FOR MINOR MILLET PRODUCTION IN TROPICAL AREAS	M 1	E	1	17 030
02	AGPC 1003	IRC NEWSLETTER	M 1	E	1	17 057
02	AGPC 1004	MANUAL ON HYBRID RICE PRODUCTION	M 6	E	2	43 996
02	AGPC 1005	GRASSROOTS MANUAL FOR IMPROVED UPLAND RICE FARMING SYSTEMS	M 1	E	1	10 912
03	AGPC 1014	PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES FOR VEGETABLE CROPS IN TROPICAL REGIONS	M 1	F	1	20 997
03	AGPC 1015	ORGANIC & INORGANIC SUBSTRATES FOR SOILLESS CULTURE	M 2	E	1	9 819
03	AGPC 1016	TELFARIA PEDATA	M 1	E	1	4 765
03	AGPC 1017	CORCHORUS OLTORIUS	M 1	E	1	7 515
Total 2.1.2.2						7 515

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost, \$
03	AGPC 1018	BRASSICA CARITA	M 1	E	1	4 972
03	AGPC 1019	ZIZYPHUS MAURITANIA	M 1	E	1	8 517
03	AGPC 1020	VEGETABLE SEEDLING PRODUCTION	M 1	E	1	5 878
05	AGPC 1006	LONGAN CULTIVATION	M 1	E	1	8 350
05	AGPC 1007	DURIAN CULTIVATION	M 1	E	1	8 350
05	AGPC 1008	RAMBUTAN CULTIVATION	M 1	E	1	9 227
05	AGPC 1009	MANGOSTEEN CULTIVATION	M 1	E	1	8 350
05	AGPC 1010	JACKFRUIT CULTIVATION	M 1	E	1	7 640
05	AGPC 1011	TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR RAPID MULTIPLICATION OF FRUIT PLANTS USING MIST PROPAGATION	M 1	E	1	6 481
05	AGPC 1012	TECHNICAL GUIDE TO GRAPE GROWING IN THE TROPICS	M 1	E	1	6 057
05	AGPC 1013	THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	6 268
07	AGPC 1000	OIL PALM CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT	M 1	E	1	36 859
10	AGPS 0002	CODE OF CONDUCT ON BIOTECHNOLOGY	M 2	E	1	6 278
Total 2.1.2.2						262 833
Sub Programme 2.1.2.3: Seed Production and Plant Improvement						
02	AGPS 0001	FAO/IBPGR PLANT GENETIC NEWSLETTER	M 6	T	4	44 352
02	AGPS 2000	FAO SEED REVIEW 89/90	M 1	EFS	1	49 308
02	AGPS 2001	SEED PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	M 1	EFS	1	19 609
02	AGPS 2002	SEED REQUIREMENTS (REVISED EDITION)	M 1	T	1	11 232
02	AGPS 2003	SIDP INFORMATION NOTE	W 2	EFS	4	3 656
02	AGPS 2005	SEED MARKETING GUIDELINES	M 1	EFS	1	15 938
02	AGPS 2006	WORLD LIST OF CROP CULTIVARS OF MAIN FOOD CROPS	M 1	T	1	24 447
02	AGPS 2007	WORLD LIST OF SEED SOURCES	M 1	T	1	24 447
02	AGPS 2008	Technical manual for variety field trials	M 2	EF	1	18 406
05	AGPS 2004	ON-FARM SEED PRODUCTION	M 2	EFS	1	16 116
Total 2.1.2.3						227 511

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.2.4: Crop Protection						
01	AGPP 3000	DIGEST OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS	W 2	EFS	1	4 690
01	AGPP 3001	INTERNATIONAL PLANT QUARANTINE TREATMENT MANUAL (REVISED EDITION)	M 1	E	1	15 740
01	AGPP 3002	POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE MANUAL	M 1	E	1	15 947
01	AGPP 3003	HARMONIZATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE ISSUES	M 1	E	1	11 147
01	AGPP 3006	FAO/IBPGR TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SAFE MOVEMENT OF GERMPLASM	M 2	E	4	62 184
01	AGPP 3007	FAO PLANT PROTECTION BULLETIN	P 1	T	8	279 224
02	AGPP 3008	MANUAL FOR FUMIGATION OF GRAINS	M 1	EF	1	30 362
02	AGPP 3009	OPERATION MANUALS (TO SUPPLEMENT MANUAL FOR FUMIGATION OF GRAINS)	M 1	EF	3	37 137
02	AGPP 3010	RODENTS IN EASTERN AFRICA	M 2	E	1	14 517
02	AGPP 3011	WEED CONTROL AT THE SMALL FARM LEVEL	M 1	E	1	14 277
02	AGPP 3012	TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF BIOCONTROL AGENTS	M 1	E	1	9 895
02	AGPP 3013	LUTTE CONTRE LES RONGEURS DANS LE SAHEL	M 2	F	1	11 653
02	AGPP 3022	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE	M 1	E	1	12 817
02	AGPP 3023	USE OF ENTOMOPATHOGENS IN PEST CONTROL	M 1	E	1	11 231
03	AGPP 3017	JMPR REPORT, 1992 & 1993	M 1	E	1	12 817
03	AGPP 3018	JMPR EVALUATION. PART 1: RESIDUES 1992, 1993	M 1	E	1	11 231
03	AGPP 3019	MANUAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF FAO SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS (REVISED EDITION)	M 1	EFS	2	73 620
03	AGPP 3020	A MANUAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF FAO SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS (REVISED EDITION)	M 1	E	2	48 450
03	AGPP 3021	TECHNICAL GUIDELINES IN SUPPORT OF CODE OF CONDUCT	M 1	E	1	12 790
04	AGPP 3025	MIGRANT PEST NEWSLETTER	M 2	E	1	22 434
04	AGPP 3030	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DESERT LOCUST	M 1	E	10	39 980
04	AGPP 3031	STUDY OF TRANSATLANTIC MIGRATION OF DESERT LOCUST	M 6	EF	2	6 838
04	AGPP 3032	FIELD STUDIES OF LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA	M 1	E	1	3 644
05	AGPP 3014	COMPENDIUM OF PROJECTS ON PLANT PROTECTION	M 1	E	1	3 644
05	AGPP 3015	DIRECTORY OF SHORT COURSES ON PLANT PROTECTION	M 5	F	1	3 644
Total 2.1.2.4						785 937

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 2.1.2.5: Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses					
01	AGSF 0001	PREVENTION OF POST-HARVEST FOOD LOSSES: A TRAINING MANUAL	M 2	F	1	22 898
02	AGSE 0001	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN DEVELOPMENT: TYRES FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	M 2	EFS	1	29 420
02	AGSE 0002	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN DEVELOPMENT: TRAINING MODELS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	M 1	EF	1	29 298
02	AGSE 0003	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN DEVELOPMENT: GUIDELINES AND MODELS FOR FORMULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION STRATEGY	M 1	EFS	1	54 525
02	AGSE 0004	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN DEVELOPMENT: AGRICULTURAL TRANSPORT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 1	E	1	11 756
02	AGSE 0005	INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTES (THIRD EDITION)	M 5	E	1	15 458
02	AGSE 0006	SELECTION, TESTING AND EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	M 1	E	1	10 396
02	AGSE 0007	TRADITIONAL GRAIN STORING IN AFRICA	M 2	EF	1	40 557
02	AGSE 0008	STORAGE AND HANDLING OF GRAINS	M 2	EF	1	54 188
02	AGSE 0009	GUIDELINES FOR SELF-HELP AND NO-COST BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	M 1	E	1	13 237
02	AGSE 0010	BROCHURES ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES	I 5	EF	2	18 198
02	AGSE 0011	LEAFLETS ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES	I 2	EF	10	16 350
	Total 2.1.2.5					316 281
	Sub Programme 2.1.2.6: Food and Agricultural Industries					
01	AGSI 0001	PRODUCTION OF STARCH FROM TROPICAL CROPS: SMALL-SCALE PROCESSING BULLETIN	M 2	F	1	8 739
01	AGSI 0002	WORLDWIDE LIST OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTES	M 5	E	1	5 733
01	AGSI 0003	TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE FLOURS AND PROTEIN PRODUCTS FROM SOYBEAN	M 2	F	1	8 195
01	AGSI 0006	TRADITIONAL CASSAVA BREAD	M 2	E	1	9 323
03	AGSI 0004	PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF AFRICANIZED BEES	M 2	S	1	4 801
07	AGSI 0005	BIOGAS PROCESSES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	EF	1	23 344
	Total 2.1.2.6					60 135

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 2.1.3: Livestock					
-	AGAD 9001	WORLD ANIMAL REVIEW	P 1	T	8	320 272
	Total 2.1.3					320 272
	Sub Programme 2.1.3.1: Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources					
04	AGAP 1002	PROCEEDINGS OF EXPERT CONSULTATION ON PROCESSING AND FEEDING OF PROTEINACEOUS WASTES OF ANIMAL AND FISH ORIGIN IN ANIMAL FEEDING	M 1	E	1	10 520
06	AGAP 1004	PROCEEDINGS OF EXPERT CONSULTATION ON SUSTAINABLE FEEDING STRATEGIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION OF THE SMALLHOLDERS	M 1	E	1	10 520
06	AGAP 1005	APPROPRIATE FEEDING SYSTEMS FOR MONOGASTRIC ANIMALS IN THE TROPICS	M 1	E	1	11 271
	Total 2.1.3.1					32 311
	Sub Programme 2.1.3.2: Animal Health					
01	AGAH 2001	FAO/OIE/WHO ANIMAL HEALTH YEARBOOK	P 2	T	2	122 006
01	AGAH 2004	MANUAL ON PRIMARY ANIMAL HEALTH CARE	M 1	AEFS	1	139 694
02	AGAH 2011	MANUAL ON QUALITY CONTROL METHODS FOR VETERINARY VACCINES	M 1	E	1	40 941
03	AGAH 2023	INFORMATION CIRCULAR ON PARASITIC DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK	W 2	E	6	2 676
03	AGAH 2027	TRAINING AND EXTENSION MATERIAL FOR DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF HELMINTH DISEASES	W 2	EFS	3	40 464
03	AGAH 2028	TRAINING AND EXTENSION MATERIAL (GRASSROOTS) FOR DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF HELMINTH DISEASES	W 2	EFS	2	9 644
04	AGAH 2032	ANATOMY AND MORPHOLOGY OF TSETSE FLY	I 5	EF	1	4 543
04	AGAH 2033	TRYPANOSOMIASIS: PRACTICAL DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL	M 1	EF	1	24 657
04	AGAH 2034	TSETSE DISSECTING TECHNIQUES AND TRAPPING TRIALS	M 1	EF	1	17 673
	Total 2.1.3.2					402 298
	Sub Programme 2.1.3.3: Animal Genetic Resources					
01	AGAP 3003	STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ORGANIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	EF	1	28 648
02	AGAP 3005	MANUAL ON COMPARISONS OF BREEDS AND CROSSES	M 2	E	1	11 992

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	AGAP 3004	MANUAL ON EMBRYO TRANSFER IN SHEEP AND GOATS	M 2	E	1	12 240
Total 2.1.3.3						57 880
Sub Programme 2.1.3.4: Dairy Development						
01	AGAM 4001	TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL CONSTRAINTS TO UHT MILK PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	E	1	6 384
02	AGAM 4002	PROCEEDINGS OF WORKSHOP ON PROMOTION OF MILK PROCESSING UNITS AT VILLAGE LEVEL	M 1	F	1	5 481
02	AGAM 4003	UTILIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES BY SMALL-SCALE MILK PLANTS AND COLLECTION CENTRES	M 2	E	1	9 157
04	AGAM 4004	GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF DAIRY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING UNITS	M 1	E	1	8 433
Total 2.1.3.4						29 455
Sub Programme 2.1.3.5: Meat Development						
01	AGAM 5002	PROCESSING OF EDIBLE ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS	M 2	ES	1	16 252
01	AGAM 5003	MANUAL ON OPERATION OF SMALL-SCALE SLAUGHTERHOUSES	M 2	E	1	9 861
01	AGAM 5004	SOLAR ENERGY AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR HEATING AND COOLING IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	E	1	9 033
01	AGAM 5005	MANUAL ON MEAT DRYING IN OPEN AND CLOSED SYSTEMS	M 2	E	1	8 826
02	AGAM 5007	MANUAL ON MEAT INSPECTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	ES	1	41 390
Total 2.1.3.5						85 362
Sub Programme 2.1.3.6: Livestock Production						
01	AGAP 6001	HANDBOOK ON DRAUGHT ANIMAL POWER	M 2	EF	1	34 847
01	AGAP 6002	HANDBOOK ON PRACTICAL ANIMAL BREEDING STRATEGIES AND METHODS	M 2	EF	1	22 046
01	AGAP 6008	HANDBOOK ON SMALL LIVESTOCK SPECIES	M 2	EF	1	27 822
03	AGAP 6004	PROCEEDINGS OF EXPERT CONSULTATION ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY APPRAISAL	M 1	EF	1	19 493
03	AGAP 6005	GUIDELINES ON STRATEGIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL AGRICULTURE	M 1	EF	1	19 493

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	AGAP 6006	SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE: ENERGY FLOWS IN INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK/FISH FARMING SYSTEMS	M 1	EF	1	34 926
03	AGAP 6007	SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE: ENERGY FLOWS IN MULTIPURPOSE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS	M 1	EF	1	34 926
Total 2.1.3.6						193 553
Sub Programme 2.1.3.7: Regional Offices						
-	REUR 1024	LARGE SCALE ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE	M 3	E	1	8 160
Total 2.1.3.7						8 160
Sub Programme 2.1.4.1: Research Development						
01	AGRR 1001	SELECTED CASE STUDIES - IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	W 2	E	3	7 938
03	AGRR 1002	LINKAGES BETWEEN RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	W 2	E	1	4 341
04	AGRR 1003	NATIONAL POLICIES AND PRIORITY SETTINGS IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	M 2	E	1	11 234
04	AGRR 1004	ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 2	E	1	11 145
Total 2.1.4.1						34 658
Sub Programme 2.1.4.3: AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities						
01	GILS 0001	DIVISIONAL NEWSLETTER	M 6	EFS	8	79 464
02	GILS 0006	MANUAL FOR NATIONAL NETWORKS	M 1	AEFS	1	20 409
02	GILS 0011	AGROVOC UPDATES	W 2	EFS	2	14 048
02	GILS 0014	TRAINING AND METHODOLOGY NOTES	W 2	EFS	6	15 246
03	GILS 0012	AGRIS/CARIS DATA BASE MANUAL	W 2	EFS	1	10 512
03	GILS 0013	AGRIS/CARIS SOFTWARE MANUAL	W 2	EFS	1	23 704
04	GILS 0003	AGRINDEX	P 1	EFS	24	529 296
Total 2.1.4.3						692 679
Sub Programme 2.1.4.4: Remote Sensing and Agrimeteorology						
01	AGRT 4001	MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL BULLETINS IN THE REMOTE SENSING SERIES	M 1	EF	2	23 884

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
08	AGRT 4003	MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS ON AGROMETEOROLOGY (INCLUDING COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND MANUALS)	M 1	EFS	1	18 848
Total 2.1.4.4						42 732
Sub Programme 2.1.4.5: Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development						
02	AGRE 5004	GUIDELINES FOR COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	W 2	E	1	3 776
05	AGRE 5001	MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS ON ENERGY POLICIES, PLANNING AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS	W 2	E	3	9 066
06	AGRE 5002	FAO ENERGY PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES	I 1	EFS	1	9 646
07	AGRE 5003	ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION	W 3	EFS	6	30 384
08	AGRE 5006	FAO ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	I 1	EFS	1	11 233
10	AGRE 5007	CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE	M 1	E	1	9 918
12	AGRE 5009	GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT	M 1	E	1	11 041
Total 2.1.4.5						85 064
Sub Programme 2.1.4.7: Regional Offices						
-	RNEA 3000	DIRECTORY FOR TRAINING OF AGRIS AND CARIS REGIONAL CENTRES' USERS	M 5	AE	1	6 586
Total 2.1.4.7						6 586
Sub Programme 2.1.5.1: Agricultural Education, Extension and Training						
02	ESHE 1001	YOUTHWORKS	I 2	EFS	4	14 784
02	ESHE 1002	PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	M 2	EF	1	24 384
02	ESHE 1003	EXTENSION WORKERS GUIDE ON WORKING WITH RURAL YOUTH AND YOUNG FARMERS	W 2	EFS	1	15 621
02	ESHE 1004	TRAINERS GUIDE ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK WITH RURAL WOMEN	I 1	E	1	1 500
02	ESHE 1005	POTENTIALS OF MICRO-COMPUTER APPLICATION (MCA)	M 1	E	1	11 147
02	ESHE 1006	GUIDE TO DESK-TOP PUBLISHING (DTP) OF EXTENSION & TRAINING MATERIAL	W 2	EFS	1	28 082
02	ESHE 1010	TRAINING MODULE ON KAP SURVEY	M 1	E	1	12 066
02	ESHE 1011	TRAINING MODULE ON SEC PLANNING AND MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	11 231
03	ESHE 1014	DIRECTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION CENTRES	M 5	E	1	13 488

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
04	ESHE 1017	A TRAINER'S GUIDE TO CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	M 1	EF	1	42 366
05	ESHE 1015	CAMPAGNE INTENSIVE DE VULGARISATION POUR L'INTRODUCTION D'UN THEME TECHNIQUE (ADAPTATION POUR LES PAYS D'AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE)	M 1	F	1	12 202
05	ESHE 1016	TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	P 1	E	1	48 968
Total 2.1.5.1						235 839
Sub Programme 2.1.5.1: Agricultural Education, Extension and Training						
02	GIIS 0004	TWO CASE STUDIES ON DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION APPROACHES	M 1	ES	2	28 808
02	GIIS 0005	SMALL FORMAT VIDEO FOR DEVELOPMENT	M 1	EFS	1	35 014
02	GIIS 0006	L'AUDIOVISUEL DANS LA FORMATION AGRICOLE	M 1	FS	1	21 763
Total 2.1.5.1						85 585
Sub Programme 2.1.5.2: Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement						
02	ESHL 2005	AGRARIAN POLICIES IN LAND DEFICIT COUNTRIES - POLICY OPTIONS	M 1	EF	1	21 837
02	ESHL 2006	LAND TENURE AND PRODUCTION STRUCTURES - A BALANCE SHEET	M 1	EF	1	17 911
02	ESHL 2007	COMMUNAL PROPERTY RESOURCES IN AFRICA - POLICIES AND PROSPECTS	M 1	EF	2	36 350
02	ESHL 2008	LAND MARKETS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	I 1	E	2	5 868
02	ESHL 2009	NGOS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN: THE CASE STUDY OF JAMAICA	I 1	ES	2	10 840
02	ESHL 2014	LAND CONSOLIDATION: EXPERIENCE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	8 410
04	ESHL 2010	TOWARD A REGIONAL MECHANISM FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA	M 1	EF	1	14 309
04	ESHL 2012	GUIDELINES ON MONITORING PROGRESS AND COUNTRY REPORTING IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	W 1	EFS	1	13 901
05	ESHL 2013	LAND REFORM, LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES BULLETIN	M 1	T	2	37 740
Total 2.1.5.2						167 166
Sub Programme 2.1.5.3: Rural Institutions and Employment						
01	ESHA 3001	RURAL DEVELOPMENT - ACC TASK FORCE NEWSLETTER	M 6	EFS	2	52 114
02	ESHA 3014	EMPLOYMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	W 2	AFS	1	12 863
02	ESHA 3015	POLICY ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON THE RURAL SECTOR	W 2	AF	1	10 710

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	ESHA 3004	FAO EXPERIENCE IN GROUP-BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	12 223
03	ESHA 3005	SUCCESSFUL RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: THE FAO EXPERIENCE	M 1	E	1	7 889
03	ESHA 3009	ROLE OF GOVERNMENT/NGO DIALOGUE AND COLLABORATION IN AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	7 398
Total 2.1.5.3						103 197
Sub Programme 2.1.5.4: Women in Agriculture and Rural Development						
07	ESHW 4001	WOMEN IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA	W 2	EF	1	15 074
07	ESHW 4002	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR STATISTICS ON WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	W 2	EFS	1	24 346
07	ESHW 4003	IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT POLICIES ON WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	W 2	EFS	1	15 518
07	ESHW 4004	ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA BASE ON HUMAN RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE	W 2	EFS	1	31 902
07	ESHW 4006	REASSESSMENT OF WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE INFORMAL AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	W 2	E	1	5 754
07	ESHW 4007	RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT - AN ECOSYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE	M 1	FS	1	71 383
07	ESHW 4008	THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS : THE GIKONGORO AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION PROJECT IN RWANDA	W 2	E	1	8 350
07	ESHW 4010	TRAINING MODULE FOR EXTENSION WORKERS ON INTRAHOUSEHOLD RESOURCE ALLOCATION	M 1	E	1	14 403
07	ESHW 4012	WOMEN AND LEGISLATION IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES	M 1	E	1	14 803
Total 2.1.5.4						201 533
Sub Programme 2.1.5.5: Marketing						
01	AGSM 0001	PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN MARKETING	M 1	EF	1	11 443
02	AGSM 0004	URBAN FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN LATIN AMERICA. RECENT TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS	M 1	ES	1	10 966
03	AGSM 0005	A GUIDE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF MARKETING COSTS AND MARGINS	M 1	EFS	1	15 018
05	AGSM 0008	URBAN RETAIL MARKETS MANUAL	M 1	E	1	9 093
05	AGSM 0009	RETAIL MARKETING OPERATIONS MANUAL	M 1	E	1	8 933
05	AGSM 0010	ASSEMBLY MARKETS PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL	M 1	S	1	21 036

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Total 2.1.5.5						76 489
Sub Programme 2.1.5.6: Rural Finance and Risk Management						
02	AGSM 0052	SAVING AND BORROWING IN RURAL AREAS. TRAINING MANUAL FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS	I 5	EFS	1	4 254
04	AGSM 0055	PHYSICAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT: THE ROLE OF INSURANCE AS A SAFETY NET	M 2	E	1	20 483
04	AGSM 0056	GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN RURAL FINANCE AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE	M 2	EFS	1	46 667
Total 2.1.5.6						71 404
Sub Programme 2.1.5.7: Regional Offices						
-	REUR 1013	RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND VILLAGE RENEWAL	M 1	E	1	8 431
-	REUR 1014	RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORKING	M 1	E	1	11 809
-	REUR 1015	RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY BUILDING	M 1	E	1	11 809
-	REUR 1017	NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIP IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	W 1	EF	1	30 887
-	RNEA 4000	POWERFUL IMAGES - SLIDE PROGRAMME & FILMSTRIPS TO INFORM, MOTIVATE AND TRAIN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	I 1	A	2	5 572
-	RNEA 4001	GUIDELINES ON COMMUNICATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	I 1	A	2	5 572
Total 2.1.5.7						74 080
Sub Programme 2.1.6.2: Nutrition Programmes						
02	ESNP 2001	SORGHUM AND MILLETS IN HUMAN NUTRITION.	P 3	EFS	1	165 207
04	ESNP 2003	TEXT BOOK FOR INTRODUCTION OF FOOD AND NUTRITION CONCEPTS INTO AGRICULTURE.	M 2	EF	1	103 652
04	ESNP 2004	A GUIDELINE FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC.	I 1	EFS	1	44 665
05	ESNP 2002	FOOD, NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE.	M 6	T	6	88 278
Total 2.1.6.2						401 802

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 2.1.6.3: Food Control and Consumer Protection					
01	ESNS 3005	MANUAL OF FOOD QUALITY CONTROL 14/.. - MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF FOOD LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.	M 1	EF	1	93 853
02	ESNS 3002	GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTING PERISHABLE FOODS DURING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE.	M 1	AEFS	1	46 465
02	ESNS 3003	MANUAL OF FOOD QUALITY CONTROL - 14/.. TRAINING IN RADIONUCLIDES ANALYSIS.	M 1	EF	1	107 832
03	ESNS 3004	FOOD AND NUTRITION PAPER 41/5 - RESIDUES OF SOME VETERINARY DRUGS IN ANIMALS AND FOODS.	M 1	E	1	15 534
03	ESNS 3006	FAO FOOD AND NUTRITION PAPER - SPECIFICATIONS FOR IDENTITY AND PURITY OF CERTAIN FOOD ADDITIVES (1992)	M 1	E	1	23 641
03	ESNS 3007	FAO FOOD AND NUTRITION PAPER - SPECIFICATIONS FOR IDENTITY AND PURITY OF CERTAIN FOOD ADDITIVES (1993)	M 1	E	1	23 641
	Total 2.1.6.3					310 966
	Sub Programme 2.1.6.5: Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)					
05	ESNS 5064	SUMMARY OF ACCEPTANCES OF WORLD-WIDE CODEX STANDARDS - REVISION 5	M 1	EFS	1	93 094
05	ESNS 5065	VOLUME III OF REVISED CODEX ALIMENTARIUS (RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOOD).	P 3	EFS	1	99 730
05	ESNS 5066	VOLUME IV OF THE REVISED CODEX ALIMENTARIUS (FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES).	P 3	EFS	1	99 730
05	ESNS 5067	VOLUME V OF REVISED CODEX ALIMENTARIUS (Q-FROZEN FOODS).	P 3	EFS	1	101 242
05	ESNS 5068	REVISED BOOKLET "INTRODUCING CODEX ALIMENTARIUS".	I 1	AEFS	1	48 044
	Total 2.1.6.5					441 840
	Sub Programme 2.1.6.9: Programme Management					
-	ESND 9001	A GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF NUTRITION PROBLEMS AND INTERVENTIONS (GCN).	W 1	ACEFS	1	100 531
-	ESND 9002	IMPROVING NUTRITION: A GLOBAL CHALLENGE AND PLAN OF ACTION ARISING FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION.	W 1	ACEFS	1	90 131
	Total 2.1.6.9					190 662

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.7.1: Statistical Processing and Analysis						
01	ESSB 0001	1991 FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK, VOL. 45	P 2	T	1	77 641
01	ESSB 0002	1992 FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK, VOL. 46	P 2	T	1	77 641
02	ESSB 0003	1991 FAO TRADE YEARBOOK, VOL. 45	P 2	T	1	70 715
02	ESSB 0004	1992 FAO TRADE YEARBOOK, VOL. 46	P 2	T	1	70 715
03	ESSB 0005	FAO QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, VOL. 5	P 1	T	4	157 516
03	ESSB 0006	FAO QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, VOL. 6	P 1	T	4	157 516
03	ESSB 0008	WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS - FAO STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK 1991	M 5	Q	1	37 335
03	ESSB 0009	WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS - FAO STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK 1992	M 5	Q	1	37 335
06	ESSD 1001	FAOSTAT USERS MANUAL	M 1	EFS	1	65 180
06	ESSD 1002	CORPORATE, DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS	M 1	EFS	1	96 447
07	ESSA 2001	STATISTICS ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE	M 1	T	1	13 150
08	ESSA 2002	FAO FERTILIZER YEARBOOK, 1991	P 2	T	1	68 439
08	ESSA 2003	FAO FERTILIZER YEARBOOK, 1992	P 2	T	1	68 439
08	ESSA 2004	FERTILIZER USE BY MAJOR CROPS	M 1	T	1	8 141
09	ESSA 2005	STATISTICS ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	M 1	T	1	10 594
09	ESSA 2006	STATISTICS ON PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR MEANS OF PRODUCTION	M 1	T	1	11 654
09	ESSA 2007	STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES	M 1	T	1	8 538
10	ESSA 2008	ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE	M 1	EFS	1	17 420
Total 2.1.7.1						1 054 416
Sub Programme 2.1.7.2: Situation and Outlook						
01	ESPS 0001	THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	P 2	ACEFS	2	419 836
01	ESPS 0002	COUNTRY TABLES	M 1	E	2	24 238
03	ESCP 0001	FAO COMMODITY REVIEW AND OUTLOOK	P 2	ACEFS	2	364 412
04	ESCR 0002	WORLD APPAREL FIBRE CONSUMPTION SURVEY	M 1	T	1	22 872
Total 2.1.7.2						831 358

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.7.3: Food Information and Early Warning System						
01	ESCG 0003	FOOD OUTLOOK	M 6	ACEFS	22	667 502
01	ESCG 0004	STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO FOOD OUTLOOK	M 6	T	2	23 806
02	ESCG 0005	FOODCROPS AND SHORTAGES	M 6	EFS	22	363 946
02	ESCG 0011	SPECIAL REPORT: FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION AND CROP PROSPECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	M 6	EF	8	56 392
02	ESCG 0012	SAHEL WEATHER AND CROP SITUATION REPORT	W 2	EF	22	33 638
Total 2.1.7.3						1 145 284
Sub Programme 2.1.7.4: Statistical Development						
01	ESSS 3003	CENSUS BULLETIN - 1990 WCA	M 1	EFS	1	42 999
01	ESSS 3004	CENSUS BULLETINS - 1990 WCA	W 2	EFS	1	73 860
01	ESSS 3009	FARM REGISTERS	M 2	EFS	1	76 531
Total 2.1.7.4						193 390
Sub Programme 2.1.7.7: Regional Offices						
-	RNEA 1700	STUDY ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS IN THE N.E. REGION	M 1	AE	1	15 864
Total 2.1.7.7						15 864
Sub Programme 2.1.8.2: Agricultural Policy Analysis						
01	ESPS 0011	METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	M 1	EFS	1	32 477
02	ESPS 0020	EFFECTS OF LIBERALIZATION SCENARIOS USING APPLIED GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM MODELS	M 1	E	1	7 340
02	ESPS 0022	FAO'S SUPPORT TO ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	W 2	AEFS	1	22 503
03	ESPS 0021	THE EFFECTS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AND EQUITY ON SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE	M 1	EF	1	39 988
03	ESPS 0023	A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING INTERVENTIONS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION	M 1	E	1	10 062
03	ESPS 0024	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND AGRICULTURE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN EXPERIENCE	M 1	E	1	9 352

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	ESPS 0025	CREDIT MARKETS, AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	M 1	EF	1	32 699
03	ESPS 0026	THE NEW THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: LITERATURE SURVEY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	E	1	7 050
Total 2.1.8.2						161 471
Sub Programme 2.1.8.3: Commodity Policies and Trade						
01	ESCR 0045	JUTE - QUARTERLY STATISTICS	W 2	R	8	24 536
01	ESCR 0052	TEA - CURRENT SITUATION	W 2	EFS	2	5 988
01	ESCR 0059	QUARTERLY INFORMATION NOTE ON BANANAS	W 2	EFS	8	26 360
01	ESCR 0071	CITRUS - ANNUAL MARKET REPORT	W 2	T	2	13 080
01	ESCR 0085	WINE - MARKET SITUATION AND PROSPECTS	W 2	EFS	2	14 794
01	ESCP 0086	FAO AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROJECTIONS TO 2000	M 1	EFS	1	126 560
04	ESCB 0094	REVIEW OF CEREAL POLICIES	M 1	EFS	2	76 058
Total 2.1.8.3						287 376
Sub Programme 2.1.8.4: World Food Security						
01	ESCF 0095	FSAS INFORMATION NOTE	I 1	EFS	2	26 262
02	ESCF 0096	FOOD AID IN FIGURES	P 1	T	2	49 080
Total 2.1.8.4						75 342
Sub Programme 2.1.8.5: Agricultural Planning Assistance						
01	ESPP 0030	AN ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN DURING THE EIGHTIES AND OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE	M 2	ES	1	66 731
01	ESPP 0031	AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS IN THE NEAR EAST REGION: LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE	M 1	AEF	1	30 004
01	ESPP 0034	GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF SECTORAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES	M 1	F	1	4 899
01	ESPP 0035	ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: SELECTED CASE STUDIES	M 1	E	1	9 511
01	ESPP 0036	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS IN THE SUDAN	M 1	AE	1	18 308
01	ESPT 0050	FOOD SECURITY TRAINING MANUAL	M 1	EF	1	14 895

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	ESPT 0051	ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES AGRICOLES: MANUEL DE FORMATION	M 1	F	1	6 924
01	ESPT 0052	PRICE AND MARKETING POLICIES: TRAINING MANUAL	M 1	EF	1	14 606
01	ESPT 0054	ANALYSE DE L'IMPACT SOCIAL DES POLITIQUES D'AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL: MANUEL DE FORMATION	M 1	F	1	6 924
01	ESPT 0056	POLICY ANALYSIS EXERCISES	M 1	EF	1	13 308
01	ESPT 0060	AGRICULTURAL POLICY MONITORING - TRAINING MANUAL	M 1	E	1	8 745
01	ESPT 0062	ANALYSE D'IMPACT MICROECONOMIQUE DES POLITIQUES AGRICOLES: MANUEL DE FORMATION	M 1	F	1	6 924
02	ESPP 0032	RICE PROTECTION POLICIES IN SELECTED WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES	M 1	F	1	4 632
02	ESPT 0072	OUTLINE OF CAPPA NO.2	M 2	E	1	5 746
02	ESPT 0073	SET OF CAPPA TRAINING MATERIALS	M 2	AEF	1	65 125
03	ESPP 0033	DECENTRALIZED PLANNING IN AFRICA: SELECTED CASE STUDIES	M 1	E	1	7 435
04	ESPT 0068	GUIDE FOR TRAINING IN THE FORMULATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS: CASE STUDIES AND EXERCISES	M 1	E	1	9 477
05	ESPT 0066	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS TRAINING FOR DECENTRALIZED PLANNING	M 1	E	1	7 193
05	ESPT 0069	TRAINING PAPER ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	M 1	EFS	1	25 914
05	ESPT 0071	CASE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT IN REGIONAL PLANNING	M 1	E	1	6 034
Total 2.1.8.5						333 335
Sub Programme 2.2.1.1: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information						
01	FIDI 0001	MARINE SCIENCE CONTENTS TABLES (MSCT)	W 3	Q	24	66 432
01	FIDI 0002	FRESHWATER AND AQUACULTURE CONTENTS TABLES (FACT)	W 3	Q	24	57 960
02	FIDI 0003	MAGNETIC TAPE SPECIFICATION AND RECORD FORMAT (ASFIS 2 REV. 2)	M 1	E	1	6 225
02	FIDI 0006	GEOGRAPHIC AUTHORITY LIST (ASFIS 7 REV. 2)	M 1	E	1	6 918
Total 2.2.1.1						137 535
Sub Programme 2.2.1.2: Fishery Data and Statistics						
01	FIDI 0020	YEARBOOK OF FISHERY STATISTICS (CATCHES AND LANDINGS VOLS.72 AND 74)	P 2	T	2	117 404
01	FIDI 0021	YEARBOOK OF FISHERY STATISTICS (COMMODITIES VOLS. 73 AND 75)	P 2	T	2	87 188

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	FIDI 0024	GFCM STATISTICAL BULLETIN	M 1	T	1	21 013
01	FIDI 0025	CECAF STATISTICAL BULLETIN	I 5	T	1	21 889
01	FIDI 0026	FISHERY FLEET STATISTICS	M 1	T	1	24 135
01	FIDI 0027	BULLETIN OF FISHERY STATISTICS: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	M 1	T	2	26 810
01	FIDI 0028	STATISTICAL HANDBOOK - FISH COMMODITIES	M 1	EFS	1	32 054
01	FIDI 0031	FAO FISHERIES CIRCULARS 1. WORLD STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT IN FISHING 2. REGISTER OF TUNA VESSELS	W 2	EFS	2	16 028
01	FIDI 0032	TRADE MATRICES FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS	W 2	T	1	4 769
01	FIDI 0033	FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION STATISTICS	W 2	E	1	8 857
Total 2.2.1.2						360 147
Sub Programme 2.2.1: Marine Resources and Environment						
01	FIRM 0050	FAO SPECIES CATALOGUE. VOL. 14 - SWEETLIPS OF THE WORLD (HAEMULIDAE)	M 1	E	1	24 129
01	FIRM 0053	FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS FOR FISHERY PURPOSES: MARINE MAMMALS OF THE WORLD	M 1	E	1	44 153
01	FIRM 0055	FIELD GUIDE TO THE COMMERCIAL MARINE RESOURCES OF SRI LANKA	M 1	E	1	28 908
01	FIRM 0056	FISH SYNOPSIS: (I) ODONTISTHES BONAERENSIS; (II) EPINEPHALUS MORIO; (III) GREATER AMBERJACK (SERIOLA DUMERIL).	M 1	T	3	41 418
01	FIRM 0057	FAO SPECIES CATALOGUE. VOL. 17 - SEA CATFISHES OF THE WORLD (ARIDAE)	M 1	E	1	21 093
01	FIRM 0058	FAO SPECIES CATALOGUE. VOL. 18 - BIVALVES AND GASTROPODS OF THE WORLD	M 1	E	1	33 237
01	FIRM 0059	FAO SPECIES CATALOGUE ON COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT SEAWEEDS OF THE WORLD	M 1	E	1	32 259
02	FIRM 0063	MANUAL ON SAMPLING FOR STOCK ASSESSMENT	M 2	EFS	1	47 903
02	FIRM 0064	THEORY AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF STOCK ASSESSMENT OF MIGRATORY SPECIES	M 2	EFS	1	49 116
02	FIRM 0067	ENVIRONMENTAL AND FISHERY IMPACTS ON INLAND SEAS	M 1	E	1	18 664
02	FIRM 0068	MODELS FOR MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WITH SPATIAL COMPONENTS	M 2	E	1	21 590
03	FIRM 0065	REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD FISH. RESOURCES (C710, REV. 8)	W 2	ACEFS	1	19 477
03	FIRM 0066	THE MARINE RESOURCES OF THE ANTILLES REGION	M 1	ES	1	28 914
03	FIRM 0069	REVIEW OF THE STATE OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHWEST ATLANTIC	M 2	ES	1	49 659
03	FIRM 0070	A REVIEW OF RECRUITMENT IN CEPHALOPODS DYNAMICS	M 1	E	1	18 057

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	FIRM 0072	REVIEW OF FISH STOCKS IN THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC	M 2	ES	1	42 909
03	FIRM 0073	STUDIES ON THE POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF LONG-TERM CLIMATIC CHANGE ON MARINE FISHERIES	M 1	E	1	21 093
03	FIRM 0074	FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN OCEANIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SEDENTARY ORGANISMS ON CORAL REEFS AND LAGOONS	M 1	E	1	11 406
03	FIRM 0075	STATUS OF TUNA STOCKS AND FISHERIES INTERACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE METHODS FOR STUDYING THE INTERACTIONS. VOL.I AND VOL.II	M 1	E	2	42 186
03	FIRM 0077	EXPERT CONSULTATION ON INTERACTIONS OF PACIFIC TUNA FISHERIES - REPORT - PROCEEDINGS	M 3	E	2	23 068
04	FIRM 0071	REVIEW OF FISHERY RESOURCES OF EASTERN CENTRAL PACIFIC	M 2	ES	1	42 909
04	FIRM 0076	PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON STOCK ASSESSMENT OF INDIAN OCEAN - YELLOWFIN TUNA	M 3	E	1	15 665
Total 2.2.2.1						677 813
Sub Programme 2.2.2.2: Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture						
01	FIRI 0137	AQUACULTURE MINUTES	I 2	E	4	3 620
02	FIRI 0100	MANUAL ON CULTURE PENAEID SHRIMP - MANUAL ON PENAEID CULTURE	M 2	EFS	1	39 564
02	FIRI 0101	INDEX FOR FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE TRAINING MANUALS	P 4	FS	1	83 644
02	FIRI 0102	MANAGEMENT BOOK II - TRAINING SERIES	P 4	F	1	24 965
02	FIRI 0133	MANUAL ON FISH DISEASE DIAGNOSIS	M 1	EFS	1	32 787
02	FIRI 0134	FISH FOODS AND FEEDING: SHRIMP/FINFISH	M 1	EFS	1	27 567
03	FIRI 0104	EIFAC TECHNICAL PAPERS SERIES	M 1	E	1	22 152
03	FIRI 0116	LAND AND WATER USE IMPACTS ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA	M 1	EF	1	21 698
03	FIRI 0117	INTENSIVELY MANAGED FISHERIES - A WORLD-WIDE SYNTHESIS	M 1	EFS	1	51 071
03	FIRI 0119	A NEW LOOK AT THE FISHERIES POTENTIAL OF AFRICAN INLAND WATERS	M 1	EF	1	28 794
03	FIRI 0123	COLDWATER FISH STOCKS AND FISHERIES IN TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES: LATIN AMERICA	M 1	ES	1	13 439
03	FIRI 0124	COLDWATER FISH STOCKS AND FISHERIES IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES: ASIA AND AFRICA	M 1	E	1	14 070
03	FIRI 0125	INDONESIAN INLAND FISHERIES AND ITS REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	M 1	E	1	10 955
03	FIRI 0128	EFFECTS OF AQUATIC WEEDS ON FISHERIES	M 1	EFS	1	45 173

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	FIRI 0129	FISH STOCKS AND FISHERIES IN MAJOR NON-REGULATED RIVERS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	M 1	E	1	9 895
03	FIRI 0132	COPESCAL TECHNICAL PAPERS				
04	FIRI 0103	ASPECTS OF CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCE OF FISH	M 1	ES	2	34 366
04	FIRI 0106	GESAMP REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF COASTAL AQUACULTURE	M 1	EFS	1	29 967
04	FIRI 0107	GESAMP HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR SELECTED ORGANOCHLORINES	M 1	E	1	20 221
04	FIRI 0108	MANUAL ON ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF POLLUTION	M 1	E	1	18 317
04	FIRI 0111	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF FISH FARM EFFLUENTS	M 1	EFS	1	56 105
04	FIRI 0112	PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING ON TOXICITY OF MEDITERRANEAN POLLUTION	W 2	EF	1	8 038
04	FIRI 0114	ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF AQUATIC POLLUTION	M 1	E	1	15 453
	Total 2.2.2.2		M 1	AEFS	1	58 496
						670 357
	Sub Programme 2.2.2.3: Fish Production					
01	FIIT 0154	MARKING OF FISHING GEAR	M 1	E	1	7 391
01	FIIT 0159	STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR FISHING GEAR SELECTIVITY	M 1	T	1	12 534
02	FIIT 0151	LONGLINING	P 4	EFS	1	77 550
02	FIIT 0156	FISHING WITH POTS AND TRAPS	P 4	EFS	1	79 622
03	FIIT 0163	BUILDING A FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC FISHING VESSEL	M 1	ES	1	25 212
03	FIIT 0164	SMALL TRAWLERS (REVISION NO.1) (FISHERIES TECHNICAL PAPER 188)	M 2	EFS	1	27 687
05	FIIT 0169	WOMEN IN FISHING COMMUNITIES SPECIAL TARGET GROUP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, GUIDELINES (REVISED EDITION)	W 2	EFS	1	12 509
06	FIIT 0160	BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR FISHERMEN'S TRAINING	M 4	EFS	1	18 588
	Total 2.2.2.3					261 093
	Sub Programme 2.2.2.4: Fish Utilization and Marketing					
01	FIU 0201	PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH EXPERT CONSULTATION ON FISH TECHNOLOGY IN AFRICA	M 3	T	1	14 762
03	FIU 0208	GLOBEFISH HIGHLIGHTS	W 3	EFS	8	29 376
03	FIU 0209	PROCEEDINGS, IPC 8TH SESSION	M 3	E	1	15 665
03	FIU 0210	HEALTH AND QUALITY REGULATIONS APPLIED TO FISH IMPORTS	W 2	EFS	1	13 042

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
06	FIU 0211	CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR PRODUCTS OF AQUACULTURE	W 2	T	1	15 187
Total 2.2.2.4						88 032
Sub Programme 2.2.3.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning						
01	FIPP 0250	RECENT TRENDS IN FISHERY SECTOR PLANNING	M 2	EFS	1	36 527
01	FIPP 0252	GUIDELINES FOR FISHERIES INVESTMENT, IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION	M 1	FS	1	65 190
01	FIPP 0263	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL FISHING; SELECTED ISSUES	W 2	EF	1	11 287
01	FIPP 0264	INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF FISHERIES PLANNING	M 1	EF	1	21 667
02	FIPP 0251	AQUACULTURE SUB-SECTOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	M 1	E	1	15 453
03	FIPP 0255	MANUAL OF ACQUISITION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION IN FISHERIES	M 1	E	1	12 400
05	FIPP 0253	COMMUNITY-BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	M 1	EFS	1	24 980
05	FIPP 0262	INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERIES IN WEST AFRICA	M 1	EF	1	35 416
06	FIPP 0258	MANAGEMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES IN AFRICA	M 1	EF	1	28 794
Total 2.2.3.1						251 714
Sub Programme 2.2.3.2: International Coordination and Liaison						
02	FIPL 0310	THE FISHERY COMMITTEE OF EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC (CECAF) TECHNICAL PAPERS CECAF/ECAF SERIES	M 1	EF	2	41 154
02	FIPL 0323	THE COMMITTEE FOR INLAND FISHERIES OF AFRICA (CIFA) TECHNICAL PAPERS	M 1	EF	2	40 486
02	FIPL 0328	SMALL-SCALE FISHERY ASSOCIATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	M 1	ES	1	18 150
02	FIPL 0329	AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	M 1	ES	1	30 196
02	FIPL 0388	REVIEW OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN THE WECAFC REGION	M 1	E	1	9 490
02	FIPL 0389	MANAGEMENT OF SHARED STOCKS IN THE WECAFC REGION	M 1	ES	1	38 075
Total 2.2.3.2						177 551
Sub Programme 2.3.1.1: Development and Management of Forests						
01	FORM 0001	FORESTRY PAPER: A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF LAND RESOURCES INVENTORIES AND LAND EVALUATION FOR FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	M 1	EF	1	13 550
01	FORM 0003	MANUAL ON RAFFAN AND BAMBOO PROPAGATION AND MANAGEMENT	M 1	EF	1	13 683

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	FORM 0114	FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES	M 1	E	1	4 398
01	FORM 0115	CASE STUDIES ON FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES	M 1	E	1	4 773
Total 2.3.1.1						36 404
Sub Programme 2.3.1.2: Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources						
03	FORM 0004	FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES INFORMATION NO 19	M 1	EFS	1	21 788
03	FORM 0005	FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES INFORMATION NO 20	M 1	EFS	1	39 388
05	FORM 0006	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: THE CYPRESS AFRID	M 2	EFS	1	25 336
05	FORM 0007	REPORT ON FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA	M 3	EFS	1	19 034
Total 2.3.1.2						105 546
Sub Programme 2.3.1.3: Conservation and Wildlife						
01	FORW 0015	COMPUTER ASSISTED WATERSHED PLANNING	M 1	ES	1	46 714
03	FORW 0012	FAO CONSERVATION GUIDE - PROTECTED AREA BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT	M 1	EF	1	22 907
05	FORW 0016	MANUAL ON FOREST FIRE CONTROL IN TROPICAL DRY ZONE - FAO CONSERVATION GUIDE	M 1	EF	1	59 235
Total 2.3.1.3						128 856
Sub Programme 2.3.1.4: Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems						
01	FORW 0018	SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY IN LAND USE	M 1	E	1	13 601
01	FORW 0020	AGROFORESTRY IN CONSERVATION	M 1	ES	1	39 871
01	FORW 0116	ARID ZONE FORESTRY - A GUIDE FOR FIELD TECHNICIANS	M 2	A	1	30 722
04	FORW 0019	MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECTS	M 1	ES	1	47 036
05	FORW 0021	FORESTRY MANAGEMENT IN ARID ZONE CONSERVATION GUIDE	M 1	F	1	16 367
06	FORW 0022	CONTRIBUTION DES COMBRETACEES A L'ENERGIE BOIS DE FEU EN ZONES SECHES AFRICAINES	M 1	F	1	15 722
Total 2.3.1.4						163 319

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 2.3.1.5: Tropical Forestry Action Programme					
01	FORD 0080	TFAP UPDATE	W 2	EFS	8	64 696
01	FORD 0081	GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR COUNTRY CAPACITY PROJECTS	M 1	EFS	1	51 257
01	FORD 0083	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT BELIZE	I 5	EFS	1	8 656
01	FORD 0086	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT ZAIRE	I 5	EFS	1	9 268
01	FORD 0095	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT BOLIVIA	I 5	EFS	1	8 597
02	FORD 0082	TFAP NEWSLETTER	M 6	EFS	8	73 112
02	FORD 0084	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT INDONESIA	I 5	EFS	1	8 104
02	FORD 0085	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT PHILIPPINES	I 5	EFS	1	8 326
02	FORD 0087	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT NEPAL I	I 5	EFS	1	8 716
02	FORD 0088	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT PAPUA NEW GUINEA I	I 5	EFS	1	8 716
02	FORD 0089	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT JAMAICA I	I 5	EFS	1	8 716
02	FORD 0090	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT COSTA RICA I	I 5	EFS	1	8 715
02	FORD 0091	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT TANZANIA II	I 5	EFS	1	8 326
02	FORD 0092	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT ECUADOR I	I 5	EFS	1	8 327
02	FORD 0093	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT PANAMA I	I 5	EFS	1	8 327
02	FORD 0094	PROGRESS REPORT COLOMBIA II	I 5	EFS	1	8 327
02	FORD FORD	COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT JAMAICA - I	I 1	EFS	1	9 838
	Total 2.3.1.5					310 024
	Sub Programme 2.3.2.1: Development of Forest Industries					
05	FOPW 0070	PROJECTED PULP AND PAPER MILLS IN THE WORLD 1991-2001 AND 1992-2002				
08	FOPW 0062	MANUAL ON PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF SMALL SCALE FOREST HARVESTING OPERATIONS	M 1	E	2	20 428
	Total 2.3.2.1					9 798
	Sub Programme 2.3.2.2: Trade and Marketing of Forest Products					30 226
02	FOPD 0063	MONTHLY BULLETIN TROPICAL FOREST PRODUCTS IN WORLD TIMBER TRADE	M 1	E	4	38 768

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	FOPD 0064	ANNUAL SUMMARY MONTHLY BULLETIN TROPICAL FOREST PRODUCTS IN WORLD TIMBER TRADE	M 1	E	2	14 114
Total 2.3.2.2						52 882
Sub Programme 2.3.2.4: Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy						
02	FOPN 0065	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION THROUGH WOOD-BASED STEAM-POWERED PLANTS	M 1	E	1	15 461
03	FOPN 0068	WOOD-BASED ENERGY SYSTEMS FOR RURAL INDUSTRIES	M 1	E	1	17 280
05	FOPN 0067	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW NON WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS	M 1	E	1	15 631
Total 2.3.2.4						48 372
Sub Programme 2.3.3.1: Training and Institutions						
02	FODP 0046	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROMOTING FORESTRY ACTIVITIES	M 1	E	1	7 391
04	FORE 0025	STRENGTHENING FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAMMES: GUIDELINES FOR FINANCING AND BUDGETING	M 1	EF	1	29 603
Total 2.3.3.1						36 994
Sub Programme 2.3.3.2: Investment Planning and Statistics						
01	FODP 0043	FOREST PRODUCTS WORLD OUTLOOK PROJECTIONS 1990-2010	M 1	T	1	26 324
01	FODP 0044	ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN FOREST PRODUCTS TRENDS AND OUTLOOK	M 1	E	1	10 772
02	FODP 0035	YEARBOOK OF FOREST PRODUCTS (1990 AND 1991)	P 2	T	2	110 576
02	FODP 0036	FOREST PRODUCT PRICES 1971-1990	M 1	T	1	20 500
02	FODP 0037	PULP AND PAPER CAPACITIES	M 1	T	2	41 476
03	FODP 0045	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FORESTRY PROJECTS	M 1	EF	1	25 177
Total 2.3.3.2						234 825
Sub Programme 2.3.3.3: Forest Policies and Information						
02	FOD 0026	UNASYLVA	P 1	EFS	8	990 960
Total 2.3.3.3						990 960

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 2.3.3.4: Community Forestry Development					
01	FODP 0054	JOINT MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES	M 1	E	1	14 914
01	FODP 0055	PEOPLES DEPENDENCY ON FORESTRY RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PLANNING	M 1	E	1	14 914
01	FODP 0056	HOW FORESTERS CAN USE SOCIAL SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY	M 1	E	1	14 914
01	FODP 0057	METHODOLOGIES FOR DECENTRALIZED PLANNING	M 1	E	1	14 914
	Total 2.3.3.4					59 656
	Sub Programme 2.3.3.7: Regional Offices					
-	RNEA 1300	NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS FOR THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE RURAL ECONOMY AND THE RATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESOURCES BASE	M 1	AE	1	5 861
-	RNEA 1301	NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS FOR THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE RURAL ECONOMY AND THE RATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESOURCES USE	M 1	AE	1	5 861
	Total 2.3.3.7					11 722
	Sub Programme 3.1.0: Field Programme Liaison and Development					
-	DDFC 0006	FIELD PROJECTS YEARBOOK	M 5	T	2	72 350
-	DDFG 0008	TCDC NEWSLETTER	M 6	E	4	27 536
-	DDFS 0009	COOPERATION THROUGH TRUST	I 5	AEFS	1	49 736
	Total 3.1.0.0					149 622
	Sub Programme 5.1.1.0: Public Information					
-	GIII 0007	TWO BOOKLETS (TO BE IDENTIFIED)	I 1	AEFS	2	61 518
-	GIII 0008	WORLD FOOD DAY FEATURES	I 2	AEFIS	8	125 688
-	GIII 0010	FAO: WHAT IT IS - WHAT IT DOES (IN CONJUNCTION WITH GIII 0011)	I 5	ACEFS	1	87 856
-	GIII 0011	FAO: WHAT IT IS - WHAT IT DOES (IN CONJUNCTION WITH GIII 0010)	I 5	EI	1	61 459
-	GIII 0012	FAO IN 1991/FAO IN 1992 (IN CONJUNCTION WITH GIII 0013)	I 5	ACEFS	2	115 154
-	GIII 0013	FAO IN 1991/FAO IN 1992 (IN CONJUNCTION WITH GIII 0012)	I 5	EI	2	27 534
-	GIII 0015	NEWSLINK	W 3	E	8	34 824

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	GILM 0017	CERES, THE FAO REVIEW	P 1	AEFS	12	799 620
Total 5.1.1.0						1 313 653
Sub Programme 5.1.1.7: Regional Offices						
-	REUR 1012	EUROPEAN ROUND-UP NO. 15/16/17	I 5	E	3	1 548
-	RNEA 1500	INFORMATION BOOKLET ON THE WORK AND ACTIVITIES OF THE N.E. REGIONAL OFFICE	I 1	AE	1	6 724
-	RNEA 1501	EXTERNAL NEWSLETTER	M 6	AE	6	21 222
Total 5.1.1.7						29 494
Sub Programme 5.1.2.0: Library						
-	GILB 0003	FAO DOCUMENTATION - CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY	M 4	T	12	159 588
Total 5.1.2.0						159 588
Total Publications Cost 1992-93						17 809 974

ANNEX VII - SCHEDULED SESSIONS

1. This annex sets out information which was hitherto provided as Supplement 2 to the Programme of Work and Budget. It lists, in sub-programme sequence, all Regular Programme-funded sessions for the 1992-93 biennium, with details of the session number, the title of the session, the Article of Constitution under which the session is convened, the category, language and attendance. However, for the first time, 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:

Category 1: Intergovernmental meetings to which Member Governments send official delegations. These include sessions of the Conference and Council, of subsidiary bodies of the Council and of bodies established under the Constitution, and also a considerable portion of the *ad hoc* meetings convened on technical and economic matters wherein policy matters are involved. Such meetings may also be attended by observers from Member Nations, non-Member Nations, and international intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations having established relations with FAO, in accordance with the General Rules of the Organization and with the "Principles" set out in Volume II of the Basic Texts. Consultants may be used by FAO in such meetings to assist the secretariat in various ways, including the introduction of agenda items.

Category 2: Meetings to deal with technical and/or economic matters attended by experts designated by Member Governments and by observers as listed under Category 1 above, where the participants would not be expected to take decisions on behalf of the governments having designated them. Suitable arrangements may be worked out, in consultation with governments, for participation by representatives of national institutions, including parastatal and private institutions. Consultants may be used by FAO in such meetings to assist the secretariat in various ways, including the introduction of agenda items.

Category 3: Sessions of panels, committees and working parties of experts, composed of individuals selected by FAO in their personal capacity, and who normally participate at FAO expense.

Category 4: Seminars, training courses, workshops and other group-training activities, attended primarily by selected nominees from different countries participating at FAO expense.

4. There are 330 sessions included in the list. Their direct costs, at 1990-91 rates, amount to US\$ 9 239 000. After application of cost increases, the direct meeting costs for 1992-93 will amount to US\$ 10 380 000. Of this, US\$ 5 157 000 (for sessions of the Conference, Regional Conferences, the Council and its subsidiary bodies) is budgeted under Programme 1.1.1: Conference and Council. Direct costs of other meetings, amounting to US\$ 5 223 000 are shown as a separate budget component in the tables in Annex II - Summary by Organizational Unit and Budget Component.

5. The cost of documentation for meetings for 1992-93 (at 1990-91 rates) is estimated as follows:

	US\$
Sessions of the Conference, Regional Conferences, the Council and its subsidiary bodies	5 436 000
Sessions of CCP and Intergovernmental Commodity Groups	1 295 000
Sessions of Codex Alimentarius	1 457 000
Sub-total	8 188 000
Sessions of other statutory bodies and <i>ad hoc</i> sessions	3 348 000
Training activities	266 000
TOTAL	11 802 000

Listing of Scheduled Sessions for 1992-93

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.1: Conference					
-	CC 701-27	Conference	III (1)	ACEFSG	All MNs and Int. Orgs	1 446 000
	Total 1.1.1.1					
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.2: Council					
-	CC 702-102/103/104/105	Council	V (1)	ACEFS	Members of Council and Int. Orgs	1 132 000
	Total 1.1.1.2					
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.3: Finance Committee					
-	CC 704-73/74/75/76	Finance Committee	V-6 (1)	AEFS	Members of Cttee	487 000
	Total 1.1.1.3					
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.4: Programme Committee					
-	CC 703-64/65/66/67	Programme Committee	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	466 000
	Total 1.1.1.4					
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.5: Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters					
-	CC 705-58/59/60/61	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters	V-6 (1)	AEFS	Members of Cttee	154 000
	Total 1.1.1.5					
	Sub Programme 1.1.1.7: Regional Conferences					
-	CC 707-17	Regional Conference for Africa	VI-5 (1)	AEF	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	167 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	CC 708-21	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific	VI-5 (1)	CEF	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	187 000
-	CC 709-18	Regional Conference for Europe	VI-5 (1)	EFSG	MNs of FAO and ECE in Region and Int. Orgs	76 000
-	CC 710-22	Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	VI-5 (1)	ES	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	168 000
-	CC 711-21	Regional Conference for the Near East	VI-5 (1)	AE	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	115 000
Total 1.1.1.7						713 000
Sub Programme 1.4.1.2: Non-governmental Organizations						
-	OER 801-4	FFHC/AD International Consultation	(2)	EFS	National Citees and NGOs	55 000
Total 1.4.1.2						55 000
Sub Programme 2.1.1.1: Assessment and Planning						
02	AGL 812	Expert Consultation on Case Studies of Land Use Planning	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
03	AGL 813	Expert Consultation on Land Use Type and Crop Requirements	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
03	AGL 901	Workshop on Agro-Ecological Zones Methodology (AEZ) and Geographic Information System (GIS)	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 500
05	AGL 808	Expert Consultation on Water Restraints in Africa - Medium and Long Term Prospects	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
05	AGL 904	Seminar on Sea Water Intrusion	(4)	E	Selected individuals	3 000
Total 2.1.1.1						14 500
Sub Programme 2.1.1.3: Soil Management and Fertilizers						
01	AGL 803	Expert Consultation on Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 500

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	AGL 802	FAO/UNIDO/World Bank Working Group on Fertilizers	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 500
02	AGL 809	Expert Consultation on the Economics of Fertilizer Use at Farm Level	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	13 900
03	AGL 806-16/17	Consultation on the FAO Fertilizer Programme	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	38 850
05	AGL 811	Technical Consultation on Soil Productivity Restoration	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	2 500
Total 2.1.1.3						60 250
Sub Programme 2.1.1.4: Water Development and Management						
01	AGL 903	Workshop on Water Harvesting	(4)	E	Selected individuals	5 000
02	AGL 804	Expert Consultation on Irrigation Water Delivery Models	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 800
02	AGL 814	Expert Consultation on Use of Remote Sensing Techniques in Irrigation Management	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
Total 2.1.1.4						10 800
Sub Programme 2.1.1.5: Conservation and Reclamation						
02	AGL 902	Training Course on Management of Degraded Soils	(4)	E	Selected individuals	3 000
03	AGL 805	Expert Consultation on Pollution of Water by Agriculture and Other Related Sources	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
Total 2.1.1.5						5 000
Sub Programme 2.1.1.6: Sustaining Resource Potentials						
05	AGL 807	Technical Consultation on Water and Sustainable Food Production	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	2 500
Total 2.1.1.6						2 500

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.1.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAFR801	Expert Consultation on Soil Correlation and Land Evaluation in Eastern and Southern Africa	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	10 000
-	RAFR802	Expert Consultation on Soil Correlation and Land Evaluation in Western and Central Africa	VI-4 (3)	F	Individuals in personal capacity	8 000
-	RAPA701-12	Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	25 000
-	RAPA805	Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Irrigation Water Management	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA810	Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Bio and Organic Fertilizers	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA816	Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Water Lifting Devices for Irrigation	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA826	Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Problem Soils	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	REUR810	Consultation of the European Cooperative Research Network on Trace Elements	VI-5 (2)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RNEA701-11	Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	40 000
Total 2.1.1.7						113 520
Sub Programme 2.1.2.1: Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources						
01	AGP 725-5	Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	VI-1 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Commission	85 700
01	AGP 803-7/8	Working Group of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	VI-1 (1)	AEFS	Members of Working Group	48 500
05	AGP 801	Expert Consultation on Genebank Standards	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	350
05	AGP 804	Expert Consultation on <i>Ex-situ</i> Conservation	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	540

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
07	AGP 802-1/2	Expert Consultation on the Preparation of the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	700
Total 2.1.2.1						135 790
Sub Programme 2.1.2.4: Crop Protection						
01	AGP 726-1/2	Panel of Experts on Plant Quarantine (To be established)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 000
01	AGP 806-4/5	Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations	(2)	EFS	Int. Orgs	42 000
02	AGP 721	FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control and Resistance Breeding (Special Session on Weed Management)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 400
02	AGP 721-15	FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control and Resistance Breeding	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 100
03	AGP 716-1A	FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment (Group on Environment)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 250
03	AGP 716-17/18	Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Expert Group on Pesticide Residues (JMPPR)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 400
03	AGP 717-11/12/13/14/15	Panel of Experts on Pesticide Specifications, Registration Requirements and Application Standards	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 700
04	AGP 713-32	FAO Desert Locust Control Committee	VI-2 (1)	AEF	Members of Citee	46 800
Total 2.1.2.4						107 650
Sub Programme 2.1.2.5: Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses						
02	AGS 706-11	Panel of Experts on Agricultural Engineering	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
Total 2.1.2.5						2 000

PE. Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.2.6: Food and Agricultural Industries					
07 AGS 801	Expert Consultation on Private Sector Biotechnology Transfer	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
Total 2.1.2.6					
Sub Programme 2.1.2.7: Regional Offices					
- RAPA704-18	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)	XIV (1)	EF	Members of Commission	10 000
- RAPA705-30	APPPC Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	1 000
- RAPA802	Expert Consultation on Biological Control of Plant Diseases	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA808	Regional Expert Consultation on Agricultural Tools and Implements in the South Pacific Islands	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA813	Regional Expert Consultation to Assess the Current Situation and Prospects of Sustainable Crop Production under Different Agro-Ecological Settings	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA814	Expert Consultation on Harmonization of Plant Quarantine Procedures and Treatment in Asia and the Pacific Region	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA817	Expert Consultation on Biotechnology in Pest Management	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA820	Regional Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Vegetable Crops	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
- RAPA823	Regional Expert Consultation of the Network for Education and Curriculum Development in Agro-Industries	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 000
- RAPA831	Expert Consultation on Safe and Efficient Use and Distribution of Pesticides in Asia and the Pacific Region	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	RAPA832	Regional Expert Consultation on Breeding and Improvement of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
-	RAPA833	Regional Expert Consultation on Seed Security	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA834	Expert Consultation on Research and Technology Development for Sustainable Crop Production	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	REUR803	Consultation of the Inter-Regional Cooperative Research Network on Rice	VI-5 (2)	AEF	Selected MNs	30 000
-	REUR804	Consultation of the Inter-Regional Cooperative Research Network on Cotton	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	10 520
-	REUR807	Consultation of the European Cooperative Research Network on Soybean	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	10 520
-	RLAC701-10	Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	45 350
-	RLAC702	Executive Committee of the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission	VI-1 (1)	ES	Members of Cttee	19 600
Total 2.1.2.7						181 990
Sub Programme 2.1.3.1: Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources						
04	AGA 806	Expert Consultation on Processing and Feeding of Proteinaceous Wastes of Animal and Fish Origin	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
06	AGA 808	Expert Consultation on Sustainable Feeding Strategies for the Improvement of Livestock Production of the Small Holders	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
Total 2.1.3.1						4 000
Sub Programme 2.1.3.2: Animal Health						
01	AGA 703-3	Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean	VI-1 (1)	ES	Members of Commission	30 700

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	AGA 802	Expert Consultation on Improvement of Reproductive Efficiency of Cattle and Sheep in Latin America and the Caribbean	VI-4 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	30 700
01	AGA 805	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Veterinary Education	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 000
01	AGA 809	Expert Consultation on Reproductive Diseases in Domestic Animals	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
01	AGA 817	Expert Consultation on Cost Effective Use of Computers in Animal Health in Developing Countries	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
01	AGA 902	Training Course on Animal Health Services Organization and Economics	(4)	S	Selected individuals	2 000
02	AGA 701-30	European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD) (Only Documents to be paid from RP)	XIV (1)	EF	Members of Commission	0
02	AGA 702-54/55	EUFMD Executive Committee (Only documents to be paid from RP)	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	0
02	AGA 705	Session of the Research Group of the Standing Technical Committee of EUFMD (2 sessions) (Only documents to be paid from RP)	XIV (1)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
02	AGA 803	Expert Consultation on Strategies in Diagnosis and Control of Bacterial Diseases in Developing Countries	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
02	AGA 815	Expert Consultation on Infectious Diseases Emergency	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	8 000
02	AGA 903	Seminar on Advanced Techniques for the Diagnosis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease	(4)	E	Selected individuals	8 000
02	AGA 907	Training Course on Advanced Diagnostic Methods for Bacterial Diseases of Livestock	(4)	F	Selected individuals	5 000
03	AGA 801	Expert Consultation on Epidemiological Ecological and Economic Modelling for Control of Parasitic Diseases of Livestock	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	AGA 812	Expert Consultation on Tick-Borne Diseases of Sheep and Goats	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
03	AGA 813	Expert Consultation on Food-Borne Helminth Infections of Public Health Significance	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
03	AGA 904	Training Course on Diagnosis of Helminth Diseases	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
03	AGA 906	Workshop on Biotechnological Methods for Diagnosis of Parasitic Organisms	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
04	AGA 706-7	Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	22 000
04	AGA 709-5	Panel of Experts on Ecological/Technical Aspects of the Programme for the Control of the African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	22 000
04	AGA 807	Expert Consultation on Screwworm Control Strategy	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 000
05	AGA 905	Training Course on Animal Health Biotechnology	(4)	S	Selected individuals	10 000
Total 2.1.3.2						167 400
Sub Programme 2.1.3.3: Animal Genetic Resources						
02	AGA 804	Expert Consultation on Reproduction and Genetic Improvement of the Andean Camelids	VI-4 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	1 000
02	AGA 811	Expert Consultation on Genetic Improvement of Buffaloes	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 000
Total 2.1.3.3						2 000
Sub Programme 2.1.3.5: Meat Development						
01	AGA 901	Seminar on Meat Development for the Small-Scale Sector in Africa	(4)	E	Selected individuals	14 000
Total 2.1.3.5						14 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.3.6: Livestock Production						
03	AGA 814	Expert Consultation on Appraisal of Livestock Development Strategies	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
Total 2.1.3.6						2 000
Sub Programme 2.1.3.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAFR703	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	25 000
-	RAFR803	Technical Consultation on Sub-Regional Programme for Control of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in Oncho-Freed Areas of West Africa	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	30 000
-	RAFR805	Technical Consultation on Trypanosomiasis	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	24 000
-	RAPA702-17/18	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	19 000
-	RAPA706-44/47	APHCA Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Ctee	1 000
-	RAPA804	Regional Expert Consultation on South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
-	RAPA807	Regional Expert Consultation on Meat Marketing and Pricing in Asia-Pacific	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA819	Regional Expert Consultation on Animal Quarantine Regulation in East and Southeast Asia	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA829	Regional Expert Consultation on Management of Small-Scale Milk Plants and Dairy Cooperatives	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	REUR801	Technical Consultation on Game Farming in Europe	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	12 720
Total 2.1.3.7						130 720

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.4.1: Research Development						
01	AGR 803	Expert Consultation on Research Management in Small and Least Developed Asian-Pacific Countries	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 500
03	AGR 801	Expert Consultation on Analysis of Impact of Agricultural Research on Agricultural Production and Development	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
03	AGR 804	Expert Consultation on Research and Extension Linkage in Asia	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
04	AGR 806	Expert Consultation on Funding of Agricultural Research in Sub-Saharan Africa	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
Total 2.1.4.1						11 500
Sub Programme 2.1.4.2: Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology						
01	AGE 701	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on Nuclear Techniques in Soil Fertility, Irrigation and Crop Production Studies (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000
01	AGE 903	FAO/IAEA Seminar on Nuclear Related Methods in Soil/Plant Aspects of Sustainable Agriculture	(4)	EFSR	Selected individuals	15 000
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	20 000
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	20 000
04	AGE 801	FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Isotopes and Radiation for Insect Control or Eradication	VI-5 (2)	EFSR	All MNs	30 000
04	AGE 902	FAO/IAEA Seminar on Research and Development of Controlled-Release Formulation of Pesticides Using Nuclear Techniques	(4)	EFSR	Selected individuals	15 000
05	AGE 706	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on Isotope-Aided Studies of Agrochemicals and Residues (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
06	AGE 702	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on the Radiation Preservation of Food (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000
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	20 000
06	AGE 802	FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Cost-Benefit Aspects of Food Irradiation Processing	VI-5 (2)	EFSR	All MNs	30 000
06	AGE 901	FAO/IAEA/WHO Seminar on Harmonization of Regulations on Food Irradiation in Asia and the Pacific	(4)	E	Selected individuals	30 000
Total 2.1.4.2						240 000
Sub Programme 2.1.4.3: AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities						
-	GIL 803-2	Joint Technical Consultation of AGRIS and CARIS Participating Centres	VI-5 (2)	EFS	Selected MNs	26 550
Total 2.1.4.3						26 550
Sub Programme 2.1.4.4: Remote Sensing and Agrometeorology						
03	AGR 902	Workshop on Remote Sensing Applications to Forest Mapping and Monitoring	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
03	AGR 903	UN/FAO/ESA Training Course on Agricultural Applications of Remote Sensing	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
03	AGR 904	UN/FAO Regional Training Course on Remote Sensing	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
05	AGR 905	UN/FAO Training Course on Remote Sensing Applications	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 000
07	AGR 802	Expert Consultation on Agro-Meteorological Forecasting	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
08	AGR 805	Expert Consultation on Agro-Climatic Data Bases	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
Total 2.1.4.4						12 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.5.1: Agricultural Education, Extension and Training						
02	ESH 801	Expert Consultation on Environmental Education, Training and Extension	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	21 500
Total 2.1.5.1						21 500
Sub Programme 2.1.5.4:						
02	ESH 901	Regional Workshop on Women in Small-scale Irrigation	(4)	E	Selected individuals	2 500
Total 2.1.5.4						2 500
Sub Programme 2.1.5.5: Marketing						
03	AGS 802	Expert Consultation on Education for Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness Development	VI-4 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
Total 2.1.5.5						4 000
Sub Programme 2.1.5.6: Rural Finance and Risk Management						
04	AGS 805-3	Expert Consultation on Crop Insurance	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
Total 2.1.5.6						5 000
Sub Programme 2.1.5.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAFR804	Expert Consultation on the Management of Small, Income-Generating Community Projects	VI-4 (3)	F	Individuals in personal capacity	22 000
-	RAPA801	Expert Consultation on Policies and Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development through People's Participation	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA803-8	Government Consultation on Follow-up to WCARRD in Asia and the Pacific	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	6 000
-	RAPA822	Regional Expert Consultation on Gender Issues in Agriculture and Rural Development Policy	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	RAPA827	Expert Consultation on Generating Data for Small Farmer Credit	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA828	Regional Expert Consultation on Database for Women in Agriculture	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	REUR704-6	ECA Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development	VI-1 (1)	E	Selected MNs	15 780
-	REUR815-3	Session of the Board of the Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Board	10 520
Total 2.1.5.7						74 300
Sub Programme 2.1.6.1: Food and Nutrition Assessment						
02	ESN 801	FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Fats and Oils	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
Total 2.1.6.1						4 000
Sub Programme 2.1.6.3: Food Control and Consumer Protection						
03	ESN 705-39/40/41	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
Total 2.1.6.3						0
Sub Programme 2.1.6.5: Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)						
-	CX 701-20	FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission	VI-1 (1)	EFSG	Members of Commission	145 490
-	CX 702-39/40	Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	49 990
-	CX 707-10	Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO in Region	34 800
-	CX 725-8	Codex Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean	VI-1 (1)	ES	MNs of FAO and WHO in Region	50 120

PF.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost, \$
-	CX 727-8	Codex Coordinating Committee for Asia	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO in Region	39 600
Total 2.1.6.5						320 000
Sub Programme 2.1.6.5: (Sessions organized and paid for by Host Government within the framework of the FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme)						
-	CX 706-18	Codex Coordinating Committee for Europe	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO in Region	0
-	CX 711-24/25	Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 712-26	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 714-22	Codex Committee on Food Labelling	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 715-18	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 716-10	Codex Committee on General Principles	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 718-24/25	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 720-18	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses	VI-1 (1)	EFSG	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 722-20	Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 723-7	Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 729-8	Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 730-7/8	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	CX 731-4	Codex Committee on Tropical Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 732-3	Codex Coordinating Committee for North America and the South-West Pacific	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO in Regions	0
Total 2.1.6.5						
Sub Programme 2.1.6.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAFR702-5	Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	31 000
-	RAPA806	Regional Expert Consultation on Consolidation of the Technical Input to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) from the Asia-Pacific Region	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 500
-	RAPA818	Regional Expert Consultation on Following the international Conference on Nutrition (ICN) to Concretize Actions for TCDC in the Asia-Pacific Region	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 000
Total 2.1.6.7						
Sub Programme 2.1.6.9: Programme Management						
-	ICN 801	International Conference on Nutrition	VI-5 (1)	ACEFSR		211 600
-	ICN 802	International Conference on Nutrition - Preparatory Committee (1st session)	VI-5 (1)	ACEFSR		136 200
-	ICN 803	International Conference on Nutrition - Preparatory Committee (2nd session)	VI-5 (1)	ACEFSR		17 200
Total 2.1.6.9						
Sub Programme 2.1.7.1: Statistical Processing and Analysis						
08	ESS 707-27/28	FAO/FIAC Ad Hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Statistics	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
Total 2.1.7.1						
365 000						

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
08	ESS 708-14/15	Sub-Committee of FAO/FIAC Ad Hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Statistics	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
Total 2.1.7.1						0
Sub Programme 2.1.7.3: Food Information and Early Warning System						
02	ESC 801	Consultation on the Operation of FAO Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)	(2)	EFS	Int. Orgs and NGOs	22 000
Total 2.1.7.3						22 000
Sub Programme 2.1.7.4: Statistical Development						
04	ESS 704-21/22	FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe	VI-1 (1)	EFR	MNs of FAO and ECE in Region	0
04	ESS 705-4	FAO/IASI Working Group on Agricultural Statistics of CEQA	VI-2 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	10 000
04	ESS 706-13	FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 500
Total 2.1.7.4						11 500
Sub Programme 2.1.7.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAFR701-14	African Commission on Agricultural Statistics	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	36 500
-	RAPA703-14	Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS)	VI-1 (1)	EFC	Members of Commission	25 000
Total 2.1.7.7						61 500
Sub Programme 2.1.8.3: Commodity Policies and Trade						
01	ESC 701-59	Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)	V-6 (1)	AEFS	Members of Cttee	52 000
01	ESC 703-35/36	Intergovernmental Group on Rice	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	43 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	ESC 706-3	Intergovernmental Group on Meat, Sub-Group on Hides and Skins	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	21 500
01	ESC 709-25	Intergovernmental Group on Grains	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	21 500
01	ESC 710-10/11	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	43 000
01	ESC 712-28/29	Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	35 000
01	ESC 714-25/26	Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	69 000
01	ESC 716-13/14	Intergovernmental Group on Bananas	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	69 000
01	ESC 720-26/27	Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	43 000
01	ESC 721-5	Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	21 500
01	ESC 722-10/11	Intergovernmental Group on Tea	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	43 000
01	ESC 727-14	Intergovernmental Group on Meat	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	34 500
01	ESC 731-7/8	Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres, Sub-Group of Sisal and Henequen Producing Countries	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	18 000
02	ESC 901	Regional Workshop on the Market Outlook for Agricultural Commodities in the Light of the Outcome of the Uruguay Round	(4)	ES	Selected individuals	46 000
02	ESC 902	Regional Workshop on the Market Outlook for Agricultural Commodities in the Light of the Outcome of the Uruguay Round	(4)	EF	Selected individuals	33 000
Total 21.6.3						593 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.1.8.4: World Food Security						
01	ESC 802	Expert Consultation on Lessons Learned in Implementing the Expanded Mandate of Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS)	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	35 000
02	ESC 702	Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (24 sessions)	V-6 (1)	E	Members of Sub-Cttee	40 000
02	ESC 728-17/18	Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	133 000
Total 2.1.8.4						208 000
Sub Programme 2.1.8.5: Agricultural Planning Assistance						
-	ESP 801	Expert Consultation on Computerized System for Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance and Training (CAPPA)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
-	ESP 802	Expert Consultation on Training of Planners on Environment Concerns	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
Total 2.1.8.5						0
Sub Programme 2.1.8.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAPA707-6	Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	30 500
-	REUR701-28	European Commission on Agriculture (ECA)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	25 680
-	REUR702-78/79	ECA Executive Committee	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	21 040
-	REUR811	Consultation on Agricultural Policy	VI-5 (2)	EF	MNs in Region	12 720
-	RNEA708-5	Near East Regional Commission on Agriculture	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	33 500

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Consl. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	RNEA709-5	Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	33 500
	Total 2.1.8.7					156 940
	Sub Programme 2.1.9.1/2.1.9.2: Agriculture Department/Economic and Social Policy Department					
-	COAG701-12	Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	147 540
	Total 2.1.9.1/2.1.9.2					147 540
	Sub Programme 2.1.9.7: Regional Offices					
-	REUR802	Meetings of Coordinators of ESCORENA (European System of Cooperative Networks) and Board Members of ERNAC (European Research Network Advisory Committee)	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	10 520
	Total 2.1.9.7					10 520
	Sub Programme 2.2.2.2: Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture					
03	FI 902	Regional Seminar on Sustainable Development of Inland Capture and Culture Fisheries under Environmental Constraints	(4)	E	Selected individuals	800
	Total 2.2.2.2					800
	Sub Programme 2.2.2.4: Fish Utilization and Marketing					
01	FI 810	Expert Consultation on Fish Marketing Development at Landing Sites in Asia	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	800
03	FI 804	Technical Consultation on Food Security in Fishing Communities	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	1 000
	Total 2.2.2.4					1 800

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.2.2.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAPA811	Expert Consultation on Farm-Made Aquafeeds	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 000
-	RAPA825	Regional Expert Consultation on Cooperative and other Organizations of Fisherfolk	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	6 000
Total 2.2.2.7						12 000
Sub Programme 2.2.3.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning						
02	FI 901	Regional Seminar on the Development of Fishery Insurance Schemes for Asian Region	(4)	E	Selected individuals	800
Total 2.2.3.1						800
Sub Programme 2.2.3.2: International Coordination and Liaison						
01	FI 701-20	Committee on Fisheries (COFI)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	104 000
01	FI 709-4	COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade	V-6 (1)	AEFS	Members of Sub-Cttee	84 500
02	FI 704-24	Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission (IPFC)	XIV (1)	EF	Members of Commission	56 000
02	FI 705-65	IPFC Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	800
02	FI 706-9	IPFC Working Party on Aquaculture	XIV (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	800
02	FI 708-4	CIFA Working Party on Pollution and Fisheries	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 711-6	CIFA Sub-Committee for the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake Victoria	VI-2 (1)	E	Members of Sub-Cttee	500
02	FI 715-9	IPFC Working Party on Fish Technology and Marketing	XIV (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	800

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost, \$
02	FI 716-20	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	XIV (1)	AEFS	Members of Council	40 000
02	FI 717-50/51	GFCM Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	1 000
02	FI 727-17	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC)	VI-1 (1)	EFG	Members of Commission	52 000
02	FI 728-2	EIFAC Working Party on Effect of Physical Modifications of Aquatic Habitat in Fish Populations	VI-1 (1)	E	Members of Commission	500
02	FI 734-12	IOFC Committee for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	40 200
02	FI 738-7	IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of the Fisheries Resources of the Gulfs	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Cttee	16 200
02	FI 740-12	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	76 200
02	FI 743-9	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	54 500
02	FI 748-3	CIFA Working Party on Flood Plain Fisheries	VI-2 (1)	F	Members of Working Party	500
02	FI 748-4	CIFA Working Party on Flood Plain Fisheries	VI-2 (1)	E	Members of Working Party	500
02	FI 750-13	Advisory Committee of Experts on Marine Resources Research (ACMRR)	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 759-5	COPESCAL Working Party on Aquaculture	VI-1 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 766-5	WECAFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Lesser Antilles	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	39 000
02	FI 770-6	IPFC Working Party on Inland Fisheries	XIV (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	800

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	FI 771-7	IPFC Standing Committee on Resource Research and Development (SCORRAD)	XIV (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	0
02	FI 772-2	WECAFC Working Party on Fishery Economics and Planning	VI-1 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	32 800
02	FI 777-6	COPESCAL Working Party on Fishery Resources	VI-1 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 778-4	COPESCAL Working Party on Fisheries Technology	VI-1 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 779-8	IPFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the South China Sea	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	500
02	FI 780-7	IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in Southwest Indian Ocean	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	40 200
02	FI 782-8	IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal	VI-1 (1)	E	Members of Cttee	500
02	FI 785-5	CECAF Working Party on Fishery Statistics	VI-2 (1)	EF	Members of Working Party	0
02	FI 787-5	CIFA Sub-Committee for the Protection and Development of the Fisheries in the Sahelian Zone	VI-2 (1)	EF	Members of Sub-Cttee	29 700
02	FI 788-3	EIFAC Working Party on Stocking	VI-1 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
02	FI 803-3	Technical Consultation on Stock Assessment in the Black Sea	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	1 000
02	FI 816-7	Technical Consultation on Stock Assessment in the Balearic and Gulf of Lions Statistical Division	VI-5 (2)	F	Selected MNs	800
04	FI 801	Expert Consultation on High-Sea Fishing	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	40 000
04	FI 805	Government Consultation on High-Sea Fishing	VI-5 (2)	AEFS	Selected MNs	73 000
04	FI 823	Conference for the Adoption of a Draft Agreement on the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission	XIV (1)	AEFS	Selected MNs	80 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Total 2.2.3.2						870 300
Sub Programme 2.3.1.2: Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources						
04	FO 706	IPC Working Party on Poplar Insect Pests	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 702-19	International Poplar Commission (IPC)	XIV (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	27 880
04	FO 703-36	IPC Executive Committee	XIV (1)	EFS	Members of Cittee	0
04	FO 704	IPC Working Party on Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 705	IPC Working Party on Poplar Diseases	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 736-8	Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	24 500
Total 2.3.1.2						52 380
Sub Programme 2.3.1.3: Conservation and Wildlife						
03	FO 709-10	AFWC Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of African Forestry and Wildlife Commission	26 500
06	FO 728-18	EFC Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds	VI-1 (1)	EFSG	Members of European Forestry Commission	28 500
Total 2.3.1.3						55 000
Sub Programme 2.3.1.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAPA830	Expert Consultation on Eucalyptus: the Asian Experience	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
Total 2.3.1.7						5 000

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub Programme 2.3.2.1: Development of Forest Industries						
05	FO 734-33/34	Advisory Committee of Experts on Pulp and Paper	VI-2 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	38 000
Total 2.3.2.1						38 000
Sub Programme 2.3.2.4: Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy						
05	FO 801	Expert Consultation on Economics and Resource Sustainability of Non-Wood Forest Products	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	18 500
05	FO 804	Expert Consultation on Wood-Based Energy	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 500
Total 2.3.2.4						20 000
Sub Programme 2.3.3.1: Training and Institutions						
03	FO 903	Seminar on Forest Extension Methods	(4)	F	Selected individuals	2 000
06	FO 735-17/18	FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	52 000
Total 2.3.3.1						54 000
Sub Programme 2.3.3.2: Investment Planning and Statistics						
02	FO 901	Seminar on Forestry Statistics in Latin America	(4)	S	Selected individuals	5 000
Total 2.3.3.2						5 000
Sub Programme 2.3.3.3: Forest Policies and Information						
03	FO 701-11	Committee on Forestry (COFO)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	79 000
03	FO 707-9	African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC)	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	39 500

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	FO 710-15	Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC)	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	39 000
03	FO 713-18	Latin American Forestry Commission (LAFC)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	51 500
03	FO 720-16	North American Forestry Commission (NAFC)	VI-1 (1)	ES	Members of Commission	32 000
03	FO 726-26	European Forestry Commission (EFC)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	29 000
03	FO 731-15	AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions "Silva Mediterranea"	VI-1 (1)	EFSA	Members of Cttee	52 300
03	FO 733-11	Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics (CFDT)	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	33 500
Total 2.3.3.3						355 800
Sub Programme 2.3.3.4: Community Forestry Development						
06	FO 802	Expert Consultation on Local Management of Forest Resources: Organizational Strategies	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 500
Total 2.3.3.4						2 500
Sub Programme 2.3.3.7: Regional Offices						
-	RAPA812	Regional Expert Consultation on Forestry Policy	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA815	Regional Expert Consultation on Forestry Credit	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
-	RAPA824	Expert Consultation on Asian Network on Forestry Education	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
Total 2.3.3.7						15 000
Total Sessions Cost 1992-93						9 238 350

ANNEX VIII - MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

- A. SUMMARY OF 1990-91 AND 1992-93 REGULAR BUDGETS BY CHAPTER AND BY CCAQ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES
- B. SUMMARY OF 1992-93 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS
- C. PUBLICATIONS REVOLVING FUND 1992-93

A. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM - STANDARD BUDGET TABLES

SUMMARY OF 1990-91 AND 1992-93 REGULAR BUDGETS BY CHAPTER AND BY CCAO OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

(Amounts stated in US\$ 000 at Lire 1335 = US\$ 1)

Chapter		Salaries (Net)	Common Staff Costs	Travel on Official Business	Contractual Services	General Operating Expenses	Supplies and Materials	Acquisition of Furniture & Equipment	Other Expenditures	TOTAL	
1	General Policy and Direction	1990-91	23 793	8 895	1 311	1 330	2 757	877	424	1 228	40 615
	1992-93	28 458	11 426	2 062	2 464	2 032	695	539	1 565	49 241	
2	Technical and Economic Programmes	1990-91	152 791	59 329	17 601	25 209	9 182	5 089	3 150	1 239	273 590
	1992-93	177 175	73 386	19 589	26 232	7 863	4 615	3 468	1 844	314 172	
3	Development Support Programmes	1990-91	49 810	20 391	5 213	1 190	6 636	2 073	1 917	600	87 830
	1992-93	54 178	25 080	5 728	2 661	8 192	2 725	2 796	239	101 599	
4	Technical Cooperation Programme	1990-91	0	0	2 710	40 660	6 099	0	18 298	0	67 767
	1992-93	0	0	3 077	46 074	6 942	0	21 316	0	77 409	
5	Support Services	1990-91	47 002	20 157	754	4 901	3 200	1 847	791	1 910	80 562
	1992-93	56 119	24 309	1 006	2 904	2 938	1 534	777	2 321	91 908	
6	Common Services	1990-91	0	0	0	0	11 404	3 216	0	0	17 836
	1992-93	0	0	0	0	10 450	3 024	3 305	0	0	16 779
7	Contingencies	1990-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	600
	1992-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	600
GRAND TOTAL		1990-91	273 396	108 772	27 589	73 290	39 278	13 102	27 796	5 577	568 800
		1992-93	315 930	134 201	31 462	80 335	38 417	12 593	32 201	6 569	651 708

B. UNITED NATION SYSTEMS - STANDARD BUDGET TABLES

SUMMARY OF 1992-93 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND BY MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS

(Amounts stated in US\$ 000 at Lire 1335 = US\$ 1)

Chapter	Regular Programme	United Nations Sources	Other Sources	TOTAL
1 General Policy and Direction	49 243	2 419	3 313	54 975
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	314 174	435 947	374 887	1 125 008
3 Development Support Programmes	101 598	7 897	24 620	134 115
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	77 409	0	0	77 409
5 Support Services	91 906	18 955	9 770	120 631
6 Common Services	16 778	1 671	584	19 033
7 Contingencies	600	0	0	600
GRAND TOTAL	651 708	466 889	413 174	1 531 771

C. PUBLICATIONS REVOLVING FUND 1992-93

(Established under the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.9)

Estimated Income	US\$	Estimated Expenditures	US\$
Brought forward from 1990-91:		To Miscellaneous Income 1992-93	328 000
(a) forecast balance at 31 December 1991 in excess of capital under (b) below	328 000	Cost of reprints	250 000
(b) as capital in Fund	10 000	Sales promotion and handling, catalogues, leaflets, exhibits, fairs, etc.	290 000
Sales of Publications in 1992 and 1993	2 200 000	Personnel services	1 610 000
		2 x P-2 Publications Promotion Officers	
		1 x G-5 Bookshop Attendant	
		1 x G-5 Clerk	
		3 x G-4 Clerks	
		6 x G-3 Clerks	
		1 x G-3 Photo Technician	
		5 x G-2 Clerks	
		Temporary Assistance	
		Carried forward to 1994-95:	
		(a) forecast balance at 31 December 1991 in excess of capital under (b) below	50 000
		(b) as capital in Fund	10 000
TOTAL	2 538 000	TOTAL	2 538 000