

C 95/3

The Director-General's
PROGRAMME
of WORK
and BUDGET
for 1996-97



Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations



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***The Director-General's
PROGRAMME
of WORK
and BUDGET
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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 1996-97.

Format

As I stated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget which was considered by the Programme and Finance Committees and the Council in the spring, this is the first Programme of Work and Budget which I have had to prepare since assuming office. This document is accompanied by other key programme-orientated documents, i.e. the Medium-term Plan 1996-2001, the Programme Evaluation Report and the Programme Implementation Report for 1994-95. Taken together, they represent a continuum of supportive material essential to discussions in the Governing Bodies. I wholeheartedly subscribe to the natural expectations in the same Governing Bodies that no effort should be spared to improve this documentation further. Significant changes to the presentation of proposed activities have been introduced in this Programme of Work and Budget towards greater clarity and precision, with particular attention to "output-orientation". The document uses the revised programme structure as approved by the two Committees and already reflected in the Summary.

Consultative process

The proposals for 1996-97 were the object of intensive review, which was initiated by consideration of the Outline Programme of Work and Budget by the joint meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees at the end of January. Throughout their scheduled sessions in the spring of 1995, the views of the technical committees of the Council were also sought, as regards the priorities in their respective sectors. From the outset, in recognition of the imperatives of budgetary restraint which prevail in our world nowadays, I aimed at presenting proposals based on the approved 1994-95 budget level

of US\$ 673.1 million, but with no real growth. This no-growth framework was endorsed by the Committees and was, therefore, maintained in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

I also proposed that we extricate ourselves from the funding "trap" created as a result of the compromise decisions at the last two sessions of the Conference whereby a share of expected payments of arrears was included in the funding of budgetary appropriations. Bearing in mind the negative consequences which are known to all, the return to the normal practice of funding the effective working budget from assessed contributions and miscellaneous income was fully endorsed. However, it has a direct impact on the level of assessments for 1996-97.

Despite continuation of a no-growth budget, the reduction in the estimated provision for cost increases from US\$ 59 million indicated in the Outline to US\$ 31.8 million in the Summary, and the resulting decline in the rate of increase in assessments - set in historical perspective - at the very low rate of 2 percent per annum between 1992 to 1997, there was no unanimity of opinion at the June 1995 Council. In fact, the views expressed on the budget level fell broadly into three groups, reflecting widely diverging expectations on the level of assessments individual countries in these groups wished to see happening in 1996-97.

Essence of proposals

I have examined with great care the opinions expressed throughout this preliminary consultative process. In the first instance, it is clear that this Organization needs an assured resource basis to be able to operate effectively. It also needs to respond to the calls for increased efficiency and overall budgetary restraint. I believe the membership is remarkably united on both these counts. On the other hand, I assume the FAO membership would not address the level of

resources required for 1996-97 solely in terms of crude percentages, without reference to the challenges it seeks to meet through the work of this Organization. As I have stressed repeatedly, the "zero-growth" framework was not an easy decision to reach, when this key specialized agency of the UN system is witnessing still pervasive malnutrition in many parts of the world, and our planet is facing the prospect of an additional 3 000 million people to feed within one generation from now. It is an even less appealing approach for a newly-elected Executive Head, whose efforts are dedicated to the revitalization of this Organization. The Conference itself will be aware of the application of several countries for membership to FAO which adds to the demands for the Organization's services.

I, therefore, defer to the guidance from the majority of members of the Council, who "highlighted the need to retain the principle of zero real growth at a time when the Organization was in a delicate phase of transition. They stated their readiness to consider further efforts by the Director-General to reduce assessments through some absorption of cost increases or additional economy measures. However, they expressed concern over the damage which would be inflicted on FAO's programmes and the assistance it provided to members, if real reductions in the budget level were to be enforced."

Accordingly, the proposals in this Programme of Work and Budget continue the zero-growth framework over the approved 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget of US\$ 673.1 million, but seek a provision for cost increases reduced further to US\$ 24.7 million, i.e. 3.7 percent of the base budget, representing an estimated absorption of about US\$ 12 million, based on the latest assessment of likely cost developments. Despite efforts at cost reduction, this zero real growth budget would lead to an increase in assessments (at the same budget exchange rate as approved by the FAO Conference for the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95) of 10.64 percent over the amount of US\$ 620.8 million in the present biennium, principally because of the return to normal

funding practice, i.e. eliminating the provision of US\$ 38 million of arrears used in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 to supplement the contributions which would otherwise have been required from Member Nations.

These few figures encapsulate the proposals from the strict financial perspective. It was, therefore, important to expose them in all candour, straight at the beginning of this Introduction. As this increase is not acceptable to some member states, the delegates will have to negotiate during the Conference with a view to establishing a budget level which would attract adequate consensus. The Secretariat is prepared to play its part as "honest broker" to achieve this objective and would appreciate guidance from the Programme and Finance Committees, in particular on the delicate issue of which sub-programmes should be eliminated. All factors of a financial nature which impinge on the formulation of this Programme of Work and Budget are fully elaborated in the section entitled "Budget Framework".

Vastly transformed budget

While the above figures are of prime interest to Member Nations, I emphasize that they mask a complex and, I trust, equally interesting story of re-definition of the budget in order to meet a number of important objectives.

In the first instance, it was essential to assess whether the full budgetary impact of the restructuring decisions and the new policy orientations endorsed by the Council at its 106th Session of May/June 1994, could be accommodated without recourse to additional funds. This is indeed the case, partly through the savings generated by the streamlined structure itself, and partly through other streamlining or cost-cutting measures introduced in the 1994-95 biennium.

"No growth" does not mean that we cannot change, as I hope I have fully demonstrated. There has been a substantial redirection of resources, both to ensure that all units in the restructured Organization are able to operate

effectively at the onset of the 1996-97 biennium, and to meet the resource requirements of higher priority areas (while also reducing resources for lower priority items). At the same time, the "complexion" of the budget has been altered in quite a significant way.

This emphasis on cost reduction and efficiency, together with the vigorous pursuit of the decentralization policy, have been translated into the following:

- the total number of established posts at Headquarters (under all sources of funds) is reduced by 320 from the situation prevailing on 1 January 1994; within this, there are 232 less General Service posts at Headquarters, representing 13.1 percent of the original establishment;
- the total reduction of established General Service posts (under all sources of funds, and in all locations) is 180 since 1 January 1994 - whereas Professional posts increased by 22, resulting in a net reduction overall of 158;
- a significant transfer of Professional capacity is made to the outlying offices (regional, subregional and liaison) where 106 posts have been added, thus increasing their professional work force by 77 percent;
- the Organization-wide ratio of general service/Professional posts is falling from 1.81 to 1.67 (and from 1.48 to 1.38 at Headquarters);
- a more balanced grade structure is achieved for established Professional posts (a net 7.2 percent reduction in posts presently at D-2, D-1 and P-5 levels) leading, besides the corresponding savings, to future greater flexibility in career management.

While on the subject of increased efficiency and decentralization, it is pertinent to mention another major initiative to enhance the

control of field operations and audit activities in the field. Coupled with the outposting of audit staff to the Regional Offices, this Programme of Work and Budget includes provision for sub-contracting financial control for field offices and projects to local audit firms. While aiming at speedier processing of financial transactions and, of course, the avoidance of waste or fraud, this measure is also an essential prerequisite to further delegation of authority under the expanded field office structure.

Other restructuring measures

As announced to the Council when it considered my proposals at its 106th Session of May/June 1994, these did not contain any major restructuring measures for the Administration and Finance Department and the General Affairs and Information Department. These departments are presently in the process of elaborating a number of important reform proposals in order to improve their performance and, where required, modify current approaches to key services (e.g. an enhanced "corporate" communications policy, more efficient processing of publications and streamlined administrative procedures). Except for a few aspects, these proposals could not be finalized in time for their incorporation in this Programme of Work and Budget. I therefore seek the concurrence of the Conference to the implementation of related changes in a timely manner, subject of course to attendant reductions in cost versus the corresponding provisions in the present budget proposals, and to reporting as appropriate to the Finance Committee in accordance with Financial Regulations.

Priorities

The section entitled "Programme Framework" below summarizes the approach to priority selection, and consequently the areas which benefited most from the above redirection of resources. A highly aggregated picture is as follows:

- a provision of US\$ 10.0 million (at 1994-95 costs) is made for the Special Programme on Food Production in

Support of Food Security in LIFDCs (Programme 2.5.6) to cover the cost of the coordinating unit and preparatory and formulation missions to interested countries, and to support pilot phase implementation; this goes beyond the provisional allocation in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, which simply reflected the Council's original approval at its 106th Session for an amount of US\$ 3.3 million;

- *provision of US\$ 1.2 million for the World Food Summit to cover direct meeting costs for the Summit itself, while temporary secretariat staff will be seconded from different departments;*
- *continuation of action under EMPRES for both the desert locust and animal health components with an allocation of over US\$ 4.3 million;*
- *priority and increased resource levels to plant and animal genetic resources, in the first case to permit inter alia follow up to the Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources, and in the second, at least partial launching of the Global Centre for Domestic Animal Diversity, as well as associated activities in both areas;*
- *a further net increase to Major Programme 2.4, Forestry, over the level indicated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, itself higher than that in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget; this is to benefit, among others, work on forest resources assessment and implementation of national forests action plans;*
- *implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, within the broad realm of advice in fisheries and aquaculture development; while the provision under Major Programme 2.3, Fisheries, shows a net decrease over that in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, it is primarily due to efficiency improvements;*

- *further enhancement of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), and within the broader area of information collation and dissemination, full implementation of WAICENT;*
- *strengthening of the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division;*
- *provision of US\$ 4 million, towards partial solution of the FINSYS/PERSYS problem; and*
- *an allocation of US\$ 1.5 million to cover the cost of the local audit of country offices.*

Regrettably, budget stringency does not permit other desirable objectives to be met, such as increasing the share of the TCP appropriation at least to 14 percent of the budget, the full-scale enhancement of FINSYS/PERSYS or the establishment of additional Subregional Offices. A draft resolution on supplementary appropriations is submitted for the consideration of the Conference, to allow related expenditures, should additional income be available for this purpose.

As regards areas being reduced or eliminated, these include:

- *a further reduction under Programme 1.1.1, Conference and Council;*
- *suspension of separate sub-programmes on "sustaining natural resources potentials" (2.1.1.6) and "post-harvest management" (2.1.4.3);*
- *curtailed activities on seed and planting material distribution and exchange, industrial crops and horticulture, parasitic animal health diseases and veterinary services, private sector role in agro-industries, farm building and storage structures;*
- *substantial cuts in statistical and commodity/trade-related publications, coupled with reduced frequency and*

length of meetings, including intergovernmental commodity groups;

- *in the fisheries sector, work on environmental aspects, marine mammals, basic research in fishing technology, as well as cuts in publications;*
- *in the forestry sector, work on forest industries and sawmilling;*
- *suspension of André Mayer fellowships, and reduced training and policy advice activities on research management, women-in-development, rural development and agrarian reform.*

Looking to the future

The process of change launched by the Council at its 106th Session is substantially under way, as the progress report in the Programme Implementation Report 1994-95 attests, and as mentioned in the Medium-term Plan, will be actively pursued over the short-to medium-term horizons. The main strategic

elements, e.g. decentralization through strengthened field office structures, well-delineated and mutually-supportive normative and operational activities, streamlined administrative arrangements, enhanced partnerships, etc., will translate into the anticipated benefits, only if the Organization is not subject to the negative effects of abrupt jolts to resource availability.

I for one most sincerely hope that Member Nations would not wish to put in jeopardy these benefits and FAO's essential contribution to the solution of world nutritional and agricultural development problems.

While I appreciate the exigencies of domestic policies and attendant restraint in public expenditures, I am confident Member Nations will recognize the serious efforts under way to make FAO more responsive to demands on its services and its work more efficient and, as such, deserving of their full and unreserved support.



Jacques Diouf
Director-General

GUIDE TO THE DOCUMENT

MAIN SECTIONS

1. The contents of the present Programme of Work and Budget document accords in general terms with that of predecessor documents. It 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 1994-95. This is consistent with figures shown throughout the rest of the document. The figures in the Draft Budgetary Appropriations Resolution will be revised to reflect the budget rate which will be proposed to the Conference at the time it adopts the Resolution.

2. The Draft Resolution is followed by a section entitled **Programme Framework** which starts with background considerations regarding, in particular, the context of and approach to the formulation of proposals. It then addresses the selection of priorities and proposed activities for 1996-97, as well as areas affected by reduced resource levels. This section also gives an updated status of Special Action Programmes.

3. The following section, **Budget Framework**, covers all pertinent financial aspects of the programme budget. A dominant aspect is the impact of restructuring decisions endorsed by the FAO Council at its 106th Session of May/June 1994. This constituted already a major part of the Summary Programme of Work and Budget document, and information is further refined. The section describes, as usual, the assumptions made in determining the amount of cost increases and overall staffing changes. It reviews a number of other key aspects affecting calculation of budget estimates, such as: developments under the Field Programme and attendant support costs; the lapse factor; the impact of the US dollar/Italian lira exchange rate; the proposed method of financing; and comparison between the approved Programme of Work and Budget for 1994-95 and proposals for 1996-97. As an innovation, an overview of total resource availability (i.e. including all resources outside the Regular Budget) is provided.

4. It is important to note that the full impact of the restructuring decisions and the attendant significant redeployment of resources across units, together with the introduction of a revised programme structure, do not permit the traditional presentation of changes to "base" provisions, as indicated in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 document. Therefore, any "change analysis" throughout the document relates to the "restructured base" indicated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97. In fact, it was emphasized in the latter Summary that the indicated resource levels did not as yet reflect the thorough internal review of priorities and activities. As this has now been done, it is pertinent to compare preliminary proposals in the Summary to the more definitive ones in this Programme of Work and Budget document.

5. The main part of the document is the section entitled **Programme Budget**. This section takes the total programme budget and breaks it down into the components of the revised *programme structure* which is described in full in the following section. The level of detail varies between the main chapter which deals with technical activities and other chapters.

6. Under Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes, each sub-programme is supported by a table showing the budget allocation proposed for each programme element, broken down between staff costs and non-staff costs. The presentation of narratives has been enhanced, as explained below.

7. For the remaining chapters, the lowest level table shows the proposed budget by sub-programme. The narrative describes the *scope of the programme* and the *proposed activities for 1996-97*.

8. For all chapters, recapitulative tables at major programme level indicate eventual provisions for Regional/Subregional Offices in the column "Regional Office share". Forecasts of extra-budgetary resources are also given, according to past practice.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES UNDER CHAPTER 2

9. As recalled above, each sub-programme is supported by a table showing the budget allocation proposed for each programme element, broken down between staff costs and non-staff costs.

10. For each sub-programme, a standard section covers the *focus*. Then, the scope of each constituent programme element of the sub-programme is given (*description*), together with the *main outputs* expected to be delivered in 1996-97. In line with the unified programme concept, substantive programmes and sub-programmes are jointly executed by HQ departments and the corresponding outposted teams in Regional Offices or subject-matter specialists in Subregional Offices. Many outputs involve, therefore, joint participation of HQ staff and that of outlying offices. Nevertheless, it was felt pertinent to highlight in several instances the outputs planned by regional structures. To facilitate understanding, outputs are listed by major categories such as meetings, publications, support to member countries, etc., although the latter categories are not meant to be mutually exclusive, depending on specific circumstances.

ANNEXES

11. A number of annexes are provided as follows:

12. **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.

13. **Annex II - Budget by Organizational Unit and Budget Component:** These tables show the proposed budget analyzed by budget component (i.e. object of expenditure basis), based on the new organizational structure approved by the Council.

14. **Annex III - FAO Salary and Post Adjustment Schedules:** These are the ICSC approved scales for salaries and post adjustment applicable at the time this document went to print.

15. **Annex IV - Establishment and Grading of Posts:** Tables summarizing the absolute levels and changes in posts since the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 by organizational unit, grade and source of funds. This is followed by post-by-post details of new and abolished Regular Programme-funded posts.

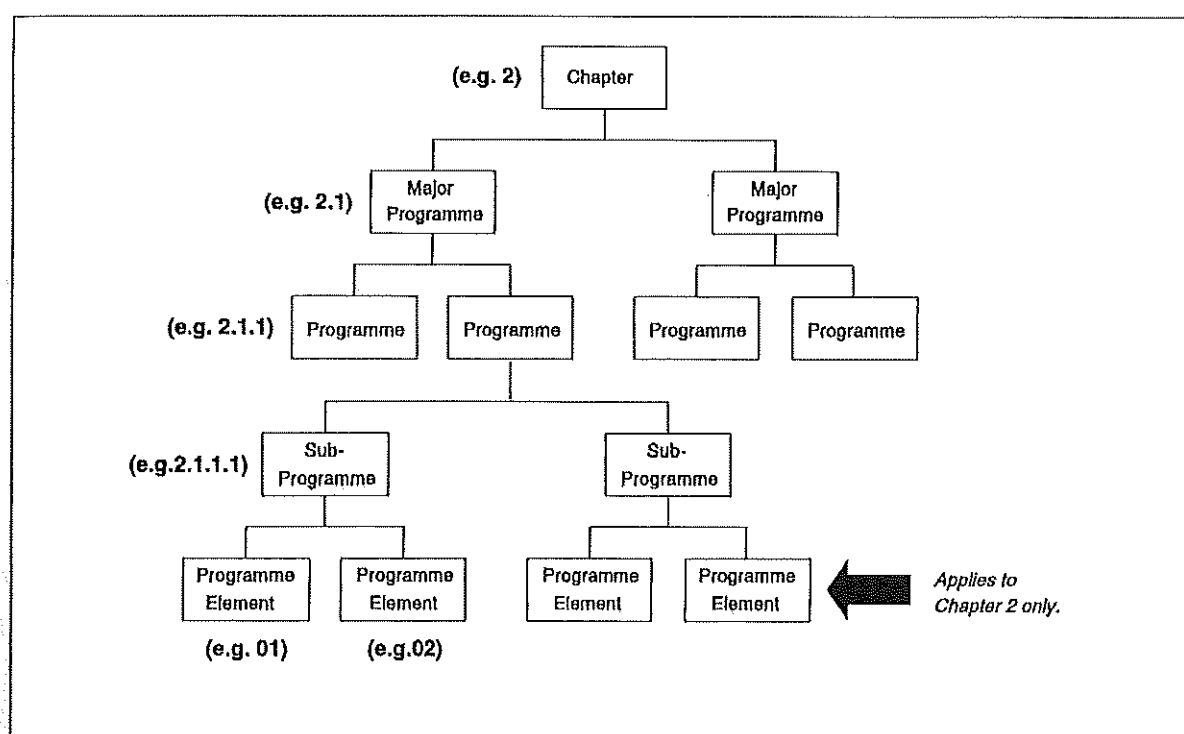
16. **Annex V - Organigrams by Unit:** Summarized organization charts showing all proposed Professional posts, their titles and source of funds by unit and, where appropriate, the organizational unit of the post in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95.

17. **Annex VI - Miscellaneous Tables:** This annex includes the United Nations Standard Budget Tables, and the budget for the Publications Revolving Fund.

18. The usual annexes on planned publications and scheduled sessions are to be issued separately; however, the main publications and meetings foreseen during 1996-97 are provided in the detailed lists of outputs in the Programme Budget section of this document.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

19. FAO's programme structure is characterized by the following hierarchy:



REVISED PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

20. The programme structure so far used in FAO programme-planning documents, from main budgetary chapter level through major programmes and programmes down to sub-programme level, had seen virtually no change since its introduction in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1978-79. There was a need to revise the programme structure, in order to reflect the 106th Council's decisions and facilitate understanding of future programme-budget proposals by FAO Governing Bodies.

21. The main features of a revised programme structure were submitted to, and endorsed by, the Programme and Finance Committees at their joint meeting of 30-31 January 1995. This revised programme structure was already introduced in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97 considered by the Council in June 1995.

22. The changes are summarized as follows:

- recasting of Chapter 2, Technical and Economic Programmes. This involves:
 - splitting the previously excessively large Major Programme 2.1, Agriculture, into two more easily recognizable parts: Major Programme 2.1, Agricultural Production and Support Systems and Major Programme 2.2, Food and Agricultural Policy and Development;
 - continuation of Major Programmes for Fisheries and Forestry renumbered 2.3 and 2.4; and
 - introduction of a new Major Programme 2.5, entitled "Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts";
- recasting of Chapter 3, being renamed "Development Services to Member Nations", comprising *inter alia* three major programmes covering Policy Assistance, Support to Investment (pre-existing) and Field Operations;
- more precise identification of Regular and Field Programme links at the level where they effectively occur, namely the various substantive sub-programmes, thereby eliminating the separately identified budgetary lines entitled "Field Programme Support", previously arbitrarily set at programme level within Chapter 2;
- more integrated presentation of activities of Headquarters technical divisions and those of Regional and Subregional Offices, also at the level where they should and do occur, namely the substantive sub-programmes, thereby eliminating the somewhat artificial groupings of budgetary provisions under the separate lines entitled "Regional Offices", which in fact conveyed the opposite message; and
- more transparent exposition of programme management provisions using, as applicable, the following series of codes within each major programme:
 - 2X91 Departmental Management
(e.g. 2.1.9.1 AG Departmental Management)
 - 2X92 Divisional Management
(e.g. 2.1.9.2 Offices of Directors in AGA, AGL, AGP and AGS)
 - 2X93 Regional and Subregional Offices
(e.g. 2.1.9.3 covering the proportion of the cost of management of activities in these offices falling under Major Programme 2.1, Agricultural Production and Support Systems)

23. In case comparison were to be made with the preceding Programme of Work and Budget, the impact of the last three changes is illustrated in the following table, taking a hypothetical example based on Programme 2.1.1.

Illustration of impact of new presentation for Regional Offices, Field Programme Support and Programme Management

		Old presentation	Change due to new presentation	New presentation
2.1.1.1	Land and Water Resources Assessment	1 000	300	1 300
2.1.1.2	Land Use and Land Use Planning	1 000	500	1 500
2.1.1.3	Plant Nutrition Development and Management	1 000	300	1 300
2.1.1.4	Water Development, Management and Conservation	1 000	0	1 000
2.1.1.7	Regional Offices	500	(500)	0
2.1.1.8	Field Programme Support	600	(600)	0
2.1.1.9	Programme Management	300	(300)	→ <i>sp 2192</i>
	Total	5 400	(300)	5 100

24. It will be noted that the last three sub-programmes therefore do not appear in the 1996-97 Programme of Work and Budget; corresponding costs are redistributed to substantive sub-programmes (for 2.1.1.7 and 2.1.1.8) or transferred to divisional management (for 2.1.1.9).

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE USED IN THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET 1996-97

25. For ease of reference, the programme structure is recapitulated 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 and Commemorative Awards

Programme 1.1.2 Conference Services

Programme 1.1.3 Protocol 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

Programme 1.2.4 Legal Services

Programme 1.2.5 Programme and Operational Coordination

Major Programme 1.3 - External Coordination and Liaison

Programme 1.3.1 External Relations and Coordination

Sub-programmes

- 1.3.1.1 United Nations System Organizations
- 1.3.1.2 Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organizations
- 1.3.1.3 Contributions to Inter-agency Coordination Mechanisms

Programme 1.3.2 Liaison Offices

Sub-programmes

- 1.3.2.1 United Nations
- 1.3.2.2 North America
- 1.3.2.3 Other Liaison Offices

Major Programme 1.9 - Programme Management**CHAPTER 2 - TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES****Major Programme 2.1 - Agricultural Production and Support Systems**

Programme 2.1.1 Natural Resources

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.1.1 Land and Water Resources Assessment
- 2.1.1.2 Land Use and Land Use Planning
- 2.1.1.3 Plant Nutrition Development and Management
- 2.1.1.4 Water Development, Management and Conservation
- 2.1.1.5 Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation

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 and Planting Material Development
- 2.1.2.4 Crop Protection
- 2.1.2.5 Development and Management of Grasslands and Forage Crops

Programme 2.1.3 Livestock

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.3.1 Livestock Information Systems, Policy and Planning
- 2.1.3.2 Peri-urban and Intensive Production and Supply Systems
- 2.1.3.3 Mixed Farming Systems
- 2.1.3.4 Pastoral and Extensive Grazing Systems
- 2.1.3.5 Domestic Animal Genetic Diversity
- 2.1.3.6 Transboundary Animal Diseases

Programme 2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.4.1 Farming Systems Development
- 2.1.4.2 Agricultural Engineering
- 2.1.4.4 Food and Agricultural Industries
- 2.1.4.5 Marketing
- 2.1.4.6 Rural Finance

Programme 2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.5.1 Contribution to the Improvement of Crop and Livestock Productivity
- 2.1.5.2 Contribution to Crop Protection and Control of Animal Diseases
- 2.1.5.3 Contribution to Consumer and Environmental Protection and Reduction of Food Losses

Programme 2.1.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.9.1 Departmental Direction
- 2.1.9.2 Divisional Direction
- 2.1.9.3 Regional and Subregional Offices

Major Programme 2.2 - Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

Programme 2.2.1 Nutrition

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.1.1 Food and Nutrition Assessment
- 2.2.1.2 Nutrition Programmes
- 2.2.1.3 Food Control and Consumer Protection
- 2.2.1.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level
- 2.2.1.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)

Programme 2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.2.1 Statistical Processing and Analysis
- 2.2.2.2 Statistical Development
- 2.2.2.3 WAICENT
- 2.2.2.4 Commodity Situation and Outlook
- 2.2.2.5 Food Information and Early Warning Systems
- 2.2.2.6 AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities

Programme 2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.3.1 Comparative Agricultural Development
- 2.2.3.2 Agriculture in Economic Development
- 2.2.3.3 Agricultural Projects Analysis

Programme 2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.4.1 Global Perspective Studies
- 2.2.4.2 Commodity Policies and Trade
- 2.2.4.3 World Food Security Analysis

Programme 2.2.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.9.1 Departmental Direction
- 2.2.9.2 Divisional Direction
- 2.2.9.3 Regional and Subregional Offices

Major Programme 2.3 - Fisheries

Programme 2.3.1 Fisheries Information

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information
- 2.3.1.2 Fishery Data and Statistics

Programme 2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.2.1 Marine Resources
- 2.3.2.2 Inland Resources and Aquaculture

Programme 2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.3.1 Fish Production
- 2.3.3.2 Fish Utilization and Marketing

Programme 2.3.4 Fisheries Policy

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.4.1 Fisheries Policy and Planning
- 2.3.4.2 International Coordination and Liaison

Programme 2.3.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.3.9.1 Departmental Direction
- 2.3.9.2 Divisional Direction
- 2.3.9.3 Regional and Subregional Offices

Major Programme 2.4 - Forestry

Programme 2.4.1 Forest Resources

Sub-programmes

- 2.4.1.1 Forest Resources Assessment and Management
- 2.4.1.2 Tree Planting, Protection and Genetic Resources
- 2.4.1.3 Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Contribution to Food Security

Programme 2.4.2 Forest Products

Sub-programmes

- 2.4.2.1 Wood and Non-Wood Products Utilization
- 2.4.2.2 Forest Harvesting, Trade and Marketing

Programme 2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning

Sub-programmes

- 2.4.3.1 Institutions and Policy
- 2.4.3.2 Statistics and Sector Analysis
- 2.4.3.3 Community Forestry Development
- 2.4.3.4 National Forests Action Programme
- 2.4.3.5 International Liaison and Information

Programme 2.4.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.4.9.1 Departmental Direction
- 2.4.9.2 Divisional Direction
- 2.4.9.3 Regional and Subregional Offices

Major Programme 2.5 - Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts

Programme 2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer

Sub-programmes

- 2.5.1.1 Research and Technology Development
- 2.5.1.2 Research Cooperation and Coordination
- 2.5.1.3 Education, Extension and Training
- 2.5.1.4 Communications for Development

Programme 2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation

Sub-programmes

- 2.5.2.1 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development
- 2.5.2.2 Population and Sustainable Development
- 2.5.2.3 People's Participation

Programme 2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform

Sub-programmes

- 2.5.3.1 Land Tenure and Settlement
- 2.5.3.2 Rural Development

Programme 2.5.4 Environmental Information Management

Programme 2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development

Programme 2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs

Programme 2.5.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

2.5.9.1 Departmental Direction

2.5.9.2 Divisional Direction

2.5.9.3 Regional and Subregional Offices

CHAPTER 3 - DEVELOPMENT SERVICES TO MEMBER NATIONS

Major Programme 3.1 - Policy Assistance

Programme 3.1.1 General Coordination and Support

Sub-programmes

3.1.1.1 Coordination of Policy Assistance

3.1.1.2 Food and Agriculture Policy Training

Programme 3.1.2 Policy Assistance to Various Regions

Sub-programmes

3.1.2.1 Africa

3.1.2.2 Asia and Pacific

3.1.2.3 Latin America and Caribbean

3.1.2.4 Near East

3.1.2.5 Europe

Programme 3.1.3 Legal Assistance to Member Nations

Programme 3.1.9 Programme Management

Major Programme 3.2 - Support to Investment

Programme 3.2.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme

Sub-programmes

3.2.1.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme

3.2.1.9 Programme Management

Programme 3.2.2 Investment Support Programme

Sub-programmes

3.2.2.1 Investment Support Programme

3.2.2.9 Programme Management

Major Programme 3.3 - Field Operations**Major Programme 3.4 - FAO Representatives****Major Programme 3.5 - Cooperation with External Partners**

Programme 3.5.1 Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies

Programme 3.5.2 Private Sector and NGOs

Programme 3.5.3 Cooperation Agreements with Member Nations and Support to ECDC and TCDC

Major Programme 3.9 - Programme Management**CHAPTER 4 - TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME****Major Programme 4.1 - Technical Cooperation Programme****Major Programme 4.2 - TCP Unit****CHAPTER 5 - SUPPORT SERVICES****Major Programme 5.1 - Information and Documentation**

Programme 5.1.1 Public Information

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

Programme 5.1.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

5.1.9.1 Departmental Direction

5.1.9.2 Divisional Direction

Major Programme 5.2 - Administration

Programme 5.2.1 Financial Services

Sub-programmes

5.2.1.1 Accounting and Financial Control

5.2.1.2 Payments and Treasury

Programme 5.2.2 Computer Services

Programme 5.2.3 Personnel Services

Sub-programmes

5.2.3.1 Human Resources Management

5.2.3.2 Human Resources Development

5.2.3.3 Health and Medical Services

Programme 5.2.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

5.2.9.1 Departmental Direction

5.2.9.2 Divisional Direction

CHAPTER 6 - COMMON SERVICES

Sub-programmes

6.0.0.1 Communications and Central Records

6.0.0.2 Buildings Maintenance

6.0.0.3 Procurement Service

6.0.0.4 Security, Safety and Staff Assistance Service

CHAPTER 7 - CONTINGENCIES

CHAPTER 8 - TRANSFER TO TAX EQUALIZATION FUND

ACRONYMS

AARINENA	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACFR	Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research
ACSAD	Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
AFC	Computer Division (FAO)
AFD	Office of Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department (FAO)
AFOPDA	African Oil Palm Development Association
AFP	Personnel Division (FAO)
AFRICOVER	Land Cover Map and Database for Africa Project
AFS	Administration Division (FAO)
AFWC	Africa Forestry and Wildlife Commission (FAO)
AGA	Animal Production and Health Division (FAO)
AGD	Office of Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department (FAO)
AGE	Joint FAO/IAEA Division
AGL	Land and Water Development Division (FAO)
AGLINET	Worldwide Network of Agricultural Libraries
AGLS	Soil Resources Management and Conservation Service (FAO)
AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division (FAO)
AGPP	Plant Protection Service (FAO)
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 Support Systems Division (FAO)
AOS	Administrative and Operational Support
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
APHCA	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific
APO	Associate Professional Officer
AQUASTAT	Rural Water Statistical System (FAO)
ARTEMIS	African Satellite Environmental Monitoring System (FAO)
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ASFA	Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts (FAO)
AUD	Office of Internal Audit, Inspection and Management Control (FAO)
BNF	Biological Nitrogen Fixation

CABI	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International
CARIS	Current Agricultural Research Information System
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and Financial and Budgetary Matters)
CCLM	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (FAO)
CCP	Committee on Commodity Problems (FAO)
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions
CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CERAT	Brazilian Cassava and Tropical Roots Centre
CERES	The FAO Review
CES	Conference on European Statisticians (United Nations)
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CFS	Committee on World Food Security (FAO)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIE	Inter-American Committee on Education
CIFA	Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIMMYT	International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
CIRAD	International Cooperation Centre on Agrarian Research for Development (France)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (IUCN)
CLIMPROD	Fisheries Software (FAO)
COAG	Committee on Agriculture (FAO)
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
COFO	Committee on Forestry (FAO)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPAC	Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (FAO)
COPESCAL	Committee for Inland Fisheries of Latin America
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (United Nations)
CP	FAO/WB Cooperative Programme
CPGR	Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (FAO)
CRO	Commodity Review and Outlook (FAO)
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development (UN)
CSD	Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (FAO)
CWP	Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fisheries Statistics
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEEP	Development Education Exchange Papers (FAO)
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOALOS	Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (United Nations)
DPCSD	UN Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
EASCO	Regional Soil Science Network
EASTFISH	Fish Marketing Information Centre for Eastern and Central Europe
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations) OR

ECDC	European Commission on Agriculture (FAO)
ECE	Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries
ECOCROP 1	Economic Commission for Europe (United Nations)
ECOCROP 2	Crop Environmental Requirements Data Base (FAO)
ECOSOC	Crop Yield Modelling Data Base (FAO)
EEZ	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
EFC	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	European Forestry Commission (FAO)
BIFAC	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELISA	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission
EMASAR	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
	International Cooperative Programme on the Ecological Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands in Africa, Near East and Middle East (FAO)
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (FAO)
ES	Economic and Social Department (FAO)
ESA	Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division (FAO)
ESAP	Agricultural Projects Analysis Service (FAO)
ESCF	Food Security service (FAO)
ESCORENA	Food Security service (FAO)
ESDG	European System of Cooperative Research Networks in Agriculture (FAO)
ESN	Global Perspectives Studies Unit (FAO)
ESS	Food and Nutrition Division (FAO)
EUMETSAT	Statistics Division (FAO)
	European Organization for Meteorological Satellites
FAOBIB	FAO Publications Data Base
FAODOC	FAO Documents Data Base
FAOINFO	FAO Documents Data Base
FAOR	FAO Information Data Base
FAOSTAT	FAO Representative
FESLM	Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data (FAO)
FINSYS	Framework for Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management
FIRI	Budget and Finance Management System (FAO)
FISHBASE	Inland Water Resources and Aquaculture Service (FAO)
FISHCOMM	Joint FAO/ICLARM Data Base
FISHSTAT	Computer System for Fisheries Commodities
FORIS	Computer System for Global Fish Catches
FORNESSA	Forest Resources Information System
FSD	Forest Research Network for Sub-Saharan Africa
	Farming Systems Development
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESAMP	IMO/FAO/Unesco/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GFCM	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
GI	General Affairs and Information Department (FAO)
GIC	Conference, Council and Protocol Affairs Division (FAO)

GIDX	General Affairs and Information Department/Management Support Unit (FAO)
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (FAO)
GII	Information Division (FAO)
GIP	Publications Division (FAO)
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLEMSIS	Global Fisheries Data Base (FAO)
GLOBEFISH	Computerized System of Fish Marketing Information (FAO)
GREP	Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
IACNET	Inter-American Citrus Network
IACSD	Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARCs	International Agricultural Research Centres
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICFM	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management Programme
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
ICLARM	International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
ICMAP	International Council for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition (FAO/WHO)
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
IGG	Intergovernmental Commodity Group
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IGPF	Open-ended Intergovernmental Panel on Forests
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning (Unesco)
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IJO	International Jute Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
INCD	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to combat Desertification
INFOFISH	Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Asia and Pacific Region
INFOPECHE	Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa
INFOPESCA	Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean

INFOSAMAK	Fish Marketing Information, Promotion and Technical Advisory Services for Arab Countries
INFOYU	Fish Marketing Information Centre for China
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN)
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System (WFP)
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank (UNIDO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (Unesco)
IOFC	Indian Ocean Fishery Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPNS	Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IRC	International Rice Commission
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISCRA	International Scheme for Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands
ISHS	International Society for Horticultural Science
ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research
ISP	Investment Support Programme (FAO)
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
IT	Information Technology
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
IVDN	Integrated Voice and Data Network
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LEG	Legal Office (FAO)
LGEN	Liaison Office with the UN-Geneva (FAO)
LIFDC	Low-Income, Food-Deficit Country
LIS	Land Information Systems
LNOR	Liaison Office for North America (FAO)
LRIS	Land Resources Information and Evaluation System
LUNO	Liaison Office with the UN-New York (FAO)
MEDFISH	Fisheries Data Base (FAO)
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MSU	Management Support Unit
NAR	National Agricultural Research
NEAP	National Environmental Action Programme
NESDA	Network of Environment and Sustainable Development
NFAP	National Forest Action Programme (FAO)
NEFC	Near East Forestry Commission (FAO)

NFLS	Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for WID
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO	National Professional Officer
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Products
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCD	Office for Coordination of Normative, Operational and Decentralized Activities (FAO)
OCP	Onchocerciasis Control Programme
ODG	Office of the Director-General (FAO)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OER	Office of External Relations (FAO)
OIV	International Vine and Wine Office
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OOSA	Office of Outer Space Affairs (UN)
OSRO	Office of Special Relief Operations (FAO)
PBE	Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation (FAO)
PEEM	Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control
PER	Programme Evaluation Report (FAO)
PERSYS	Computerized Personnel Management System (FAO)
PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIR	Programme Implementation Report (FAO)
PLANSYS	Computerized Programme Planning System (FAO)
POPDYN	Fisheries Data Bases on Population Dynamics and Stock Management
RAF	Regional Office for Africa (FAO)
RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO)
RELACO	Latin American Conservation Tillage Network
REU	Regional Office for Europe (FAO)
RIA	Radio Immuno Assay
RLC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO)
RNE	Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)
SACRED	Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAD	Special Advisers to the Director General (FAO)
SAFR	Subregional Office for Southern and East Africa (FAO)
SAPA	Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAO)
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (FAO)
SD	Sustainable Development Department (FAO)
SDA	Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Division (FAO)
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information Services
SEGA	Collaborative Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Training Programme
SEUR	Subregional Office for Central and Eastern Europe (FAO)
SFO/RWO	Small Farmers' Organizations/Rural Workers' Organizations

SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SIT	Sterile Insect Technique
SLAC	Subregional Office for the Caribbean
SNEA	Subregional Office for North Africa
SOFA	State of Food and Agriculture (FAO)
SPAAR	Special Programme for African Agricultural Research
SPECIESDAB	Fisheries Data Base (FAO)
SPFP	Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs (FAO)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TC	Technical Cooperation Department (FAO)
TCA	Policy Assistance Division (FAO)
TCCT	Technical Cooperation Among Countries in Transition
TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
TCDI	Information and Procedures Unit (FAO)
TCDM	Unit for Cooperation with Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies (FAO)
TCDN	Unit for Cooperation with Private Sector and NGO's (FAO)
TCDX	Technical Cooperation Department Management Support Unit
TCI	Investment Centre Division (FAO)
TCO	Field Operations Division (FAO)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
TFAP	Tropical Forests Action Programme (FAO)
UCL	Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium)
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESP	National University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UNSO	United Nations Sudan-Sahelian Office
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
WAICENT	World Agriculture Information Centre (FAO)
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association
WASAD	Special Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development (FAO)
WASCO	Regional Soil Science Network
WB	World Bank

WCARRD	World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WFD	World Food Day
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women-in-Development
WIEWS	World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organization

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION BY THE CONFERENCE

Budgetary Appropriations 1996-97

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 1996-97;
2. Resolves that for the financial period 1996-97:
 - (a) Appropriations¹ are voted for the following purposes:

	<u>US\$</u>
Chapter 1 - General Policy and Direction	53 619 000
Chapter 2 - Technical and Economic Programmes	323 063 000
Chapter 3 - Development Services to Member Nations	117 065 000
Chapter 4 - Technical Cooperation Programme	87 655 000
Chapter 5 - Support Services	71 309 000
Chapter 6 - Common Services	44 538 000
Chapter 7 - Contingencies	600 000
Total effective working budget	<hr/> 697 849 000
Chapter 8 - Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund	89 740 000
Total Appropriations (Gross)	<hr/> 787 589 000 <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\$ 11 009 000, thus resulting in assessments against Member Nations of US\$ 776 580 000.
 - (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 1996 and 1997 shall be paid in accordance with the scale adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-eighth 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\$ 689 040 000 as set out in Appendix to this Report.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

CONTEXT AND APPROACH

26. The programme budget formulation process for the 1996-97 biennium leading to the proposals in the present document, has been both unique for a number of features, and delicate, particularly for the difficult financial context.
27. In the first instance, the formulation process was not simply a matter of assessing the merits of positive - or negative - resource changes. In effect, the 1996-97 biennium should permit the consolidation of the process of change set in motion by the FAO Council in May/June 1994, and initiated in the present, "transition" biennium. Therefore, a basic prerequisite to the formulation of a detailed programme of activities for 1996-97 for consideration and endorsement by the Governing Bodies, was to ensure that the restructured Organization was able to operate effectively, within available resources.
28. Indeed, the prime scope of the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, considered by the Programme and Finance Committees and the Council at their Spring 1995 sessions, was to address the full budgetary impact of the restructuring measures endorsed by the Council. It may be recalled that the US\$ 673.1 million budget approved by the last FAO Conference was based on the previous organizational structure and attendant cost centres at Headquarters and in the field. While the new structure is being put in place during the present 1994-95 biennium, substantial redeployment of resources and significant staff changes have had to be made within the approved budget level, so that all segments of the Organization could perform their duties at the onset of the 1996-97 biennium. In other words, it was necessary to work out the details of the broad structural blueprint approved by the Council at its Hundred and Sixth Session.
29. Moreover, as mentioned in the Introduction, as part of the process of change endorsed by the Council towards a reinvigorated and leaner Organization, the Director-General introduced a number of measures during the 1994-95 biennium, including new cooperation agreements with Member Nations, guidelines for shorter meetings and publications, enhanced but streamlined FAO country offices, as well as further decentralization to outlying offices. Again, the full budgetary impact of these measures had to be identified, and was already covered to a large extent in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. This "rebalancing" of the budget constituted a complex operation (the main aspects of which are summarized in the following section "Budget Framework", for ease of understanding by the Conference). In short, the 1994-95 budget had to be extensively re-arranged, hence the expressions "restructured base" or "SPWB base", which recur throughout this document.
30. Another feature was the necessarily delayed review in full detail of substantive priorities and activities. The usual collaborative process, involving all managers in taking the "base" as redefined and then formulating detailed proposals for 1996-97, could only be undertaken in earnest after the new senior management team, and the main "building blocks" of the new structure, had been put in place. While the indicative resource pattern in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, using the revised programme structure introduced for the 1996-97 biennium, already embodied some attempt at priority selection, it did not as yet reflect the results of this thorough review. For instance, the Summary budget included only the already

approved levels of resources for those priorities which were endorsed by the Council (viz. Special Programme for Food Production in support of Food Security in LIFDCs, EMPRES), as well as for other priorities. This pattern of preliminary allocations underwent further considerable changes to reflect more detailed programming. The views expressed and recommendations reached during substantive discussions in the technical committees of the Council, as well as the opinions of the Programme and Finance Committees and the Council on the Summary Programme of Work and Budget itself, were fully taken into account in this assessment.

31. Besides choices on priorities and substantive activities inherent to any programme formulation process, the revised proposed allocations in this full Programme of Work and Budget, together with attendant staffing details, clarify aspects which were only covered in general terms in the Summary, e.g. the levels of secretarial and clerical support in all locations, and the establishment of departmental Management Support Units.

32. As regards the main factors with bearing on the formulation of the proposals, those of a primarily financial nature are addressed in the following section, "Budget Framework". Otherwise, the proposals seek to respond to the challenge facing the Organization and its membership, as fully described in the Medium-term Plan 1996-2001.

33. Without restating them, it suffices to recall that awesome figures underpin the challenges confronting FAO, e.g. the number of still or future undernourished people, or the needed increases to food production from a finite natural resource base in order to accommodate growing populations. This gap between reality and the still unfulfilled goal of freeing mankind from hunger and poverty is at the root of the proposal to convene a World Food Summit, and should prompt Member Nations to act in concert. The set of activities proposed in this document aims at assisting them in doing so.

PRIORITY AREAS

34. For the sake of facilitating reference to the narratives in the main "Programme Budget" section, priority areas are presented following the sequence of budgetary chapters, major programmes and/or programmes.

35. The concept of priority area intuitively suggests increased resource levels - or at least maintenance of previous levels - and this has normally been the case wherever feasible. However, it needs to be stressed that, at times, efficiency gains have been such - and these have been sought irrespective of whether a given area was deemed of higher or lower priority - that resource allocations may be at the same level or lower to those indicated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget (or those in the present and past Programmes of Work and Budget) while still being able to maintain or increase substantive output.

Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes

Major Programme 2.1: Agricultural Production and Support Systems

36. The main priorities are:

- 36.1 Inputs to the Special Programme on Food Production in support of Food Security in LIFDCs, through appropriate conceptual support and technical contributions linked to the expansion and more efficient use of irrigation, integrated plant nutrition systems (IPNS), farming systems design and adequate agricultural support systems and technologies, as provided by the pertinent sub-programmes.

- 36.2 Core support to the Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases, with continued focus on the desert locust and rinderpest and planned expansion to other pests and diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease. As regards desert locusts, action is to concentrate on early warning systems in concerned areas, enhanced FAO monitoring and reaction capacity and stimulation of research, e.g. to avoid excessive pesticide use. On animal diseases, especially rinderpest, FAO will continue its catalytic roles in monitoring, coordination of regional and international efforts and technical advice. Action at local level will be supported through extra-budgetary funding. The concerned sub-programmes are 2.1.2.4 and 2.1.3.6 with provisions (at 1994-95 costs) of respectively US\$ 2 million and US\$ 2.34 million, i.e. a combined allocation of over US\$ 4.3 million.
- 36.3 Conservation of plant and domestic animal genetic resources, e.g. through support to the Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources and implementation of the Global Plan of Action submitted to this Conference, revision of the International Undertaking through the broadened Commission on Genetic Resources, support to the implementation of the Bio-diversity Convention, partial funding of the Centre for Domestic Animal Diversity and gradual implementation of a global system for the preservation of animal genetic resources. The concerned sub-programmes are respectively 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.3.5, which are strengthened vis-à-vis provisional levels in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget by respectively US\$ 932 000 and US\$ 226 000. In the former case, this includes a substantial transfer from Sub-programme 2.1.2.3; "Seed and Planting Material Development" to Sub-programme 2.1.2.1 to enhance synergy between the two areas, while two new P-3 posts are proposed to be established, one for new activities on seed security for food security, and the other for seed technology.
- 36.4 Promotion of integrated crop management (ICM), integrated pest management (IPM) including the IPM facility, wider implementation of the Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and attendant Prior Informed Consent procedure (PIC), implementation and revision of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in the context of new trade regimes and accelerated development of phytosanitary standards (Sub-programmes 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.4).
- 36.5 As regards the Joint FAO/IAEA Division (Programme 2.1.5), molecular-based diagnostic methods to support EMPRES, and molecular genetics to support the sterile insect technique (SIT) for control and eradication programmes, as well as initiation of work on food quality and pesticide residues monitoring are to be met by an increased allocation of US\$ 800 000.
- 36.6 While not necessarily through substantial increases in resources, continued priority attention is given to: peri-urban agriculture and urban food supply and distribution, in the face of rapid urbanization; development of mixed farming systems and wider application of the farming systems development (FSD) approach; sustainable management systems for extensive grazing lands; and the development of agricultural marketing extension and marketing information systems and small-scale agro-industries.

Major Programme 2.2: Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

37. The main priorities are:

- 37.1 In the nutrition area (2.2.1): (1) advice related to implementation of ICN-generated national plans of action on nutrition, with inputs regarding nutrition planning, assessment and evaluation, and community level nutrition; (2) further strengthening of Codex and national food control work related to international food trade and the implementation of WTO/Uruguay Round agreements on food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary matters; (3) the development of scientific recommendations on food additives; (4) food-based systems for the prevention of micronutrient deficiency problems; and (5) the development of a global nutrition monitoring system.
- 37.2 Further strengthening of the GIEWS (Global Information and Early Warning System) is made to meet the expanding need for analysis of emergency food aid requests from governments and to improve the flow of data from vulnerable countries (net increase of US\$ 408 000 over the restructured base). This will include: (1) enhancing the system's capacity to monitor the crop and food supply prospects of low-income food-deficit countries, including the necessary crop and food supply missions; (2) timely dissemination of findings through electronic means; (3) expansion of commodity coverage to foods other than cereals, in countries where they form an important part of the diet; (4) more active cooperative links with NGOs, the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other relevant agencies. The intensified monitoring of the food situation in countries of Eastern Europe and in the former USSR, and the development of a standard GIEWS computerized work station, including the preparation of risk maps, so far supported by extra-budgetary funding, will be consolidated into the normal activities of the Organization by the creation of a P-3 Economist post and of a P-3 Data Management and Computer Modelling Specialist post.
- 37.3 Implementation phase of the World Agriculture Information Centre (WAICENT) to coordinate, integrate and standardize the Organization's data management activities and to facilitate the collection and electronic retrieval and dissemination of statistical information, for which a new sub-programme (2.2.2.3) has been introduced with a resource level further increased since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. While with fewer resources, the quality, timeliness and analytical contents of major policy and outlook publications such as the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) and the Commodity Review and Outlook (CRO) will also be enhanced.
- 37.4 International trade promotion and facilitation in the post-Uruguay Round context, with emphasis given to assisting developing countries in assessing the national and regional implications of the Uruguay Round agreements in preparation for WTO discussions on furthering the process of agricultural trade reforms. In the context of ECDC, work on refined methodologies to assess the impact of preferential and regional trading arrangements will be expanded.
- 37.5 Policy perspective studies of greater relevance and quality, in particular through updating of AT 2010 (Sub-programme 2.2.4.1) and the analytical work to be carried out by the new ESA Division, which will aim at maintaining FAO's standing as a centre of excellence in these areas under Programme 2.2.3. This programme will: (1) concentrate on research, analyses and studies of agriculture and rural development within the context of general economic development and the overall policy setting of countries; (2) distil from the experiences of countries, lessons that improve understanding of the

development process and provide a basis for design and implementation of more efficient, effective, sustainable and equitable projects, programmes and policies; (3) provide specialist support to other normative units and conceptual and methodological input to FAO's policy assistance to member countries; and (4) have a catalytic role with academic and research institutions by organizing consultations and workshops, sponsoring joint research and encouraging staff exchange and sabbaticals.

- 37.6 New focus of analytical food security work (Sub-programme 2.2.4.3) on indicators for monitoring all aspects of the food security situation at global, national and household levels, and providing technical support to the Special Programme on Food Production in support of Food Security. Outposted officers will provide technical and analytical support to situation analyses and policy debates on region-specific food security issues, and first-line technical support to countries and regional and sub-regional organizations requiring expert advice on food security policies, programmes and projects.
- 37.7 Provision of US\$ 1.2 million for the World Food Summit (included under Sub-programme 2.2.4.3) to cover the direct costs of holding the Summit, and one session of the CFS as preparatory body for the Summit, while temporary secretariat staff will be seconded from different departments.

Major Programme 2.3: Fisheries

38. The main priorities are:

- 38.1 The implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, entailing assistance on fisheries conservation and management policies and practices. The major programme will also be fully involved in the implementation of important international fisheries initiatives, such as the outcome of the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.
- 38.2 Support to aquaculture development in areas of highest potential or critical need, improving aquaculture resources utilization and integration with agriculture, promoting research as well as protection and rehabilitation of the aquatic environment.
- 38.3 Global monitoring and strategic analysis of fisheries, based on modern information systems (CD-ROMs, databases, GIS, Digital Interactive Atlas); also giving more prominence to economic and social aspects.
- 38.4 Initiation of a specific programme of assistance in fisheries to Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- 38.5 Strengthened fisheries capacity in Regional and Subregional Offices, and thereby better servicing of regional fisheries bodies and support to regional fisheries organizations and regional fisheries management arrangements.

Major Programme 2.4: Forestry

39. A further increase is made since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, to mark the overall priority given to forestry.

40. Within the broad gamut of forestry activities, more attention is to be given to: (1) forest resources assessment, statistics and outlook studies; (2) community forestry and forestry capacity building; (3) formulation and implementation of national forestry action programmes; and (4) FAO's task manager role for forests and mountain development in follow-up to UNCED, including support to the intergovernmental panel on forests established by the CSD.

41. The major programme will consequently enhance monitoring and assessment of forest and wooded lands, address the social dimension of forestry activities with focus on self-reliance, participatory approaches and empowerment of rural communities, and strengthen national capacities in forest policy and strategic planning, including supporting national forestry action plans. It will nevertheless maintain balanced attention to the conservation, development and enhancement of forest resources and products, including protection of biological diversity, the sustainable management of forest resources for multiple goods and services, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, and the enhancement of the value of forest products. It is intended to establish a forest products advisory committee, in order to obtain private sector advice and guidance in this area. Two posts of Senior Forestry Officer (Global Forest Resource Assessment) P-5 and NFAP Regional Advisor (in Latin America, to match similar posts in other regions) are added.

Major Programme 2.5: Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts

42. The main priorities are:

- 42.1 Core support to the Special Programme for Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs, which is included under Programme 2.5.6, building on start-up activities in the present biennium. In 1996-97, provision is made for overall coordination arrangements, exploratory and formulation missions, and support to the implementation of the pilot phase (which will give due prominence to water and irrigation, cf. Medium-term Plan 1996-2001), and possibly the expansion phase where pilot projects have demonstrated the feasibility of doing so. Also, the pertinent divisions and decentralized structures will backstop pilot projects in the growing number of interested countries. Country action is to rely in the most part on national commitments and extra-budgetary support. In endorsing the Special Programme at its 106th Session, the Council approved its launching during the 1994-95 biennium with an initial provision of US\$ 3.3 million. This amount was provisionally indicated in the restructured base in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97. In order to maintain momentum of action in the countries being covered under the Special Programme, this provision is being increased to US\$ 10 million (at 1994-95 costs).
- 42.2 Through the new Sustainable Development Department, continued attention is given to several important cross-sectoral priorities and to their mainstreaming into sectoral activities, e.g. long-term sustainability of national policies and programmes, environmental protection, role of women-in-development, people's participation, population, and the applicability of research results to effective farming conditions.
- 42.3 Central support to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications is being strengthened through an additional post.

Chapter 3: Development Services to Member Nations

43. This chapter consolidates provision of direct services, as follows:

- 43.1 The provision of policy advisory services to Member Nations is to be enhanced through the outposted teams in the regions. This will facilitate contacts with governmental authorities and permit a closer watch on national policy stances as they affect the food and agriculture sector. Policy advice will be better tailored to region-specific constraints and situations, and matched with complementary FAO activities of technical assistance and investment support.
- 43.2 The long-standing FAO support to investment will build on the broadening of interest from financial institutions to use the formulation capacities of the Investment Centre Division, beyond traditional partners (Major Programme 3.2).
- 43.3 Enhanced field operations and related technical backstopping services are to be achieved through the work of TCO, the decentralization of which is being initiated in 1995, and the availability of stronger technical teams in Regional and Subregional Offices.

Chapter 4: Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

44. The provision for TCP projects under Chapter 4 remains at the level of US\$ 82.3 million. The percentage of this provision in relation to the budget will depend on the decision of the Conference on the total level. Regrettably, it is not possible to give satisfaction to the expectations embodied in Conference Resolution 9/89, calling for the TCP appropriation to reach progressively 17 percent of the total effective budget, although this has been included as one of the items which could be funded under the supplementary appropriation referred to below.

45. Nevertheless, an increase in project activities will be possible under the TCP. Through the gradual use of the new cooperation agreements with Member Nations and attendant lower cost of procuring technical expertise inputs, which are a major component in TCP project expenditures, it is possible to anticipate increased activities equivalent to US\$ 4.8 million. Therefore, within the unchanged level of the TCP appropriation, greater project output will be achieved for the benefit of recipients of TCP assistance - representing an effective increase of 6 percent in resources.

Chapter 5: Support Services

46. Provision (US\$ 4 million) is made towards the enhancement of FINSYS with the full knowledge that this will not be sufficient to complete the project. Again, it is hoped that additional resources will be made available outside the approved budget. An increase in resources is required (US\$ 1.5 million) to allow the Organization to engage local accounting firms to improve financial control in the field, audit supporting documentation and perform annual financial audits (as highlighted in the Director-General's Introduction).

AREAS BEING REDUCED OR ELIMINATED

Chapter 1: General Policy and Direction

47. The provision under Programme 1.1.1, Conference and Council, is further reduced (by nearly US\$ 900 000) due to measures to shorten the length of sessions and documentation. Savings are also possible under Sub-programme 1.3.1.3, Contributions to Inter-agency Coordination Mechanisms, in the light of more favourable cost-sharing arrangements to FAO.

Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes

Major Programme 2.1: Agricultural Production and Support Systems

48. Affected areas are as follows:

- 48.1 Under the natural resources programme (2.1.1), activities related to climate change, methodological aspects of classification and planning tools were substantially reduced or abandoned. As a consequence, the former Sub-programme 2.1.1.6, Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials, does not receive separate funding in 1996-97, and some activities retained from it were incorporated in other sub-programmes. It may be noted that the transfer of operational activities linked to Sub-programme 2.1.1.3 ("fertilizer/plant nutrition" projects) to TCO, may have repercussions on this sub-programme, e.g. some activities may have to be reallocated to other sub-programmes, especially in the event of further budget reductions.
- 48.2 Under the crops programme (2.1.2), seed and planting material distribution activities have been curtailed, and some activities in the area of industrial crops and horticulture phased out. In the area of grasslands and forage crops, to permit work on cool, temperate grassland eco-systems, the other programme elements have had to be reduced.
- 48.3 Under livestock (Programme 2.1.3), reductions had to be made under the parasitic disease and veterinary service components in Sub-programmes 2.1.3.2, 2.1.3.3 and 2.1.3.4 dealing with the three major livestock production systems, as well as activities related to small-scale processing. A number of meetings and publications have also been eliminated.
- 48.4 As regards Programme 2.1.4, Agricultural Support Systems, most components have had to be downsized from the preliminary allocations in the restructured base. The post-harvest management sub-programme (2.1.4.3), which deals with the prevention of post-harvest food losses, is suspended as a separate entity and some of the activities absorbed into the other sub-programmes. Work on private sector participation in food and agro-industries, as well as activities relating to farm buildings and storage structures are curtailed. The number of publications and meetings is decreased considerably. As a consequence, the programme will not be able to generate the information needed to support advice to countries on prevention of post-harvest food losses. A planned pilot activity aiming at information collection on private sector representative organizations in food and agro-industries cannot be fully implemented.
- 48.5 In the Joint FAO/IAEA Division (Programme 2.1.5) resources for meetings and publications and for technical support at the laboratory in lower-priority areas have been reduced by US\$ 170 000, e.g. crop improvement, animal production, environmental fate of agrochemicals and radionuclides and food irradiation.

Major programme 2.2: Food and Agricultural Policy and Development

49. Affected areas are as follows:

- 49.1 In the nutrition area (2.2.1), a P-4 food science post is eliminated and reduction of related food trade studies made (Sub-programme 2.2.1.3). Both the volume and geographical coverage of activities in the areas of nutrition requirements (Sub-programme 2.2.1.1) and nutrition training (Sub-programme 2.2.1.2) are also reduced, as

well as Codex documentation (Sub-programme 2.2.1.5) and overall General Service support.

- 49.2 Under Programmes 2.2.2, Food and Agricultural Information, and 2.2.4, Food and Agricultural Policy, substantial cuts in the number of statistical and commodity/trade related publications have been identified. Further savings are achieved as a result of reducing the frequency of some publications and substituting others in some cases by electronic dissemination through WAICENT, and external commercial processing of major publications such as SOFA. The reduced frequency and length of major meetings including COAG and CFS, reductions in the number of commodity groups sessions, as well as reduced length of documents, lead to further savings. Examples include elimination of the World Apparel Fibre Consumption Survey, savings on the hard copy version of Commodity Review and Outlook, elimination of the publication: Food Aid in Figures (as the WFP's INTERFAIS now provides adequate coverage of this data). In the commodities area, besides savings on IGG meetings, it is planned to discontinue a number of commodity publications, to stop work on pulses and to cancel the planned expansion of activities on links between trade, environment and sustainable development.

Major Programme 2.3: Fisheries

50. Several activities have been reduced or deleted. These low-priority activities include, *inter alia*: (1) impact of environmental degradation on marine fisheries and assessment of climate change implications; (2) population-linked activities; (3) work on marine mammals, including support to the Marine Mammals Action Plan; (4) follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition; (5) promotion of basic research in fish technology and cooperation with associations and industries concerned with fish-meal production; and (6) fishery policy advice at country level.

51. Activities which have been discontinued include, *inter alia*: (1) acting as FAO focal point for integrated coastal area management (although the major programme will continue to focus on the integration of fisheries into coastal area management); and (2) issuance of the FAO yearbook on fishery statistics in its current format (in future, the information will be disseminated in electronic format).

Major Programme 2.4: Forestry

52. Reductions have affected work on: (1) forest industry assessment and the preparation of feasibility studies, especially those relating to sawmilling; (2) the development of processing technologies and wood energy technology development such as wood stoves; and (3) case studies in forest harvesting. Resource cuts include the abolition of one Headquarters post, Forestry Officer (Sawmilling) (being replaced by a post of NFAP Adviser in Latin America). While NFAPs (National Forest Action Plans) and Unasylva remain priority activities, non-staff provisions had to be restricted, i.e. NFAP-linked activities were reduced by approximately US\$ 90 000 from originally planned amounts, and Unasylva by approximately US\$ 200 000.

Major Programme 2.5: Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts

53. Affected areas are as follows:

- 53.1 Under Programme 2.5.1, Technology Development and Transfer, significant reductions affecting both professional and support staff, as well as non-staff resources have been made to the provisions in the restructured base. These cuts will mostly limit capacity to provide technical assistance and policy advice to countries. Despite their useful past

record in training a number of Professionals in various fields related to agricultural development, the André Mayer fellowships have had to be suspended.

- 53.2 Under Programme 2.5.2, Women-in-development and People's Participation, two posts financed by extra-budgetary resources are no longer available and one Regular Programme position has been abolished, thus making it necessary to reduce WID training activities, unless alternative means are found. In addition, the People's Participation Service will have to reduce activities in relation to inter-departmental coordination and agricultural cooperatives development.
- 53.3 Under Programme 2.5.3, Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, reductions will mostly affect activities foreseen in the provision of policy advice and assistance to Member Nations, training at different levels, and dissemination of information.

IMPORTANT ITEMS NOT COVERED IN THE PROPOSALS

54. As mentioned in the Director-General's Introduction, in view of overall budgetary constraints, it has not been possible to include such essential activities as the full replacement of FINSYS/PERSYS or to respond to proposals emanating from Regional Conferences with regard to establishing additional Subregional Offices. As recalled above, it is also not possible to meet the commitment to increase resources for the TCP, as expressed by the Conference through Resolutions (i.e. Resolution 9/89, which indicates that TCP be increased progressively, first to 14 and then to 17 percent of the budget).

55. Consequently, the Director-General is proposing to the Conference to consider the following supplementary appropriation resolution to allow expenditure on these programmes to be covered, subject to receipt of additional income.

Draft Resolution for Consideration by the Conference

THE CONFERENCE

Recognizing that the demands placed upon the Organization in respect of its programmes exceed the level of the effective working budget;

Noting, in particular, that the effective working budget excludes the resource appropriations required:

- to replace fully the present financial administration systems of the Organization (i.e. FINSYS/PERSYS) with a more functional and economic system capable of meeting the needs of the Organization;
- to cover the cost of establishing additional Subregional Offices in the Middle East and Central America, as requested by the relevant Regional Conferences; and
- to raise the level of the appropriations for the Technical Cooperation Programme to 14 percent of the effective working budget, as requested by Conference Resolution 9/89;

Regretful of the fact that, in view of the call by the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees and by the Council for a zero real growth budget, it has not been possible for the Director-General to include adequate resources for such vital activities in his proposals for the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1996-97 biennium;

Desirous that nevertheless such activities should be carried out as a matter of priority should additional funds become available;

Noting that additional funds may become available to the Organization in the form of payments of arrears of contributions, through voluntary contributions from interested and concerned Member Nations or through the allocation of sums available in the Special Reserve Account;

Welcomes the intention of the Director-General to set up a trust fund to finance the implementation of such activities should extra-budgetary funds be offered for this purpose and calls on the Director-General to seek actively donors for such activities;

Authorizes the Director-General, notwithstanding the provisions of Financial Regulations 4.1, 4.2 and 6.1, to use such arrears as exceed the amount necessary to maintain the ratio of the outstanding balance of arrears of assessed contributions at twice the level of the accumulated deficit in the accounts of the Organization at the end of the current biennium, for the following purposes in order of priority, if such resources become available, in addition to the budgetary appropriations voted for the 1996-97 biennium under Resolution ..95, and to carry forward such funds to the following biennium if necessary:

- up to US\$ 20 000 000 under Chapter 5 to finance the costs of replacing the present financial administration systems of the Organization (i.e. FINSYS/PERSYS);
- up to US\$ 2 000 000 under Chapters 5 and 6 to finance the costs of establishing additional Subregional Offices in the Middle East and Central America; and
- up to US\$ 15 000 000 under Chapter 4 to raise the level of the appropriations for the Technical Cooperation Programme to 14 percent of the effective working budget;

Requests the Director-General to report to the Finance Committee on the actions taken to implement this Resolution and the expenditures incurred, in the context of the Annual Report of Budgetary Performance.

REVIEW OF THE SPECIAL ACTION PROGRAMMES (SAPS), INCLUDING RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON FOOD PRODUCTION IN SUPPORT OF FOOD SECURITY IN LIFDCS (SPFP)

Background

56. The status of Special Action Programmes (SAPs) has been reviewed by FAO Governing Bodies on several occasions. The most recent assessment was presented in the Programme Implementation Report (PIR) 1992-93 (C 93/8, Chapter 6), submitted to the last session of the FAO Conference in November 1993. The latter document contained, *inter alia*:

- a definition of the SAP concept;

- the identification of twelve SAPs, their classification in categories and their relationships with UNCED Agenda 21 and ICN;
- explanations on arrangements for coordination and management of SAPs.

57. The Conference generally supported the action taken for the streamlining of SAPs in 1992-93. However, it is necessary to clarify again the status of SAPs in the light of the decisions taken by the 106th Session of the Council, and in particular:

- the new Special Programme on Food Production in support of Food Security in LIFDCs (and to a lesser extent the Special Programme on Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases - EMPRES);
- the changes in organizational structure, including the clearer distinction between normative and operational activities, the decentralization to the regional, sub-regional and country levels, and the two new departments for Technical Cooperation (TC) and Sustainable Development (SD).

Adjusting the SAP concept

58. Historically, the SAPs were established to give better focus, visibility and impact to FAO field activities in selected priority areas. They aimed at attracting funds to these selected field activities on a programme basis, rather than on a project-by-project basis. They built on a mutually beneficial interaction with Regular Programme activities in the same priority areas.

59. Thus, while FAO field projects should in the first instance respond to specific requirements of individual countries and be country-driven, SAPs embody areas where a relatively large number of countries express similar priority needs, and where a coordinated approach facilitates sharing of experience and a more efficient mobilization of external resources and technical support. The definition of SAPs which was adopted in the PIR 1992-93, and prior to that in Council document CL 102/6 (para. 37), reflected this rationale:

"Within the FAO Field Programme, the Special Action Programmes are groupings of field projects which contribute to specific objectives which were identified as priority requirements for field activities in certain areas (e.g. the Fertilizer Programme). Many other projects, the majority in fact, do not fall under individual SAPs but are undertaken to meet specific needs and demands of member countries. A Special Action Programme usually covers a "family" of projects financed by diverse sources (TCP, UNDP, Trust Fund), all contributing to common objectives focusing on key bottlenecks in agricultural and rural development. These bottlenecks may concern key elements of production systems taken individually (e.g. improved water use), for which a government may wish to strengthen a particular segment of its institutions, support services and programmes. Other bottlenecks lie in the integration of these segments at planning and management levels, locally or nationally. The related projects generally include advisory services, training, equipment supplies and other technical assistance elements, and may lead to pre-investment and investment activities such as those prepared by the FAO Investment Centre".

60. The above rationale and definition appear still largely valid in the context of the new priorities and structures. Close interaction between the Regular and Field Programmes, and

between Headquarters and outposted staff in priority areas covered by SAPs would ensure a continuum among activities at different locations and under different functions.

61. While it seems, therefore, unnecessary to change significantly the definition of SAPs, a few points would perhaps deserve emphasis/amendments:

- 61.1 SAPs should not merely "*lead to pre-investment and investment activities*" but these activities should be integral parts of them, including attendant building of national capacities;
- 61.2 the enhanced focus on country-level activities for policy and planning assistance brought about by the TC Department, and the comprehensive farming system approach under the new Special Programme on Food Production imply that SAPs should now focus more on strengthening individual segments of production, rather than on their integration. In so doing, a SAP should encompass activities at national, community and household levels, whereas some of the existing SAPs were conceived as addressing one of these levels only;
- 61.3 other aspects which should be given attention are TCDC and the normative work which directly supports field programmes (e.g. guidelines for project preparation, implementation and evaluation);
- 61.4 finally, SAPs should take into account the greater emphasis placed on national execution of projects, FAO's cooperation with other development partners, the role of FAO as Task Manager for UNCED follow-up in several areas, and the growing cooperation with NGOs. As a result, SAPs may also promote activities which could be implemented by others.

62. The criteria for the selection of SAPs remain basically the same as those presented in document C 93/8, and are recalled below with some adjustments, as follows:

- 62.1 projects and activities within a given SAP should meet the sustainability objectives of Agenda 21 and have a direct relevance to specific FAO priorities;
- 62.2 FAO and the eventual collaborative agencies should possess the capability to guide, manage and support activities at the operational level, and the Organization should have a recognized leadership and comparative advantage in the area concerned;
- 62.3 there should be appreciable donor and recipient country interest in the selected subject matter of the SAP, with prospects for mobilization of additional extra-budgetary resources;
- 62.4 the subject matter should be in line with priorities in FAO's Medium-term Plan and Programme of Work and Budget, UNCED's Agenda 21, and other Action Plans adopted or supported by FAO;
- 62.5 the activities under a new SAP should not detract from, overlap with, or in any way adversely affect, the functioning of a successful ongoing SAP;
- 62.6 in compliance with the guidance given by the 65th Session of the Programme Committee, SAPs should have a clear target, which would combine the support of both donors and beneficiaries for strengthening field activities of the Organization in priority

areas over a defined period. Accordingly, SAPs should have a fixed life span, following which they should cease unless an evaluation of results/achievements justifies their extension or renewal; and

- 62.7 a distinction should be made between SAPs, which consist of project groupings meeting set criteria and objectives on the one hand, and Action Plans which cover a broad set of activities in a selected area aiming at a given development objective on the other hand; the latter being more general and all-embracing, principally because they cover both Regular and Field Programme activities.

Review of SAPs

63. A more systematic application of the criteria, as revised above, would lead to giving the "label" of SAP to a more restricted group of priority areas.

64. The twelve SAPs retained after the streamlining exercise carried out in the 1992-93 biennium were as follows:

- 64.1 SAPs focusing on policy advice and planning assistance: (i) Policy and Programming assistance for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development; (ii) Tropical Forests Action Programme; and (iii) Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries;
- 64.2 SAPs focusing on people's welfare: (i) Nutrition and Food Quality; (ii) People's Participation in Rural Development; and (iii) Sustainable Development for Rural Households;
- 64.3 SAPs promoting the sustainable management of the natural resource base: (i) Land Conservation and Rehabilitation; (ii) Management of Water Resources; (iii) Conservation, Development and Use of Animal Genetic Resources; and
- 64.4 two SAPs dealing with the sound use of agricultural inputs: (i) Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems; and (ii) Integrated Pest Management.

65. Among these, three SAPs were considered as being of a particularly strong integrative nature, i.e. at the national level, the SAP on Policy and Programming Assistance for Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development; at the community level, the SAP on People's Participation in Rural Development; and at the household level, the SAP on Sustainable Development for Rural Households.

66. This type of horizontal integration at different levels should now be questioned in the context of the SPFP in LIFDCs, which aims at integrating both vertically and horizontally activities which can contribute to increased food production and enhanced food security at national, community and household levels. Ideally, SAPs should focus mainly on the vertical integration of activities related to one factor of production or one category of natural resources, or one set of services and address these at the three levels: national, community and household. SAPs should, therefore, include not only "technical activities", but others related for instance to policy, institution-building, people's participation, credit, marketing, and processing in so far as they concern the specific resource, production factor or input on which the SAP focuses.

67. Moreover, those SAPs which relate to policy and planning and/or originate from an International Action Plan leading to the formulation and implementation of National Action Plans can be considered as too broad in scope to justify the SAP label.

68. Finally, another consideration which should prevail in any selective review of SAPs is the volume of ongoing and/or firm pipeline projects to justify its continued identification as a SAP. Obviously, if a SAP includes only a few projects and future prospects are limited, there is no justification to maintain it as such.
69. The above considerations lead to a more critical screening, as summarized in telegraphic form below:
- 69.1 Policy and Programming Assistance for Food Security and SARD: this now constitutes the mandate of a new Division, TCA, and the Policy Assistance Branches (PABs) at the Regional Offices. As the activities intended to be covered by this "SAP" are included in the functions of TCA and the PABs, which form a high priority area of activity of the Organization, they no longer call for a "SAP" label.
- 69.2 Tropical Forestry Action Programme (TFAP): it is now replaced by NFAPs (national forestry action programmes), and extends to forests beyond the tropics. The scope of work encompasses practically all the field programmes of forestry. The SAP label is no longer appropriate for these mainstream programmes.
- 69.3 Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries: this SAP was originally conceived as the main instrument for the implementation of the strategy developed by the World Conference on Fisheries Management Development, and seen also as playing a major role for the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Like the TFAP, it is related to activities of high priority, but the scope is very broad and not sufficiently specific to be identified as a "SAP".
- 69.4 Nutrition and Food Quality: this is again a domain which is related to the Action Plan of an international conference: the ICN, and ICN follow-up constitutes an important FAO normative and field activity, and should not be restricted by the narrow appellation of SAP.
- 69.5 People's Participation in Rural Development: this is related to an Action Plan adopted in 1993 by the FAO Conference. Like others, it calls for regular reporting to FAO Governing Bodies. People's participation is now an approach which is adopted under many programmes (e.g. IPM, Community Forestry, Development Support Communication, and more recently the SPFP). It is difficult, therefore, to identify projects which address people's participation *per se*. This approach is diffuse (and rightly so) and does not accord with the SAP concept.
- 69.6 Sustainable Development for Rural Households: this SAP mostly stems from the farming system approach and the integrated management of production factors and natural resources to maximize the income of rural families. This "integrative" approach is largely covered by the SPFP, as regards LIFDCs and high-potential areas. The low volume of projects outside those of the SPFP does not seem at this stage to warrant the continuation of the SAP label.
- 69.7 Land Conservation and Rehabilitation: this SAP was conceived as an extension of the programme for African lands (ISCRA) to other regions. Activities so far do not go beyond the formulation of national soil conservation plans in a number of African countries, and some expression of interest in other regions. This area of activity is a borderline case for retention as a SAP, and could thus be reconsidered in the future.

- 69.8 Management of Rural Water Resources: field delivery is strong and as water becomes increasingly a critical factor in agricultural development, it is essential to strengthen national capacities for efficient water management in rural areas. This SAP is recommended for continuation, and increasingly linked to the SPFP. It is also relevant to other aspects of FAO work (watershed management, aquaculture, water pollution, recycling).
- 69.9 Conservation, Development and Use of Animal Genetic Resources: this area of work was highlighted recently by the UN/CSD and FAO Governing Bodies as one which should be pursued urgently under the broadened Commission on Genetic Resources. Most activities contemplated in the immediate future, however, relate to normative functions and relatively little in terms of field projects, and therefore do not as yet warrant launching as a SAP.
- 69.10 Conservation, Development and Use of Plant Genetic Resources: this SAP was conceived with two partly-related segments, seed development which has been active for many years, and plant genetic resources. FAO's role and that of its partners in the latter area will become better defined with the forthcoming adoption of the Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources, and the revised Undertaking. On the other hand, field projects on seed production and plant improvement remain important. This leads to recommend focusing of this SAP on seed production, in particular for support to the SPFP, operating downstream of international and national crop breeding programmes.
- 69.11 Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems: this SAP reflects the broadening of the old Fertilizer Programme which had been in operation for several decades, to the IPN approach. It remains of strong interest to both recipient countries and donors, and is essential to the SPFP.
- 69.12 Integrated Pest Management: this SAP has recently received additional impetus as a result of a joint World Bank/UNEP/UNDP/FAO facility for IPM, with FAO ensuring its Secretariat. It is expected to play an important role both for the SPFP and in the discharge of FAO's responsibilities as Task Manager for Chapter 14 of Agenda 21.

Revised List of SAPs

70. The above analysis leads to recommend the retention of four SAPs on: **IPM, IPNS (plant nutrition), Seed Production, and Water.**
71. The revised list of SAPs is in no way inflexible and will be reviewed periodically and modified, as warranted by developments under the Field Programme.
72. It must be emphasized that a more selective and limited list of SAPs would in no way imply "exclusivity", as regards future field activities and donor support. In effect:
- 72.1 a large part of the FAO Field Programme will continue to consist of "free-standing projects", in response to needs expressed by the countries concerned. Such needs, reflecting priorities for the country in FAO's areas of competence, would generally require specific assemblages of FAO substantive contributions and services, which do not fall in any established category of field projects, and therefore do not fit within a SAP;

72.2 broader frameworks for field activities would continue to exist, namely those provided by action plans or other groups of activities (e.g. a specific "campaign" or Special Programmes such as EMPRES and SPFP), which also receive high priority.

73. Therefore, a somewhat hasty reasoning should not lead to conclude that the Field Programme would "from now on" comprise mainly SPFP, EMPRES and four SAPs, thus negatively affecting the availability of resources and appeal to donors for other projects responding to national requirements.

74. As regards management arrangements, it is recalled that SAPs, while essentially field-oriented, blend normative and operational work. Responsibilities cannot, therefore, be assigned fully either to a normative unit or to an operational unit. Nevertheless, as a SAP is a cluster of field projects requiring guidance in a special technical field, leadership could continue to be exercised by the technical division or service concerned or by TCO.

75. In any event, the arrangements for SAP coordination and supervision, as initially conceived, should be retained. Each SAP should have a network of colleagues in related technical fields in the normative departments and outlying offices, who may be called upon to guide conceptual developments under the SAP, and those involved in related project preparation and implementation work in the Technical Cooperation Department, including those responsible for liaison with donors, and TCDC.

76. SAP leadership should be seen as the management of the interface between the Field Programme and the Regular Programme in specific areas, ensuring the linkage and mutual interaction of normative and operational activities.

Relations between the SAPs and the SPFP

77. As already indicated above, SAPs are rather specific in their scope and aim basically at strengthening national capacities in a given field, in particular as regards the rational and efficient use of one category of production factor or natural resources. The SPFP is conceived as an integrative programme which would bring to bear all the necessary inputs and know-how in resources management, as well as policy changes and institutional capacities to achieve a major leap forward in food production and lasting food security. In so doing, the SPFP will identify bottlenecks which would constrain the application of a successful combination of technologies and practices to a larger area. In its expansion phase, it is expected to generate a series of capacity-building projects to remove specific bottlenecks. These capacity-building projects may concern irrigation development and management, seed supply, improved plant nutrition and fertilizer supply, pest control, etc., all of which are areas where it is proposed to retain SAPs. The SAPs would, therefore, be the logical home for overall guidance and management of a number of field projects in the expansion phase of the SPFP.

78. As a matter of course, projects launched as part of the expansion phase of the SPFP may not all be part of a SAP. Other areas may prove to be critical such as credit, marketing or extension and call for institution-building projects. Other projects may relate to investments in the above areas, or other areas such as land reclamation, road construction, input production, processing plants, etc.

79. Conversely, the projects under a SAP are not confined to those of LIFDCs (nor to those required specifically by the SPFP). A SAP may, therefore, service both free-standing projects and projects which will be part of the SPFP, enabling the sharing and transfer of experience among similar projects.

BUDGET FRAMEWORK

80. This section of the document examines the financial aspects of the budget, in particular:

- overall resource situation under all sources of funds;
- developments under extra-budgetary field programmes and related support costs;
- organization and structure, including the impact of restructuring and an analysis of posts;
- a summary of budgetary change, including an analysis of the financial impact of restructuring, the savings created and their application to priority programmes;
- summary of budgetary change by organizational unit;
- cost increases - the assumptions and the amounts provided, as well as lapse factor (N.B. the total provision is reduced to US\$ 24.7 million, leaving an estimated US\$ 12 million likely to materialize and which will need to be absorbed); and
- financing of the budget, including estimates for Miscellaneous Income.

OVERALL RESOURCES - ALL FUNDS

81. The Finance Committee, through the working group it has established, has requested the secretariat to provide a summary of total resource availability in the following format.

1996-97 Total Forecast Resource Availability (*amounts in US\$ millions*)

Source of Funds	1992-93 Actual	1994-95 Forecast	1996-97 Budget
Regular Budget	671.2	653.1	697.8
UNDP Projects	241.6	148.4	135.0
Trust Fund Projects	363.2	334.4	377.6
UNDP Technical Support Services at the programme level (TSS-1)	3.6	3.9	4.0
UNDP Technical Support Services at the project level (TSS-2)	0.7	4.0	4.0
Support Costs for administrative and operational support (AOS) to UNDP and Trust Fund Projects	74.9	58.0	46.5
Reimbursements for services provided to World Food Programme	16.3	8.8	8.6
Payments by the World Bank and other financial institutions under cooperation agreements	28.2	28.0	26.4
World Health Organization's contribution to Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other co-sponsors' contributions to the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee	3.0	3.0	3.0
Publications Revolving Fund	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Resources	1 405.6	1 244.5	1 305.8

82. This table is supported by additional breakdowns for each of the items listed at progressively lower levels of detail throughout the remainder of the document. Thus, the *Summary of Estimates by Chapter and Major Programme* as shown at the beginning of the Programme Budget section, provides a breakdown of the total US\$ 1 305.8 million by chapter and major programme. Subsequent tables show the forecast extra-budgetary amounts for each programme and sub-programme.

83. At the end of each programme, a further table analyzes the total resources (i.e. including extra-budgetary) by region, funding source and responsible organizational unit.

DEVELOPMENTS UNDER EXTRA-BUDGETARY FIELD PROGRAMMES

84. Future developments related to extra-budgetary resources are uncertain. Recent trends and the projection for 1996-97 are shown in the following table. A further decline in UNDP funding during 1996-97 to a level of about US\$ 135 million is anticipated, although it is hoped that the successor programme to the UNDP Fifth Cycle may lead to a stabilization in FAO/UNDP field activities. Trust fund donors (including Unilateral Trust Funds) continue to rely on the services of FAO and support an active portfolio of projects, but given the current restrictions imposed on public expenditure in many countries, limited growth is anticipated in the coming biennium. Trust Fund resources for 1996-97 are expected to be about US\$ 378 million.

Extra-budgetary Field Programmes (US\$ millions)			
	1992-93	1994-95 (forecast)	1996-97 (forecast)
FAO/UNDP Programme	245.2	148.4	135.0
Trust Funds	363.2	334.3	377.6
Total	608.8	482.7	512.6

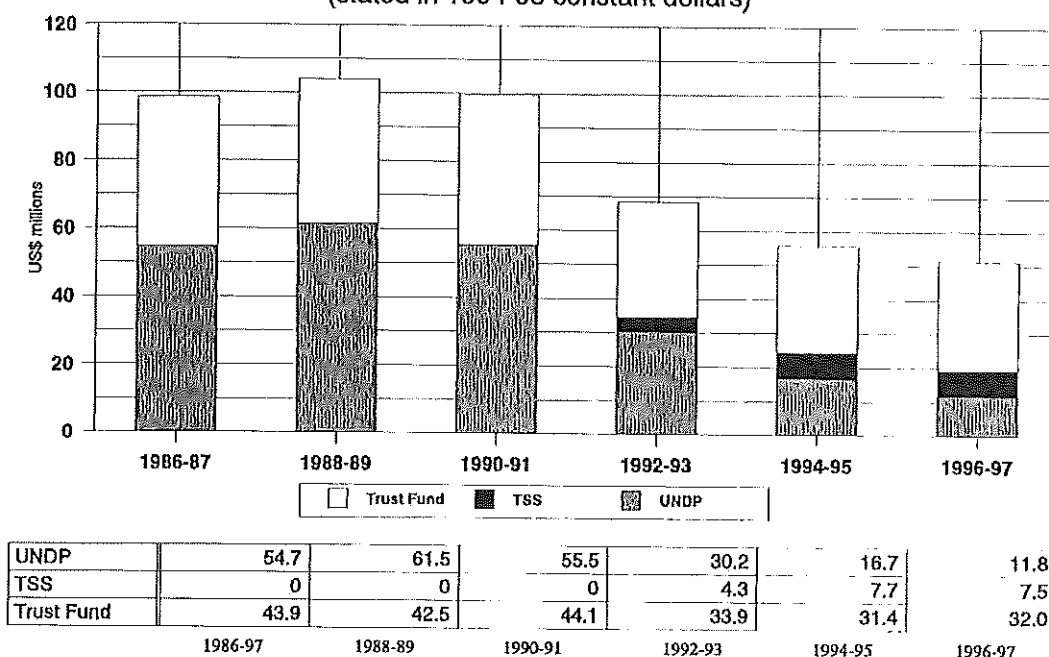
Evolution of Support Costs

85. While the issue of Support Costs is not central to the Regular Programme budget, falling UNDP delivery and levelling off of Trust Fund delivery had a profound effect on the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget and will continue to be a cause of concern in the 1996-97 biennium. As the Conference is aware, FAO has had to adjust to declining levels of income and rising prices, which in respect of items usually charged to Support Cost allotments, occur mainly at Headquarters. Compounding the impact of reductions in Support Cost income is the changing mix of reimbursements between those related to administrative and operational support (declining) and those related to technical support (remaining relatively constant).

86. The following chart shows UNDP and Trust Fund Support Cost biennial income over the last decade expressed in 1994-95 constant dollars. The 45 percent decline in Support Cost income from a level of US\$ 104 million (constant dollars) in 1988-89 to an estimated US\$ 55.8 million in 1994-95 led to a very substantial reduction in Support Cost-funded posts in 1994-95 and a continued, although less drastic, reduction proposed for 1996-97.

UNDP and Trust Fund Support Cost Income

(stated in 1994-95 constant dollars)



87. The impact has been particularly severe for UNDP-related activities, with income declining by 56 percent between 1991 and 1995. The decrease in AOS income upon the completion of projects under the old arrangement (column headed UNDP in the above chart) was largely foreseen. However, the Organization has thus far had a much smaller involvement in both the execution of UNDP projects and the provision of technical support under the new arrangements (column headed TSS in the above chart) than previously expected and current estimates are that, at best, income for 1996-97 will remain at 1994-95 levels (measured in constant dollars).

Technical Support at the Programme Level (TSS-1)

88. The present TSS-1 facility was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in 1992 and was intended to strengthen the technical capacity of the concerned UN system agencies and to facilitate use of this technical capacity by Member Nations through the use of agency expertise for upstream activities. A facility of a similar nature is envisaged under the recently approved new UNDP successor programming arrangements which will follow the Fifth Cycle. During the 1992-93 biennium, FAO was involved in over 90 TSS-1 activities for which it provided services of some US\$ 3.6 million. A similar level is expected for the 1994-95 biennium, with services of some US\$ 1.9 million being provided through 74 TSS-1 activities in 1994 and estimated services of over US\$ 2.0 million to be provided through more than 90 activities in 1995.

89. The main impact of the facility has been the additional resources it has brought to the technical units, largely in reimbursement of the cost of missions fielded to carry out upstream development activities. It was originally anticipated that additional posts might be established in

some technical units with a large number of TSS-1 activities. However, this has not occurred as the TSS-1 resources for 1994-95 were much lower than expected.

90. The present uncertainty about the overall resource level availability within UNDP and the priority which may be accorded to agriculture, precludes making an accurate forecast of TSS-1 activities for 1996-97. However, initial indications are that resources will remain at about the same level of the present biennium and activities will continue to concentrate in the same areas. TSS-1 activities have, therefore, been tentatively projected at US\$ 4 million for 1996-97 and the amount related to each programme is separately identified in the *Region, Fund and Unit* tables at the end of each programme in the Programme Budget section of the document.

Technical Support at the Project Level (TSS-2)

91. New arrangements were introduced in 1992 for UNDP with the objective of reimbursing technical divisions for services delivered in support of the Field Programme. The TSS-2 facility provided resources of US\$ 2 million in 1994 with similar reimbursements expected in 1995. This compares to TSS-2 income of US\$ 690 000 in the 1992-93 biennium when few projects had as yet been approved for implementation under the new arrangements.

92. In the case of Trust Funds, the approach is largely integrated into project budgets. However, an accurate accounting of the reimbursements to technical divisions for support to Trust Fund projects is not possible since such support is charged to the project itself and not as a separate facility.

93. The identification of funds for TSS-2 at the project formulation/ approval stage should mean that the concerned technical units can plan on receiving the indicated level of resources for services delivered. Unfortunately, the decline in UNDP resources has meant that Support Cost income under the new regime has been much lower than the level projected two years ago and has, therefore, not had the beneficial effect on technical programmes envisaged.

94. In 1996-97, decentralization of a large share of field programme support to Regional and Subregional Offices, together with the concentration of Headquarters technical staff on normative activities, is expected to result in a significant shift of responsibility for technical support and TSS-2 activities to the outlying offices. Given the current financial uncertainty concerning extra-budgetary resources, no increase in Support Cost income is anticipated for 1996-97. The forecast distribution of a total expected income of US\$ 4 million is shown in the *Region, Fund and Unit* tables at the end of each programme in the Programme Budget section of the document.

Administrative and Operational Support (AOS)

95. Under this category, the situation remains grim in that a significant additional decline in income will result both from the expected decline in delivery and the reduction in the rate of reimbursement by UNDP. Under the present arrangements, the average reimbursement for Trust Funds and UNDP combined is approximately 10.3 percent rather than the 13 percent Support Cost charge of the past. AOS income from UNDP in 1996-97 is expected to decline by about 25 percent from the level of the present biennium and Trust Fund Support Cost reimbursement is expected to remain at the 1994-95 level in terms of constant dollars. Total AOS income, excluding TCP general operating expenditure charged to the Regular Budget, is expected to be US\$ 46.5 million during the 1996-97 biennium.

96. The main consequence of this decline in Support Cost income is that FAO's once substantial staff establishment for Administrative and Operational Support financed by such income was

reduced by over 140 posts during 1994-95, and will be reduced by a further 59 posts during 1996-97.

Provisions for Field Programme Support

97. Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.1 include provisions for technical backstopping of the Field Programme. The provisions made for such Field Programme Support apply to all external technical assistance activities, whether funded by UNDP, other UN programmes and institutions, Trust Funds or TCP, and involve a wide range of technical backstopping activities, and assistance in formulation and monitoring of projects.

98. As part of the revised programme structure, resources allocated to individual technical programmes for support to the Field Programme are now an integral part of each programme element, rather than artificially grouped in a separate sub-programme. In addition, these programme elements are shared by both Headquarters and the Regional and Subregional Offices. Therefore, Field Programme activities continue to be closely linked to the activities of the Regular Programme, both conceptually and operationally, with Regional and Subregional Offices increasingly providing the main source of field programme support, as Headquarters units become more normative in nature. The support to the Field Programme foreseen to be provided by the technical sub-programmes under Chapter 2 and Major Programme 3.1, which includes the contributions of both Headquarters and decentralized offices, is shown in the table *Field Programme Support*.

99. The decline in resources allocated to Field Programme Support, in relation to past biennia, is a reflection of the overall decline in the volume of field activities. However, this decline is not in straight proportion to the reduction in extra-budgetary resources, since increasingly more complex field activities require a higher level of support. Direct comparison is problematic at the detailed level because of restructuring. Whereas the following table implies the allocation of 17 percent of Regular Budget-funded Professional staff time to Field Programme Support, this is significantly below the figures of 32 percent and 28 percent reported for all staff in 1992-93 and 1994 respectively. Time thus made available permits strengthening of the normative activities of the units concerned.

Field Programme Support (US\$'000)

Programme	1996-97 Proposal	Cost Increase	1996-97 Budget	% of RP Staff
211: Natural Resources	2 884	151	3 035	29%
212: Crops	2 261	121	2 382	17%
213: Livestock	2 259	120	2 379	26%
214: Agricultural Support Systems	2 007	102	2 109	21%
21: Agricultural Production and Support Systems	9 411	494	9 905	22%
221: Nutrition	791	41	832	9%
222: Food and Agricultural Information	842	44	886	6%
224: Food and Agricultural Policy	56	4	60	1%
22: Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	1 689	89	1 778	5%
231: Fisheries Information	35	3	38	1%
232: Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	746	37	783	14%
233: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	607	32	639	14%
234: Fisheries Policy	325	16	341	8%
23: Fisheries	1 713	88	1 801	11%
241: Forest Resources	1 242	69	1 311	30%
242: Forest Products	294	17	311	11%
243: Forestry Policy and Planning	772	39	811	14%
24: Forestry	2 308	125	2 433	19%
251: Technology Development and Transfer	959	54	1 013	17%
252: Women in Development & Peoples Participation	952	54	1 006	22%
253: Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	802	43	845	20%
254: Environmental Information Management	414	22	436	19%
255: Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	260	14	274	13%
25: Contribution to Sustainable Development & Special Programme Thrusts	3 387	187	3 574	18%
311: General Coordination and Support	1 391	78	1 469	48%
312: Policy Assistance to Various Regions	3 415	187	3 602	40%
31: Policy Assistance	4 806	265	5 071	36%
Total	23 314	1 248	24 562	17%

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

100. The proposed 1996-97 budget fully reflects the impact of the restructuring, as approved by the Council at its 106th Session. The organizational structure which results, transpires in the organigrams contained in Annex V of this document. The rationale is contained in the original Council documents **Director-General's Review of the Programmes, Structures and Policies of the Organization** (CL 106/2 and CL 106/2-Sup.1) and the Council's endorsement of these proposals is reflected in its report (CL 106/REP).

101. Further information is available to the Conference in Chapter 1 of the Programme Implementation Report (C 95/8), Implementation of Decisions taken by the Council at its 106th Session.

102. This document therefore limits itself to an overall exposition of the structure and its budget implications.

Staffing Requirements

103. The staffing proposals in the 1996-97 budget proposals have been subject to extensive review and scrutiny, following the restructuring measures approved by the Council.

104. The review has been combined with the continuing drive to improve efficiency through the application of technology to routine tasks and measures so as to streamline administrative procedures. The evolution of Support Cost funding, particularly as regards the level of UNDP-funded projects channelled through FAO, and reductions in the level of administrative and technical support services provided by FAO to the World Food Programme, have also been taken into account in arriving at the revised overall staffing levels.

105. Considerable work was undertaken at the Summary stage of the budget to clearly define the Professional establishment, so as to make the new organizational structure fully operative. This included refinement of new organigrams, the finalization of functional statements for all the organizational units under the new structure, and preparation and/or revision of post descriptions followed by measures to initiate the redeployment of internal staff and external recruitment of Professional staff.

106. Further progress has been made since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget to define the General Service staffing establishment at Headquarters and the outlying offices, taking into account the observations of the 108th Session of the Council in June 1995. However, while the revised staffing proposals in this document reflect the analysis and judgement of line management, the proposals have yet to undergo the necessary detailed review by the establishments machinery, which may result in some minor modifications (e.g. grades, post titles, etc.).

107. Further proposals for organizational change are still at a stage where their inclusion in the Programme of Work and Budget would be premature - for example, the review of operations under the Publications and Computer Pools. The results are expected to be available in time for implementation in 1996-97, and should lead to a further overall reduction in the staffing establishment. Because of timing constraints, the Director-General is seeking the concurrence of the Conference so that the outcome of the reviews of both the AF and GI Departments should be reported to the Finance Committee in accordance with Financial Regulations.

108. The new Professional staffing tables (organigrams) reflect in particular:

- the search for leaner management structures, e.g. through the elimination of several posts of assistants to heads of departments;
- the redeployment of staff in the erstwhile Joint Divisions with the UN Economic and Social Commissions, to FAO Regional and Subregional Offices and, in the case of the Timber Division with ECE, to LGEN;
- substantial transfers of posts from Headquarters departments to decentralized offices, including the policy advisory teams reporting to the TCA Division;
- establishment of the Subregional Offices and strengthening of Regional Offices through decentralization of existing posts or the creation of new posts, as appropriate;
- the reorganization of hitherto diffuse HQ administrative capacity into departmental Management Support Units (MSUs), coupled with increased delegation to department heads;
- the addition of Information Technology Officers in MSUs to support and accelerate the implementation of office automation;
- the provision of adequate staff resources to support the enhanced partnerships policy (institutions, NGOs, private sector);
- support to decentralized structures and, in particular, additional resources needed for coordination of normative and operational activities;
- the requirements for new posts linked to high priority activities, including the Special Programme for Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs; and
- strengthening of normative capacity (e.g. ESA, population activities).

Overview under all sources of funds (excluding field projects)

109. The adjusted distribution of established Professional posts is given in Annex V, in the form of organigrams covering both Headquarters and Regional and Subregional Offices. The charts include all established posts regardless of their source of funds, with an indication of the source of funds wherever it is not Regular Programme. For ongoing posts that have had a change in organizational unit since the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget, the old post location is provided. New posts are also annotated.

110. Abolished posts do not appear in the revised organigrams. However, Annex IV/P provides comprehensive information on new and eliminated posts since the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95. Tables A to O in Annex IV provide full details of the absolute levels and changes in posts by organizational unit, grade and source of funds.

111. The overall situation as regards the proposals for 1996-97 under all sources of funds can be summarized as per the following table:

Summary of Posts under all sources of funds (excluding projects)

	Regular Programme			Support Costs		Other Funds		Grand Total		
	Prof.	GS	NPO	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	NPO
PWB 1994-95	1 117	1 931	0	160	380	210	387	1 487	2 698	0
Change	(16)	(90)	65	(29)	(57)	2	(33)	(43)	(180)	65
PWB 1996-97	1 101	1 841	65	131	323	212	354	1 444	2 518	65
% Change	(1.4)	(4.7)	-	(18.1)	(15.0)	1.0	(8.5)	(2.9)	(6.7)	-

112. It may therefore be noted that the reductions in posts have not been confined to the Regular Budget. Reductions have affected all sources of funds, with the largest proportional decline arising under Support Costs.

Evolution of Posts (All Funds)

	1994-95 PWB	Net Change	1996-97 PWB	% Change 1994-95 versus 1996-97
Headquarters ¹ :				
Professional	1 195	(88)	1 107	(7.4)
General Service	1 765	(232)	1 533	(13.1)
Total	2 960	(320)	2 640	(10.8)
Regional and Subregional Offices, Liaison Offices and Joint Divisions:				
Professional	137	106	243	77.4
General Service	246	87	333	35.4
Total	383	193	576	50.4
FAOR ²				
International Professional	155	(61)	94	(39.4)
National Professional	0	65	65	-
General Service	687	(35)	652	(5.1)
Total	842	(31)	811	(3.7)
International Professional	1 487	(43)	1 444	(2.9)
National Professional	0	65	65	-
General Service	2 698	(180)	2 518	(6.7)
GRAND TOTAL	4 185	(158)	4 027	(3.8)

¹ Includes cost-shared posts (i.e. World Bank Cooperative Programme and FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme)

² Actual level of established Professional posts at 1 July 1993

113. This table shows the significance of the overall shifts in staff resources effected in this budget. Headquarters is reduced by over 10 percent and outlying offices (regional, sub-regional and liaison) increased by 50.4 percent. Particularly noteworthy is the Headquarters reduction of 232 General Service posts or 13.1 percent of the establishment.

114. The Organization has also responded positively to calls for a review of the grade structure to promote the recruitment of younger professionals. The 1996-97 distribution of Professional grades may be summarized as follows, and significant reductions may be seen at the Director and P-5 grades. Further reductions to the P-4 category will be identified before the Conference.

Summary of Posts by Grade and Source of Funds

	Regular Programme			All Other Funds			Grand Total		
	D and above	P-5	P-1 to P-4	Director	P-5	P-1 to P-4	D and above	P-5	P-1 to P-4
PWB 1994-95	201	330	586	35	101	234	236	431	820
Changes	(3)	(24)	11	(6)	(13)	(8)	(9)	(37)	3
PWB 1996-97	198	306	597	29	88	226	227	394	823

Impact on Regular Budget Posts

115. The impact of the proposals as regards the total Regular Budget posts, including posts funded partially, at Headquarters and elsewhere can be portrayed as follows:

Evolution of Regular Budget Posts

	1994-95 PWB	Net Change	1996-97 PWB	% Change 1994-95 versus 1996-97
Headquarters ¹ :				
Professional	893	(35)	858	(3.9)
General Service	1 094	(125)	969	(11.4)
Total	1 987	(160)	1 827	(8.1)
Regional and Subregional Offices, Liaison Offices and Joint Divisions:				
Professional	137	78	215	56.9
General Service	207	59	266	28.5
Total	344	137	481	39.8
FAOR ² :				
International Professional	155	(61)	94	(39.4)
National Professional	0	65	65	-
General Service	687	(35)	652	(5.1)
Total	842	(31)	811	(3.7)
Total:				
International Professional	1 185	(18)	1 167	(1.5)
National Professional	0	65	65	-
General Service	1 988	(101)	1 887	(5.1)
Total	3 173	(54)	3 119	(1.7)

¹ Includes cost-shared posts (i.e. World Bank Cooperative Programme and FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme)

² Actual level of established Professional posts at 1 July 1993

116. It will be noted that, while there is an overall net reduction in established Regular Budget posts and despite the constraint of no net increase in resources, the aggregate technical capacity of the Organization has been expanded.

117. In particular, the total complement of posts in the outlying offices (excluding FAORs) has grown by 57 percent, from 137 to 215 posts, while the technical capacity specifically available in the Regional and Subregional Offices has increased by 80 percent, from 108 posts to 194 posts.

118. Consequently, the original figure of 25 percent of the Professional establishment in field locations has been increased to 30.4 percent in this Programme of Work and Budget. The measures take the Organization closer to the target of one third of the Professional establishment in field locations, as originally contemplated. The Director-General intends to pursue the gradual and orderly process of decentralization, taking care to ensure that the necessary managerial arrangements, procedures and physical infrastructures are in place to support the growing number of staff in field locations.

119. The increased proportion of total Professional staff serving in outlying offices leads to less General Service posts at Headquarters and some addition of local General Service staff in these offices. However, the proposed levels of General Service posts at Headquarters and outlying offices (including FAORs) demonstrate a distinct improvement in Professional to General Service ratios throughout.

120. The most significant improvements may be seen at Headquarters, where a 3.9 percent reduction in Professional posts is coupled with a decline of 11.4 percent in the number of General Service positions.

121. The financial effect of the above Regular Budget staffing proposals for 1996-97 is an overall reduction of US\$ 15.6 million under staff costs, at current cost levels. The financial savings are achieved not only through the overall reduction in the establishment, but also through the favourable cost differentials between General Service posts in Rome and other locations where FAO operates. Another case of favourable cost differential is represented by the replacement of internationally-recruited Programme Officers in the FAORs by National Professional Officers (NPOs), as approved by the Council at its 106th and 107th Sessions.

Non-staff Provisions

122. The budgetary tables in the Programme Budget section of this document indicate the tentative breakdowns of non-staff provisions by programme headings, as well as the same for staff provisions based on the proposed levels of staff resources described above.

123. These non-staff provisions already take account of a number of economy measures, including a general reduction in the volume and cost of publications; reductions in communications costs through contract with an international telecommunication provider; and systematic use of the lower-cost modalities to contract outside expertise, as offered by the new cooperation agreements with Member Nations (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries - TCDC; Technical Cooperation among Countries in Transition - TCCT; Academic and Research Institutions; and Retirees from public services of Member Nations or the UN system).

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS SINCE THE PWB 1994-95

124. While conventional descriptions and explanations by programme heading are essential to assess the substantive merits of the proposals, the fundamental nature of the change within this budget is such that the Conference will, no doubt, wish to visualize the major "movements", e.g. in terms of savings generated by streamlining measures or economies of scale, the impact of favourable cost differentials, the application of related resources to meet requirements, etc. as follows:

Impact of Streamlined Structures and Economy Measures on the Regular Budget

(US\$ millions)

- leaner management arrangements (3.2)
- consolidation of administrative structures into departmental Management Support Units and related reductions in staffing in AF Department (3.4)
- reduction in overall cost and volume of publications (6.9)

- reduction of General Service staff establishment at HQ and in Country Offices, particularly as the result of office automation enhancements (9.0)
- extensive recourse to new agreements for cooperation with Member Nations to procure outside expertise (3.6)
- same, under TCP projects (4.8)

125. Some of the above actions (e.g. the reduction of General Service posts at Headquarters, through increased office automation), together with the consolidation of operations units into the TCO Division and streamlining of administrative structures, have also a substantial impact under Support Cost funding, thereby allowing the Organization to cope with the projected sharp contraction of Support Cost income (as recalled earlier).

Favourable Cost Differentials

(US\$ millions)

- net impact of replacement of internationally-recruited Programme Officers in FAORs by National Professional Officers (NPOs) (8.2)
- lower cost of General Service staff in Regional and Subregional Office locations (net effect of elimination of redundant General Service posts in Rome, versus addition of General Service posts in these locations) (4.2)

Requirements Linked to Restructuring and Priorities Endorsed by the Council at its 106th Session, and Other Requirements

(US\$ millions)

- higher project output under the TCP arising from application of new agreements 4.8
- enhanced partnership policy (Liaison Offices and units in the TC Department liaising with NGOs and private sector) 2.5
- support to decentralization (OCD) 2.0
- new posts in Regional Offices and Subregional Offices to strengthen technical expertise and backstopping capacities 4.7
- Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs (overall coordination, country missions and pilot projects) 10.1
- EMPRES (additional provision to AGA and AGP Divisions) 3.4
- direct costs (US\$ 1.2 million) and seconded staff costs (US\$ 0.8 million) in relation to the World Food Summit 2.0

- Information Technology Officers in MSUs to pursue/support office automation and enhanced communications 1.4
- enhanced coverage of FAORs through system of National Correspondents (NCs) 1.0

Investment of Resources in the Improvement of the Administrative Infrastructure

- FINSYS - resources to contribute towards the cost of the system's replacement 4.0
- Local Audit - allocation to cover the cost of the monthly audit of country office expenditures 1.5

126. In addition, it may be noted that substantial transfers are linked to the elimination of the Joint Divisions (US\$ 6.4 million) and the decentralization of Professional staff from Headquarters (US\$ 12.6 million), with corresponding resources shifted to the Regional and Subregional Offices. Four existing FAOR offices have been upgraded to Subregional Offices which are to provide technical services to the countries for which they are responsible. This involves a transfer (US\$ 2 million) from Major Programme 3.4 to substantive programmes.

127. Analysis of this kind is problematic in that decisions have to be made on when to net items. In the interests of simplicity and taking into account the wealth of information in the Programme Budget section of the document, the above analysis generally excludes the bulk of programme change in the technical programmes apart from the two new Special Programmes. The allocations of additional resources to higher priority areas has, in fact, been largely offset by reductions in other areas or by the balance on the above-mentioned savings.

128. It is therefore stressed that the above amounts are indicated for illustrative purposes. The Director-General would strongly discourage any swift conclusions, e.g. that subtraction of some of the indicated savings could be simply effected from the total budget level. He invites due attention to the additional costs which need to be met in connection with restructuring to give full effect to the decisions of the Council and the expectations of the FAO membership.

CHANGE BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT SINCE THE SPWB 1996-97

129. According to programme-budgeting principles, the most important dimension of proposals is the substantive purpose and lists of activities, as fully expounded under the *Programme Budget* section of this document. However, the budget is also built along the conventional dimensions of budget component (otherwise known as the object of expenditure) and by organizational unit, as shown in Annex II of this document.

130. Given that major programmes do not necessarily align on a one-for-one basis with the organizational structure, it is sometimes difficult to relate the two structures (i.e. organizational and programme). Therefore, the following table is provided to make this link more apparent, and is followed by a brief explanation of the major shifts in resources by department. This table supplements the much fuller explanations given in the *Programme Budget* section below.

131. As with all of the budget tables, this analysis explains the movement between the restructured base for 1996-97, as described in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, versus the proposals now made in this document.

Programme Change by Major Programme and Chapter for Organizational Groups (At Lit 1665 = US\$ 1 at 1994-95 Costs)											
	CH 1	MP 2.1	MP 2.2	MP 2.3	MP 2.4	MP 2.5	CH 3	CH 4	CH 5	CH 6	TOTAL
ODG	(138)					(131)	12				(257)
SAD	15					7 182					7 197
SWFS			1 143								1 143
AG		(1 408)	(660)			492					(1 576)
ES			(3 660)								(3 660)
FI				(516)							(516)
FO					(16)						(16)
SD						(1 601)					(1 601)
TC						(296)	(544)	267			(573)
AF	(29)	6	3	(38)	40	34	(242)	(7)	3 349	(952)	2 164
GJ	(1 045)		131						(1 190)		(2 104)
FAOR							(184)				(184)
LG	(4)				295						291
RAP	(9)	(1 040)	22	27	(223)	91	459		490	230	47
RAP	(15)	(688)	180	(20)	(228)	(32)	(187)		(120)	743	(367)
RED		30	334			309	(1 159)		219	(10)	(277)
RLC	(88)	(357)	(318)	(449)	350	22	477		864	517	1 018
RNE	16	(1 008)	3	69	49	(192)	322		(42)	54	(729)
TOTAL	(1 427)	(4 463)	(2 822)	(917)	267	5 878	(1 046)	260	3 470	582	0

Office of the Director-General

132. Only minor adjustments have been made since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

Special Advisers to the Director-General (SAD)

133. The amount of US\$ 7.2 million refers to the increase for Programme 2.5.6, *Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs*.

World Food Summit Secretariat

134. The amount under Major Programme 2.2, *Food and Agriculture Policy and Development*, relates to the World Food Summit.

Agriculture Department

135. The reductions under Major Programme 2.1 reflect a range of cutbacks partially offset by increases in priority areas, as fully explained under the *Programme Budget* section. The reduction under Major Programme 2.2, *Food and Agriculture Policy and Development* is the result of savings in the Office of the Assistant Director-General, AG, affecting allocations of resources to Sub-programme 2.2.4.1, *Global Perspective Studies*. The increase under Major Programme 2.5 reflects AG Department's contribution to work on the Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development (Programme 2.5.5).

Economic and Social Department

136. The reductions under Major Programme 2.2, *Food and Agriculture Policy and Development*, reflect a combination of decentralization of Professional staff and a range of cuts partially offset by increases in priority areas as fully explained under the *Programme Budget* section. Some of this decline at HQ is offset by increases in the Regional Offices under the same Major Programme.

Fisheries Department

137. The small reduction is explained under Major Programme 2.3 in the *Programme Budget* section of the document.

Forestry Department

138. This small net increase consists of a further net increase at HQ offset by decentralization of Forestry Officers to the Regional Offices. The total increase for Forestry is explained in the *Programme Budget* section of the document.

Sustainable Development Department

139. The reductions for this department are concentrated under Programme 2.5.1, *Technology Development and Transfer* and Programme 2.5.2, *Rural Development and Agrarian Reform*, the details of which can be found in the *Programme Budget* section of the document.

Technical Cooperation Department

140. The negative adjustment under Major Programme 2.5 reflects the suspension of the André Meyer Fellowship Scheme. The reduction under Chapter 3, *Development Service to Member Nations* is, in large part, due to reductions in the number of support staff. The increase under Chapter 4, *Technical Cooperation Programme*, reflects the strengthening of the TCP Coordinating Unit.

Administration and Finance Department

141. The minor movements across all programme headings reflect adjustments to the amounts set aside to cover the cost of computer services provided by AFC to the rest of the Organization.

However, the significant increase under Chapter 5, *Support Services*, includes US\$ 4.0 million towards the cost of replacing FINSYS/PERSYS and US\$ 1.5 million for monthly Local Audits of field offices, partially offset by reductions in administrative support.

142. The decrease under Chapter 6, *Common Services*, derives from savings on staff costs resulting from the abolition of a substantial number of General Service posts.

General Affairs and Information Division

143. The negative adjustment under Chapter 1 is linked to further efforts to reduce documentation and operating expenses of meetings of the Governing Bodies. The reduction under Chapter 5 is largely due to the transfer to HQ and Regional Units of responsibility for the publication of FAO materials in local (i.e. non-FAO) languages.

Liaison Offices

144. The apparent increase (in LGEN) simply takes account of transfer for administrative purposes of Forestry staff previously in the Joint Division with the Economic Commission for Europe (JEUR).

Regional and Subregional Offices

145. The net change since the Summary for Regional and Subregional Offices is a small decrease of US\$ 308 000, reflecting the fact that the increased establishment for Regional and Subregional Offices had already been done in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. Therefore, most of the further adjustments to the budgets for these offices are technical rather than substantive.

COST INCREASES

Methodology

146. The methodology for the calculation of cost increases to be provided for in the 1996-97 Programme of Work and Budget is the same as used for previous biennia and approved by the Finance Committee, Council and Conference.

147. The cost increase estimates are not built up on arbitrary speculations about, for instance, possible inflation rates in Italy 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.

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

149. 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*.

150. The current presentation dates back to the 1980-81 Programme of Work and Budget when the presentation was accepted by the Finance Committee at its Forty-third Session as offering clarity, particularly in distinguishing between costs which are "inherited" and those new elements arising for the first time during the next biennium (document C 79/3, July 1979).

Biennialization and Inflation

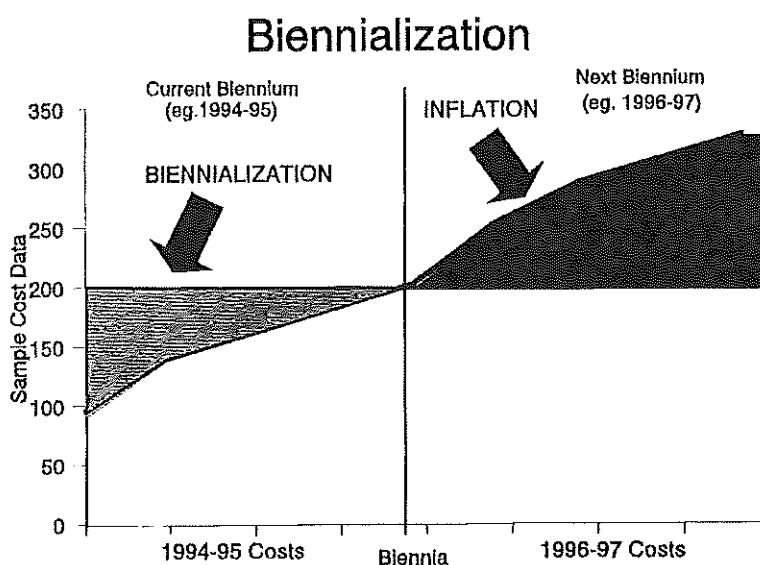
151. Cost increases, as in previous biennia, are analyzed under the headings of *Biennialization* and *Inflation*.

152. *Biennialization* is simply the full biennial effect of cost increases which have occurred at some stage during the current biennium (and therefore for only part of the 24-month period) but which will be incurred for the full 24 months in 1996-97.

153. *Biennialization* also occurs when the costs incurred deviate from the assumptions included in the budget. Thus, for example, the increases in social security costs were less than expected and provided for in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget and therefore a negative or favourable adjustment is made to cost increases for this item. Similarly, no allowance was made for the consolidation of post adjustment points in base Professional salaries. This is reflected under *biennialization* as an increase to base Professional salaries with an offsetting decrease in post adjustment costs.

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

155. The graph shows a hypothetical line of cumulative cost per month as it increases firstly in the current biennium and then again in the next biennium. Inflation is shown in 1996-97 as the darker area above the horizontal line. If there was no forecast inflation, then the cost level would be represented by a horizontal line. However, even without inflation in 1996-97, there would still be cost increases arising simply from the fact that the cost increases, which were incurred during 1994-95, were in effect budgeted for less than 24 months. This is represented in the graph by comparing the area of cost in 1994-95 with 1996-97. The darker shaded area in 1994-95



represents the value of the additional cost to be incurred in 1996-97 and is what is to be covered under *Biennialization*.

156. It is also 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.

157. *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 1996 and before 31 December 1997).

158. 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 and Subregional Offices (including Accra, Barbados, Bangkok, Harare, Santiago and Cairo), Liaison Offices in Washington, New York, Geneva, Brussels and Tokyo, and FAO Representatives' Offices all over the developing world.

159. Inflation assumptions are always stated and are based, where possible, upon independent sources rather than at the discretion of the secretariat.

Biennial Cost Increase Rates

160. The biennial rate is the net effect of applying an annual increase to each year of the biennium. Assuming a 4 percent increase in 1996 and a 3 percent increase in 1997 on a biennial budget of US\$ 100, the calculation of the biennial rate is as follows:

1996 cost of US\$ 50 x 4 %	= 52.00
1997 cost of US\$ 52 x 3 %	= 53.56
Total	105.56

The biennial rate in this example is therefore 5.56 percent.

161. Conversely, this process can be reversed so that a biennial rate can be converted to an annual compound rate of inflation. In this example, the biennial rate of 5.56 percent is equivalent to an annual average rate of 3.66 percent.

Conversion of 1994-95 PWB to Conference-approved Exchange Rate

162. The Finance Committee requested at its Eighty-first Session that, in the interest of assisting members in their understanding of this complex issue, the amounts arising from the Conference-approved exchange rate, the biennialization calculation and inflation be provided separately.

163. It will be recalled that the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994-95 presented in document C 93/3 was prepared using the rate of exchange Lire 1 210 = US\$ 1. The Conference adopted the budget at the rate of exchange Lire 1 665 = US\$ 1.

164. The following table presents the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994-95 at Lire 1 210 = US\$ 1 and shows the effect of the adjustment for currency exchange rate.

Impact of Approved Exchange Rate on 1994-95 Cost Increases

Impact of Approved Exchange Rate on 1994-95 Cost Increases					
Object of Expenditure	Exchange Rate Lit. 1 210=US\$ 1		Exchange Rate Lit. 1 665=US\$ 1		PWB 1994-95
	1994-95 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1994-95 Proposed Budget	Currency Adjustment	
Personnel Services					
Professional Salaries	112 095	16 923	129 018	(360)	128 658
Post Adjustment	70 545	3 757	74 302	(36 010)	38 292
General Service Salaries	131 449	19 405	150 854	(32 473)	118 381
Pension Fund Contributions	54 952	5 761	60 713	(6 550)	54 163
Social Security	12 102	2 410	14 512	-	14 512
Dependency Allowances	6 050	(392)	5 658	(812)	4 846
Education Grant	15 144	672	15 816	-	15 816
Travel	15 068	826	15 894	-	15 894
Recruitment/Separation Costs	18 730	4 887	23 617		23 617
General Service Separation Payments Scheme	11 194	1 270	12 464	(3 410)	9 054
Total Personnel Services	447 329	55 519	502 848	(79 615)	423 233
Goods and Services					
Other Human Resources	126 394	12 921	139 315	-	139 315
Travel on Official Business	28 612	1 740	30 352	-	30 352
General Operating Expenses	62 134	5 282	67 416	-	67 416
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	12 442	356	12 798	-	12 798
Total Goods and Services	229 582	20 299	249 881	-	249 881
GRAND TOTAL	676 911	75 818	752 729	(79 615)	673 114

165. The above table links the table appearing in paragraph 111 of the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget (document C93/3) with the 1996-97 Programme of Work and Budget. It should be noted that the currency impact on the 1994-95 PWB transformed cost increases of US\$ 75.8 million into a US\$ 3.8 million cost decrease.

166. The impact of the currency adjustment on the staff costs of the Professional category is as follows:

Impact of Exchange Rate - Professional and Higher Categories

Object of Expenditure	Exchange Rate Lit. 1 210 = US\$ 1		Exchange Rate Lit. 1 665 = US\$ 1		PWB 1994-95
	1994-95 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1994-95 Proposed Budget	Currency Adjustment	
Basic Salaries	112 095	16 923	129 018	(360)	128 658
Post Adjustment	70 545	3 757	74 302	(36 010)	38 292
Pension Fund Contributions	32 447	4 322	36 769	-	36 769
Social Security	6 575	1 412	7 987	-	7 987
Dependency Allowances	2 903	(214)	2 689	-	2 689
Education Grant	13 434	647	14 081	-	14 081
Travel	14 413	750	15 163	-	15 163
Recruitment/Separation Costs	17 420	4 410	21 830	-	21 830
TOTAL	269 832	32 007	301 839	(36 370)	265 469

167. The foregoing table links the table in paragraph 123 in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget (document C 93/3) with the table on Professional staff costs at the end of the cost increases section of the current Programme of Work and Budget.

168. The methodology consists in calculating post adjustment projections at the exchange rate adopted by the Conference of Lire 1 665 = US\$ 1. A minor adjustment was required under salaries relating to grade increases.

169. Likewise, the impact of currency adjustment on staff costs of the General Service category is as follows:

Impact of Exchange Rate - General Service Category

Object of Expenditure	Exchange Rate Lit. 1 210-US\$ 1		Exchange Rate Lit. 1 665-US\$ 1		
	1994-95 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1994-95 Proposed Budget	Currency Adjustment	PWB 1994-95
Basic Salaries	131 449	19 405	150 854	(32 473)	118 381
Pension Fund Contributions	22 505	1 439	23 944	(6 550)	17 394
Social Security	5 527	998	6 525		6 525
Dependency Allowances	3 147	(178)	2 969	(812)	2 157
Education Grant	1 710	25	1 735		1 735
Travel	655	76	731		731
Recruitment/Separation Costs	1 310	477	1 787		1 787
General Service Separation Payments Scheme	11 194	1 270	12 464	(3 410)	9 054
TOTAL	177 497	23 512	201 009	(43 246)	157 764

170. This table links paragraph 124 in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget (document C 93/3) with the table on General Service staff costs at the end of the cost increases section of the current Programme of Work and Budget.

171. The methodology consists in converting Salaries, Pension Fund, Dependency Allowances and Separation Payments Scheme contributions for General Service staff at Headquarters from the Lire/US dollar exchange rate for the previous biennium to the rate adopted by the Conference of Lire 1 665 = US\$ 1.

Lapse Factor

172. The Council directed at its 107th Session that the recommendations of the External Auditor regarding the lapse factor, be applied for the Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97. The methodology introduced a differentiated treatment of new and existing posts. The Finance Committee reviewed the matter at its September 1994 session.

173. Annex IV/P of the present document lists new posts and, where the expected incumbency period is less than the full biennium, indicates the number of years included in the full Programme of Work and Budget.

174. The methodology for existing posts is based on three factors:

- staff turnover rates, as measured through separations;
- standard recruitment lead times; and
- the extent to which separations are foreseen, so that recruitment action can be anticipated and the effective lead time be thus reduced.

175. Given the difficulty in forecasting staff separations, a four-year moving average has been applied (i.e. 1991 through 1994 inclusive). This results in an average turnover rate of 6.84 percent for Professionals and 4.79 percent for General Service staff.

176. The current standard recruitment lead times, as established by the Personnel Division, are as follows: Professional - 42 weeks or 0.81 years; and General Service - 25 weeks or 0.48 years. Moreover, the extent of separations which can be foreseen was the subject of a statistical study, the results of which are summarized below:

Extent to which Recruitment Action can be Foreseen				
Category of Separations	Professional		General Service	
	% of Population	No. of weeks foreseen	% of Population	No. of weeks foreseen
Foreseen separations (e.g. mandatory retirements)	16%	42 weeks or more	18%	25 weeks or more
Foreseen separations for a limited period (e.g. resignations with notice)	57%	12 weeks	57%	8 weeks
Unforeseen separations (e.g. death)	27%	0 weeks	25%	0 weeks

177. These factors have been applied using the methodology approved by the Council and produce differentiated Professional and General Service lapse factor rates of 4.24 percent and 1.32 percent respectively. Weighting these on the basis of respective costs for the revised programme base produces an average lapse factor of 3.22 percent.

178. It is noted that the additional reduction of US\$ 2.6 million from the budget arising from the partial costing of new posts would produce an equivalent net lapse factor of 3.83 percent if restated under the old methodology, where savings on new posts were treated as being part of the lapse factor.

179. The effect of the change in lapse factor is shown separately in the tables which follow.

Consolidation of Cost Increases in the Budget

180. It is noted that cost increases and the impact of the lapse factor calculation are distributed throughout the Programme Budget using 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 costs are then adjusted downwards by the impact of the lapse factor to provide the budgeted standard cost for the biennium.

181. As the Programme Budget is based on detailed allocations of work months for every Regular Programme post, the redistribution of the budget including cost increases less the impact of the lapse factor is achieved simply by using the new standard costs.

182. Similarly, each programme (and the relevant organizational unit) is affected by a reduction in funding equal to the value of the lapse factor. The new lapse factor methodology with its differential rates for the Professional and higher categories and for the General Service category will make this process more equitable than had been the case in the past. This reduction must be absorbed at the divisional level.

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

184. 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.

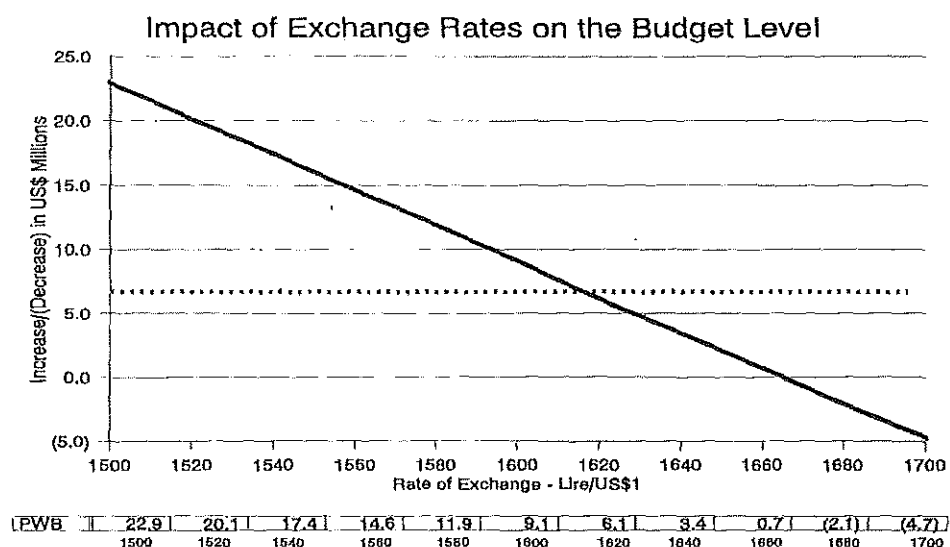
Impact of Exchange Rates

185. 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

186. 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.

187. The impact of varying rates of exchange upon the finally adopted 1996-97 budget is shown in the following chart from which the impact of any exchange rate, within the range shown, can be read.



Non-staff Costs

188. 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.

189. 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.

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

Analysis of Cost Increases

191. The table below shows cost increases summarized by major component and analyzed between those amounts attributable to the biennialization of cost increases incurred in 1994-95 and those due to inflation in 1996-97. The commentary below describes the cause of each increase and the assumptions made in forecasting the inflationary increase in 1996-97.

Cost Increases - Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97

Amounts in US\$'000	1996-97 Programme Base	1996-97 Change in Lapse Factor	Biennial- ization of costs arising in 1994-95	Inflation Arising during 1996-97	1996-97 Programme of Work
Personnel Services					
a) Basic Professional Salaries	129 153	(1 651)	10 138	459	138 099
b) Post Adjustment	37 631	(477)	3 734	7 204	48 092
Net Professional Remuneration	166 784	(2 128)	13 872	7 663	186 191
c) General Service Salaries	109 439	1 892	(1 047)	4 135	114 419
d) Pension Fund Contributions	51 526	(186)	1 188	1 164	53 692
e) Social Security	14 142	2	(2 326)	1 256	13 074
f) Dependency Allowances	4 567	0	621	46	5 234
g) Education Grant	15 288	(149)	(2 654)	0	12 485
h) Travel on Appointment, Repatriation, etc.	15 686	(177)	0	409	15 918
i) Recruitment and Separation Costs	23 135	(244)	(2 134)	803	21 560
j) General Service - Separation Payments Scheme	8 170	142	389	(2 657)	6 044
Total Personnel Services	408 737	(848)	7 909	12 819	428 617
Goods and Services					
k) Other Human Resources					
TCP	57 759	0	0	2 380	60 139
Other	95 467	0	0	1 507	96 974
l) Travel on Official Business	30 421	0	0	1 278	31 699
m) General Operating Expenses	62 320	0	(3 583)	2 787	61 524
n) Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	18 410	0	0	486	18 896
Total Goods and Services	264 377	0	(3 583)	8 438	269 232
GRAND TOTAL	673 114	(848)	4 326	21 257	697 849

Personnel Services

192. The actual salary received by a Professional staff member in a given month is a combination of the universally applicable base salary for the grade/level of the post plus the post adjustment for the duty station to which the staff member is assigned. Post adjustment is designed to respond to

the pressure of increases in the cost of living and exchange rates, so that an equitable amount is paid to each individual who is at the same grade/level in the UN system regardless of duty station. The calculation, completed monthly, is complex.

Basic Professional Salaries - line a)

193. *Biennialization: US\$ 10 138 000 increase* - There has been no real increase in Professional base salaries but the current methodology, wherein the ICSC incorporates post adjustment into the base salary on a no loss/no gain basis, means that an increase is shown equal to the incorporation of 7.7 multiplier points of post adjustment in the floor salary scale as follows:

3.6 points on 1 March 1994

4.1 points on 1 March 1995

194. The additional provision of US\$ 3 000 000, which was included in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget for the net effect of changes in grades approved as part of the Programme of Work and Budget, has been removed and has effectively been absorbed within current resources.

195. *Inflation: US\$ 459 000 increase* - Implementation of pay increases by the US Government may result, during the next biennium, in a decrease of the margin below the level of 110 and, in turn, in a real 5 percent increase in total remuneration (base salary plus post adjustment) for international Professional staff. This can only be achieved by an across-the-board increase of the base scale. However, in line with the approved methodology, no change in the base salary is allowed for in the cost increase estimate until such increase is approved. Should such an increase be awarded, it would be treated as an unbudgeted and unforeseen cost increase eligible for coverage through transfer from the Special Reserve Account. Post adjustment is expected to be further consolidated into the base scale on a "no gain/no loss" basis.

196. Also included under this budget line are the newly created National Professional Officers. Inflation has been calculated at the overall rate for General Service in Regional and Subregional Offices resulting in US\$ 459 000 for the biennium.

Post Adjustment - line b)

197. *Biennialization: US\$ 3 734 000 increase* - Post Adjustment has been subject to the following movements:

- The incorporation of the actual weight of the out-of-area sub-index in the post adjustment formula has been implemented effective 1 June 1995. The approach used in implementing this measure, however, differs from that foreseen during the recent ICSC session and has resulted in an increase of 5.4 unbudgeted multipliers points.
- The increase in multiplier points forecast for November 1995 includes two additional unbudgeted points which result from the updating of the sub-index of the formula which measures the staff contribution to the Pension Fund.
- Retroactive payment resulting from the appeal of Professional staff against the above technical error in calculation of the applicable post adjustment multiplier as regards the Pension Fund contributions is estimated at US\$ 3.0 million. However, it is assumed that this will be accrued in the 1994-95 biennium.

- The biennialization of the post adjustment increases incurred through to the end of 1995:

5.9 percent increase in February 1994

4.3 percent increase in February 1995

- The consolidation of 7.7 multiplier points in base salary on a "no gain/no loss" basis as described above, increases base salaries and decreases the amounts attributable to post adjustment.

198. *Inflation: US\$ 7 204 000 increase* - ISTAT (the Italian Statistical Office) has confirmed that inflation in Rome is currently running at 6.9 percent a year making it the most expensive city in Italy. However, in an effort to absorb cost increases to the maximum extent possible, post adjustment movements have been maintained at Summary Programme of Work and Budget levels as follows:

5 percent in February 1996

5 percent in February 1997

General Service Salaries - line c)

199. A survey of the best prevailing conditions of service for the General Service category in Rome was undertaken in November 1994 by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) under Article 12 of its statute. The net result shows a 5.6 percent increase in comparable salaries which allowed the payment of the interim adjustment of 4.2 percent due in June 1994. Of the remaining 1.4 percent, one percentage point must be deducted to reflect the ICSC's earlier decision that the language factor be removed from the Rome scale through application of four separate adjustments of one percentage point, starting with the November 1994 reference date and thereafter on the occasion of subsequent interim adjustments until the factor is eliminated.

200. *Biennialization: US\$ 1 047 000 decrease* - As a result of the salary survey the following increases are included:

4.22 percent increase effective 1 June 1994

0.41 percent increase effective 1 November 1994

4 percent increase in November 1995

201. The provision of an additional US\$ 500 000 which was included in the SPWB to cover the net effect of changes in grades, approved as part of the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget, has been discontinued and will be absorbed.

202. The net result also benefits from savings on the cost of General Service staff in field offices as a result of the strength of the US dollar against local currencies.

203. *Inflation: US\$ 4 135 000 increase* - The amount covers the following estimated salary increases:

4 percent increase in November 1996

4 percent increase in November 1997

204. These increases have been subjected to a deduction of one percent for the language factor adjustment referred to above.

205. At present, the actual rate of inflation in Italy is above 5 percent (as mentioned above, the current Rome rate is 6.9 percent) and the Italian Unions have already requested the Government to link salary increases to the actual rate of inflation. Should the inflation rate in Italy be higher than 5 percent per year, it is possible that the increases could be triggered at earlier dates.

206. The overall figure for inflation also reflects the increase of General Service rates in the field. Individual calculations have been made for each Regional Office, Subregional Office and Liaison Office, taking into account local inflation offset by the trend in the value of the relevant local currency. A weighted average of the results for Regional Offices is applied to the provision for General Service staff in FAORs.

Pension Fund Contributions - line d)

207. *Biennialization: US\$ 1 188 000 increase* - Article 54 (b) of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund stipulates that the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories should be adjusted with the same effective date and by the same percentage as the net remuneration increase of staff in New York.

208. The increase in June 1994 for General Service staff reflects the introduction of the "income replacement approach" approved by the General Assembly in Resolution 48/225 resulting in pensionable remuneration amounts which are from 1.2 to 1.9 percent lower than those which would result from the previous practice of using 100 percent of the net pensionable salary.

209. Increases are as follows:

- Professional Staff:
 - 2.7 percent in November 1994
 - 3.0 percent in November 1995
- General Service staff:
 - 3.0 percent in June 1994
 - 4.0 percent in November 1995

210. *Inflation: US\$ 1 164 000 increase* - No changes are expected to the rate of contribution to the end of 1997 (currently 15.8 percent for the Organization). In 1996 pensions will be the subject of a comprehensive review and the results, together with a single scale of staff assessment rates applicable to staff on both Professional and General Service categories may be implemented in 1997.

211. Increases in pensionable remuneration are estimated as follows:

- Professional Staff
 - 3 percent in November 1996
 - 3 percent in November 1997

- General Service staff
 - 4 percent in November 1996
 - 4 percent in November 1997

212. Both forecasts are low compared to the inflationary increases for salaries reflecting the conservatism applied to the development of these cost increase provisions in the interest of their maximum absorption.

Social Security - line e)

213. *Biennialization: US\$ 2 326 000 decrease* - Whereas the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget contained annual increases for medical costs of 15 percent, actual costs were significantly lower because of:

- cost containment measures having a greater than anticipated significant one-time impact on the overall level of costs incurred; and
- a lower level of inflation in Italy (including medical costs) than in previous years.

214. These factors and the introduction of a new formula developed by the Joint Advisory Committee on Medical Coverage which ensures smoother year to year adjustments in premiums resulted in:

- US dollar premiums in 1994 being maintained at 1993 levels, a saving of 15 percent; and
- premiums for 1995 increasing by an estimated 3 percent, and not 15 percent as originally forecast.

215. The foregoing combined with a weaker lira to produce this exceptionally positive result.

216. *Inflation: US\$ 1 256 000 increase* - The following rate increases are forecast:

- 8 percent in January 1996
- 8 percent in January 1997

217. These rates are in accord with the assumptions used in the recent Actuarial Review of the After Service Medical Scheme.

Dependency Allowances - line f)

218. *Biennialization: US\$ 621 000 increase* - The General Assembly approved an increase of 10.26 percent for Professional staff effective 1 January 1995. This increase was not included in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget. The additional cost is slightly reduced by savings under General Service resulting in a net additional cost of US\$ 620 000.

219. *Inflation: US\$ 46 000 increase* - The level of the allowances for Professional staff is reviewed by the ICSC every two years, and therefore a possible increase might be effective 1 January 1997. No provision has been made for this contingency. Increases for General Service staff are in line with movements in salary.

Education Grant - line g)

220. *Biennialization: US\$ 2 654 000 decrease* - Even though no provision was made for inflation against this item in 1994-95, cost performance has been excellent. This would appear to reflect a slowing down in inflationary movements for education costs and, perhaps more significantly, the strength of US dollar versus Italian lire throughout the biennium. Under the approved methodology, the education grant is not adjusted for the difference in exchange rates at the time the budget is approved by the Conference and therefore this item can be subject to quite wide cost variations when expressed in US dollars.

221. *Inflation: No provision* - Education grant reimbursement levels are reviewed by the ICSC every two years, and an increase is likely to be effective 1 January 1997. However, in the interests of minimizing the figure for cost increases, no budgetary provision has been made for inflation on this item.

Travel on Appointment, Repatriation, etc. - line h)

222. *Biennialization: No provision* - No biennialization has been provided for as current indications are that the provision is adequate.

223. *Inflation: US\$ 409 000 increase* - Despite the recommendation by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), (reference document ACC/1994/FB/R.38 Annex 1, paragraph 7 (e) dated 30 September 1994), which suggests travel costs be increased by 3 percent per annum for 1996 and 1997 (or 4.5 percent for the biennium) only 2.6 percent has been provided for the biennium, again reflecting conservatism in these calculations.

Recruitment and Separation Costs - line i)

224. *Biennialization: US\$ 2 134 000 decrease* - The majority of items under this category rely on scales which are related to salary costs, and thus an increase/decrease in the salary base will result in a corresponding increase/decrease in these costs. The following specific information is provided:

- mobility/hardship allowance savings result following consolidation of fewer post adjustment points in the base salary versus the amount budgeted in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget (7.7 points versus the 10 forecast);
- savings on representation allowance again reflect consolidation of fewer post adjustment points in base salary;
- savings on other items including rental subsidies are attributable mainly to the strength of the US dollar in relation to Italian lire and the currencies of regional and field offices;
- savings have been partially offset by the addition of amounts covering an anticipated increase in the number of separations.

225. *Inflation: US\$ 803 000 increase* - The following assumptions have been applied:

- commutation of annual leave, repatriation grant and termination indemnities are increased at the same rate as the relevant base salary scale (i.e. 4.12 percent for Professional and 2.41 percent for General Service staff);

- mobility/hardship and representation allowances are increased by 4 percent in March 1996 and March 1997 in anticipation of the further consolidation of post adjustment points into base salary;
- recruitment costs have been established at US\$ 600 000 for the biennium representing a reduction of US\$ 400 000 on the 1994-95 budgetary provision;
- while no changes are foreseen for rental subsidies and the cost of this entitlement is falling in Rome, overall a slight increase is forecast because of decentralization where this benefit in non-HQ locations is not time limited.

General Service Separation Payments Scheme - line j)

226. *Biennialization: US\$ 389 000 increase* - The increase arises from the high rate of separations in this category due to its demographic profile and changes in future Pension Fund benefits. This is a phenomenon which is expected to continue into 1996-97.

227. *Inflation: US\$ 2 657 000 decrease* - Increases for the Organization's contribution to the fund have been calculated in line with the movement in salaries of HQ-based General Service staff; that is 2.41 percent for the biennium.

228. However, this is completely offset as payments of one third of the value of all claims chargeable against the budget have been discontinued anticipating the decision of the Finance Committee on the funding arrangements for the Separation Payments Scheme.

Summary of Professional and General Service Staff Costs

229. 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.

230. It may be noted that the professional cost increase results in a net cost increase of 5.6 percent over the biennium.

Professional Staff Cost Increases - Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97
(in US\$ '000)

Object of Expenditure	PWB 1994-95	1996-97 Programme Base	Lapse Factor	Cost Increases 1996-97 Biennial- ization	Inflation	TOTAL BUDGET 1996-97
Basic Professional Salaries	128 658	129 153	(1 651)	10 138	459	138 099
Post Adjustment	38 292	37 631	(477)	3 734	7 204	48 092
Net Professional Remuneration	166 950	166 784	(2 128)	13 872	7 663	186 191
Pension Fund Contributions	36 769	35 830	(458)	912	728	37 012
Social Security	7 987	7 783	(100)	(1 441)	569	6 811
Dependency Allowances	2 689	2 621	(34)	679	(6)	3 260
Education Grant	14 081	13 722	(175)	(2 190)	0	11 357
Travel	15 163	15 025	(188)	0	368	15 205
Recruitment/Separation Costs	21 830	21 522	(272)	(3 543)	566	18 273
TOTAL	265 469	263 287	(3 355)	8 289	9 888	278 109

231. The following table breaks down the General Service cost increases and shows a net increase of 3.5 percent over the biennium.

General Service Staff Cost Increases - Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97
(in US\$ '000)

Object of Expenditure	PWB 1994-95	1996-97 Programme Base	Lapse Factor	Cost Increases 1996-97		TOTAL BUDGET 1996-97
				Biennial- ization	Inflation	
General Service Salaries	118 381	109 439	1 892	(1 047)	4 135	114 419
Pension Fund Contributions	17 394	15 696	272	276	436	16 680
Social Security	6 525	6 359	102	(885)	687	6 263
Dependency Allowances	2 157	1 946	34	(58)	52	1 974
Education Grant	1 735	1 566	26	(464)	0	1 128
Travel	731	661	11	0	41	713
Recruitment/Separation Costs	1 787	1 613	28	1 409	237	3 287
General Service Separation Payments Scheme	9 054	8 170	142	389	(2 657)	6 044
TOTAL	157 764	145 450	2 507	(380)	2 931	150 508

Goods and Services

Other Human Resources - line k)

232. *Biennialization: US\$ No provision* - This category consists of all non-staff human resources and takes the form of temporary assistance, consultants, and contracts. Cost increases under biennialization estimated at some US\$ 5 million in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget have been absorbed.

233. *Inflation: US\$ 3 887 000 increase* - The following increases have been included:

- inflation of 4.12 percent as calculated on Professional staff remuneration (excluding NPOs) has been applied to consultants and contracts; and
- inflation of 2.41 percent as provided on the HQ General Service salaries has been applied to TSA/TCA.

234. In the interests of maintaining the purchasing power of TCP resources, this cost increase has been applied in full to that portion of non-staff human resources falling under the TCP appropriation.

235. On the other hand, in the interest of responding to the request to absorb cost increases to the maximum extent possible, no increase has been sought for consultants at HQ (equivalent to US\$ 2.8 million).

Travel on Official Business - line l)

236. *Biennialization: No provision* - No biennialization has been provided for as current indications are that the provision is adequate.

237. *Inflation: US\$ 1 278 000 increase* - The 3 percent per annum recommended by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) has been applied which accounts for the above amount (reference document ACC/1994/FB/R.38 Annex 1, paragraph 7 (e)).

General Operating Expenses - line m)

238. *Biennialization: US\$ 3 583 000 decrease* - The decrease in resource requirements arises from the devaluation of the lira as seen in the difference between the provision in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget document at the rate of Lire 1 210 and the adopted rate of Lire 1 665. This difference is applied to the estimated lira content of local general operating expenses.

239. *Inflation: US\$ 2 787 000 increase* - The estimated rates of inflation for Italy are as follows:

1996	6.2%
1997	5.3%

resulting in an overall rate of 9.01 percent for the biennium. However, the rate has been reduced in an effort to respond to the need for maximum absorption of cost increases.

Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles - line n)

240. *Biennialization: No provision* - No biennialization has been provided for as current indications are that the provision is adequate.

241. *Inflation: US\$ 486 000 increase* - It has been assumed that most of the expenditure will be incurred under international tendering provisions and therefore that costs will be subject largely to US rather than Italian rates of inflation. The Economist Intelligence Unit forecast for inflation in the United States is 3.6 and 3.5 percent per annum for 1996 and 1997 respectively. Furthermore, the level of such increases as are incurred tends to be ameliorated through the advantages of international tendering and thus only 50 percent of the inflation rate is allowed; that is, 1.75 percent in each year.

COMPARISON

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

Comparison of Budget Levels

Item	1994-95 Budget Rate (Lire 1 665 = US\$ 1)		1996-97 Budget Rate (Lire 1 665 = US\$ 1)		1996-97 Actual Rate ¹ (Lire 1 600 = US\$ 1)	
	US\$ '000	%	US\$ '000	%	US\$ '000	%
(1) Base Budget	676 911		673 114		673 114	
(2) Cost Increases	(3 797)	(0.6)	24 735	3.7	33 835	5.0
(3) Recosted Budget Base	673 114		697 849		706 949	
(4) Real Programme Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Cost Increase consequent on (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Programme of Work and Budget	673 114		697 849		706 949	

¹ As of 26 July 1995

243. The last two columns show the impact of the July 1995 exchange rate upon the budget level. An increase of US\$ 9.1 million would occur simply because of a stronger lira. However, this is speculation in that the budget rate of exchange will be determined on the day that the Appropriation Resolution is adopted by the Conference.

FINANCING THE BUDGET

244. Once the level of resources required to implement the programmed activities is determined by the Conference, the Basic Texts specify that the budget is to be funded by assessments on Member Nations and Miscellaneous Income (Financial Regulation 5.2).

245. Because of the extraordinary situation at the time, a predetermined allowance for a portion of expected payments of arrears to fund part of the total budget was taken into account in the calculation of the assessed contributions for the 1992-93 and 1994-95 Programmes of Work and Budget. This was done *inter alia* because of the need to authorize such expenditures, as were to have been funded from these extraordinary receipts.

246. In the light of experience, from the outset the Director-General urged in his Outline and Summary PWB proposals, that the Organization return to the "normal" practice of voting on budgetary appropriations on the understanding that their funding should be based on assessments on Member Nations and an estimate of Miscellaneous Income. This view received the full support of the Programme and Finance Committees and the Council, and therefore the funding proposal for the Appropriation Resolution excludes reference to arrears.

247. Miscellaneous Income has shown a steady decline in recent biennia for the following reasons:

- a decline in interest rates;
- a decline in the average cash balance held by the Organization (primarily due to the shortfall in payments of contributions);

- the introduction of discounts on contributions received when due; and
- an improvement in the accuracy of unliquidated obligations.

248. As a consequence, the forecast for 1996-97 is only US\$ 11 million, a drop from the 1994-95 forecast/actual of US\$ 11.9 million which is itself significantly lower than the amount of US\$ 14.3 million estimated in determination of the 1994-95 assessed contributions. The following table summarizes the situation.

Miscellaneous Income (US\$ '000)				
	1992-93 Actual	1994-95 Budget	1994-95 Forecast/ Actual	1996-97 Budget
Interest earned	4 971	5 000	3 800	3 500
Expected discounts payable	(654)	(1 500)	(1 800)	(1 900)
Rental of Conference and office facilities	4 235	4 014	2 900	3 000
Publications Revolving Fund surplus	80	300	100	109
Lapse of accrued liabilities and net refunds from prior periods	8 587	5 000	4 800	5 500
Contributions from Associate and/or new Members	556	-	1 100	200
Sundries	65	1 500	1 000	600
Total	17 840	(4 314)	11 900	11 009

249. The resulting impact in terms of assessments, compared to the Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-97, is indicated in the following tables:

Funding of Programme of Work and Budget (US\$ '000)			
	1994-95 PWB (US\$'000 at Lire 1 665)	1996-97 PWB (US\$'000 at Lire 1 665)	1996-97 PWB (US\$'000 at Lire 1600)
Approved budget	673 114	697 849	706 949
Less: Estimated Miscellaneous Income	(14 314)	(11 009)	(11 149)
Net resources requirement	658 800	686 840	695 800
Contributions from Member Nations			
- Funding through arrear payments	38 000	-	-
- Funding through current assessments	620 800	686 840	695 800

250. At its 108th Session, the Council recommended a draft Resolution for adoption by the Conference on the Scale of Contributions 1996-97. The Scale of Contributions will be finalized at the time of the Conference.

251. Further, the Conference may be interested to note the evolution of the level of assessed contributions over three biennia.

History of Assessed Contributions (US\$ '000)			
	1992-93	1994-95	Proposed 1996-97
Assessed contributions*	633 560	620 800	686 840

* before impact of Tax Equalization Fund

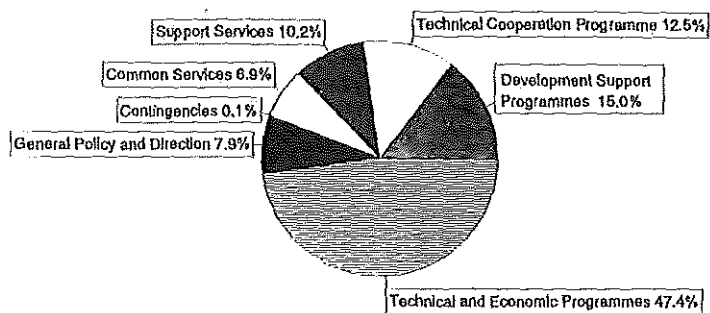
252. The proposed budget would, therefore, lead to an increase in assessments of 10.64 percent over the 1994-95 biennium, and only 8.41 percent over those of the 1992-93 biennium, i.e. 2 percent per annum since 1992¹. The latter percentage is clearly not excessive by any standard, and is well below average global inflation rates.

¹ 1992 assessment of US\$ 316 780 000 compounded by 2 percent per annum for four years arrives at a total assessment of US\$ 687 000 000 for 1996-97

PROGRAMME BUDGET

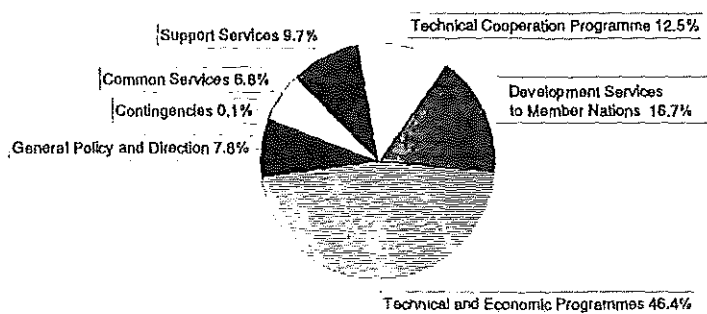
1994-95 Approved Programme of Work and Budget

Distribution by Chapter under previous Programme Structure at US\$-Lire 1665



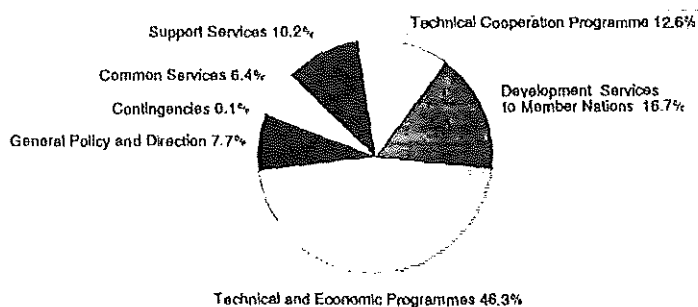
1996-97 Summary Programme of Work and Budget

Distribution by Chapter under new Programme Structure at US\$-Lire 1665
"Restructured Base"



1996-97 Proposed Programme of Work and Budget

Distribution by Chapter under new Programme Structure at US\$1-Lire 1665 after Cost Increases



SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAJOR PROGRAMME

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme									
	SPWB Base		Programme Change	1996-97 Base	Cost Increase	1996-97 Budget		Extra-Budgetary	Total 1996-97	
	US\$ 000	%				US\$ 000	%		US\$ 000	%
1.1 Governing Bodies	18 363	2.7	(1 044)	17 319	685	18 004	2.6	0	18 004	1.4
1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning	18 141	2.7	273	18 414	868	19 282	2.8	2 280	21 562	1.7
1.3 External Coordination and Liaison	15 147	2.3	(514)	14 633	892	15 525	2.2	0	15 525	1.2
1.9 Programme Management	788	0.1	(12)	776	32	808	0.1	0	808	0.0
Total Chapter 1	52 439	7.8	(1 297)	51 142	2 477	53 619	7.7	2 280	55 899	4.3
2 Technical and Economic Programmes										
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	101 901	15.1	(4 465)	97 436	4 518	101 954	14.6	280 424	382 378	29.3
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	91 442	13.6	(2 822)	88 620	3 491	92 111	13.2	24 381	116 492	8.9
2.3 Fisheries	41 584	6.2	(927)	40 657	1 639	42 296	6.1	33 271	75 567	5.8
2.4 Forestry	30 853	4.6	267	31 120	1 259	32 379	4.6	105 885	138 264	10.6
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	46 613	6.9	5 878	52 491	1 832	54 323	7.8	92 935	147 258	11.3
Total Chapter 2	312 393	46.4	(2 069)	310 324	12 739	323 063	46.3	536 896	859 959	65.9
3 Development Services to Member Nations										
3.1 Policy Assistance	23 096	3.4	(199)	22 897	946	23 843	3.4	18 606	42 449	3.3
3.2 Support to Investment	19 123	2.8	14	19 137	729	19 866	2.8	27 067	46 933	3.6
3.3 Field Operations	792	0.1	68	860	45	905	0.1	0	905	0.0
3.4 FAO Representatives ^{1/}	63 363	9.4	0	63 363	3 430	66 793	9.6	1 400	68 193	5.2
3.5 Cooperation with External Partners	3 773	0.6	(474)	3 299	157	3 456	0.5	5 655	9 111	0.7
3.9 Programme Management	2 563	0.4	(455)	2 108	94	2 202	0.3	0	2 202	0.2
Total Chapter 3	112 710	16.7	(1 046)	111 664	5 401	117 065	16.8	52 728	169 793	13.0
4 Technical Cooperation Programme										
4.1 Technical Cooperation Programme	82 287	12.2	0	82 287	3 210	85 497	12.3	0	85 497	6.5
4.2 TCP Unit	1 803	0.3	260	2 063	95	2 158	0.3	0	2 158	0.2
Total Chapter 4	84 090	12.5	260	84 350	3 305	87 655	12.6	0	87 655	6.7
5 Support Services										
5.1 Information and Documentation	28 357	4.2	(641)	27 716	1 147	28 863	4.1	2 100	30 963	2.4
5.2 Administration - Finsys/Persys	0	0.0	4 000	4 000	0	4 000	0.6	0	4 000	0.3
Administration - Local Audits	0	0.0	1 500	1 500	0	1 500	0.2	0	1 500	0.1
5.2 Administration - Other	36 899	5.5	(1 289)	35 610	1 336	36 946	5.3	8 432	45 378	3.5
Total Chapter 5	65 256	9.7	3 570	68 826	2 483	71 309	10.2	10 532	81 841	6.3
6 Common Services	45 626	6.8	582	46 208	(1 670)	44 538	6.4	5 590	50 128	3.8
7 Contingencies	600	0.1	0	600	0	600	0.1	0	600	0.0
Grand Total	673 114	100.0	0	673 114	24 735	697 849	100.0	608 026	1 305 875	100.0

^{1/} Attention is drawn to the fact that the PWB 1994-95 for this item was US\$ 72.0 million.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

Chapter 1 General Policy and Direction

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
1.1	Governing Bodies	18 363	(1 044)	685	18 004	0.0	0
1.2	Policy, Direction and Planning	18 141	273	868	19 282	5.9	2 280
1.3	External Coordination and Liaison	15 147	(514)	892	15 525	0.0	0
1.9	Programme Management	788	(12)	32	808	0.0	0
	Total	52 439	(1 297)	2 477	53 619	2.1	2 280

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.1: GOVERNING BODIES

Major Programme 1.1 Governing Bodies

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
1.1.1	Conference and Council	12 127	(879)	438	11 686	0.0	0
1.1.2	Conference Services	4 760	(171)	192	4 781	0.0	0
1.1.3	Protocol Services	1 476	6	55	1 537	0.0	0
	Total	18 363	(1 044)	685	18 004	0.0	0

Programme 1.1.1: Conference and Council

Scope of the Programme

253. This programme covers the direct costs for sessions of FAO Governing Bodies, i.e. sessions of the Conference and Council, and regional conferences. Expenditures relate primarily to the costs of documentation, interpreters and other short-term staff, and the travel of government representatives to sessions of the Council and the Finance and Programme Committees, as provided for in the Financial Regulations. It also includes provision for the Mc Dougall Memorial Lecture and the commemorative awards instituted by the Conference.

Programme 1.1.1 Conference and Council

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.1.1.1	Conference	4 401	(131)	171	4 441	0.0	0
1.1.1.2	Council	3 680	(79)	146	3 747	0.0	0
1.1.1.3	Finance Committee	1 010	(164)	33	879	0.0	0
1.1.1.4	Programme Committee	651	(81)	20	590	0.0	0
1.1.1.5	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters	303	(160)	5	148	0.0	0
1.1.1.6	Other Council Committees	194	(34)	4	164	0.0	0
1.1.1.7	Regional Conferences	1 440	(452)	41	1 029	0.0	0
1.1.1.8	Meetings of Permanent Representatives	402	183	17	602	0.0	0
1.1.1.9	McDougall Memorial Lecture and Commemorative Award s	46	39	1	86	0.0	0
Total		12 127	(879)	438	11 686	0.0	0

Resources

254. The reduction of US\$ 879 000 over the total provision shown in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget document is linked to further efforts to reduce documentation and operating expenses. The decentralization to the Regional Offices of responsibility for organizing regional conferences is also expected to lead to economies. The increased frequency of meetings of Permanent Representatives and the inception of the Edouard Saouma Award require adjustments to Sub-programmes 1.1.1.8 and 1.1.1.9.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	10 657	RP	11 686	AFC 138
Inter-Regional	0			GIC 11 548
Africa	227			
Asia and Pacific	256			
Near East	144			
Europe	144			
Latin America	258			
Programme 1.1.1	11 686		11 686	11 686

Programme 1.1.2: Conference Services

Programme 1.1.2 Conference Services							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.1.2.0	Conference Services	4 760	(171)	192	4 781	14.0	0
	Total	4 760	(171)	192	4 781	14.0	0

Scope of the Programme

255. This programme provides the Secretariat of the Conference and Council, as well as assistance to FAO units in organizing meetings. It also coordinates formal correspondence with governments, and monitors the preparation of documents for main meetings.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)							
Region		Fund		Unit			
Global	4 781	RP	4 781	AFC			138
Inter-Regional	0			GIC			4 643
Africa	0						
Asia and Pacific	0						
Near East	0						
Europe	0						
Latin America	0						
Programme 1.1.2	4 781		4 781				4 781

Programme 1.1.3: Protocol Services

Programme 1.1.3 Protocol Services							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.1.3.0	Protocol Services	1 476	6	55	1 537	4.0	0
	Total	1 476	6	55	1 537	4.0	0

Scope of the Programme

256. This programme, formerly shown as Sub-programme 1.4.2.1 in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 with the title "Liaison and Protocol - Headquarters", includes the "protocol" component of the GIC Division. It is now more conveniently shown side-by-side with the other activities of the same division. It includes liaison with Permanent Representatives and missions accredited to FAO, liaison with the Host Government regarding implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, and the issuance of travel documents, visas and identity cards.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 537	RP	1 537	AFC	64
Inter-Regional	0			GIC	1 473
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.1.3	1 537		1 537		1 537

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.2: POLICY, DIRECTION AND PLANNING

Major Programme 1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning

Programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
1.2.1	Director-General's Office	5 100	334	250	5 684	0.0	0
1.2.2	Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation	5 560	13	259	5 832	0.0	737
1.2.3	Audit	3 946	(40)	189	4 095	27.7	1 470
1.2.4	Legal Services	1 973	5	97	2 075	0.0	73
1.2.5	Programme and Operational Coordination	1 562	(39)	73	1 596	0.0	0
Total		18 141	273	868	19 282	5.9	2 280

257. Besides the provisions for the direct Office of the Director-General (ODG), the Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation (PBE) and the Office of Internal Audit, Inspection and Management Control (AUD) as done hitherto, this major programme now includes the portion of the total costs of the Legal Office (LEG) (previously under Major Programme 1.3) - as relates more specifically to legal services to the Organization - and that portion of the cost of the new Office for Coordination of Normative, Operational and Decentralized Activities (OCD), as relates to its overall coordination responsibilities. The remaining costs of the latter two offices are budgeted under Programme 3.1.3, Legal Assistance to Member Nations, Major Programme 3.4, FAO Representatives, and Programme 3.5.3, Cooperation Agreements with Member Nations and Support to ECDC and TCDC, for which OCD is the related focal point.

Programme 1.2.1: Director-General's Office

Programme 1.2.1 Director-General's Office

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.2.1.0	Director-General's Office	5 100	334	250	5 684	22.0	0
Total		5 100	334	250	5 684	22.0	0

Scope of the Programme

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

259. The apparent increase is due to a technical adjustment of post allocation correcting a problem in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget base.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 684	RP	5 684	AFC	179
Inter-Regional	0			ODG	4 992
Africa	0			SAD	513
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.1	5 684		5 684		5 684

Programme 1.2.2: Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

Programme 1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.2.2.1	Programme Planning and Budgeting	3 657	(114)	162	3 705	19.4	711
1.2.2.2	Evaluation	1 903	127	97	2 127	12.6	26
Total		5 560	13	259	5 832	32.0	737

Scope of the Programme

260. 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 advice to FAO's Governing Bodies and top management. It also serves as focal point for all evaluation activities. In particular, 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 programmes and budgets. Programme management information systems support 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 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 1996-97

261. Under instructions from the Director-General, the Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation will lead the preparation of 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. The evolving resource situation and pertinent external factors will be continuously monitored and programme and budgetary adjustments formalized as required. The office will continue to act as focal point for contacts with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and the handling of JIU reports. Developments concerning extra-budgetary resources and Support Cost reimbursements from extra-budgetary programmes will also continue 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.

262. In the evaluation area, FAO's comprehensive evaluation practices will be pursued, including selective external evaluations of specific programmes and *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.

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

264. The office will seek to develop a new programme management model in consultation with the Programme Committee and to subsequently upgrade FAO's programme planning and monitoring system (PLANSYS) to meet information requirements in Governing Bodies and to improve its links with other major administrative information systems such as FINSYS/PERSYS.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 569	RP	5 832	AFC	159
Inter-Regional	0	AOS	671	PBE	6 410
Africa	0	WFP	66		
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.2	6 569		6 569		6 569

Programme 1.2.3: Audit

Programme 1.2.3 Audit							
Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.2.3.1	Internal Audit	3 429	(40)	165	3 554	26.0	1 048
1.2.3.2	External Audit	517	0	24	541	0.0	422
Total		3 946	(40)	189	4 095	26.0	1 470

Scope of the Programme

265. Audit, as an independent function reporting directly to the Director-General, assists by providing assurance that the outputs of the Organization are produced with due regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The proposed audit strategy and scope, while continuing to be in the context of comprehensive auditing embodying financial, compliance and value-for-money features, will reflect a significant shift of resources to field audits with the outposting of four audit positions to the Regional Offices. Accordingly, priority will be given to assisting Regional and Subregional Offices in accomplishing their expanded objectives within the new decentralized structure, having regard to matters of economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to ensuring that field projects are properly managed and executed. The programme will continue to assist top management in improving the operations of the Organization and promoting control at reasonable cost; and to provide other divisions with an advisory service to enable them to discharge their responsibilities in the most effective manner. The provision includes the fees of the External Auditor.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

266. The programme will cover audits of the Organization's accounts and financial statements, and will include comprehensive audits of selected activities determined after risk analysis and other audit planning techniques.

267. Under field audits, significant new areas planned for intervention in the 1996-97 biennium will include value-for-money audits of the four Regional Offices, the Subregional Offices and some 60 country offices with emphasis placed on significant programme priorities. In particular, the programme will oversee the continuing audit checks of financial transactions (imprest account systems) and of office administration, management of country offices and selected projects.

268. Management and advisory services will cover value-for-money audits of major contracts, as well as a follow-up of audits performed in the 1994-95 biennium. The programme will continue to offer independent, impartial, and unbiased judgement in controlling the tender panel operations. This will involve the supervision of some 700 tender openings. The programme will also receive, review, evaluate and approve request for new forms or amendments thereto. As a result of the streamlining of the administrative forms activities, only forms with significant internal control implications or for external use will be under Internal Audit scrutiny. Other forms will be the responsibility of the divisions concerned. A major task will be to continue the computerization of forms already under way in 1995, in cooperation with the Computer and Finance Divisions as well as user divisions. This task, involving some 200 forms, should contribute considerable savings to the organization in terms of reduced printing costs and secretarial support.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 948	RP	4 095	AFC	76
Inter-Regional	0	AOS	1 134	AUDE	962
Africa	461	WFP	336	AUDI	3 394
Asia and Pacific	430			RAF	316
Near East	334			RAP	315
Europe	27			RLC	256
Latin America	365			RNE	246
Programme 12.3	5 565		5 565		5 565

Programme 1.2.4: Legal Services

Programme 1.2.4 Legal Services

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.2.4.0	Legal Services	1 973	5	97	2 075	12.4	73
	Total	1 973	5	97	2 075	12.4	73

Scope of the Programme

269. Programme 1.2.4 is delivered by the Legal Office (General Legal Affairs Service). As recalled above, the Legal Office is also responsible for Programme 3.1.3, Legal Assistance to Member Nations, through its Development Law Service. This arrangement aims at showing legal assistance together with other policy advisory services. Programme 1.2.4 provides legal services for the internal management of the Organization and is generally of a continuing nature. It is designed to ensure that FAO's activities are carried out on a sound legal and constitutional basis, consistent with the Basic Texts and the status of FAO as an intergovernmental organization in the UN system, to provide in-house counsel to the Director-General and other units of the Organization and to its Governing Bodies, to provide documentation services in support of legal work in the Organization, and to deal with international legal affairs, including global and regional agreements, involving the Organization.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

270. In general, the programme responds to day-to-day demands placed on it by "client" units or bodies. Main areas of focus will be plant genetic resources, especially in connection with the renegotiation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources and the further development of the international network of seedbanks. Of particular importance will also be the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks for FAO regional fisheries management bodies, as well as legal aspects of personnel matters.

271. In the area of constitutional and treaty law, the programme 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; and
- service the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 148	RP	2 075	AFC	39
Inter-Regional	0	WFP	73	Liaison Offices	2 109
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.4	2 148		2 148		2 148

Programme 1.2.5: Programme and Operational Coordination

Programme 1.2.5 Programme and Operational Coordination							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.2.5.0	Programme and Operational Coordination	1 562	(39)	73	1 596	10.0	0
	Total	1 562	(39)	73	1 596	10.0	0

Scope of the Programme

272. As part of the restructuring measures endorsed by the 106th Session of the Council, the Office for Coordination of Normative, Operational and Decentralized Activities (OCD) serves as the focal point for coordination between Headquarters and outlying offices. It facilitates the integration of the latter in the mainstream substantive programmes of the Organization, including the provision of administrative and logistic support. (N.B. it is recalled that other activities of the office are under Major Programme 3.4 and Programme 3.5.3).

273. The need for enhanced coordination is rooted firstly in the increased activities of Regional and Subregional Offices, and secondly the furtherance of integrated budgeting and workplanning to ensure consistency in programme implementation by all segments of the Organization.

274. The office will, therefore, seek to ensure that normative and operational activities and services are appropriately delivered through field offices, with each segment of the field office structure playing its due role in a balanced and functionally complementary manner. In this, the office will essentially provide a link and feedback mechanism.

Proposed Activities in 1996-97

275. In collaboration with PBE and Regional Offices' management, OCD will ensure that staff in field offices contribute to the overall implementation process and that normative divisions at Headquarters take due account of decentralized activities. Appropriate procedures, consultation mechanisms and feedback between Regular and Field Programme activities will be defined and implemented.

276. OCD will keep under review post descriptions and staffing requirements to ensure an optimum mix of expertise at decentralized offices, while the performance of the various decentralized groups will be kept under review, in cooperation with AUD and PBE.

277. The decentralized units will need to be kept abreast of developments in terms of overall policies and priorities of the Organization, through information bulletins, newsletters and other documentation. OCD will relay instructions and directives of senior management to all offices concerned and prepare, in cooperation with decentralized and Headquarters units, country information briefs.

278. The programme will also be the focal point at Headquarters for the preparation of the regional conferences, in consultation with Regional Offices. The level of resources reflects a combination of existing posts from the former Development Department and new posts.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$'000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 596	RP	1 596	AFC	28
Inter-Regional	0			OCD	1 568
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.2.5	1 596		1 596		1 596

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.3: EXTERNAL COORDINATION AND LIAISON

Major Programme 1.3 External Coordination and Liaison

Programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
1.3.1	External Relations and Coordination	8 245	(510)	335	8 070	0.0	0
1.3.2	Liaison Offices	6 902	(4)	557	7 455	0.0	0
Total		15 147	(514)	892	15 525	0.0	0

279. This major programme corresponds in broad terms to the Major Programme 1.4, Liaison, in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95

Programme 1.3.1: External Relations and Coordination

Scope of the Programme

280. This programme covers essentially the work of the Office for External Relations (OER). The major task of this office is to support FAO's coordination and enhance cooperation and partnerships with other organizations, particularly those of the development community. These organizations include the United Nations and its major organs; various UN programmes; other organizations and agencies of the UN system; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) outside the UN system; and a wide range of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

281. The office serves as a focal point for relations, at policy level, with such organizations. 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, in close liaison with the concerned FAO technical units, specific programmes, information exchange and cooperation with the other organizations involved. It keeps the FAO Secretariat and the Governing Bodies abreast of policy guidance, on subjects of interest to the Organization, provided by Member Nations in other fora, and through participation in these fora intervenes as necessary in order to provide the views of FAO and its Governing Bodies. OER participates actively in the work of the ACC and its subsidiary machinery, which provides the forum for system-wide decision-making, planning and coordination.

282. FAO also needs to cooperate with and monitor the work of many IGOs outside the UN system, as well as that of NGOs. The work of 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. FAO cooperation and relations with NGOs is an area which has assumed significantly greater importance over the past few years. The office serves as the central point for establishment of formal relations and overall policy liaison with IGOs and with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

283. Decisions regarding FAO's participation in inter-agency programmes, conferences and joint activities are also reviewed by OER, with a view to ensuring a consistent application of the Organization's policies. It is with the same objective that the office arranges for the preparation of FAO inputs, including statements, to the sessions of relevant intergovernmental bodies, including the UN General Assembly and ECOSOC, and various inter-agency bodies. A related function of the office is the coordination of FAO attendance at external meetings and conferences, convened by UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as by governments.

284. OER maintains frequent contacts with the units for cooperation with multilateral or bilateral agencies and with the private sector and NGOs (TCDM and TCDN), as well as FAO Liaison Offices. It may be noted that TCDN is now responsible for functions relating to cooperation with NGOs of an operational nature and to the mobilization of resources within this context, whereas OER will continue to act as the focal point for relations and cooperation on normative matters with NGOs. In the new structure, the Office has been assigned general supervision of FAO Liaison Offices in New York, Washington, Geneva, Tokyo and Brussels.

Programme 1.3.1 External Relations and Coordination

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.3.1.1	United Nations System Organizations	2 461	(55)	105	2 511	10.5	0
1.3.1.2	Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organizations	2 114	(54)	85	2 145	7.5	0
1.3.1.3	Contributions to Inter-agency Coordination Mechanisms	3 670	(401)	145	3 414	0.0	0
	Total	8 245	(510)	335	8 070	18.0	0

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

Sub-programme 1.3.1.1: United Nations System Organizations

285. The services and functions described above will continue to be performed in 1996-97 in relation to inter-agency cooperation within the UN system. In particular, OER will coordinate FAO follow-up to several important intergovernmental initiatives, including the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the World Summit for Social Development (1995) and the

Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). Follow-up to UNCED will also figure prominently in the context of related intergovernmental bodies and inter-agency coordinating mechanisms.

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

287. Further improvement of communication and information exchange with LUNO, LGEN and LNOR, as well as with the two new Liaison Offices in Japan and with the European Union will be pursued.

Sub-programme 1.3.1.2: Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organizations

288. The main thrusts will continue to be the promotion and enhancement of relations and cooperation with NGOs and IGOs outside the UN system. Major activities include liaison, information exchange, cooperative arrangements and policy dialogue.

289. Further development and integration of computerized databases on NGOs and IGOs will be undertaken. Efforts will also be directed toward revived *Development Education Exchange Papers (DEEP)*, as a periodical targeted principally to NGOs with a current readership of some 9 000 organizations and individuals throughout the world, bringing together in each issue the concerns and activities of FAO and the NGO sector, on a selected theme of mutual interest.

290. As regards resources, one P-4 post (NGOs) has been transferred from OER to TCDN, as already reflected in restructured base, and further economies are reflected since the Summary.

Sub-programme 1.3.1.3: Contributions to Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanisms

291. This sub-programme covers FAO's contributions to the following mechanisms:

- | | |
|--------|--|
| JIU | - Joint Inspection Unit |
| CCPOQ | - Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions |
| CCAQ | - Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and Financial and Budgetary Matters) |
| ICSC | - International Civil Service Commission |
| UNJSPB | - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board |
| ILO | - International Labour Organization (Administrative Tribunal) |

292. The savings under Sub-programme 1.3.1.3 are due to lower percentage contributions from FAO to the operating budgets of some of the mechanisms, following review of cost-sharing formulae.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 264	RP	8 070	APC	159
Inter-Regional	0			OER	4 498
Africa	179			PBE	3 413
Asia and Pacific	179				
Near East	90				
Europe	179				
Latin America	179				
Programme 1.3.1	8 070		8 070		8 070

Programme 1.3.2: Liaison Offices

Programme 1.3.2 Liaison Offices

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ '000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
1.3.2.1	United Nations	3 365	122	195	3 682	12.0	0
1.3.2.2	North America	2 631	(120)	52	2 563	6.0	0
1.3.2.3	Other Liaison Offices	906	(6)	310	1 210	4.0	0
Total		6 902	(4)	557	7 455	22.0	0

293. This programme covers the existing Liaison Offices with the United Nations (New York and Geneva) and for North America (in Washington D.C.), as well as two new Liaison Offices, in Brussels with the European Union and the host country Belgium, and in Tokyo, Japan.

Liaison at United Nations Headquarters and Geneva

294. 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.

295. Specific activities are to:

- a) 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; 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;
- b) represent FAO at inter-agency meetings as needed and 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;
- c) maintain liaison with intergovernmental, non-governmental and private institutions, including foundations, associated with UN system activities and development generally;

- d) 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;
- e) 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 system.

Liaison with North America

296. 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, as well as with Washington-based international organizations, specifically:

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

Liaison Offices in Brussels and Tokyo

297. These two new Liaison Offices, with the European Union in Brussels and the host country, Belgium and with Japan, aim at bringing FAO and related activities closer to two world centres of influence. They form part of the enhanced partnerships policy and should contribute to generating additional support to FAO's programmes.

298. Provision for these two offices was already incorporated in the restructured base, with the proposed staffing levels being limited to the strict minimum.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 455	RP	7 455	Liaison Offices	7 455
Inter-Regional	0				
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.3.2	7 455		7 455		7 455

MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.9: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Major Programme 1.9 Programme Management

Programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
1.9.0	Programme Management	788	(12)	32	808	0.0	0
Total		788	(12)	32	808	0.0	0

299. Major Programme 1.9 covers the cost of the Management Support Unit for ODG Offices (essentially the pre-existing administrative unit).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	808	RP	808	AFC	20
Inter-Regional	0			ODG	788
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 1.9.0	808		808		808

CHAPTER 2: TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

Chapter 2 Technical and Economic Programmes

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.1	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	101 901	(4 465)	4 518	101 954	21.0	280 424
2.2	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	91 442	(2 822)	3 491	92 111	8.9	24 381
2.3	Fisheries	41 584	(927)	1 639	42 296	12.9	33 271
2.4	Forestry	30 853	267	1 259	32 379	18.1	105 885
2.5	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	46 613	5 878	1 832	54 323	15.7	92 935
	Total	312 393	(2 069)	12 739	323 063	15.3	536 896

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Major Programme 2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.1.1	Natural Resources	19 515	(1 547)	721	18 689	25.2	86 357
2.1.2	Crops	28 336	(877)	1 090	28 549	17.7	97 383
2.1.3	Livestock	20 022	(1 020)	710	19 712	15.2	55 244
2.1.4	Agricultural Support Systems	19 109	(1 708)	687	18 088	23.8	41 440
2.1.5	Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	3 886	630	858	5 374	0.0	0
2.1.9	Programme Management	11 033	57	452	11 542	37.9	0
	Total	101 901	(4 465)	4 518	101 954	21.0	280 424

300. This major programme originates from the much larger Major Programme 2.1, Agriculture in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95. It comprises five substantive programmes, each managed by a division of the Agriculture Department, addressing the following broad areas:

- land and water resources;
- plant production, protection and genetic resources conservation;
- domestic animal production, health and genetic resources conservation;
- agricultural support and delivery systems; and
- agricultural applications of isotopes and biotechnology.

301. Following the restructuring decisions of the 106th Session of the Council, the activities of the former Division of Research and Technology Development have been transferred to Major Programme 2.5, Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts, while the former Agricultural Operations Division now forms part of the Technical Cooperation Department. The resources available to the new Major Programme 2.1 have been adjusted accordingly.

302. The overall objectives under this major programme are to assist the membership in:

- ensuring more productive and effective management and use of land, water and plant nutrient sources, in order to meet present and future food and agricultural demands on a sustainable basis;
- matching food, feed and other crop and pasture production with increasing human needs, entailing the full utilization of plant biological diversity and improved agronomic practices;
- developing livestock production systems, implying also realization of the full potential of domestic animal biological diversity;
- providing appropriate delivery systems in support of food and agricultural development; and
- developing peaceful applications of nuclear energy through the use of isotopes and the use of molecular biology in agriculture.

303. Main substantive priorities in 1996-97 are the following:

- conceptual and technical inputs to the Special Programme on Food Production (SPFP) in support of Food Security in LIFDCs, the expansion and more efficient use of irrigation, integrated plant nutrition systems (IPNS), farming systems design and adequate agricultural support systems and technologies;
- core support to the emergency prevention system (EMPRES) for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases;
- conservation of domestic animal and plant genetic resources, in particular through organization of the IVth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources and implementation of the related global plan of action, support to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the establishment of a Global System for Animal Genetic Resources, and support to the broadened Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- promotion of integrated crop management (ICM), supply of farm power inputs and integrated pest management (IPM), wider implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and attendant Prior Informed Consent procedure (PIC), implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in the context of new trade regimes;
- support to peri-urban agriculture and urban food supply and distribution, in the face of rapid urbanization;
- sustainable management systems for extensive grazing lands;

- development of mixed farming systems and wider application of the farming systems development (FSD) approach;
- development of agricultural marketing extension and market information systems, and small-scale agro-industries;
- coordinated research and training programmes on nuclear techniques and biotechnology, with particular reference to support of the SPFP, EMPRES, food quality and pesticide residues;
- providing the focal point for implementing UNCED Agenda 21, Chapter 14, Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, particularly with regard to the sustainable management of biotic and abiotic natural resources, and more efficient use of land, water and plant nutrients.

Resources

304. The resource levels compared with those allocated to the same programmes in the restructured base - themselves lower than those in the present Programme of Work and Budget - have had to be reduced further, given overall budget constraints. Therefore, the net increases in resources for selected priorities such as EMPRES, animal and plant genetic resources and peaceful applications of nuclear energy had to be accompanied by reductions in other activities. There are also significant reductions in the number of staff positions. Substantial cuts in the number of publications have been identified, and further savings will be achieved through reducing the frequency of some publications, or substituting others with electronic information dissemination. Reduced frequency and length of major meetings will lead to further savings. The impact of these budget reductions are described under each programme.

305. On the other hand, agricultural expertise in decentralized offices is markedly strengthened through the establishment of 12 new posts, and the transfer of a further five Professional posts from Headquarters.

Programme 2.1.1: Natural Resources

Programme 2.1.1 Natural Resources							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.1.1.1	Land and Water Resources Assessment	4 285	(293)	149	4 141	19.3	12 172
2.1.1.2	Land Use and Land Use Planning	915	(18)	30	927	3.2	990
2.1.1.3	Plant Nutrition Development and Management	3 428	(242)	134	3 320	16.2	26 284
2.1.1.4	Water Development, Management and Conservation	6 241	323	282	6 846	36.6	28 008
2.1.1.5	Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation	4 078	(749)	126	3 455	13.9	18 903
2.1.1.6	Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials	568	(568)	0	0	0.0	0
Total		19 515	(1 547)	721	18 680	89.2	86 357

306. The programme concentrates on optimum natural resources utilization. It will promote actions for more efficient use of land, water and plant nutrients, to meet present and future demands on these resources, by intensification or expansion and without degradation. It also promotes integrated planning and management of land and water resources. It will continue methodological work on integrated plant nutrition systems. It has a strong component of methodological activities and covers the expansion and maintenance of global databases on natural resources, to support practical applications at country level.

307. It mirrors the programme bearing the same name in the old structure, except for farming systems work which is now under Programme 2.1.4. The former Sub-programme 2.1.1.1, Natural Resources Assessment and Planning, has been split, now showing separately FAO's work on land use and land use planning under Sub-programme 2.1.1.2.

308. In view of the tight budgetary situation, the overall provision had to be reduced. Whilst elements of particular priority under land and water resources assessment, integrated plant nutrition systems (IPNS), expansion of irrigation, etc. were maintained at the level of the previous biennium, other areas such as activities related to climate change, methodological aspects of classification and planning tools were substantially reduced or abandoned. As a consequence, the former Sub-programme 2.1.1.6, Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials, does not receive separate funding during the biennium, and some activities retained from it were incorporated in Sub-programmes 2.1.1.1 to 2.1.1.5, particularly those supporting integration of the activities of the AGL Division.

309. The transfer of operational activities linked to Sub-programme 2.1.1.3 ("fertilizer/plant nutrition" projects) to TCO, may have repercussions on this sub-programme, e.g. some activities may have to be reallocated to other sub-programmes, especially in the event of further budget reductions. For the time being, resource levels for Sub-programme 2.1.1.3 remain as indicated in the corresponding table.

310. Expertise in Regional and Subregional Offices has been strengthened, and coordination will be ensured through periodic meetings of all officers dealing with natural resources/land and water development in these offices.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.1: Land and Water Resources Assessment

Sub-programme 2.1.1.1 Land and Water Resources Assessment					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Land Resources Inventories, Laboratory Analysis and Evaluation	1 014	509	1 523	38 %
02	AEZ and Assessment of Agricultural Production Potential	665	391	1 056	26 %
03	Water Resources Inventories and Evaluation	836	577	1 413	35 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 515	1 477	3 992	100 %
	Cost Increases			149	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 141	100 %

Focus

311. The sub-programme has two major aims. The first is to strengthen the ability of governments to inventory, evaluate, and efficiently utilize natural resources information, particularly information on soil, terrain and water resources. The second is to provide information for use at regional and

international level. In relation to FAO's responsibility to provide land and water resources information, continued support will be given to standardization of terminology and data sets and databases internationally, for soils, water, and land resources in general. This will involve continued collection and dissemination of worldwide soils and terrain information, updating of the Soil Map of the World, and regional maps at larger scales. A global information system on agricultural water use will be established and constantly updated. Results will be used in inter-agency activities such as the global freshwater assessment commissioned by CSD.

Element 01: Land Resources Inventories, Laboratory Analysis and Evaluation

312. *Description:* Collaborative programmes will be carried out with appropriate institutions in member countries, designed to strengthen their capacity to inventory, evaluate, and provide guidance at national level on the use and management of natural resources.

313. Information and databases will be developed and disseminated covering the mapping, evaluation, and interpretation of natural resources, in particular soils information. This includes periodic up-dating and improvement of the World Soil Map, Soil and Terrain database and other databases.

314. In collaboration with appropriate professional and institutional bodies international standards for the description and classification of soils and land types will be developed, including a new global characterization of topsoils linked with soil management advice (Sub-programme 2.1.1.5). Together with other disciplines, tools and expert systems will be developed for the characterization and mapping of soil degradation, including the quantification of socio-economic aspects, in cooperation with RAP, ISRIC and UNEP.

315. Analytical services of soil, water, plants and fertilizer, including quality control and data interpretation, will be developed through support to national laboratories. Soil productivity constraints will be identified through laboratory and field diagnostics for farmers and extension officers and methods will be developed to deal with the constraints identified.

316. Support will be given to longer-term land quality observing systems: development of land quality indicators for monitoring and evaluation of changes in land conditions and the promotion of sustainable land management; participation in an inter-agency Global Terrestrial Observing System, on changes in land conditions in natural and agro-ecosystems, in close collaboration with the SD and other departments.

317. Regional activities will include, in RAP, an AEZ training course and a regional soils meeting; in RNE, work on an Arabic version of the FAO soil database, a regional soils conference and support for systematic soil degradation assessment; in RLC, assistance to selected countries on land resources inventory, the FAO soil database, and agro-ecological zoning; in RAF, training on land resources inventory and agro-ecological zoning on a TCDC basis.

318. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Soil suitability and terrain evaluation system;
- Inter-agency workshops to arrive at agreed land quality indicators, linking with related issues such as monitoring of desertification, and usable at policy and technical levels;
- Regional meeting on land quality indicators jointly with the Asian Problem Soils Network (with RAP);
- Soil Characterization and Management;
- Issue of multi-lingual soils database software;
- Good laboratory practices (with ISRIC and IITA);

- Case studies on the application of FESLM (Framework for Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management).

Information systems:

- Updated land resource information database for Eastern and Southern Africa at 1:1 million scale.

Support to member countries:

- Direct provision of technical assistance, and support for participation in soil sample exchange programme for quality control;
- Arrangements with appropriate regional institutions to act as focal points for groups of countries;
- Technical assistance to soil and terrain mapping projects as and when funding is available;
- Development of regional soil science networks (EASCO, WASCO, etc.).

Meetings:

- Regional workshops to discuss priority needs, technical classification and correlation, and methods and data interpretation (with RAP and RAF).

Training:

- Training course at regional level including on analytical methods and data interpretation for Francophone African countries (with IITA).

Publications:

- Updated Soil Map of the World on CD-ROM.

Element 02: Agro-ecological Zoning and Assessment of Agricultural Production Potential

319. *Description:* Assistance to member countries to develop and install land resources information and evaluation systems (LRIS) as a basis for decision making by governments and land users. The Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) methodology will be promoted at national and international levels in assessing agricultural production potentials. The methodology will be further developed to provide more precise evaluations and decision support at sub-national level, e.g. by identification of socio-economically defined Resource Management Domains; by characterization of zones for land development and natural conservation, land management and research planning; by assessing land degradation, land suitability and productivity potentials for crop diversification; and by monitoring of land resource use.

320. Activities will cover improvement of computerized geo-referenced databases combining information on terrain, soils, climate, crops/production systems, land uses, socio-economic factors, such as land tenure, markets and prices; dissemination of computerized models, software packages, reports and training materials for land resources analysis (i.e. AEZ), land resources optimization and decision support systems; expansion and distribution of the crop environmental requirements database (ECOCROP1) and the crop yield modelling database (ECOCROP2).

321. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Reports on application of LRIS/AEZ in Climate Change Studies for Kenya, Bangladesh, Nigeria;
- AEZ/EEZ guidelines;
- Upgraded versions of software packages;
- Agro-ecological Zones Methodology - Development and Applications.

Information systems:

- Improved crop environmental requirements and crop yield modelling databases (ECOCROP 1 and 2);
- Global AEZ land resource database on CD-ROM.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to about 20 AEZ-based exercises at various stages;
- In the Near East Region focal point institutions in each country will be identified and a regional workshop will be held in 1996;
- Support to the Asian Network of Problem Soils (RAP).

Training:

- Three AEZ/LRIS workshops in collaboration with Regional Offices (RLC, RAP, RAF).

Publications:

- Brochures and a bulletin covering LRIS and applications.

Element 03: Water Resources Inventories and Evaluation

322. *Description:* Efforts will be pursued to collect and analyze water data related to agricultural use and to expand the database AQUASTAT. This database, already completed for Africa, will be extended to the remaining parts of the developing world in the following order: Near East, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. Special volumes with country profiles for each continent will be published and a network will be established to refine and update the information on a continuing basis. The database will be made accessible through Internet.

323. A hydrological simulation model is presently being developed jointly with the University of Texas. After evaluation of the results of the pilot phase the method will be applied to selected river basins in the African continent, depending on the availability of external funds. The simulation model, which takes into account climatic and soil data, a digital elevation model and vegetation cover, will be used to refine estimates on the irrigation potential in Africa. The model can also be used to study the effect of alternative water development projects in a river basin. For basins extending over several countries the model will be used to simulate the effect of alternative water uses in each riparian country.

324. Regional Offices will contribute substantially to data collection and identification of relevant documents. They will arrange the review of country profiles and organize the updating of the statistics in their respective region. Copies of the database will be installed at Regional Offices.

325. *Main Outputs:***Methodologies and guidelines:**

- Development and application of a hydrological model for river basin planning;
- Report on irrigation potential in Africa - updated version;
- Status report on remote sensing in water resources development.

Information systems:

- Statistics on agricultural water use (AQUASTAT);
- Country profiles on Rural Water Use in the African, Near East and Asia and Pacific Regions.

Support to member countries:

- Assessments of irrigation potential.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Cooperation with regional organizations (COMESA) in the assessment of regional water resources.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.2: Land Use and Land Use Planning

Sub-programme 2.1.1.2 Land Use and Land Use Planning

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Land Use Characterization and Classification	200	176	376	41 %
02	Land Use Planning	329	192	521	58 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	529	368	897	100 %
	Cost Increases			30	
	Total (including cost increases)			927	100 %

Focus

326. This newly created sub-programme (it was formerly combined with the preceding one) reflects the priority attached to more effective means to address all issues involved in land use planning for sustainable development in order to effectively combine increased production and environmental conservation. As Task Manager for the UN system for Agenda 21, Chapter 10 (Integrated Approach to the Planning and Management of Land Resources), FAO is now specifically charged to play a leading role in this area. Outputs are constrained by limited staff, but efforts will be made to obtain extra-budgetary sources for expert time and operational funds.

327. The primary task will be to develop and make known an organizational and planning framework which ensures that all biophysical and socioeconomic factors which affect or constrain sustainable development are addressed. Particular emphasis will be placed on participation of stakeholders in the planning process, on anticipation and resolution of conflict in the use of resources, on the identification of incentives for production and conservation, and on necessary improvements to institutional structures at local, national, and international levels. This will be carried out in close collaboration with other relevant units within FAO, the UN Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD), other UN agencies, and concerned governments.

328. Besides land-use planning, characterization and classification methods for actual land uses will be improved with a view to arriving at a framework classification on land uses with good definition and worldwide support.

329. During the 1996-97 biennium, priority will be given to further development and dissemination through publications, workshops, and training courses, of the outline approach developed during the second half of 1995.

Element 01: Land Use Characterization and Classification

330. *Description:* Further development and, if possible, completion and publication of global reference classifications and correlation procedures for land use and land cover. Present close collaboration with the AFRICOVER programme of the SD Department, with UNEP, the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, and the International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences will be expanded to a wider range of institutions, particularly in developing countries. This will be facilitated through expansion of the current information exchange network and newsletter system.

331. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Land Use and Land Cover Classification for Global Use; including a joint expert consultation with UNEP on the subject.

Support to member countries:

- Continuation of technical assistance provided to member countries requesting it, in the form of project technical support.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Joint information network and newsletter.

Element 02: Land Use Planning

332. *Description:* Finalization and dissemination of a framework for sustainable land resources planning and management. Further development and dissemination through publication and training workshops, of the outline approach developed in 1995. This will involve collaboration with a wide range of disciplines and institutions, both inside and outside FAO. Support will be given to member countries through improvements in procedures of land use planning and conflict resolution.

333. Regional activities will include dissemination of the information document published after the 1995 Rome workshop, and holding workshops for governments under joint UNEP/FAO funding, for which this document will become a major input.

334. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A Framework for Interactive Land Use Planning and Conflict Resolution;
- User manual for land use databases.

Training:

- Regional workshops on land use planning.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Publication on planning sustainable land use.

*Sub-programme 2.1.1.3: Plant Nutrition Development and Management***Sub-programme 2.1.1.3 Plant Nutrition Development and Management**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	IPNS and Efficient Fertilizer Use	1 298	677	1 975	62 %
02	Strategies, Economics and Logistics of Plant Nutrients	890	321	1 211	38 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 188	998	3 186	100 %
	Cost Increases			134	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 320	100 %

Focus

335. In order to improve the availability, affordability and use of mineral fertilizers and of local sources of plant nutrients, the sub-programme undertakes analysis and gives advice to governments on plant nutrition strategies and fertilizer policies in areas such as planning, institution-building, development of associations, privatization, de-regulation and monitoring. The sub-programme identifies, evaluates and promotes Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) in the context of SARD. Models for the accumulation of plant nutrients on the farm and the corresponding increase of the productivity of cropping systems are derived from the results of pilot farm networks in cooperation with national research organizations and extension services. Methodological approaches of plant nutrition management and environmentally-friendly application of fertilizers and other plant nutrient sources are developed.

Element 01: IPNS and Efficient Fertilizer Use

336. *Description:* Data banks will be organized with plant nutrient balance sheets in existing cropping systems and reference response curves of crop yields versus plant nutrient supply. Adequate balanced fertilizer supply per crop and impacts of unbalanced fertilizer use will be evaluated. Technical and managerial innovations will be developed for improving crop yields and the productivity of the supplied nutrients, sustaining or improving the production capacity of the cropping system, and limitation of plant nutrient losses to the environment. Strategies will be developed with farmers for the accumulation of plant nutrients on-farm for increased, sustainable crop production.

337. Linkages essential for the promotion of IPNS will be established with national research and development teams acting in plant nutrition management, mechanization of cropping systems, soil management, economics of farming systems, extension methods, land tenure issues and rural credit.

338. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- IPNS and Sustainable Agriculture: Methodological Guidelines;
- Plant nutrition management in leguminous crops and cereal rotations in semi-arid tropics of Africa;
- Plant nutrition management in irrigated rice cropping systems in semi-arid Asia;
- Organic recycling in Asia and Pacific (RAP).

Information systems:

- Data bank on plant nutrient supply, recycling, losses and exports by crops in selected cropping systems and agro-ecological conditions (case studies) and of corresponding plant nutrient balance sheets;
- Data bank on plant nutrient content and availability of the main plant nutrient sources;
- A repertory of reference curves of plant nutrient supply versus crop yields (standard cropping systems).

Support to member countries:

- Development of national IPNS programmes in selected countries through trial networks and pilot farm networks, partly through TCDC (e.g. Asian network on bio-and organic fertilizers (RAP));
- Support to the Special Programme on Food Production for Food Security in LIFDCs on plant nutrition aspects.

Meetings:

- IPNS Expert Consultation, Rome, 1996;
- Expert consultation on bio- and organic fertilizers (RAP).

Element 02: Strategies, Economics and Logistics of Plant Nutrients

339. *Description:* The impact of plant nutrition management on agricultural production of selected countries will be evaluated, and forecasts will be made of fertilizer consumption for meeting production objectives. An analysis will be made of the fertilizer supply and demand balance within the World Bank/FAO/UNIDO Working Group on Fertilizers, including analyses of pricing on international markets.

340. The alternative use of raw materials for meeting the future demand for fertilizers will be evaluated. Costs and prices of fertilizers at farm gate will be analyzed and support will be given to the fertilizer policies of the governments.

341. Efforts will be made to organize a meeting of the Commission on Fertilizers (statutory body) and a Consultation on the FAO Plant Nutrition Programme (joint activity with TCO).

342. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:**

- Expert consultation on plant nutrition strategies;
- Plant nutrition strategies in African Sahelian countries;
- Farmers' groups and fertilizer revolving funds.

Information systems:

- Data bank on production capacity and FOB and CIF fertilizer prices;
- Data bank on components of fertilizer costs at farm gate;
- Data bank on local plant nutrients sources.

Support to member countries:

- Promotion of national fertilizer development centres.

Meetings:

- One session of Commission on Fertilizers (subject to available funding);
- Consultation of FAO Plant Nutrition Programme (PNP) (subject to funding).

Publications:

- Publication of the recommendations of the Commission on Fertilizers;
- Proceedings of the consultation on the PNP;
- Fertilizer Situation and Outlook (annual);
- Plant nutrition strategies in Sahelian countries.

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

343. The sub-programme aims at assisting member countries to develop and utilize their water resources in an efficient and sustainable way. The structure of the sub-programme reflects three priority themes and one action programme. Water policy and river basin planning are essential preconditions for rational water use. FAO will provide guidelines, appropriate methods and assistance in the process. The challenge of the future is to produce more with less water, which requires more efficient use of water. Water use efficiency depends on a host of intervening factors

including technology, management, incentive system and public awareness. The aim is to provide appropriate diagnostic tools and for analysis of efficiency problems and appropriate corrective action. Sustainability of irrigation is under threat in many countries because of the increase of salinity. Adverse environmental effects such as spread of vector transmitted diseases and water quality degradation. The task is to avoid or to mitigate these effects through appropriate means. Solutions which integrate managerial, technological and biological means are most promising. FAO will vigorously promote the development and transfer of these methods. The focus of the fourth programme element "Irrigation Expansion" is on advocacy and promotional activities such as policy advice, preparation of sector strategies and investment plans, development and testing of efficient low-cost technology, innovative approaches to resource mobilization, planning and management. The element will contribute to the Special Programme on Food Security. The results and experiences of the already existing Special Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development (WASAD) will be expanded and fully utilized.

Sub-programme 2.1.1.4 Water Development, Management and Conservation

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Water Use Efficiency	1 029	803	1 832	27 %
02 Water Policy and River Basin Planning	923	245	1 168	17 %
03 Water Quality Control, Conservation and Environmental Effects	963	317	1 280	19 %
04 Irrigation Expansion and Water use for Sustainable Agricultural Development	1 816	468	2 284	34 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	4 731	1 833	6 564	100 %
Cost Increases			282	
Total (including cost increases)			6 846	100 %

Element 01: Water Use Efficiency

344. *Description:* This programme element will provide an integrated package of improved water use technologies and management tools and promote the development of appropriate national strategies. Assistance will be given to the introduction of water efficient technologies, better management structures, and establishment of appropriate incentive systems both at system and farm level. Emphasis will be given to national training programmes and seminars. Close cooperation will be established with national and regional research centres and development agencies through thematic networks and other means.

345. Regional officers will be responsible for the organization of seminars and roving training courses. They are instrumental in organizing thematic networks.

346. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Diagnostic tools for water use efficiency problems;
- Manual on low-cost, high-frequency, low-volume irrigation;
- Guidelines on valley bottom development in Africa;
- Guidelines on agricultural practices and cropping systems for increased water use efficiency.

Support to member countries:

- Specialized support in diagnosing and solving water efficiency problems;
- Thematic networks on irrigation extension, development of valley bottoms, water harvesting and water conservation.

Training:

- Seminars on water-related information systems (e.g. with RNE);
- Training modules and manuals for irrigation technicians;
- Roving training courses on efficient water use at national and regional levels (jointly with WMO);
- Seminar on valley bottom development;
- Regional workshops on laser land levelling for irrigation management and centre pivot systems (RNE).

Publications:

- French version of SIMIS;
- Revised publications on crop water requirements.

Element 02: Water Policy and River Basin Planning

347. *Description:* This element aims at introducing sound methodologies for water policy reviews; support to national water policy formulation and institutions; and capacity building for water resources management. The use of the recently completed joint UNDP/WB/FAO guidelines on water policy reviews will be promoted. A monitoring system for the impacts of water sector policy reforms will be established. Guidelines on river basin management and planning will be developed. Case studies of river basin development programmes for large African river and lake systems will be reviewed in a regional river basin workshop.

348. Regional officers will be involved in organization of national and regional seminars.

349. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines on the management of scarce water resources;
- Methodologies for integrated river basin planning.

Support to member countries:

- Specialized advice on water policy matters.

Training:

- Regional seminars on water policy review and reform (with RAF, RNE, etc.);
- Workshop on river basin planning in Africa.

Element 03: Water Quality Control, Conservation and Environmental Effects

350. *Description:* The programme element is concerned with environmental and conservation aspects of irrigation development. Member Nations will be assisted in protecting water quality and reducing water pollution from agricultural sources. Assistance will be provided to establish regional centres of excellence on wastewater re-use in agriculture.

351. Technologies for rapid assessment of waterlogging and salinity on regional scale will be reviewed and extended to member countries. Support to the Joint WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management (PEEM) will be continued. Disease vector-control in irrigation projects through integrated approaches and agricultural extension will be promoted.

352. Regional officers will contribute in the identification of case studies and national expertise, as well as organizing workshops.

353. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Review of methods for the rapid assessment of waterlogging and salinity of irrigated lands at regional scale (with AGLS and SDDT);
- Guidelines on biological vector control in farm ponds;
- Guidelines on promotion of disease vector control in irrigation projects through agricultural extension;
- Expert consultation on the control of agricultural water pollution and guidelines on control of agricultural water pollution;
- Manual on the monitoring of salinity on irrigated lands;
- Study on the health impact of irrigation development in the Senegal valley (jointly with PEEM).

Support to member countries:

- Specialized advice on water pollution and waste water re-use (particularly RNE).

Meetings:

- Technical consultations on national water policy reform in the Near East and in Southern Africa (RNE and RAF);
- Consultations on river basin management and planning and on management of scarce water resources;
- Regional commission on land and water use in the Near East (RNE).

Element 04: Irrigation Expansion and Water Use for Sustainable Agricultural Development

354. *Description:* This programme element promotes water development and irrigation expansion for food security, with focus on Africa. Activities will be coordinated with the FAO Special Programme on Food Security and collaborating external support agencies.

355. Emphasis will be placed on advocacy, policy advice and technical assistance in the preparation of sector strategies; promotion of low cost and water-efficient technologies and innovative approaches to planning and management. Cooperation with financing institutions, international and bilateral agencies, professional NGOs and research centres will be strengthened.

356. Regional and sub-regional officers in Africa will be closely involved in all promotional activities. They will be responsible for the organization of national workshops on irrigation expansion plans. They will establish close linkages with representations of external bilateral and international support agencies, making sure that strategies and sectors plans of those agencies are taken into account.

357. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to formulation of national irrigation master plans;
- Specialized advice on plans for expanding low-cost irrigation and demonstration, development and testing of low-cost techniques;
- Support of a network of irrigation professionals in Africa, jointly with ICID.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on water development for food security in Africa;
- Expert consultation on wetland classification for agricultural development.

Publications:

- Reassessment of irrigation in Africa - a strategy for sustainable irrigation development in Africa;
- Promotional publication with case studies and success stories of irrigation development;
- African irrigation newsletter (RAF).

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

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Reclamation of Degraded Soils, including Salt Affected Soils	525	297	822	24 %
02	Soil Management and Soil Improvement	656	376	1 032	31 %
03	Support to Land Conservation and Rehabilitation Programmes	779	696	1 475	44 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 960	1 369	3 329	100 %
	Cost Increases			126	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 455	100 %

Focus

358. In the context of UNCED's Agenda 21, and the SAP on Land Conservation and Rehabilitation (LANCORE), assistance will be given to African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries to develop regional, sub-regional and national soils policies and land conservation and rehabilitation programmes.

359. National institutions will be assisted in identifying and testing traditional and improved land management, conservation and rehabilitation practices and adapting them to existing farming systems. Examples of effective community participation in land management, conservation and rehabilitation will be identified, studied and documented for use in other countries and regions.

360. A decision support system will be developed to apply soil management expertise for use by farmers and extensionists. Together with the World Bank, UNDP and others, methods will be developed to better assess the extent and rate of land degradation and to establish land degradation or improvement indicators; as well as the development of guidelines for sustainable management of steep lands. The erosion-productivity network will be expanded, resources permitting.

361. Along the model of the Latin American Conservation Tillage Network, and experience in African countries, regional and sub-regional soil management networks will be strengthened. A decision support system will be developed to help organize soil management knowledge into a problem-solving tool for farmers, extension personnel and adaptive research.

362. The reclamation and appropriate management of degraded soils will be stimulated with emphasis on the semi-arid zones and Africa. The global network on development of integrated management practices for sustainable use of salt-affected soils will be maintained, and will be

strengthened to include a total of 15 countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Near East Regions.

Element 01: Reclamation of Degraded Soils, including Salt-affected Soils

363. *Description:* Advice and assistance to Member Governments in developing, planning and adopting appropriate integrated soil management practices to address soil salinity and sodicity problems, as well as the reclamation and management of other problem soils. This includes development of improved soil management decision support for problem soils usable by farmers and extension personnel. Cooperation with ISRIC, ICRAF, ICARDA, ACSAD, IITA, UNEP, ISSS and national institutes will continue.

364. *Main Outputs:*

Methodology and guidelines:

- Practical models for predicting salinity and sodicity build up in the root zone and salinity management and pilot version of decision support system for management of problem soils including salt-affected soils, gypsiferous soils, sandy soils and acid sulphate soils;
- Workshop on management of problem soils in Asia (with RAP);
- Workshop proceedings on integrated soil management for sustainable use of salt-affected soils;
- Management of gypsiferous soils;
- Sandy soils and their management;
- Polluted soils.

Support to member countries:

- Support to national institutes in 15 countries participating in the Global Network on Integrated Soil Management for Sustainable Use of Salt-Affected Soils;
- Collaboration with national institutes on strengthening their field programmes and guidance on the management of problem soils.

Training:

- Training course on management of problem soils in rainfed agriculture in Africa (Harare) in 1996 (with RAF); on simple methodologies for data interpretation of soils (RNE).

Publications:

- Newsletters of Network on Sustainable Productive Use of Salt Affected Habitats.

Element 02: Soil Management and Soil Improvement

365. *Description:* To provide information and procedures usable by technicians and farmers to identify, select and adopt soil management and rehabilitation methods well adapted to the physical environment and the socio-economic conditions.

366. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Soil and water management on steep lands in the tropics;
- Small farmer concepts on traditional soil management;
- Expert consultation on management of organic material in the Sahel (with RAF) and publication on recycling of organic wastes.

Information systems and databases:

- Soil management decision support system;
- Fertility capability classification link with soil database.

Support to member countries:

- Support to the Latin American Conservation Tillage Network - RELACO (with RLC) and Asian Soil Conservation Network for the Humid Tropics (RAP).

Meetings:

- Workshops under the auspices of RELACO on conservation-effective tillage for arid and semi-arid areas (Latin America), (with RLC);
- Workshop on conservation tillage for English-speaking countries;
- TCDC Seminar on "Sustainable Dryland Management and Rural Development" (Chile/Near East countries).

Training:

- TCDC training course on integrated soil management (Brazil/Portuguese and Spanish-speaking African countries).

Publications:

- Tillage and equipment selection;
- Soil physical constraints to plant growth;
- Global directory of long-term agronomic experiments.

Element 03: Support to Land Conservation and Rehabilitation Programmes

367. *Description:* This programme element provides assistance to countries to develop programmes to counter land degradation. Specific activities seek to assist countries to evaluate land resources and identify problems and solutions together with the land users, within the framework of national soil policies and regional strategies of land conservation and rehabilitation. It generates, collects and makes available information on soil and water conservation and rehabilitation, as well as on soil erosion effects, productivity losses and sediment yield. It provides technical support to member countries and to WFP on soil conservation and rehabilitation issues.

368. The abolishment of one post because of budget stringency will limit the volume and extent of policy and technical assistance.

369. *Main Outputs:*

Methodology and information systems:

- Data bank and pilot version of expert system (WOCAT/SOCO), integrating information from a network of developing country institutes on productivity losses caused by soil erosion;
- Manuals on soil conservation methods and materials, soil conservation policy and sustainable land management, and participatory approaches in sustainable land management.

Support to member countries:

- Technical assistance to member countries in sectoral and programme assessment, project formulation as requested;
- On request, participation and consultation in WFP pre-appraisal, appraisal and evaluation exercises and missions.

Meetings:

- Workshop on consolidation and coordination of ISCRA (International Scheme for the Conservation and Reclamation of African Lands) (with RNE).

Publications:

- Document on country experiences in sediment monitoring related to upstream land use, with HR Wallingford (UK);
- Two concise explanatory documents for decision makers in Latin America and Asia and the Pacific within the framework of regional strategy schemes.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 916	RP	18 689	AFC	417
Inter-Regional	738	Trust Funds	58 666	AGL	14 978
Africa	35 843	UNDP	21 279	RAF	949
Asia and Pacific	24 664	UNDP - TSS1	436	RAP	735
Near East	16 663	UNDP - TSS2	384	RLC	386
Europe	94	AOS	4 992	RNE	1 002
Latin America	23 128	WFP	600	SAFR	970
				SAPA	268
				SLAC	140
				SNEA	264
				TCO	84 937
Programme 2.1.1	105 046		105 046		105 046

Programme 2.1.2: Crops

Programme 2.1.2 Crops

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extrn- budgetary
2.1.2.1	Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources	2 826	932	158	3 916	13.5	13 287
2.1.2.2	Crop Management and Diversification	7 217	(467)	260	7 010	31.5	16 590
2.1.2.3	Seed and Planting Material Development	3 289	(519)	107	2 877	12.8	14 147
2.1.2.4	Crop Protection	12 843	(650)	489	12 682	53.8	53 259
2.1.2.5	Development and Management of Grasslands and Forage Crops	2 161	(173)	76	2 064	10.1	100
	Total	28 336	(877)	1 090	28 549	121.7	97 383

370. The programme's overall objective is to assist countries in establishing sustainable agricultural systems, improving crop and grassland productivity and creating conditions for enhanced food security and general economic development. For instance, the programme covers the conservation of plant genetic resources, their development and utilization through plant breeding, seed production and agronomic improvement, and their protection from field to market. It also covers the sustainable management of natural vegetation in grazing lands. The programme helps develop national policies, strategies and programmes, provides technical support to international agreements, promotes appropriate technologies, and offers information services.

Efforts were made to introduce greater measure of integration within and between the sub-programmes, and streamlining of constituent programme elements.

371. The programme emanates from the components of the programme bearing the same title in the old structure implemented by the AGP Division, consolidating activities on grasslands and forage crops of the same division, hitherto shown under 1994-95 Sub-programme 2.1.3.1 entitled "Grassland, Forage and Feed Resources". Resources have been augmented in the decentralized offices, particularly under the crop protection sub-programme.

372. The programme provides the secretariat and overall support to the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (CPGR) and its Working Group, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the International Rice Commission (IRC) and the IPM facility. The workload linked to these bodies continues to increase, calling in particular for extraordinary meetings in the case of the CPGR and acceleration of development of phytosanitary standards, revision of the Plant Protection Convention and the PIC procedure.

373. Additional resources to meet these requirements were secured through redeployment of resources and savings accrued from abolishing several Professional and General Service posts.

374. In an attempt to strengthen work on crop management, in general, and cereals, in particular, the terms of reference of two posts are to be revised, while some activities in the area of industrial crops and horticulture had to be phased out.

375. One P-3 post was changed to deal with new activities on seed security for food security, and one new P-3 post established for seed technology. Resources for the new activities stem from redeployment of funds away from seed and planting material distribution activities.

376. In the area of grasslands and forage crops, a new programme element on cool, temperate grassland eco-systems is established, through redeployment of resources away from the other programme elements.

Sub-Programme 2.1.2.1: Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources

Sub-programme 2.1.2.1 Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	671	1 164	1 835	48 %
02	Evaluation & Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources	815	314	1 129	30 %
03	World Information System on Plant Genetic Resources	659	135	794	21 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 145	1 613	3 758	100 %
	Cost Increases			158	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 916	100 %

Focus

377. Activities will be concentrated on follow-up to recommendations of the Governing Bodies, to strengthen the Global System for the Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA). The Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (CPGR), is the intergovernmental body guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Global System on

PGRFA and it will focus on completing the negotiations for the revision of the International Undertaking on PGR, and subsequent follow-up to, and monitoring of, the new Undertaking. These negotiations, as requested by the Governing Bodies during the 107th and 108th Sessions of the FAO Council, will be carried out through one extraordinary session of the Commission and one extraordinary session of its Working Group, in addition to the already programmed regular session of the Commission and its Working Group.

378. *Ex situ* and *in situ* conservation and networking will give priority to managing and operating the *International Network of Ex situ Collections* under the auspices of FAO, which twelve CGIAR Centres joined in 1994, and which is expanding to include national and regional collections. The World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources - WIEWS-PGR, will lead to the preparation of periodic reports on the State of the World's PGR, and the rolling Global Plan of Action.

Element 01: Commission on Plant Genetic Resources

379. *Description:* This programme element services the Commission and its Working Group. The focus will be on completing the negotiations, by countries, for the revision of the International Undertaking on PGR, and its harmonization with the Convention on Biological Diversity, addressing outstanding policy issues regarding access to PGR for food and agriculture, the sharing of benefits, and the realization of Farmers' Rights. The programme element will support the Commission in finalizing and monitoring the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on PGR, as well as in further developing and monitoring the implementation of other operational components of the Global System for the Conservation and Utilization of PGRFA.

380. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Revised International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources;
- Finalization of the Global Plan of Action on PGR.

Meetings:

- 2nd Extraordinary Session of the CPGR (April 1996) and its Working Group; 7th Regular Session of the CPGR (1997) and its Working Group.

Element 02: Evaluation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources

381. *Description:* Focus will be on policy development and guidance to countries for the sustainable utilization of PGRFA, including genetic diversity assessment, characterization and evaluation, and assistance in defining priorities for PGR utilization relative to crop improvement goals. Activities will be directed to more effectively bring together PGR conservation and utilization policies of the International Undertaking, with farmers' actual requirements for appropriate improved seed and planting material. Activities will include monitoring of the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Plant Germplasm Collecting and Transfer. This programme element will strengthen national capacities for conservation of PGR.

382. This programme also covers the international network of *ex-situ* collections under the auspices of FAO, which is expanding to include national and regional collections. Technical guidance will also be provided on plant genetic resource conservation activities dealt with under the interregional and regional crop-related networks. The *in-situ* conservation and networking component will continue to promote activities for the on-farm conservation of farmers' varieties and the *in-situ* conservation of wild relatives of crop plants, in cooperation with Programme 2.4.1 on Forest Resources.

383. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Technical protocols and standards developed for *in-vitro* and field gene banks, jointly with IARCs;
- Guidelines for regeneration and duplication of existing collections to safeguard them;
- Model agreements to place national and regional collections under the auspices of FAO in order to expand the international *ex-situ* collections network;
- Selective criteria to guide establishment of *in-situ* conservation programmes for priority species and areas;
- Field-oriented guidelines on tropical fruit and onion species (RLC).

Support to member countries:

- Guidance to some 10 countries, primarily through advisory missions and also support to training, for establishment of national regulatory mechanisms for collection and transfer of PGR;
- Transfer of new technologies for the conservation of PGR through advisory missions to some 6 countries in Eastern Europe and Southern Africa;
- Networks: Through sub-contracts for workshops, publications and seminars, support to 14 crop-related networks with active components on PGR collection, conservation and utilization at regional and global levels;
- Within the framework of the European System of Cooperative Research Networks in Agriculture (BSCORENA), three publications on genetic resources for olives, sunflower and oats will be published, workshops on olives, sunflower, nuts and oats held and projects for Central and Eastern European countries, supported (REU).

Training:

- One regional training course in Africa on PGR conservation technologies (with RAF);
- Training for plant breeding specialists (RLC).

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on policy issues related to sustainable utilization of PGR.

Element 03: World Information System on Plant Genetic Resources

384. *Description:* This programme element has been restructured to support the World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources and integrate the Seed Information System. The programme element will identify and propose response programmes for situations of possible germplasm erosion. Technical support will be provided for preparation of periodic reports on the State of the World's PGR, and the rolling Global Plan of Action (financing for which has been obtained through a multi-donor trust fund project for the preparation of the Fourth International Technical Conference on PGR).

385. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- FAO World Information and Early Warning System on PGR (WIEWS/PGR) in place, including more updated information on about 150 countries, with early warning component operational in 1997, and generating updated inputs for reports on: State of the World PGR; and Rolling Global Plan of Action on PGR.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Collaboration will be developed with other agencies in the follow-up and implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

Sub-programme 2.1.2.2: Crop Management and Diversification

Sub-programme 2.1.2.2 Crop Management and Diversification					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Diversification of Food Crops Production Systems	974	658	1 632	24 %
02	Industrial Crops Promotion for Sustainable Development	478	456	934	13 %
03	Intensification & Diversification of Horticultural Crops Production	659	640	1 299	19 %
04	Identification & Promotion of Priority Crop Research	577	313	890	13 %
05	Integrated Crop Management	1 057	336	1 393	20 %
06	Support to the International Rice Commission (IRC)	416	186	602	8 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	4 161	2 589	6 750	100 %
	Cost Increases			260	
	Total (including cost increases)			7 010	100 %

Focus

386. The sub-programme will continue to provide information and advice on the improvement and production of staple food crops (including cereals, grain legumes, roots and tubers, bananas and plantains), fruits and vegetables, as well as export cash crops. Greater use will be made of new communication technologies (including Internet) to better serve countries' information needs. Inventories of cropping system databases will be made and where needed new databases will be promoted, possibly linking information to Geographic Information Systems.

387. Descriptive and analytical information on sustainable production practices within agro-ecosystems, will be elaborated in collaboration with partners in research and development with the view to promoting practical and ecologically-responsible development strategies. New developments, including those in plant breeding and biotechnology, will be monitored to provide advice to countries and guide the provision of adequate resources to major research/development constraints and opportunities. Close links are ensured with Sub-programme 2.1.2.1, Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources, and 2.1.2.3, Seed and Planting Material Development. Pilot testing of technologies will be promoted, through National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and in the IARCs to facilitate replication.

388. This, as well as direct involvement in policy advice, planning and implementation, will help underpin FAO's Special Programme on Food Production for Food Security in Low-Income Food Deficit Countries, in which the sub-programme will be heavily involved. The technical expertise of the sub-programme will also continue to make an important back-stopping input to the Field Programme.

Element 01: Diversification of Food Crops Production Systems

389. *Description:* Support will be provided to national programmes for the introduction of improved crop production technologies to farmers and appropriate policies that facilitate technology adoption. Support and guidance will be given to national research and extension services, frequently

in a tripartite partnership with IARCs, giving special attention to cereals (rice, maize, wheat, sorghum) and to diverse food legumes and to promising "orphan crops" which can be used more widely. Support will also be given - primarily through staff input on technical issues - to the Special Programme.

390. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Introductory books on improved crop production technologies (approximately 4);
- Papers on amaranths, tarwi and other crops meriting promotion for diversification of food crop production systems;
- Monographs on sustainable crop management in major agro-ecological zones;
- Studies of on-farm yield declines in irrigated rice in selected Asian countries.

Information systems and databases:

- Development of the food crop component of a new GIS-linked compendium of crop production technologies;
- Promotion of interactive electronic communications on sustainable cropping systems and plant breeding methodologies.

Support to member countries:

- **Networks:** Technical and financial support in collaboration with IARCs and regional institutions to regional technical meetings and other activities of crop improvement and inland valley swamp networks;
- **Direct Support:** Small contracts for pilot testing and demonstration of replicable technologies in close collaboration with the Regional Offices and the FAO Field Programme, a range of other partners in particular the IARCs: improved cereal/legume production systems in highlands (CIMMYT); winter-sown chickpea (ICARDA); maize in Africa; lowland rice in Africa (WARDA, IITA and CIRAD); bio-fertilizer development in rice fields in landlocked and fertilizer-deficient countries in Africa (UCL - Belgium); hybrid rice in 4-5 countries of Asia and Latin America (IRRI).

Meetings:

- Support to meetings conducted in collaboration with NARS and IARCs to assess impacts of new technologies (e.g. apomixis, hybrid rice and durable resistance breeding) on sustainable food crop production;
- Expert consultations on improved technology for rice production, and on root and tuber crops production in the Pacific Islands (RAP).

Training:

- Training materials for management of special food crops and their production systems;
- Training courses on sustainable crop production technologies in concert with IARCs and other partners.

Element 02: Industrial Crops Promotion for Sustainable Development

391. *Description:* The programme element will concentrate on the promotion of crop diversification by widening the range of industrial crops, on an agro-ecological basis, for sustainable production and income generation. Technologies will be proposed for development of mixed perennial cropping systems as well as introduction of cold resistant varieties of industrial crops in new areas, especially oil palm, rubber and coconuts in East Africa and the Far East. Opportunities for more intensive land use systems will be promoted to replace mono-cropping and shifting cultivation.

392. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Contracts, in cooperation with AFOPDA and ICRAF to develop better mixed tree crop/annual cropping (agro-forestry) systems to improve land utilization;
- Publications on new industrial crops for arid zones in the Middle and Far East; the economics of mixed perennial cropping systems for humid tropical condition with emphasis on S.E. Asia; and new technologies in industrial crops.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Contracts with NARS to introduce low-cost irrigation systems in perennial industrial crops in Africa and Asia. Advice and information on industrial crop diversification and commodity import substitution directly to countries, and through participation in Investment Centre sector surveys;
- Networks: Support to networks on cotton, sunflower, oil palm, coconut, sweet sorghum, and salicornia; Sesame & Safflower Newsletter. Participation with ICMAP in the organization of the Second World Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in 1997.

Meetings:

- Global meeting on edible oil crops development;
- Expert consultations on medicinal and aromatic plants in Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America (RAP and RLC).

Element 03: Intensification and Diversification of Horticultural Crops Production

393. *Description:* Emphasis will be placed on the development of strategies and dissemination of technologies for horticulture in the cropping system, and homestead gardens for improved nutrition and household food security; small-scale urban and peri-urban market gardening for improved incomes; support to global and regional networks; integrated crop management to enhance production of high quality and safe horticulture produce for domestic and export markets; promotion of under-exploited horticultural species as potential crop diversification options for new market opportunities and broadening the food base; and development of strategies for achieving increased root and tuber crop productivity in line with food security and trade priorities.

394. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Through small contracts, collaboration with NARs and NGOs, in the development of replicable low-cost production technologies;
- A set of guidelines for strategy development for household horticulture, taking account of the role of homestead horticulture in food supply and in the family economy;
- 6 to 8 technical and training manuals covering: integrated horticultural crop management in the context of IPM strategy (in cooperation with Sub-programme 2.1.2.4, Crop Protection); improved and intensified horticultural production technologies appropriate to agro-ecological zones and season; and horticultural plant improvement and propagation technologies including the use of improved varieties and biotechnologies (will include vegetables roots and tubers and ornamentals);
- 6 to 8 monographs on horticultural crops for the promotion of under-exploited species as diversification options for specific agro-ecological zones or for new market prospects;
- Guidelines on cashew cultivation, cactus pear, and temperate zone fruit trees in tropical countries for use by extension staff and farmers;

- Guidelines for utilization of fruit species as a contribution to the protection of the environment and their use in agroforestry systems.

Information systems and databases:

- Horticultural Crops Performance Information System - developed for global exchange of information on horticultural crop variety performance and production technologies.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Technical support to networks, including: organization of meetings to identify and promote mechanisms of cooperation on temperate zone fruit trees production in hilly and mountainous areas of tropical countries, cashew nut production and tropical fruits and in support of the networks Iacnet, Mesfin, Cactusnet, and for nuts, citrus and olives in the Mediterranean (with involvement of decentralized structures).

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on sericulture, and flowers and ornamental plants in Asia and the Pacific (RAP);
- Three to four national and sub-regional workshops to enhance exchange of information and experiences among neighbouring countries on household horticulture improvement;
- 1-2 regional workshops on developing substrates for mushroom cultivation (Latin America and/or Africa);
- Expert consultation on appropriate technologies for vegetable greenhouse production in tropical humid climates;
- International seminar on new vegetable crops for China and S.E. Asia for crop diversification;
- First South American Congress for Tropical Root Crops co-sponsored with Brazilian Society of Cassava and Tropical Roots Centre (CERAT/UNESP);
- XIth Symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops, co-sponsored with ISHS.

Training:

- Two to four participatory training workshops (national and regional) on selected topics related to fruit production and propagation;
- Regional training seminar on hydroponics and soilless culture technologies for urban horticulture (with RLC);
- Field demonstrations organized through sub-contracts with national institutions and NGOs as basis for practical training schemes to illustrate appropriate cashew nut and fruit tree production techniques to resource-poor farmers in 2-3 eastern African countries.

Element 04: Identification and Promotion of Priority Crop Research

395. *Description:* The programme element provides a focal point for research promotion activities under the sub-programme and in particular cross-cutting activities including biotechnology. Particular attention is given to strengthening the role of networks in the interface with the CGIAR system and to crops not covered by the CGIAR ("non CG crops").

396. *Main Outputs:*

Guidelines and methodologies:

- Guidelines and information for national programmes on application of plant biotechnologies (including tissue culture and *in vitro* multiplication of key tropical crops);

- Results of an examination (including an expert meeting) of the potential impacts of harnessing apomictic reproductive systems for crop improvement.

Support to member countries:

- Networks; Small contracts for research/demonstrations to establish promising food crop production technologies in 2 to 4 countries for "non CG crops"; phosphorous and BNF nutrient uptake in tropical ecologies; and tillage and other cultural practices to maintain soil fertility in diverse fragile ecologies. Also guidance to existing commodity networks on biotechnology applications.

Training:

- Several seminars on applied plant biotechnology (RLC);
- Training materials on applied elements of plant biotechnology and for laboratory techniques for apomixis development.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on research and research management practice in Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Element 05: Integrated Crop Management

397. *Description:* Tropical and sub-tropical countries and sub-tropics, and partner NGOs and R&D institutions will be assisted to develop improved access to information, especially synthesized information on crop production technologies.

398. This programme element also includes a new initiative for the enhancement of sustainable production in important agro-ecological zones which cut across political borders. The strategy is to develop inter-country and inter-institutional research and development plans and to promote their implementation with support from the IARCs and international donors. Agro-ecological zones that will receive attention in the biennium include: the favourable savannas of Africa; sloping hill-lands of Asia; sloping hill-lands of Latin America; Chaco zone of the Southern Cone of South America and the semi-arid zone of Northeastern Brazil; and inland valley swamps of Africa.

399. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- A user-friendly GIS-linked technology compendium on crop production and management will be developed as a cooperative effort between interested institutions guided by an expert consultation;
- Biannual newsletter on crop improvement and management information sources;
- Internet-based user-group discussions to address crop improvement and management issues for developing country agriculture. Thematic areas will include: durable resistance breeding; production technologies for enhanced soil organic matter acquisition; water harvesting and conservation through crop management; drought tolerance breeding; nutrient uptake/efficiency breeding; and breeding and crop management for enhanced BNF. Assistance will be given to approximately 20 countries (generally through networks) for technical information exchanges on crop management, including enhancing access to Internet.

Support to member countries:

- In respect of the new initiative, networking of countries in the same agro-ecological zone and international research and development institutions. Two to three workshops will be organized jointly with other institutions to review and plan activities for selected agro-ecological zones;

- The ESCORENA network will promote a number of joint activities on rice, soyabean, flax and sunflower (REU).

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on improved crop information systems and on enhanced crop production in Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Publications:

- Descriptive monographs of 2 to 3 diverse agro-ecological zones - cropping systems and management practices.

Element 06: Support to the International Rice Commission (IRC)

400. *Description:* The International Rice Commission promotes national and international action for production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice. Main activities will be: preparation of the 1998 session of the Commission, promotion of cooperation within and among existing networks on rice, and compilation and dissemination of information on rice and its production factors.

401. *Main Outputs:*

- Information systems and databases;
- Updated database on world information on rice and its production factors.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Support and guidance to regional and international networks including two meetings of the International Task Force on Hybrid Rice (in collaboration with IRRI); 2-3 meetings of the agronomy and breeding working groups of the FAO Cooperative Research Network on Rice in Mediterranean Climate; biennial meeting of Hybrid Rice Working Group in Latin America, in collaboration with RLC; meetings of the wetland development and management network in Africa, in collaboration with RAP, WARDA, IITA and CIRAD.

Information and publications:

- IRC newsletters, one volume per year;
- Summary of world rice information, one every 2 years.

Meetings:

- Preparation for 1998 session of the International Rice Commission;
- Technical consultation on research network on rice (REU).

Sub-Programme 2.1.2.3: Seed and Planting Material Development

Sub-programme 2.1.2.3 Seed and Planting Material Development

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Seed & Planting Material Information & Technology	424	220	644	23 %
02 Strengthening Seed Policies & Programmes	437	441	878	31 %
03 Improved On-farm Seed Production and Seed Security	924	324	1 248	45 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 785	985	2 770	100 %
Cost Increases			107	
Total (including cost increases)			2 877	100 %

Focus

402. Assistance will be provided to member countries to build up their own systems of seed security, contributing to national food security. Special attention will be given to seed security schemes for regions which are prone to natural disaster, and which suffer frequent significant shortfalls in seed and planting material supply. Strategies for improving on-farm seed production and conservation in Africa will also be pursued through networking.

403. Priority will be given to seed and planting material of improved crop varieties that meet the real requirements of farmers. A wide range of inter-related activities will be supported, bringing together crop genetic diversity conservation and utilization, together with recent advances in plant breeding.

Element 01: Seed and Planting Material Information and Technology

404. *Description:* Priority will be given to collecting, processing and disseminating technical information on seed and planting material multiplication technologies, and distribution of samples of improved varieties, for experimental purposes. This programme element will expand the FAO Seed Information System, which will also support the WIEWS-PGR.

405. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Updated seed technology manual and various seed technology guidelines.

Support to member countries:

- Direct Support: Introduction of improved staple food crop varieties through seed exchange in some ten countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and assessment of their performance.

Information systems and databases:

- Updating of the Seed Information System, including: The World Seed Production Data Review; Crop Varieties list; World Seed Sources list; Seed Processing Equipment list at world level and release of a draft issue of the FAO World Seed Review.

Training:

- Training materials on seed production technology.

Element 02: Strengthening Seed Policies and Programmes

406. *Description:* Activities will focus on the definition of criteria for the formulation and implementation of regional and national seed policies and programmes, including cooperation between developed and less developed countries. In this regard, issues to be dealt with will include variety maintenance or replacement, and both technical and legal aspects of seed testing, certification, and variety protection, in relation to plant breeders' rights, in cooperation with the Legal Office.

407. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication of procedures for seed quality control and exchange;

- One meeting to develop seed production improvement policies, based on regional seed production assessments previously conducted for Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Through small contracts for workshops and publications, provision of technical guidance for strengthening the activities of the Seed Production and Improvement Network for Near East and North Africa Region, in cooperation with IARCs;
- Direct Support: Through technical advisory missions, guidance to 3-4 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on seed and planting material production and related technical and regulatory issues, and to develop regional and national seed production programmes.

Training:

- Two regional training courses, one in Africa and one in Latin America, covering all aspects of seed production and distribution.

Element 03: Improved On-Farm Seed Production and Seed Security

408. *Description:* The programme element will concentrate on assisting smallholders and rural communities in marginal and remote areas to improve on-farm seed production and conservation technologies. Emphasis will be put on the establishment of networks, with particular attention to African countries. Also, governments will be assisted to develop regional and national strategies and programmes to overcome the disruption of seed availability due to recurrent natural and other calamities. Networks will be developed to strengthen inter-country cooperation on this topic.

409. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication of guidelines and technical notes on on-farm seed and planting material production;
- Methodologies, on the basis of regional studies and through consultations, for implementation and operation of seed security programmes, with particular attention to Central African and Southeast Asian countries;
- Manual on vegetable seed production (RLC).

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Regional SADC workshop on on-farm seed production conservation and use, which is expected to result in formation of a regional network;
- Preparatory meetings for establishment of two sub-regional networks, respectively for Central African and Southeast Asian countries, in order to develop an inter-country programme for seed security based on monitoring, forecasting and disaster pre-planning for restoring seed supply.

Training:

- Two sub-regional training courses for technicians from southern African countries on on-farm seed production and conservation; and on vegetable seed production by women in central-western Africa.

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

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Implementatin of the International Plant Protection Convention	1 360	1 140	2 500	20 %
02	Pesticide Management	1 216	1 251	2 467	20 %
03	Integrated Pest Management	1 901	838	2 739	22 %
04	Migratory Pest Management	1 188	574	1 762	14 %
05	EMPRES	496	1 512	2 008	16 %
06	Strengthening Plant Protection Infrastructure	574	143	717	5 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	6 735	5 458	12 193	100 %
	Cost Increases			489	
	Total (including cost increases)			12 682	100 %

Focus

410. The sub-programme covers in the first instance the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). New plant health standards will be developed and attention will be given to the improvement of plant quarantine information systems. The IPPC will be revised with the aim of bringing its text in line with the sanitary and phytosanitary agreement of the Uruguay Round and to include phytosanitary standard setting procedures and the functions of the Secretariat in the IPPC. Support to countries will aim at the rationalization of plant quarantine.

411. The updating of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides will be initiated with the aim of adopting a revised text by 1999. Monitoring of implementation of the Code and the development of guidelines will continue, and sufficient resources will be made available to produce recommendations on Maximum Pesticide Residue Levels in Food and to implement the Voluntary Prior Informed Consent procedure for exports of banned and severely restricted pesticides. Together with UNEP, a forum will be provided to develop a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Convention.

412. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) will be further propagated in a joint programme with the World Bank, while close cooperation is maintained with UNEP and further developed with UNDP. Activities will include the identification of opportunities for IPM and the implementation of pilot activities. Further initiatives will be taken to improve the control of weeds and parasitic weeds and to identify the possibilities for the use of innovative pest control methodologies, including biological control.

413. The desert locust situation will be kept under constant observation and information on its status and related ecological conditions will be distributed frequently. Technical advice will be provided on control options and coordination, and technical support will be given to surveillance and control operations. Through the EMPRES programme, relevant research options will be identified, and early identification of, and early reaction capabilities to developing desert locust emergencies will be rationalized and strengthened. Countries will be assisted to improve coordination of all forms of migratory pest control.

414. The sub-programme will maintain close working relations and joint programmes with other UN agencies and international agencies (UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank and OECD), regional plant protection organizations, and CGIAR institutes, in particular, IPGRI.

Element 01: Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention

415. *Description:* International cooperation will be promoted in the prevention of spread and introduction of pests of economic significance of plants and plant products through: the establishment of international phytosanitary standards (a function recognized in the Uruguay Round's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement) information exchange on plant quarantine regulations and the distribution of quarantine pests; coordination among regional plant protection organizations; and technical advice assistance to countries on the implementation of phytosanitary measures.

416. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- One expert consultation and one government consultation to redraft the International Plant Protection Convention;
- New standards on pest survey and monitoring, inspection methodology and pest risk analysis for submission to FAO's Governing Bodies;
- An updated plant quarantine glossary of definitions;
- Publication of a manual on horticultural aspects of plant quarantine containment facilities; and four FAO/IPGRI guidelines on safe germplasm transfer (published by IPGRI).

Information systems and databases:

- Updated FAO database on the distribution of pests of quarantine concern;
- Information system on plant quarantine regulations initiated, national IPPC focal points established and a newsletter issued on pest distribution and plant quarantine regulations;
- A directory of national plant protection services.

Meetings:

- Two meetings of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures;
- Technical consultations among regional plant protection organizations.

Training:

- National staff trained on the use of plant quarantine standards (subject to the availability of extra-budgetary or TCP resources) (also involving RAF, RNE).

Support to member countries:

- Field Programme support: Strengthened infrastructures of plant quarantine services and increased ability to apply plant quarantine in a rational way through projects;
- Networks: Technical guidance and support to eight regional plant protection organizations including two regional plant protection organization meetings.

Element 02: Pesticide Management

417. *Description:* Improved pesticide management will be promoted in line with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and monitoring undertaken for implementation of the Code; technical guidelines developed; application of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures supported jointly with UNEP; with WHO, recommendations developed on pesticide residue levels in food and the environment (the former are also an input to the Codex Alimentarius).

418. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Elements for the revision of the International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
- Publication of up to six revised technical guidelines and three new guidelines on aspects of the Code;
- In collaboration with UNEP, three negotiating, intergovernmental meetings to facilitate the development of a convention on Prior Informed Consent in relation to banned or severely restricted chemicals (dependent on additional extra-budgetary resources);
- Two meetings of the joint FAO/UNEP panel on PIC and publication of 10-20 PIC Decision Guidance Documents and a revised Guidance for Governments document;
- Two meetings of the panel of experts on pesticide specifications, registration requirements and application standards on respectively: registration requirements/review of the Code and on pesticide specifications; publication of three booklets with a total of 20 to 30 pesticide specifications and guidelines on the use of specifications;
- Two meetings of the WHO/FAO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment (JMPR) resulting in revised Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for some 28 pesticides and new MRLs for eight pesticides.

Information systems and databases:

- Four PIC circulars/newsletters concerning development and implementation of the PIC procedure, including compilations of importing country responses;
- An analysis of the second questionnaire on the implementation of the Code;
- Designated National Authorities (DNAs) in 130-140 countries informed on decisions of bans and severe restrictions on pesticides. Information on import decisions distributed to DNAs.

Support to member countries:

- Pesticide management network for West Africa, and backstopping of CILSS pesticide committee (RAF); training courses on safe use of pesticides (RNE).

Element 03: Integrated Pest Management

419. *Description:* In close cooperation with the World Bank, UNEP and other UN agencies, the programme element will further develop pest management through the identification of IPM opportunities, studies and information exchange, policy and technical advice, formulation, backstopping and evaluation of programmes and projects and the organization of, and participation in, meetings. Support is provided to a number of major projects. Regional Offices are closely associated with IPM promotion activities.

420. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Two to three publications covering IPM in deciduous fruits and weed management in orchards and rice;
- Recommendations on: IPM in cotton and vegetables; integrated control of the sunn pest; and the production of entomopathogens;
- Recommendations from two meetings of the panel of experts on integrated pest control and resistance breeding;
- A better understanding on possibilities for and constraints to biological control of plant diseases including an expert meeting

- Recommendations on weed ecology and management including results of an expert meeting;
- A strategic study on the role of governments and FAO in plant and seed health.

Information systems and databases:

- A feasibility study on an information system on plant pest identification and control.

Support to member countries:

- Field Programme: Technical support to joint FAO/World Bank (IPM facility) pilot projects in Africa (vegetables, cotton, Striga control) and to Latin America and Asia programmes;
- Networks: Technical support to weed management networks in Asia and Latin America and the African Striga network, including development of recommendations for better Striga control and recommendations on herbicide resistance in Latin America. Biannual newsletters will be issued for each network (RAP and RAF).

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on biological control for plant diseases, and on weed management; also on biotechnology and bio-pesticides in pest management and pest surveillance and monitoring (RAP).

Element 04: Migratory Pest Management

421. *Description:* Will continue to coordinate locust management and research activities; provide a forum for countries on locust management; analyze and distribute information on the locust situation and produce locust forecasts; and coordinate technical assistance and donor inputs to locust control and other migratory pest control operations, including providing core staffing in emergency situations.

422. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication of updated guidelines on desert locust management;
- Recommendations on suitability of pesticides for locust control;
- A study on the economic effects of desert locust outbreaks and plagues (under trust funds).

Information systems and databases:

- Monthly desert locust bulletins, fortnightly updates and warnings;
- Updated historical database of locust and environmental information;
- Desert locust research and development register;
- Atlas on desert locust habitats.

Training:

- National officers trained on desert locust survey and control (chiefly through projects funds).

Support to member countries:

- Annual meetings of the three regional desert locust control commissions and their executive committees; and coordinated surveys and locust control activities among countries (supported by trust funds provided by locust affected countries).

Meetings:

- Desert Locust Control Committee;

- Expert consultation on development of monitoring and forecasting system for migratory pests in South Pacific (RAP).

Element 05: EMPRES

423. *Description:* Assistance will be provided to countries to establish and maintain sufficient capacity to take individual and common action against transboundary pests through early warning, timely reaction and relevant research. Initial action is limited to desert locust management (with close involvement of RNE).

424. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Recommendations for a coordinated research programme on desert locust management.

Training:

- National officers in the central desert locust region trained on early reaction to critical locust situations and on improving surveys, early warning and information exchange.

Support to member countries:

- Assessment of members' capacity and requirements. Technical advice and organizational support to locust surveys. Improved communication capabilities and information network, initially in the central region;
- Proposals for donor funding and EMPRES activities in the Western and Eastern regions.

Element 06: Strengthening Plant Protection Infrastructure

425. *Description:* Members will be supported particularly through the regional plant protection commissions in improving national and regional capabilities in plant protection.

426. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Field Programme: Technical support to projects;
- Two meetings of regional plant protection commissions and their respective executive committees and updates of some 10 to 20 country reports on plant protection capabilities.

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on strengthening plant quarantine facilities in Asia and the Pacific (RAP);
- Transboundary trade of banned and/or restricted pesticides in the Pacific Island countries (RAP).

Sub-Programme 2.1.2.5: Development and Management of Grasslands and Forage Crops

Sub-programme 2.1.2.5 Development and Management of Grasslands and Forage Crops					
Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Arid & Semi-Arid Grazing Resources	610	231	841	42 %
02	Development of Pastures in Humid Areas	396	206	602	30 %
03	Cool Temperate Grassland Ecosystems	371	174	545	27 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		1 377	611	1 988	100 %
Cost Increases				76	
Total (including cost increases)				2 064	100 %

Focus

427. Grassland and pasture work will continue to emphasise: the intensification of grassland and fodder production in high potential areas, integrated into farming and livestock production systems for income generation; the rational management of natural grazing land; and the use of biological nitrogen fixation by legumes as an efficient and environmentally-friendly means of improving livestock feed and soil fertility. The Ecological Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (EMASAR) programme, launched in cooperation with UNEP, will continue to encourage country-level action to promote grazing land development by helping to devise sustainable management practices suited to pastoral communities. Attention will be given both to production and environmental aspects. Training will be emphasised through the support of regional working groups based on similarity of ecological conditions and production systems to allow exchange of information, reduce duplication of research effort and speed up field application of results. Because of the importance of pastoral problems in cold, semi-arid areas, greater emphasis will be given to cooler regions of Asia and South America. Priorities include enhanced utilization of new plant resources for difficult ecologies.

Element 01: Arid and Semi-Arid Grazing Resources

428. *Description:* Strategies for drought-prone ecosystems to try to minimize drought effects on grassland and livestock productivity and protect the environment from desertification through information and exchange of experience on pastoral systems. Emphasis will be on the impact of drought in the pastoral communities and the management of the grassland resource and utilization of new genetic material of fodder and pasture crops for semi-arid areas protection and rehabilitation.

429. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Through regional working group on grassland and grazing resources for E. Africa, guidelines for improved grassland resource management by utilizing results from regional remote sensing projects, in cooperation with Programme 2.5.4, Environmental Information Management and UNSO;
- One or two case studies on pastoral and nomad systems for developing new approaches to grazing resources management in the Near East, in cooperation with Sub-programme 2.5.3.2, Rural Development, and ACSAD (with RNE);
- Joint publications dealing with arid grazing lands in Africa (based on FAO past experience in collaboration with national institutions);

- Co-publications on nitrogen fixation and rapid establishment of leguminous fodder trees for arid and semi-arid zones in West Africa (in collaboration with national institutes).

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Proceedings (technical papers) from regional working groups on grassland and grazing resources of Chaco (Paraguay); support to several regional networks (RNE);
- Direct support: Assistance provided on grassland and grazing resources for East Africa to pastoralist associations in 3 countries in cooperation with UNSO, UNEP and Unesco; Technical support and guidance through contracts with NARs for dissemination of technology in S. America and W. Africa; support to global programme on fodder trees (*Prosopis* spp.) for drought prone areas; and support to applied field investigations/demonstrations in winter rainfall areas in S. America.

Meetings:

- Participation in joint meetings on agro/sylvo/pastoral systems for the Sahel with Unesco.

Element 02: Development of Pastures in Humid Areas

430. *Description:* Strengthened transfer of technology and systems approaches with a view to improving the management of grazing resources, at farmers' level, in humid and sub-humid regions by network approaches in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with emphasis on small- and medium-size land holdings.

431. *Main Outputs:*

Training:

- Jointly with Sub-programme 2.1.2.3. Seed and Planting Material Development, training for technicians and farmers on smallholder pasture seed production and on the utilization of high yielding forage production species in S.E. Asia and E. Africa;
- Training for the use of selected shade tolerant forages to intensify production of livestock in plantations.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Through regional working groups on grassland and grazing resources in E. Africa, Chaco, Campos in S. America and S.E. Asia, provision of technical guidance to national institutions; conduct of workshops including two training workshops of regional working groups on grassland and integrated feed resources (in S.E. Asia and S. America); and production of publications including proceedings of two previous workshops in pasture development in Campos zone in S. America and S.E. Asia and farmer extension material.

Element 03: Cool, Temperate Grassland Ecosystems

432. *Description:* Development of alternatives for sustainable management of the fragile, cool temperate grassland ecosystems (mountain and lowland) will be supported by: technology exchange and adaptive research on production and conservation techniques for varying pastoral systems (settled, nomad, transhumant); and development of a database on indigenous pasture production and utilization systems in sub-alpine and alpine ecological zones. The work will rely heavily on a network approach.

433. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- In cooperation with networks, report on preliminary survey on extensive cool and dry grazing areas in S. America and two-three publications on the rehabilitation of the cool dryland grassland ecosystems of S. America.

Information systems and databases:

- Establishment of a database on indigenous fodders for arid and cool regions.

Support to member countries:

- Direct Support: Contracts to support NARs in developing management programmes for rehabilitation of degraded grassland ecosystems for hill country and lowland grasslands (Asia and S. America);
- Networks: Two meetings for support to national programmes networked in the Himalayas-Hindu Kush Region and Andean Altiplano, Central Asia and Patagonia to develop inter-country cooperation strategies with some 8 countries and exchange, multiply and carry out adaptation trials of grasses and legumes between climatically homogenous areas.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	11 738	RP	28 549	AFC	614
Inter-Regional	10 981	Trust Funds	63 134	AGP	24 275
Africa	51 835	UNDP	27 227	RAF	940
Asia and Pacific	34 469	UNDP - TSS1	67	RAP	1 302
Near East	6 136	UNDP - TSS2	1 112	REU	194
Europe	937	AOS	5 639	RLC	740
Latin America	9 836	WFP	204	RNE	716
				SAFR	264
				SAPA	267
				SLAC	344
				SNEA	276
				TCO	96 000
Programme 2.1.2	125 932		125 932		125 932

Programme 2.1.3. Livestock

Programme 2.1.3 Livestock							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.1.3.1	Livestock Information Systems, Policy and Planning	5 118	(260)	198	5 056	23.0	9 400
2.1.3.2	Peri-Urban and Intensive Production and Supply Systems	2 579	(92)	97	2 584	10.7	6 865
2.1.3.3	Mixed Farming Systems	4 639	(620)	151	4 170	16.6	455
2.1.3.4	Pastoral and Extensive Grazing Systems	2 466	(541)	76	2 001	8.7	4 964
2.1.3.5	Domestic Animal Genetic Diversity	2 055	226	81	2 362	8.7	685
2.1.3.6	Transboundary Animal Diseases	3 165	267	107	3 539	10.0	32 875
	Total	20 022	(1 020)	710	19 712	77.7	55 244

434. The programme concentrates on optimum utilization of the diverse and essential contributions of livestock to food security and sustainable agricultural development. The programme has been reoriented through the adoption of a systems approach where applicable, taking into account the interactions within farming systems, and equally of the linkages along the chain from producer to consumer. Several sub-programmes deal with identified production systems such as mixed farming systems (2.1.3.3), pastoral or extensive grazing systems (2.1.3.4) and intensive production and supply systems (2.1.3.2). In addition, two sub-programmes cover the animal health component of the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), and the establishment of a global system for animal genetic resources. The remaining Sub-programme 2.1.3.1, covers general work on policy and planning for the livestock sector as a whole, and supportive information systems. Reductions had to be made under the parasitic disease and veterinary service components in Sub-programmes 2.1.3.2, 2.1.3.3 and 2.1.3.4, the activities related to small-scale processing, as well as under planning and strategy development.

435. Prevention, control and outright eradication of animal diseases remains of top priority, as a means of reducing losses and constraints to productivity, particularly as regards rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and trypanosomiasis. Activities related to epizootic diseases are addressed by the new Special Programme, EMPRES, under Sub-programme 2.1.3.6.

436. The other priority is the global system for animal genetic resources (Sub-programme 2.1.3.5). Despite the tight budget situation, partial funding of the Centre's operation and for the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food Agriculture, is made. Both sub-programmes benefit from increased resources since the stage of the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

437. In order to meet reduced overall resource targets one Professional post and one General Service post have been abolished, and a number of meetings and publications eliminated.

438. Strengthening of related expertise has been effected in the decentralized structures, with the transfer of one animal health officer to a Regional Office.

Sub-programme 2.1.3.1: Livestock Information Systems, Policy and Planning

Sub-programme 2.1.3.1 Livestock Information Systems, Policy and Planning				
Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Livestock Information Systems	1 470	644	2 114	43 %
02 Sub-Sector Planning and Strategy Development	760	543	1 303	26 %
03 Institutional Aspects of Livestock Development	924	517	1 441	29 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	3 154	1 704	4 858	100 %
Cost Increases			198	
Total (including cost increases)			5 056	100 %

Focus

439. Sub-programme 2.1.3.1 covers the maintenance and development of specialized information systems and the tools for assessment and planning for livestock production. These include the collection and assessment of feed data, accessible through WAICENT. The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System will be a unique tool for use in the global management of animal genetic resources. It will facilitate interface between partners for more cost-effective monitoring and research activities as well as training. The information system on livestock production systems in agro-ecological zones is continued. Reporting on animal disease occurrence will progressively become electronic and interactive. General livestock resource intelligence will be enhanced through a Geographical Information System, predictive modelling and multivariate analysis.

440. Another important element in livestock sector policy and planning is to respond to member country requests for assistance in formulating national livestock development strategies. This includes the development of methodologies and planning tools for use at sub-sector and farm level. Global studies will focus on commodity supply chains, environmental issues and non-tariff trade barriers. The sub-programme also covers the strengthening of institutions and services with regard to legislation, education, training, resource management and strengthening private and public veterinary services and post farm-gate activities. Servicing of the statutory bodies for African Animal trypanosomiasis is included.

Element 01: Livestock Information Systems

441. *Description:* The programme element will maintain, enhance and update information systems. Main activities cover the feed information system, the information system on Domestic Animal Diversity, animal disease intelligence and reporting, and the database on livestock production systems and products.

442. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Global information network on feed and feeding systems developed;
- Database on livestock production systems and products updated;
- Domestic Animal Diversity Information System established and maintained and publications on State of the World Animal Genetic Resources, World Watch List (2nd Edition) and a quarterly newsletter on domestic animal diversity;

- Disease intelligence and reporting maintained and updated, resulting in publication of the FAO/OIE Animal Health Yearbook;
- Issue of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly;
- Analytical GIS established on vector-borne diseases starting with tsetse;
- Publication of review of information systems in the dairy sector.

Training:

- Courses for computerized Domestic Animal Diversity Information System, including two workshops for testing/introducing the system.

Element 02: Sub-Sector Planning and Strategy Development

443. *Description:* The programme element will support the two regional commissions dealing with livestock in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean; and will provide policy and planning advice on livestock sector development; undertake studies on cross-cutting aspects of national livestock programme formulation; and develop concepts and methodologies for livestock development planning and decision support.

444. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication on models for successful delivery of veterinary services; a review of methodology, including case studies for livestock sector planning; and guidelines for environmental impact assessment in livestock development programmes;
- An expert consultation will examine non-tariff barriers to trade in livestock and livestock products.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Selected countries advised in livestock sector policies or assisted in preparation of ten year development plans for meat and dairy sectors;
- Networks: Fifth Session of Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC) and two meetings of the Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific - APHCA (RAP).

Training:

- Two regional workshops on livestock development policies.

Publications:

- Asian Livestock (monthly APHCA newsletter) (RAP).

Element 03: Institutional Aspects of Livestock Development

445. *Description:* Support will be provided, particularly through direct advice, to countries on strengthening institutions and services with regard to legislation, education, training and livestock resource management. A series of statutory bodies will continue to clarify the overall approach to the management of African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

446. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: 5 to 10 countries advised on strategic planning for tsetse control in the context of sustainable development; approximately 10 institutions assisted in strengthening veterinary services; some four national institutions servicing meat and dairy sectors assisted in curriculum development and staff training.

Meetings:

- A session of the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis; a meeting of the Panel of Experts on Ecological/Technical Aspects of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development and two meetings of the Steering Committee of the Global Programme to clarify and solve the African Trypanosomiasis Problem (with RAF).

*Sub-programme 2.1.3.2: Peri-urban and Intensive Production and Supply Systems***Sub-programme 2.1.3.2 Peri-Urban and Intensive Production and Supply Systems**

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Production and Management	902	581	1 483	59 %
02 Product Supply Systems	379	157	536	21 %
03 Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety	283	185	468	18 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 564	923	2 487	100 %
Cost Increases			97	
Total (including cost increases)			2 584	100 %

Focus

447. This sub-programme will support the dissemination of technologies and institutional policies for peri-urban and intensive livestock production, particularly by small-producers. Information-based training will concentrate on increasing profitability, reducing damage to the environment from wastes and improving the quality and safety of livestock products to the consumer. The focus is on the development of supply systems for livestock food products and related strategy development, including improved feeding, the utilization of by-products and the upgrading of the institutional and regulatory mechanisms to ensure food quality.

Element 01: Production and Management

448. *Description:* The programme element will concentrate on improving the information base for increased productivity of intensive livestock systems, especially by small producers, and reducing environmental impact and increasing profitability by making fuller use of by-products and controlling wastes.

449. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines on by-product utilization and waste management in peri-urban and intensive livestock production systems and associated meat and milk processing plants, including a manual on the processing of hides and skins.

Information systems and databases:

- Development of an information base on peri-urban and intensive landless production and supply systems, including 3-4 case studies.

Training:

- Training in Central America on technologies to integrate animal production and food processing waste into feeds for monogastric animals; workshop on dairy activities (RNE).

Element 02: Product Handling and Processing

450. *Description:* The programme element will give priority to development of model strategies, regulations and standards for procurement, processing and distribution of livestock food products in order to improve the quality, range and safety of supply to urban populations.

451. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines on strategies for supply of livestock food products to urban populations;
- Manual on small-scale dairy farming;
- Technical guides for milk and dairy processing (RAF, RAP, RNE).

Information systems and databases:

- Information base established on technical and organization aspects of livestock product supply systems.

Training:

- Workshop on urban supply strategies for livestock products;
- Seminar on low-cost meat preservation technologies (RAF);
- Training courses on small-scale modular slaughterhouses (RLC).

Element 03: Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety

452. *Description:* In close cooperation with Sub-programme 2.2.1.3, Food Control and Consumer Protection, the programme element will address public health requirements to prevent the transmission of zoonotic diseases and ensure the hygienic quality of livestock food products through the development of inspection schemes.

453. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication on the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in peri-urban and landless production systems.

Information systems and databases:

- Information base on veterinary public health and food safety in peri-urban and intensive landless production and supply systems for meat and milk

Training:

- One regional workshop on meat inspection.

Information and publications:

- In addition to the above, extension material on zoonotic parasitic diseases.

Sub-programme 2.1.3.3: Mixed Farming Systems

Focus

454. The sub-programme focuses on the effective integration of livestock into mixed farming systems while addressing linkages along the chain from the producer to the consumer. Emphasis will be placed on increasing production and income, primarily in areas of high potential, i.e. better rainfed or irrigated areas and those in proximity to markets.

455. This sub-programme supports technology development for integrated production management, expanded feed base and better animal nutrition, improved animal health management and well organized product handling and processing. Main activities also include developing policies and strategies for the control of the various diseases that have major impact on the livestock sector in general, including parasitic diseases such as trypanosomiasis and those transmitted by ticks. Planning tools and technical packages will be developed and demonstrated through pilot schemes and channelled through regional and country programmes/projects to governments, the private sector and NGOs.

Sub-programme 2.1.3.3 Mixed Farming Systems

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Integrated Production and Management	883	568	1 451	36 %
02 Feed Resources and Animal Nutrition	313	305	618	15 %
03 Animal Health Management	816	696	1 512	37 %
04 Product Handling and Processing	301	137	438	10 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 313	1 706	4 019	100 %
Cost Increases			151	
Total (including cost increases)			4 170	100 %

Element 01: Integrated Production and Management

456. *Description:* The multipurpose and complementary use of animals in systems integrated with crops, trees and fish will be promoted. The focus is on improving productivity through appropriate management, animal health care and use of animal and feed resources, with due regard to the interaction with the environment and to social and cultural roles of livestock.

457. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methodologies for systems characterization and analysis through case studies in two regions (publication of a study of livestock in integrated farming systems in China);
- Technology validation through two pilot demonstrations;
- Models for production and health management.

Training:

- Three workshops on integrated livestock production.

Information and publications:

- In addition to the case study above, publications will address the use of work animals, a summary of small ruminants in southeast Asia and the role of small ruminants in food production and rural income.

Element 02: Feed Resources and Animal Nutrition

458. *Description:* To develop feeding systems which make use of local resources and take advantage of the complementarity of different animal species, the focus will be on use of crop residues and animal by-products.

459. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Two innovative feeding or supplementation systems developed based on local feedstuffs;
- Two alternative feeding technologies documented for extension;
- Published guidelines will address a range of feeding topics including the role of trees for animal nutrition in the humid tropics; alternative feeding systems for pigs in the tropics and use of sugar-cane in animal feeding, the use of multi-nutritional blocks;
- A meeting will examine the use of animal by-products as animal feed and an expert consultation will be held in Asia on animal feed production from tropical forests (RAP).

Training:

- Several workshops on integrated feed systems (also with RNE);
- Two practical demonstrations of feedstuff processing and utilization.

Element 03: Animal Health Management

460. *Description:* Strategies will be developed to control major parasitic diseases and their vectors. Advice on strategic planning for trypanosomiasis control.

461. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication of extension guidelines on integrated parasite control and manuals on tick and tick-borne disease control (2);
- Case study on integrated parasite control.

Support to member countries:

- Advice to countries on trypanosomiasis.

Training:

- Approximately four workshops.

Element 04: Product Handling and Processing

462. *Description:* In order to stimulate commercialization of milk and meat by small producers, model systems will be developed for processing by producer groups and training and direct advice provided.

463. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Model systems for medium-scale processing of selected meat and dairy products;
- Guidelines on establishment and operation of producer owned milk cooling centres.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Technical guidance to network on utilization of buffalo meat in Asia;
- Direct support: Organization of TCDC between India and Iran on meat and dairy technology and hides and skins.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on milk and milk products in Asia (RAP).

Training:

- Subregional courses on traditional and modern meat processing (Asia and Africa);
- Training for women's groups in market oriented dairying.

Sub-programme 2.1.3.4: Pastoral and Extensive Grazing Systems

Sub-programme 2.1.3.4 Pastoral and Extensive Grazing Systems					
Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Pastoral Livestock Management	474	244	718	37 %
02	Product Processing, Preservation and Marketing	330	229	559	29 %
03	Health Management for Pastoral Livestock	423	225	648	33 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		1 227	698	1 925	100 %
Cost Increases				76	
Total (including cost increases)				2 001	100 %

Focus

464. The main focus for the pastoral and extensive grazing systems in the more fragile areas under high demographic pressures, will be on maintaining production, while controlling many of the adverse environmental impacts. The sub-programme covers development of technologies for drought feeding, meat and milk preservation and animal health services. The role of pastoral animal movement in disease transmission between livestock and wildlife, will be assessed.

Element 01: Pastoral Livestock Management

465. *Description:* In complement to Sub-programme 2.1.2.5, Development and Management of Grasslands and Forage Crops, the programme element will address the improved utilization of range lands by animals, particularly ways of ensuring year round feed supply.

466. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:**

- Pilot projects in two regions defining livestock constraints relating to year-round feed supply and testing drought feeding and supplementation strategies;
- Manuals will address such topics as the rearing of llamas and guinea fowl.

Training:

- Two regional workshops on improved management of feed supplies (grazing land and agricultural by-products);
- Workshop on Near East livestock system (RNE).

Element 02: Product Processing, Preservation and Marketing

467. *Description:* The programme element aims to improve meat and milk marketing, particularly so that small-producers may generate income and improve services to the consumer.

468. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Pilot projects in two regions testing technologies and marketing systems which add value to meat and milk products;
- Milk preservation and quality control programmes developed;
- Publication of an extension handbook for primary animal health care workers.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Technical guidance to network on traditional meat preservation techniques in Africa (RAF);
- Direct support: Studies on potential for linking production with markets for meat and milk.

Training:

- Two regional workshops on technology transfer for processing livestock products and their marketing.

Element 03: Health Management for Pastoral Livestock

469. *Description:* The programme element will concentrate on defining animal health constraints and developing effective models of delivery systems for control of priority diseases in animals and humans.

470. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Pilot projects in two regions defining animal health constraints, testing control methods and delivery systems;
- Two-three publications on various aspects of tick control, particularly in Africa.

Training:

- Two workshops on cost-effective animal disease control methods and their delivery (including RNE).

Sub-programme 2.1.3.5: Domestic Animal Genetic Diversity

Sub-programme 2.1.3.5 Domestic Animal Genetic Diversity

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Support to Global Management Efforts	413	539	952	41 %
02	Conservation (in-situ and ex-situ)	507	374	881	38 %
03	Monitoring and Characterization	236	212	448	19 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 156	1 125	2 281	100 %
	Cost Increases			81	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 362	100 %

Focus

471. The Global Strategy and Framework for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for the most important animal species is directed at better understanding, developing and utilizing,

the remaining unique resources and arresting their further erosion, in harmony with Agenda 21 and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The sub-programme supports global survey, monitoring and characterization of the resources and the establishment and maintenance of the Global Early Warning System for this section of agro-biodiversity. Assistance will be provided to countries in developing their *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation and national management plans.

Element 01: Support to Global Management Efforts

472. *Description:* The secretariat and working group for the animal genetic resources aspects of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture will be established. The Global Centre for Domestic Animal Diversity will become operational, together with a management and coordination framework for the Global Programme for Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Countries will be assisted in the design and implementation of action plans.

473. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines will be published for development of national action strategies for the management of animal genetic resources.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Technical assistance for the design and implementation of country-based management action plans;
- The ESCORENA networks on buffalo, sheep and goat production will promote a number of activities in genetic resources preservation (publications, technical meetings) (REU).

Coordination and information exchange:

- Provision of secretariat services to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; coordination of the Global Programme for Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources; draft global status reports for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Meetings:

- Working group on animal genetic resources for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- Expert advisory panel for the Centre for Domestic Animal Diversity.

Training:

- Two regional workshops for country focal points;
- Training on conservation genetics and procedures.

Element 02: Conservation (In-situ and Ex-situ)

474. *Description:* Guidelines will be developed for *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation as well as providing direct advice to countries and mobilizing international support and coordinated action. The development of biotechnologies leading to more effective genebanking will be encouraged.

475. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Two publications on: involvement of animal recording and breeding organizations in the conservation of domestic animal diversity and breeding strategies for the better use of the world's animal genetic resources;

- Modalities and guidelines for implementation of *in-situ* development programmes; implementation of genebanks; and for the maintenance of and access to animal genetic resources at risk.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Technical advice to countries on conservation strategies and design and implementation of gene banks.

Training:

- Training courses using the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System.

Element 03: Monitoring and Characterization

476. *Description:* Provide global information and maintain monitoring on the state of animal genetic resources, as well as coordinating the global research project on genetic distancing of domestic animal breeds.

477. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methods for surveying and monitoring genetic resources.

Information systems and databases:

- In complement to Sub-programme 2.1.3.1: Complete global base surveys for genetic resources of the important agricultural animal species; and maintain the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources; publish the six-monthly animal genetic information bulletin.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Coordinate development of the global research project on genetic distancing of domestic animal breeds.

Sub-programme 2.1.3.6: Transboundary Animal Diseases

Sub-programme 2.1.3.6 Transboundary Animal Diseases

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Control of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	721	375	1 096	31 %
02	EMPRES - Animal Health Component	607	1 729	2 336	68 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 328	2 104	3 432	100 %
	Cost Increases			107	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 539	100 %

Focus

478. The sub-programme covers the design and evaluation of control strategies for infectious diseases and the application of international quality assurance of vaccine for major transboundary diseases. Biotechnology for disease diagnosis will continue to be developed, in collaboration with AGE. Also included is control of parasitic diseases and their insect vectors, particularly tsetse flies and ticks. The sub-programme includes the animal disease component of EMPRES which will

emphasize coordination of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) linking activities in Africa, South and Central Asia and the Middle East, involving the decentralized structures.

Element 01: Control of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

479. *Description:* Control strategies will be further developed for those viral and bacterial diseases which do not warrant immediate attention through EMPRES (including brucellosis, hog cholera, respiratory diseases in ruminants, Newcastle disease) and for tick-borne diseases and trypanosomiasis. Support will be provided for international quality assurance of vaccines and the application of biotechnology for disease diagnosis.

480. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication on alternative non-chemical control strategies for helminth parasites of ruminants;
- Initial work on development of guidelines on various aspects of disease surveillance and control;
- Model regulations for livestock movement to prevent the introduction of ticks and tick-borne diseases;
- Predictive modelling and emergency planning for trypanosomiasis;
- Development of an integrated approach to the control of tick-borne diseases.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Technical advice and information, especially in emergency situations.

Meetings:

- Two sessions of the research group; two sessions of the executive committee and one of the full committee for the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (under trust funds);
- Technical consultations on African animal trypanosomiasis in Eastern and Southern Africa and in West and Central Africa and an expert consultation to examine development of control programmes (RAF);
- Expert consultation on animal diseases contingency plans in Asia and the Pacific (RAP);
- Expert group meetings on ticks and hemiparasites (RLC).

Training:

- Regional workshop in Africa on the impact of ticks and tick-borne diseases on trade;
- Regional course on tick taxonomy (RLC).

Element 02: EMPRES - Animal Health Component

481. *Description:* The animal health component of EMPRES focuses on the control of rinderpest through promotion of the coordinated Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP), supported by global epidemiological studies. Major diseases that complicate rinderpest eradication, and with similar epidemiological characteristics, will also be covered. Main activities will be the development of disease emergency preparedness and contingency planning by member countries; the further development of regionally based strategies for the control of rinderpest and, increasingly, of foot-and-mouth disease.

482. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Strategy components for global rinderpest eradication;
- Publications on planning for disease emergencies;
- Technical manuals on rinderpest, recognizing lumpy skin disease and sheep and goat pox, and on laboratory diagnosis of infectious abortions of small ruminants;
- FAO-sponsored world and regional reference laboratories, generating coordinated global data on the molecular epidemiology of rinderpest;
- Contracts for development of novel rinderpest and PPR vaccines.

Information systems and databases:

- Missions to establish the epidemiology of rinderpest and other transboundary diseases in selected regions, and development of a global rinderpest database.

Support to member countries:

- Direct support: Technical and limited financial assistance for rapid response to emergencies as they arise, and technical assistance in developing disease surveillance.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Promotion with international partners of the GREP including two expert meetings and a regional consultation for South Asia (RAP);
- Research promoted on novel vaccines against rinderpest and CBPP, as well as on chemotherapy for CBPP.

Training:

- Multimedia training materials extended to cover diseases and techniques beyond the requirements of rinderpest;
- Five regional workshops on contingency planning and disease emergency preparedness;
- Workshop on long-range strategies for the control of epizootic diseases in Africa.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	4 942	RP	19 712	AFC	425
Inter-Regional	1 931	Trust Funds	36 705	AGA	16 623
Africa	28 503	UNDP	14 987	RAF	936
Asia and Pacific	19 944	UNDP - TSS1	158	RAP	736
Near East	8 984	UNDP - TSS2	134	REU	66
Europe	950	AOS	3 223	RLC	593
Latin America	9 702	WFP	37	RNE	396
				SEUR	266
				TCO	54 915
Programme 2.1.3	74 956		74 956		74 956

Programme 2.1.4: Agricultural Support Systems

483. This programme covers four thematic areas of work: farming systems development and the application of resource economics principles to enhance household food security; promotion and dissemination of value-adding transformation technologies in food processing and agro-industries; improved efficiency in farm power, storage and post harvest technologies; and market reform and rural finance policies and services. Within these four areas, the priority activities outlined below

have been selected for implementation during the 1996-97 biennium, taking into account overall resource constraints.

484. It may be noted that the programme now regroups several sub-programmes implemented by the Agricultural Support Systems Division (AGS), previously shown under different programmes. Related expertise has been strengthened in Regional and Subregional Offices.

485. Close links are maintained with other FAO technical divisions, as well as with relevant international, regional and national institutions working in the above fields. The multi-disciplinary approach used by the division and these close links with international, regional and national institutions are drawn upon in its advisory services and the technical support to field projects.

486. In the light of the budget constraints, the programme has been downsized if compared to preliminary allocation in the restructured base. One Professional post and five General Service posts have been abolished. The Post-harvest Management sub-programme, which deals with the prevention of post-harvest food losses is suspended as a separate entity, and some of the activities absorbed into the other sub-programmes. The programme will have to give less emphasis to private sector participation in food and agro-industries, as well as to activities relating to farm buildings and storage structures. The number of publications and meetings will decrease considerably.

487. As a consequence, the programme will not be able to generate the information needed to support advice to countries on prevention of post-harvest food losses. A pilot activity aiming at a database of private sector representative organizations in food and agro-industries cannot be fully implemented.

Programme 2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.1.4.1	Farming Systems Development	4 435	(26)	181	4 590	22.9	22 397
2.1.4.2	Agricultural Engineering	3 360	270	145	3 775	17.0	3 748
2.1.4.3	Post-harvest Management	1 678	(1 678)	0	0	0.0	0
2.1.4.4	Food and Agricultural Industries	4 357	(21)	174	4 510	22.0	11 543
2.1.4.5	Marketing	2 957	(35)	112	3 034	14.5	3 416
2.1.4.6	Rural Finance	2 322	(218)	75	2 179	9.3	336
	Total	19 109	(1 708)	687	18 088	85.6	41 440

Sub-programme 2.1.4.1: Farming Systems Development

Sub-programme 2.1.4.1 Farming Systems Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Analysis and Development of Sustainable Farming Systems	1 855	779	2 634	59 %
02	Resources Economics and Data Systems	1 080	695	1 775	40 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 935	1 474	4 409	100 %
	Cost Increases			181	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 590	100 %

Focus

488. The sub-programme provides support to sustainable development of farm-household systems through development and improved application of the concepts and methods embedded in the Farming Systems Approach to Development (FSD). Support will be provided to national and regional organizations in participatory analysis of farming systems and their constraints and assessment of related action programmes. The sub-programme will also provide support for decision-making at all levels on the optimal use of scarce resources, especially production inputs. Assistance will be provided to determine appropriate input combinations and output responses under different farm-household systems with attention to both the economic and ecological sustainability of production.

Element 01: Analysis and Development of Sustainable Farming Systems

489. *Description:* Improved approaches and guidance provided for sustainable development of farm-household systems, through development of methodologies, training and support to the Field Programme, especially two major regional projects.

490. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Improved methodologies for FSD, including development and testing of a system of indicators for assessment of sustainability of farming systems (two tests in each developing region);
- Two handbooks for extension and for programmes and projects on the application of FSD.

Support to member countries:

- Field Programme: Support, in particular, to major regional projects developing FSD methodologies and their application in Africa and Asia.

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on FSD training needs for extension workers; and on research and development related to FSD in Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Training:

- Approximately 10 courses in FSD and related participatory approaches;
- Revised guidelines for the conduct of a training course in FSD.

Information and publications:

- Evolution, status and perspectives of the FSD approach.

Element 02: Resource Economics and Data Systems

491. *Description:* Development of methodologies, guidelines and training for farmer-focused optimal resource management.

492. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Examination of the use of farm level information in agricultural and natural resource programme and strategy formulation, including the environmentally-friendly use of production inputs and economic assessment of physical input-output responses.

Meetings:

- Regional commission on farm management for Asia and the Far East (RAP);
- Expert consultation on standardization of methodologies for collection and analysis of data on costs of production in Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Training:

- Guidelines for a training course on the use of farm-level data for policy analysis and programme formulation;
- Two regional training courses in the use of farm-level information for policy analysis and programme formulation.

Information systems and databases:

- Design for computerized farm-level data bank;
- Collation of information on farming systems in some six countries.

Publications:

- In addition to the guidelines referred to above, an examination of farm-level changes due to the application of structural adjustment and market-oriented reforms.

Sub-programme 2.1.4.2: Agricultural Engineering

Sub-programme 2.1.4.2 Agricultural Engineering					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Farm Power Development	1 041	499	1 540	42 %
02	Post-Harvest Technology and Farm Structures Development	804	483	1 287	35 %
03	International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering	602	201	803	22 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 447	1 183	3 630	100 %
	Cost Increases			145	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 775	100 %

Focus

493. The sub-programme will continue to promote increased land and labour productivity through efficient selection and application of farm tools, draught animal power, mechanical power, agricultural buildings, and post-harvest technologies, taking into account technical, economic environmental and social considerations. Guidelines and training will address safe pesticide application, the development of village artisans and gender issues in relation to agricultural engineering. Work on post-harvest aspects will emphasize the prevention of food losses and food security. The sub-programme will also give attention to the restructuring of mechanization systems in formerly centrally-planned countries.

Element 01: Farm Power Development

494. *Description:* Promotion of efficient application of engineering inputs in order to improve land and labour productivity through guidelines, training and networks with emphasis on: mechanization management and strategy advice; hand-tool and draught animal technology; and improvements in application equipment for agro-chemicals.

495. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Agricultural mechanization strategy formulation;
- Formulation and management of national agricultural engineering research and development programmes;
- Joint Panel Sub-Group meeting with Sub-programme 2.1.2.4 (AGPP) to produce guidelines for pesticide application equipment to be incorporated in FAO Standards and Guidelines to support the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
- The restructuring of agricultural mechanization in formerly centrally-planned economies;
- Blacksmith and artisan development programmes in support of hand-tools and draught animal technology.

Meetings:

- In addition to the above, technical working groups on bio-chemical application techniques;
- Pacific network of agricultural tools and implements (expert consultation - RAP).

Training:

- Courses on selection, and evaluation of agricultural tools and equipment; agricultural mechanization strategy formulation; and jointly with Sub-programme 2.1.1.2 (AGLS), sustainable soil tillage methods in Africa under TCDC arrangements.

Support to member countries:

- Networks on draught animal technology including NGOs;
- Advice on: rehabilitation of used farm machinery; biochemical application techniques.

Element 02: Post-Harvest Technology and Farm Structures Development

496. *Description:* Reductions in quantitative and qualitative losses of crops after harvest, and promotion of cost-efficient farm building technology will be supported through strategy formulation, guidelines, training and technical working meetings.

497. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Policies and strategies for post-harvest development in support of food security;
- Building construction manual for FAO field projects and a self-help rural building handbook.

Support to member countries:

- Support to the regional association of post-harvest technology institutions (RAP).

Meetings:

- Technical meetings on post-harvest improvement and strategy formulation in Latin America and Africa (with RLC and RAF).

Training:

- Support to the post-harvest training programme of the Pan-American Agricultural School of Zamorana;
- Seminar on post-harvest technology improvement in Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa through TCDC.

Element 03: International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering

498. *Description:* The programme element underpins FAO's role as the main international forum to consider agricultural engineering issues for developing countries and exchange information. Main activities include the FAO Panel of Experts on Agricultural Engineering and maintenance of the International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions.

499. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Development of a methodology for global assessment and projections on mechanization, to be used in connection with future world agricultural perspective studies;
- Updated version of the computerized International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions.

Meetings:

- The 13th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Agricultural Engineering. Topic: Post-harvest strategy formulation in support of food security.

Training:

- Seminar on gender issues in agricultural engineering and related presentation packages.

Sub-programme 2.1.4.4: Food and Agricultural Industries

Sub-programme 2.1.4.4 Food and Agricultural Industries				
Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Food Industries	1 073	397	1 470	33 %
02 Agricultural Industries	687	308	995	22 %
03 Support to Private Sector and Promotion of Innovative Technologies	1 236	635	1 871	43 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 996	1 340	4 336	100 %
Cost Increases			174	
Total (including cost increases)			4 510	100 %

Focus

500. The sub-programme will continue to contribute to both food security and economic development through the promotion and extension of value-added agro-processing. Activities will promote a wide range of food and agricultural products primarily geared towards small- to medium-scale processing (especially food and natural fibres). Particular attention will be given to promoting the role of the indigenous private sector, diversification of income earning opportunities and the uptake of new and advanced, but appropriate technologies in small and medium-scale businesses.

Element 01: Food Industries

501. *Description:* The programme element covers all food industries based on locally grown crops. Attention will also be given to honey production for supplementary income generation and the promotion of coordinated research.

502. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Expert consultation to develop guidelines on the application of membrane separation technology in developing countries;
- Guidelines for the selection of appropriate technologies for rural processing;
- Guidelines for the management of honeybees and the control of varroa disease;
- Practical guides on improving traditional food-processing technologies (RAF);
- Audio-visual materials on small-scale processing of tropical fruit (RLC).

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Promotion of coordinated research programme on the functional commercial properties of commodities from developing countries; establishment of an international consultative network to carry out research and exchange information on varroa disease;
- Direct support: Advice in development of national policies for food industries; provision of technical and economic information on request; training courses on small-scale processing (RLC).

Element 02: Agricultural Industries

503. *Description:* Assistance will be provided on processing of natural fibres, as well as processed products destined for further industrial uses, such as starch. Emphasis will be placed on technology assessment and transfer.

504. Main Outputs:

Methodology and guidelines:

- Several guidelines, including new opportunities in natural fibres and publications on small-scale sugar production and small-scale starch production.

Information systems and databases:

- Compendium of silkworm and mulberry germplasm resources.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Promotion and guidance for establishment of regional germplasm banks for mulberry and silkworm;
- Direct support: Advice and information for development of national policies for non-food agricultural products development with particular attention to processing; seminars on selected aspects of sericulture (RAP, RLC).

Element 03: Support to Private Sector and Promotion of Innovative Technologies

505. *Description:* The development of national agro-business associations will be encouraged as focal points through which information on business and technology options will be channelled. Links with developed country entrepreneurs will also be encouraged and attention will be given to disseminating innovative appropriate technologies.

506. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Three to four publications, including guidelines on business planning for small-scale agro-industries, biological production of hydrogen, cold pasteurization of food and improving the hygienic quality of weaning foods;
- Meetings, including a FAO/WHO/IAEA joint expert consultation to review the safety of irradiated food products and develop recommendations;
- Manuals on food technologies in South Pacific - for industry personnel (RAP).

Information systems and databases:

- Formal cooperative arrangement with the UNIDO Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) to share and distribute information on small-scale agro-industries.

Support to members countries:

- Direct support: Including promotion of private sector agro-industry associations in developing countries to serve as focal points for information and technology transfer.

Training:

- Seminars for NGOs and the private sector on the role of food irradiation for the reduction of post-harvest losses and international quarantine.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on the processing of products and by-products from paddy rice in Asia (RAP).

*Sub-programme 2.1.4.5: Marketing***Sub-programme 2.1.4.5 Marketing**

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Agricultural Marketing Policies and Planning	812	465	1 277	43 %
02	Support to Marketing Extension and Efficiency Improvement	1 099	546	1 645	56 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		1 911	1 011	2 922	100 %
Cost Increases				112	
Total (including cost increases)				3 034	100 %

Focus

507. The sub-programme will cover two main areas: (i) policies and services necessary to create an enabling environment for the development of marketing services, reflecting the increased role to be played by the private sector in the light of structural adjustment and the facilitating role of governments; (ii) increased efficiency in the design and delivery of marketing services focused on small farmers. National capacities will be strengthened through information and training. Four regional agricultural marketing associations will continue to be supported cutting across the two programme elements, and primarily through the concerned Regional or Subregional Offices.

Element 01: Agricultural Marketing Policies and Planning

508. *Description:* Advice will be provided to countries particularly through published guidelines and direct advice on strategies and practices for input and crop marketing, especially in the light of structural adjustment and moves towards more market oriented economies.

509. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Some 3-4 publications on improving urban food marketing systems (Global and West Africa); the efficient operation of marketing information systems; and wholesale market management;

Support to member countries:

- Advice in the development of national policies for marketing improvement and in fertilizer marketing in countries in transition; national workshops (RAF).

Publications:

- In addition to the guidelines referred to above, an examination of issues in food marketing for major cities.

Meetings:

- Expert consultations on preparation of a planning framework for strengthening food marketing system in Pacific Island countries (RAP).

Element 02: Support to Marketing Extension and Efficiency Improvement

510. *Description:* Emphasis will be given through guidelines, training and regional associations to: (i) promoting extension geared to production to meet market requirements and improving post-harvest handling and management; (ii) reviewing critical operational marketing issues; and (iii) improving the planning and management of strategic grain reserves under liberalized food marketing systems.

511. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Publication on the management and functioning of strategic grain reserves.

Information systems and databases:

- Development of FAO Agrimarket - Version 2 Software for collection and analysis of market information.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Support to the regional marketing associations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Near East in reviewing critical marketing issues and marketing development strategies.

Training:

- Several marketing extension training workshops at national level (also involving RAF, RLC);
- Seed marketing training in East and Southern Africa (one course);
- Support to training in marketing and agribusiness at national level.

Sub-programme 2.1.4.6: Rural Finance

Sub-programme 2.1.4.6 Rural Finance

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Strategies and Policies for Rural Finance	749	385	1 134	53 %
02 Capacity Building for Rural Finance	400	272	672	31 %
03 Crop and Livestock Insurance	139	159	298	14 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 288	816	2 104	100 %
Cost Increases			75	
Total (including cost increases)			2 179	100 %

Focus

512. The sub-programme will continue to focus on policy advice to create viable and sustainable rural financial systems, servicing the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products. Advice will be based on three basic principles: (i) adoption of realistic interest rates structures; (ii) inclusion of savings mobilization as part of rural finance; and (iii) promotion of multi-institutional systems (formal and informal) for the introduction of healthy competition and appropriate structures for better services to customers. Special emphasis will be given to the safeguarding of savings when redefining operational procedures and accounting systems. Development and promotion of the FAO MicroBanking System software will be continued. Work in crop and livestock insurance will focus on improving loss assessment procedures. Support will continue to be given to information

exchange on rural financial markets, and international cooperation, within the overall framework of the Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development (SACRED) and through the four Regional Agricultural Credit Associations, which cut across all programme elements (involving decentralized offices).

Element 01: Strategies and Policies for Rural Finance

513. *Description:* Advice and information, including information exchange through the four Regional Agricultural Credit Associations, will be provided for formulation of policies and strategies to create sustainable rural financial systems, to service production, processing and the marketing of agricultural products.

514. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines on credit components of rural finance, including 2-3 position papers on collateral issues and on improving small farmer access to financial services.

Information systems and databases:

- Inventory of savings and credit products.

Support to member countries:

- Networks: Strengthened international and regional cooperation under SACRED and through Regional Agricultural Credit Associations including a SACRED consultation;
- Direct support: Advice in making rural financial systems viable and sustainable through restructuring of existing institutions and decentralization of services.

Other information and publications:

- In addition to guidelines above, publications on selected issues in rural financial markets (also with RLC).

Element 02: Capacity Building for Rural Finance

515. *Description:* Enhanced efficiency of rural financial intermediaries will be pursued through advice and continued development and promotion of the FAO MicroBanking System software. Attention will be given to the question of safeguarding savings.

516. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Continued support for the FAO MicroBanking software and an audio-video presentation of the system.

Support to member countries:

- In collaboration with other agencies, advice will be provided to countries in introducing the FAO MicroBanking system (involving Regional Offices).

Training:

- Audio-video training aid on the safety of savings, specifically for Africa and Asia.

Element 03: Crop and Livestock Insurance

517. *Description:* Advice on crop and livestock insurance will emphasize improvements in loss assessment procedures and will promote institutional viability and efficiency.

518. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Further development of FAO guidelines on crop insurance.

Support to members countries:

- Direct support: Advice and information for policies on crop and livestock insurance in response to specific requests.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$'000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 080	RP	18 088	AFC	413
Inter-Regional	10 099	Trust Funds	17 827	AGS	13 977
Africa	9 276	UNDP	20 611	RAF	908
Asia and Pacific	24 813	UNDP - TSS1	150	RAP	959
Near East	3 408	UNDP - TSS2	157	RLC	1 076
Europe	1 031	AOS	2 397	RNE	557
Latin America	3 821	WFP	298	SAFR	278
				SAPA	262
				SEUR	263
				TCO	40 835
Programme 2.1.4	59 528		59 528		59 528

Programme 2.1.5: Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology

Programme 2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology							
Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.1.5.1	Contribution to Improvement of Crop and Livestock Productivity	1 806	(250)	307	1 863	5.9	0
2.1.5.2	Contribution to Crop Protection and Control of Animal Diseases	1 277	852	433	2 562	4.9	0
2.1.5.3	Contribution to Consumer and Environmental Protection and Reduction of Food Losses	803	28	118	949	3.2	0
Total		3 886	630	858	5 374	14.0	0

519. The programme is implemented jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and in close cooperation with Programmes 2.1.1 to 2.1.4, and 2.2.1. It addresses a broad range of agricultural problems in developing countries using nuclear techniques and biotechnology. It places emphasis on strengthening national capabilities to develop and disseminate suitably adapted and environmentally friendly technologies for increasing and sustaining food production, controlling crop pests and animal diseases, reducing food losses and protecting consumers and the environment, in support of Agenda 21 of UNCED. This programme was previously a single sub-programme (with the code 2.1.4.2 and the same title) and operates in three main areas, which are identified by corresponding sub-programmes.

520. The programme uses a combination of coordinated research programmes, technical cooperation projects, training courses and symposia involving personnel of national agricultural research systems. It is supported through research services and training by the FAO/IAEA agriculture and biotechnology laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna. Extra-budgetary funds permit an expansion of these facilities for the establishment of a Training Centre and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticides Control, whereas some of the additional resources provided under the Regular Programme contribute to running costs for 1997.

521. Resources for meetings and publications and for technical support at the laboratory in lower priority areas have been reduced by US\$ 170 000, e.g. crop improvement, animal production, environmental fate of agrochemicals and radionuclides and food irradiation. In 1997, besides the training and reference centre, high-priority activities including molecular-based diagnostic methods to support EMPRES, and molecular genetics to support the sterile insect technique (SIT) for control and eradication programmes, as well as initiation of work on food quality and pesticides residues monitoring will be made possible by an additional allocation of US\$ 800 000, hence the net increase of US\$ 630 000. It should be noted that the budgetary provision corresponds only to the FAO share and is complemented by a much larger share funded from IAEA resources (i.e. approximately US\$ 20 million, including the Seibersdorf Laboratory).

Sub-programme 2.1.5.1: Contribution to Improvement of Crop and Livestock Productivity

Sub-programme 2.1.5.1 Contribution to Improvement of Crop and Livestock Productivity

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Water and Nutrient Use Efficiency	71	363	434	27 %
02	Crop and Livestock	585	537	1 122	72 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		656	900	1 556	100 %
Cost Increases				307	
Total (including cost increases)				1 863	100 %

Focus

522. The sub-programme will continue to apply isotopic tracers and molecular methods in studies to increase the efficiency of water and nutrient use by food crops and multipurpose trees with emphasis on maximizing biological N-fixation and improved efficiency of fertilizer use; as well as monitoring groundwater purity and content. With the emphasis on crops important for productivity and food security in marginal and stress prone areas, genetic diversity in seed and vegetatively propagated crops will be increased through mutations. Molecular genetics and *in vitro* culture will be used to facilitate the development of new genotypes and improve the efficiency of breeding techniques;

523. Isotopic tracers and immunoassay methods will be used to develop possibilities for use of crop residues and agro-industrial by-products to increase the off-take of meat and milk from cattle within peri-urban and mixed farming systems. Attention will also be given to application of isotopes to feeding and reproductive management for improving milk yield.

Element 01: Water and Nutrient Use Efficiency

524. *Description:* The main emphasis will continue to be on the development of water, nitrogen and phosphorous efficiency in plant nutrition and enhancing the role of organic matter in soil fertility.

525. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Analytical techniques based on radioisotopes, to be disseminated through: an expert meeting on nuclear techniques in soil and irrigation studies and two publications on the use of isotope studies to improve N-fixation in grain legumes and enhancing crop production through better management of rhizobia.

Support to member countries:

- Technical backstopping of approximately 60 small IAEA-funded technical cooperation projects;
- Provision of analytical services and analytical quality assurance programmes.

Training:

- Training of soil scientists and agronomists (through courses and projects).

Element 02: Crop and Livestock

526. *Description:* Attention will continue to be given to the development of: mutation breeding; use of in vitro and molecular biology methods for crop improvement; approaches to measuring and maximizing protein synthesis by rumen micro-organisms; and using hormone RIA measurements to identify management and feeding constraints in dairy cattle fertility, particularly within national artificial insemination programmes.

527. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methods developed and disseminated for mutation induction and plant *in vitro* culture, including an expert consultation;
- Hormone measurement techniques to improve efficiency of artificial insemination programmes and tracer methods for quantifying microbial protein synthesis, including an expert consultation;
- Manual on use of radioimmunoassay methods for developing livestock feeding and reproductive management strategies in Latin America.

Support to member countries:

- Provision of technical support to approximately 65 small IAEA-funded technical cooperation projects;
- Provision of seed radiation treatment service and molecular probes as well as standardized RIA immunoassay kits.

Meetings:

- Panel of experts on the application of nuclear techniques to animal science.

Training:

- Training manual on plant mutation breeding and training of plant breeding specialists in mutation and molecular genetics methods (through courses and projects);
- Training of animal reproduction specialists in hormone analyses.

Sub-programme 2.1.5.2: Contribution to Crop Protection and Control of Animal Diseases

Sub-programme 2.1.5.2 Contribution to Crop Protection and Control of Animal Diseases					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Control of Insect Pests	273	886	1 159	54 %
02	Control of Animal Diseases	279	691	970	45 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	552	1 577	2 129	100 %
	Cost Increases			433	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 562	100 %

Focus

528. The sub-programme supports the development of the environment friendly sterile insect technique (SIT) as part of Integrated Pest Management strategies for the control of fruit, tsetse and myiasis-causing flies and lepidoptera pests on an area-wide basis. A genetic sexing mediterranean fruit fly strain will be put into operational use, in particular to eradicate the fly from Mendoza Province, Argentina. Through a cooperative project the eradication of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis from Zanzibar Island using SIT will be completed.

529. BLISA and molecular-based diagnostic tests developed by the FAO/IAEA Central Laboratory at Seibersdorf will be used in support of the BMPRES livestock component for rinderpest surveillance and eradication programmes. Similar tests for other diseases (FMD, CBPP, trypanosomiasis and brucellosis) are developed and will continue to be distributed to assist national and regional control efforts. Assistance will also be provided for the application of external quality assurance to testing.

Element 01: Control of Insect Pests

530. *Description:* Mass-rearing methods and genetic sexing approaches for the sterile insect technique (SIT) to control/eradicate crop and animal pests will be further developed with particular attention to fruit flies, tsetse flies and lepidoptera pests. Attention will be given to safer and more efficient pesticide management practices which minimize residues and effects on non-target organisms.

531. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:**

- Prototypes of automated fruit fly and tsetse fly production methods;
- Genetic sexing strains of mediterranean fruit fly evaluated;
- An expert consultation will further develop guidelines on the use of isotopes and irradiation in insect pest management;
- A manual on the applications of genetic engineering and molecular biology in genetic control of insect pests.

Support to member countries:

- Technical backstopping to some 10 small IAEA-supported field projects;
- Research networks covering fruit flies, tsetse flies, lepidoptera pests;
- Technical advice, in particular on mass rearing techniques.

Training:

- Training of entomologists in mass rearing and molecular genetics methods (through courses and projects).

Element 02: Control of Animal Diseases

532. *Description:* The programme element will support the livestock component of EMPRES and national disease diagnostic and monitoring programmes through ELISA and molecular methods, with the emphasis on rinderpest, FMD, trypanosomiasis and brucellosis. Assistance will be provided in strengthening external quality assurance for testing.

533. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A publication on validation of Elisa for FMD and brucellosis diagnosis;
- An expert consultation to examine methods.

Support to member countries:

- Technical backstopping of approximately 50 small IAEA-funded technical cooperation projects;
- The research programme is carried out largely through networks dealing with rinderpest, FMD and trypanosomiasis;
- Distribution of standardized ELISA kits and operation of quality assurance service for diagnosis and sero-monitoring for rinderpest, FMD, trypanosomiasis and brucellosis; and Technical advice on molecular methods for disease diagnosis.

Training:

- Training of veterinary personnel in diagnostic methods and epidemiology (through courses and projects).

*Sub-programme 2.1.5.3: Contribution to Consumer and Environmental
Protection and Reduction of Food Losses*

Sub-programme 2.1.5.3 Contribution to Consumer and Environmental Protection and Reduction of Food Losses

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Pesticide Residues and Radioactivity Monitoring in Food and the Environment	279	259	538	64 %
02	Operation of Training Centre and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticides Control	37	147	184	22 %
03	Food Irradiation	39	70	109	13 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	355	476	831	100 %
	Cost Increases			118	
	Total (including cost increases)			949	100 %

Focus

534. This sub-programme will continue to work very closely with Sub-programmes 2.1.2.4, Crop Protection, 2.2.1.3, Food Control and Consumer Protection and 2.2.1.5, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. Construction and equipment of a Training Centre and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticides Control at Seibersdorf will be completed with donor support. The sub-programme will strengthen national capabilities to meet food quality and control requirements under the Uruguay Round Agreements on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in Trade.

535. The sub-programme will also support development of sustainable food irradiation capabilities which meet Codex Alimentarius Commission standards for improving food safety, reducing food losses and facilitating trade in foodstuffs. Guided by the FAO/WHO/IAEA International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation, emphasis is placed on the use of irradiation as a quarantine treatment against pests infesting fresh fruits and vegetables, substituting the use of food fumigants.

536. Emergency assistance services will be provided in the event of accidental radionuclide releases and countermeasures are developed and disseminated to reduce uptake of radionuclides into the food chain.

Element 01: Pesticide Residues and Radioactivity Monitoring in Food and the Environment

537. *Description:* Pesticide management practices will be identified which minimize residues and effects on target organisms. Attention will also be given to development of agricultural countermeasures following accidental radionuclide releases. Within this programme element, emergency follow-up services will also be provided in the case of a nuclear accident.

538. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- An expert consultation will consider isotope-aided studies of agrochemicals and residues.

Support to member countries:

- Technical backstopping to about 15 small IAEA-funded technical cooperation projects;
- Advice on analytical methods for pesticides formulations and residues and detection methods for radionuclides; provision of analytical and quality assurance services; emergency follow-up services in the case of a nuclear accident.

Training:

- Training of pesticide analytical laboratory staff in analytical methods (through courses and projects).

Meetings:

- International symposium on the use of molecular and related techniques for studying environmental behaviour of crop protection chemicals.

Element 02: Operation of Training Centre and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticide Control

539. *Description:* Following establishment of the new FAO/IAEA Training Centre and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticides Control, an expert consultation will develop the mandate and work programme of the Centre. National food control programmes will be supported to meet Codex Alimentarius Standards with respect to microbiological, inorganic and organic contaminants. Training, analytical and reference services are particularly important in this programme element.

Element 03: Food Irradiation

540. *Description:* Main activities will continue to be conducted in collaboration with FAO/IAEA/WHO International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation and include provision of advisory services, feasibility studies, and public information material.

541. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- An expert consultation will consider radiation preservation of food and a publication will be issued on the combination of irradiation with other food preservation techniques.

Support to member countries:

- Technical backstopping of some 8 small IAEA-funded technical cooperation projects.

Training:

- Regional seminar on food irradiation to control food losses and food-borne diseases.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 175	RP	5 374	AFC	36
Inter-Regional	0			AGE	5 338
Africa	1 486				
Asia and Pacific	601				
Near East	251				
Europe	64				
Latin America	797				
Programme 2.1.5	5 374				5 374

Programme 2.1.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.1.9 Programme Management							
Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.1.9.1	Departmental Direction	3 495	876	163	4 534	12.0	0
2.1.9.2	Divisional Direction	2 664	(137)	105	2 632	7.8	0
2.1.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	4 874	(682)	184	4 376	19.0	0
Total		11 033	57	452	11 542	38.8	0

542. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.1, Agricultural Production and Support Systems.

543. Adjustments in resource levels have been made since preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 166	RP	11 542	AFC	243
Inter-Regional	0			AGA	556
Africa	665			AGD	4 405
Asia and Pacific	1 041			AGL	581
Near East	1 050			AGP	661
Europe	626			AGS	720
Latin America	994			RAF	484
				RAP	785
				REU	353
				RLC	892
				RNE	655
				SAFR	181
				SAPA	256
				SEUR	273
				SLAC	102
				SNEA	395
Programme 2.1.9	11 542		11 542		11 542

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.2: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Major Programme 2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.2.1 Nutrition	20 717	(1 021)	755	20 451	13.1	14 592
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	36 724	259	1 382	38 365	3.8	4 681
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	6 758	(385)	262	6 635	0.2	2 005
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	19 566	(2 428)	751	17 889	11.1	3 103
2.2.9 Programme Management	7 677	753	341	8 771	23.7	0
Total	91 442	(2 822)	3 491	92 111	8.9	24 381

544. This major programme provides information, advice and assistance on the economic and social dimensions of food and agricultural development. It collects, analyzes and disseminates information at global, regional and national levels, and provides advice in planning, programming and policy making for food and agricultural development. It also contributes to international negotiations and deliberations on key aspects of food and agriculture. It will continue to monitor, analyze and provide advice on commodity and trade policies and formulate food and nutritional policies to alleviate undernutrition and rural poverty. It also emanates from the previous larger Major Programme 2.1.

545. The main priorities in 1996-97 are as follows:

- support to food security strategies, including analytical contributions to the SPFP, further development of food security information systems, and support to disaster preparedness and use of relief resources for development;

- expansion of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) to monitor the crop and food supply situation, particularly in low-income food deficit countries and in connection with complex emergency situations;
- the implementation phase of the World Agriculture Information Centre (WAICENT) to coordinate, integrate and standardize the Organization's data management activities and to facilitate the collection and electronic retrieval and dissemination of statistical information. The quality, timeliness and analytical contents of major policy and outlook publications such as the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) and the Commodity Review and Outlook (CRO) will also be enhanced;
- the facilitation of the international trade by further work aimed at improving the functioning of and access to commodity markets, including in the framework of the Intergovernmental Groups (IGGs), as well as collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- full utilization of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the implementation of the WTO Agreements on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade;
- ICN follow-up, to be realigned from formulation to the implementation of national plans for action. Priority will also be given, *inter alia*, to food quality work, the development of scientific recommendations on food additives, nutrition education, food-based systems for the prevention of micronutrient deficiency problems and development of a global nutrition monitoring system;
- contributions to UNCED Agenda 21, through *inter alia* commodity environment studies and further development of methods of assessing the impact of environmental measures on trade.

546. Economic and social expertise in field offices is strengthened *inter alia* through transfer of three food security officer posts from Headquarters to Regional Offices, the assignment of two other regional officers to food security work, the transfer of one statistician from the former Joint Division with ECA to the Regional Office for Africa, and establishment of nutrition officer posts in three Subregional Offices.

547. Priority areas will be met through resource shifts made possible by completion of major activities in the 1994-95 biennium, including work on the formulation of national plans of action for nutrition and the development phase of WAICENT. Resources have also been released as a result of reduced coverage of other activities including, *inter alia*, work on national nutrition programmes, monitoring and surveillance of food and nutrition and the analysis of food trade problems.

548. Significant savings were achieved through computerization during the 1994-95 biennium and result in reduction of the number and streamlining in the distribution of clerical staff.

549. Substantial cuts in the number of statistical and commodity/trade related publications have also been identified. Further savings are achieved as a result of reducing the frequency of some publications and substituting others in some cases by electronic dissemination through WAICENT, and external commercial processing of major publications such as SOFA. The reduced frequency and length of major meetings including COAG and CFS, reductions in the number of commodity groups sessions, as well as reduced length of documents, lead to further savings.

Programme 2.2.1: Nutrition

Programme 2.2.1 Nutrition

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.2.1.1	Food and Nutrition Assessment	2 790	(38)	101	2 853	11.2	6 847
2.2.1.2	Nutrition Programmes	5 255	(722)	181	4 714	21.9	1 464
2.2.1.3	Food Control and Consumer Protection	4 696	4	171	4 871	19.3	1 104
2.2.1.4	Nutrition Policy at Country Level	3 605	(281)	120	3 444	16.3	4 261
2.2.1.5	Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)	4 371	16	182	4 569	10.8	916
	Total	20 717	(1 021)	755	20 451	79.4	14 592

550. The programme has as its prime focus the follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition. It covers long-standing activities on nutrition assessment and requirements, community nutrition, food-based solutions to micronutrient deficiency problems, nutrition education and international and national activities in food standards, quality and safety. However, budgetary stringency requires some staff and programme reductions. This includes the elimination of a P-4 food science post and reduction of related food trade studies (Sub-programme 2.2.1.3); reduction in the volume and geographical coverage of activities in the areas of nutrition requirements (Sub-programme 2.2.1.1) and nutrition training (Sub-programme 2.2.1.2); reduction in Codex documentation (Sub-programme 2.2.1.5) and reduction in overall General Service support. The programme was numbered 2.1.6 in the previous structure.

551. Priority areas for attention include: advice related to implementation of ICN-generated national plans of action on nutrition, with inputs regarding nutrition planning, assessment and evaluation, and community level nutrition; and further strengthening of Codex and national food control work related to international food trade and the implementation of WTO/Uruguay Round agreements on food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary matters. Resources have been shifted to these priority areas, particularly from completed 1994-95 activities related to formulation of national plans of action on nutrition. In order to assure an improved balance between Headquarters and decentralized activities, nutrition expertise in Regional and Subregional Offices has been strengthened.

Sub-Programme 2.2.1.1: Food and Nutrition Assessment

Focus

552. The sub-programme monitors the nutritional situation at country, regional and global levels. At national level, it will provide support to countries for monitoring the impact of national plans of action for nutrition. Monitoring indicators include the relationship between requirements for energy and nutrients and the amount of energy and nutrients available for consumption. In order to improve the reliability of monitoring and provide a solid basis for the establishment of corrective measures, the sub-programme will update scientific knowledge regarding nutrient requirements and contribute to improving precision of Food Composition Tables.

Sub-programme 2.2.1.1 Food and Nutrition Assessment

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Food and Nutrition Monitoring, Surveillance and Information Systems	824	682	1 506	54 %
02	Food Composition Tables/Nutrient Databases	415	411	826	30 %
03	Energy and Nutrient Requirements	262	158	420	15 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 501	1 251	2 752	100 %
	Cost Increases			101	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 853	100 %

Element 01: Food and Nutrition Monitoring, Surveillance and Information Systems

553. *Description:* To provide technical guidance for the establishment and implementation of nutrition monitoring and surveillance systems at national and regional levels. At national level, assistance will be provided to countries for monitoring the impact of national plans of action for nutrition. The programme element will also implement, on the basis of data collected at country level, a global nutrition monitoring system on the nature, extent, magnitude and severity of different types of nutritional problems and how they are changing over time. Activities will be implemented in close collaboration with centres of excellence and in association with Regional and Subregional Offices.

554. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Development of guidelines on collection, processing and analysis of data used as indicators for nutrition monitoring and surveillance;
- Methodology for the establishment of a global nutrition monitoring system.

Information systems:

- Establishment of an FAO data bank on nutrition and nutrition surveillance;
- Production of a mapping system of malnutrition at country, regional and global level.

Support to member countries:

- Support to some countries for the establishment of a system for monitoring nutritional impact of measures in their national plans of action.

Meetings:

- Expert consultations linked to Asia/Pacific network on food and nutrition (RAP);
- Round table on food and nutrition surveillance system in Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC).

Publications:

- Global nutrition monitoring;
- At least 30 nutrition country profiles will be updated.

Element 02: Food Composition Tables/Nutrient Databases

555. *Description:* To provide support to member countries through a network of centres of excellence, on food composition analysis and sampling, the establishment of databases on the nutritional value of food items (energy, protein, vitamins, minerals, trace elements and amino-acids)

including conversion factors (as purchased, edible portion, unit weights, extraction rates, etc.), as well as scientific, common and native names, and referenced sources. Technical cooperation between developing countries (TCDC) will be promoted through in-service training in data generation, processing and analysis.

556. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Support to some countries for establishment of food composition databases; initiation of a regional network (RAF).

Information systems:

- Information exchange between FAO and national or regional food composition databases.

Training:

- Three in-service training courses at regional level for the preparation of Food Composition Tables (with Regional Offices). These activities at regional level will be completed by in-service training sessions within a TCDC approach;
- Workshop of representatives of national institutions, members of the networks on food composition for Asia, Africa and Latin America for discussion of cooperative actions.

Publications:

- Guidelines for establishing an effective national food composition programme;
- Food composition manual: Food sampling and analysis.

Element 03: Energy and Nutrient Requirements

557. Description: To keep the scientific knowledge of human energy and nutrient requirements under constant review and to interpret and publish up-to-date information. For this purpose FAO, in collaboration with WHO, is convening regularly groups of experts to review and if necessary revise data related to human nutritional needs. These figures on nutrition requirements provide references for evaluating the nutritional situation and guiding action for dietary and nutritional improvements.

558. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Study on the application of data on time allocation for the evaluation of energy requirements.

Support to member countries:

- Advisory assistance provided to developing member countries (8-10) in the evaluation of the nutritional requirements of their populations.

Meetings:

- FAO/WHO expert consultation on calcium and vitamin D;
- Expert consultation on food-based approach to prevent micronutrient deficiencies (RAP).

Training:

- Two sub-regional workshops to assist member countries in the evaluation of the energy needs of their populations.

Sub-programme 2.2.1.2: Nutrition Programmes

Sub-programme 2.2.1.2 Nutrition Programmes

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Improving Household and Community Nutrition	882	457	1 339	29 %
02 Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies	557	398	955	21 %
03 Nutrition Education and Training	1 033	501	1 534	33 %
04 Food, Nutrition and Agriculture Periodical and Contribution to ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition	286	419	705	15 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 758	1 775	4 533	100 %
Cost Increases			181	
Total (including cost increases)			4 714	100 %

Focus

559. Sub-programme 2.2.1.2 provides technical advice to member countries on specific programmes and projects to protect and promote the nutritional well-being of the population. Participatory approaches are emphasized.

560. The sub-programme also promotes the utilization of food-based strategies to prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies, and where appropriate, the increased production and consumption of local foods, including underutilized traditional foods. This sub-programme also focuses on promoting effective nutrition education for both the public and specialists.

561. Primary attention is placed on national capacity building through new concepts and practical methodologies, training materials and guidelines for improving nutrition, and through training courses, workshops and expert consultations.

Element 01: Improving Household and Community Nutrition

562. *Description:* To provide technical guidance and materials for promoting household and community action to improve dietary intake and nutritional well-being. Efforts will be directed at: community-based participatory methods of achieving and sustaining nutritional improvements, especially among vulnerable population groups; increasing the utilization of locally-available food crops; and improving the nutritional impact of post-emergency and agricultural rehabilitation programmes, and food aid-assisted projects.

563. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Four/five countries assisted in promoting and developing community-based nutrition programmes;
- Selected countries/sub-regions (approximately 10) assisted to adapt FAO's "Guidelines for Participatory Nutrition Projects" to reflect national conditions.

Training:

- Workshop on "Incorporating Nutrition Objectives into Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Efforts";
- Three/four intercountry workshops on "Developing Participatory Nutrition Programmes";
- Three national workshops on "Introducing Nutrition Objectives into Relief and Rehabilitation Programmes".

Information and publications:

- Preparing and implementing effective household food and nutrition programmes;
- Training video on "Participatory Nutrition Programmes";
- Manual on food and nutrition planning at municipal level (RLC).

Element 02: Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies

564. *Description:* To promote and support food-based strategies for the control of micronutrient deficiencies, primarily vitamin A, iron and iodine. Previously produced guidelines and materials will be adapted for local use and training in designing and implementing such food-based strategies provided through both national and intercountry workshops. Technical assistance on national micronutrient programmes will also be provided to member countries upon request.

565. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Selected countries assisted in developing micronutrient programmes/projects (approximately 8-10); servicing of African Task Force on Micronutrients (RAF).

Training:

- Three/four intercountry seminars on "Strengthening Food-based Components in National Micronutrient Programmes";
- Three national interdisciplinary workshops/courses on "Developing Food-based Micronutrient Programmes".

Element 03: Nutrition Education and Training

566. *Description:* To support activities aimed at informed decision-making concerning food choices and dietary intakes, household food preparation and feeding practices and nutritional well-being. Creative use of mass-media and traditional communication methodologies for public education will be promoted. Training of nutrition educators will be emphasized.

567. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Nutrition and development: curricula guidelines for nutrition educators and trainers.

Support to member countries:

- Technical assistance to selected countries (approximately 8-10) for introducing/adapting the FAO nutrition education package "Get the Best from Your Food"; workshop on nutrition education (RLC).

Publications:

- Monograph on nutrition education for the public;
- Training and evaluation of nutrition education programmes for the public;
- Expert consultation on nutrition education for the public - Technical documents.

Element 04: Food, Nutrition and Agriculture Periodical, and Contribution to the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition

568. *Description:* To prepare publication of periodical "Food, Nutrition and Agriculture", and provide editorial supervision of other divisional publications. Additional information activities which promote FAO's objectives. This element also covers the Regular Programme contribution to the activities and meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition.

569. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Periodical: "Food, Nutrition and Agriculture" (six issues).

Sub-programme 2.2.1.3: Food Control and Consumer Protection

Sub-programme 2.2.1.3 Food Control and Consumer Protection					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Strengthening Food Control and Consumer Protection Institutions	1 153	825	1 978	42 %
02	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants	255	308	563	12 %
03	Food Contamination Surveillance and Control	449	543	992	21 %
04	Food Import/Export Inspection and Certification and WTO-Related Matters	571	596	1 167	24 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		2 428	2 272	4 700	100 %
Cost Increases				171	
Total (including cost increases)				4 871	100 %

Focus

570. Sub-programme 2.2.1.3 covers the assessment of food control systems and services at national and local levels. It promotes enhanced food quality and safety along the food chain, through the development of guidelines and training of governmental personnel and food processing workers. It emphasizes monitoring and control of food contaminants with particular attention to environmental contaminants. The sub-programme provides expert advice to governments, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and other international and regional organizations on matters related to food quality and safety.

571. Emphasis is placed on the establishment and strengthening of regional and sub-regional networks and centres of excellence for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on food contaminants; training of technical personnel; and conducting applied research on subjects related to food quality and safety. This contributes to the introduction in developing countries of modern food control methods to enhance food safety, quality and standards compliance and thereby allow them to benefit from and implement the Uruguay Round trade agreements.

Element 01: Strengthening Food Control and Consumer Protection Institutions

572. *Description:* To provide technical guidance and assistance in the planning, establishing and operating of effective national food control and quality assurance systems. Main activities comprise the harmonization of food control programmes at regional levels, the establishment of an

information bank on food legislation and regulations, the provision of technical advice on food quality and safety matters and the development, testing and dissemination of food quality control systems for medium- and small-scale food enterprises, including the informal food service sector. This will involve the decentralized structures.

573. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Studies on food quality control systems for medium and small-scale enterprises;
- Development of guidelines on enriching staple foods with micronutrients;
- Application of risk analysis techniques in street food quality and safety control.

Information systems and databases:

- Food laws and regulations.

Support to member countries:

- Selected institutions (approximately 10) assisted in the development of food control activities and infrastructure;
- Assistance to approximately 15 countries in developing effective national food control systems, mainly through projects;
- Selected institutions/food industries assisted in the application of quality assurance principles (HACCP, ISO 9000 Standards);
- Advisory assistance provided to developing member countries (8-10) in the establishment of food quality assurance systems.

Training:

- Establishment of 5 regional training centres for food inspectors and food analysts (2 in Africa, 1 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and 1 in the Near East);
- Four to five courses for food inspectors and food industry personnel in modern food inspection techniques, mainly through field projects;
- Workshops on harmonization of food control procedures and requirements at regional level (one in Asia and one in Latin America).

Element 02: Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants

574. Description: To perform scientifically based evaluations of risk associated with the use of chemical additives, and the presence of residues of veterinary drugs, environmental contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants, in food. The evaluations provide scientific expert advice to governments, consumers, food industry and to the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the safety of the above substances, potentially present in food supply.

575. Main Outputs:

Meetings:

- Two expert meetings on food additives and contaminants;
- Two expert meetings on veterinary drug residues.

Publications:

- Compendium of food additive specifications, food and nutrition paper 52, addendum 4 and 5;
- Residues of some veterinary drugs in animals and foods, food and nutrition papers 41/9 and 41/10.

Element 03: Food Contamination Surveillance and Control

576. *Description:* To provide information on levels of major environmental and industrial contaminants in foods and assist in their monitoring and control. Activities cover the study of food contaminant intake, the collection, analysis and dissemination of national and international regulations governing food contaminants levels in food and training in food contaminant analysis, prevention and control.

*577. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:*

- Studies of available methods for the estimation of food contaminants intake.

Information systems and databases:

- Phycotoxin levels in sea foods and international and national regulations related to their control.

Training:

- One international workshop on mycotoxins and phycotoxins and 2 regional training courses on pesticide residues analysis.

Publications:

- Quality assurance in food microbiological laboratories;
- Guidelines for establishing national surveillance programmes for the prevention of phycotoxin contamination of sea food products;
- Manual of analysis of mycotoxins other than aflatoxin.

Element 04: Food Import/Export Inspection and Certification and WTO Related Matters

578. *Description:* This programme element includes support to countries to meet requirements of multilateral trade agreements. Particularly, activities include training, technical advice and information on the use of quality assurance systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based system, risk analysis, and import/export inspection and certification systems to comply with provisions of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements of WTO/GATT.

*579. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:*

- Development of guidelines on the methods and utilization of risk analysis by food control authorities in establishing sanitary measures and appropriate levels of protection in line with the SPS Agreement of WTO.

Support to member countries:

- Technical advice to member countries on strengthening food import and export inspection and certification systems, risk analysis, food standards in line with Codex Alimentarius recommendations, and import/export requirements related to the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade Agreements of WTO;
- Review selected national food control import programmes in place, analyze the results and prepare recommendations for improvement and strengthening.

Meetings:

- Three regional workshops on risk analysis methods, including risk assessment, management and communications;
- Three regional workshops on control of food exports and the requirements of SPS/TBT Agreements of WTO;
- One technical meeting related to SPS/TBT Agreement provisions and implementation.

Training:

- Four training programmes on the utilization of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based system in food safety.

Publications:

- Manual on the use of HACCP in assuring quality and safety of food production for food control authorities;
- Import food inspection.

*Sub-programme 2.2.1.4: Nutrition Policy at Country Level***Sub-programme 2.2.1.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Support for the Implementation of National Plans of Action for Nutrition	1 041	735	1 776	53 %
02	Incorporation of Nutrition Objectives into Development Policies and Programmes	471	385	856	25 %
03	Comparative Analysis of Experiences in Improving Nutrition	427	265	692	20 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 939	1 385	3 324	100 %
	Cost Increases			120	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 444	100 %

Focus

580. Sub-programme 2.2.1.4 is to improve policies, programmes and projects adopted by member countries for improving the nutritional status of their populations. Many countries have already identified programmes and projects for improving nutrition in the framework of national plans of action for nutrition and support is required for strengthening their capacity for implementing them.

581. In addition, there is a need to assist countries or cooperating agencies in introducing nutritional objectives and components in development policies and programmes, which otherwise would have only a limited and sometimes negative effect on nutrition. These include safety nets for alleviating poverty and structural adjustment programmes which may have short-term negative effects. Finally, it is essential to learn from failures and successes of past interventions.

Element 01: Support for the Implementation of National Plans of Action for Nutrition

582. *Description:* Most countries have established a national plan of action for improving nutrition as a follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition. However, in many of these countries, institutions designated for implementing programmes and projects included in the plan lack capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The programme element will contribute in strengthening this capacity. In addition, assistance will be required for targeting of interventions. Regional Offices will have a substantial involvement in these tasks.

583. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Working documents on methodologies and techniques on targeting of nutrition interventions.

Support to member countries:

- Technical support will be provided to at least 10 countries for implementing nutrition programmes and projects and improving the targeting of measures therein.

Training:

- Three sub-regional workshops for training representatives from national institutions in the use of FAO guidelines for the implementation of nutrition programmes and projects;
- In-service training sessions on nutrition programmes and projects, in at least 20 member countries where a national plan of action has been prepared.

Publications:

- Guidelines for the formulation and implementation of nutrition programmes and projects.

Element 02: Incorporation of Nutrition Objectives into Development Policies and Programmes

584. *Description:* Incorporation of explicit nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations in development policies and programmes not directly related to nutrition.

585. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines on the above (general methodology, applications to agriculture, fisheries and forestry);
- Guidelines on the incorporation of nutrition objectives into agricultural research programmes.

Support to member countries:

- Advisory assistance provided to developing member countries (at least 10) in the introduction of nutrition objectives and components into development policies and programmes.

Training:

- Two sub-regional workshops.

Element 03: Comparative Analysis of Experiences in Improving Nutrition

586. *Description:* Over the last years many policies, programmes and projects were implemented for improving the nutritional situation of population groups. The main objective of some of them was to reduce undernutrition in general, others were designed for reducing specific nutritional deficiencies such as vitamin A. This programme element will draw lessons from these experiences for future interventions. Evaluations and analysis will be carried out in close collaboration with centres of excellence and NGOs and in association with Regional and Subregional Offices.

587. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Manual for comparative analysis of various nutrition programmes and interventions;
- Several monographs on case studies on the impact of specific nutrition interventions, grouped by themes (e.g. undernutrition, food-based programmes for reducing micronutrient deficiencies, etc.).

Support to member countries:

- Advisory assistance provided to several countries (5-8) for the evaluation of specific nutrition interventions.

Training:

- Workshops in collaboration with centres of excellence on methodologies to be used for a comparative analysis of experiences in nutrition interventions.

Sub-programme 2.2.1.5: Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)

Sub-programme 2.2.1.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Policies and Procedures for Adoption and Acceptance of Codex Standards	351	431	782	17 %
02	Elaboration of Codex Standards, Guidelines and Related Texts	453	1 172	1 625	37 %
03	Coordination of Standardization Activities at Global and Regional Level	436	449	885	20 %
04	Promoting the Application of Codex Standards, Guidelines and Related Texts	569	526	1 095	25 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 809	2 578	4 387	100 %
	Cost Increases			182	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 569	100 %

Focus

588. In 1996-97, the sub-programme will continue to establish international standards for food quality and safety for use by governments and by the World Trade Organization within the framework of the Uruguay Round Agreements on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) and on Technical Barriers to Trade (the TBT Agreement). As the WTO Agreements come into full force, members will rely upon the scientifically-based Codex standards, guidelines and other recommendations as reference points in international trade. The change of emphasis begun in the previous biennium towards standards and guidelines for general application rather than for individual commodities will continue. In accordance with the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the sub-programme also provides for coordination and liaison with other international bodies working in the field of food standards.

589. Publication of the *Codex Alimentarius*, Second Edition, will be completed in the biennium. Maintenance of the *Codex Alimentarius* on CD-ROM will be ensured as part of WAICENT.

590. The structure of the sub-programme is similar to that of the previous programme structure except that all activities dealing with the preparation of draft standards through the Codex Alimentarius Commission's technical subsidiary bodies have been combined into one element (02).

Element 01: Policies and Procedures for the Adoption and Acceptance of Codex Standards

591. *Description:* To implement the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, establish priorities and procedures; provide for its effective management; and ensure consistency with the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreements on SPS and TBT matters. Main activities comprise biennial plenary sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission which formally adopts Codex standards, guidelines and other recommendations to FAO, WHO and Codex member countries; annual sessions of the Executive Committee of the Commission which acts as the executive organ of the Commission between sessions; and biennial session of the Committee on General Principles which makes recommendations to the Commission on procedural matters, especially in regard to the acceptance of Codex standards by countries.

592. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- One plenary session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
- Two meetings of the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
- One meeting of the Codex Committee on General Principles (costs borne by France).

Element 02: Elaboration of Codex Standards, Guidelines and Related Texts

593. *Description:* To prepare, in consultation with Member Governments and interested international governmental and non-governmental organizations, draft Codex standards, guidelines and other recommendations for general application or for specific commodities; codes of hygienic and good manufacturing practice; maximum or guideline limits for environmental contaminants, residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals; recommendations on import/export certification and inspection systems and determination of equivalency of such systems in accordance with the WTO Agreement on SPS Measures. The operating costs of Codex Committees responsible for undertaking this work are borne by the Host Governments in accordance with the Codex Rules of Procedure.

594. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- Nine meetings will be held of subsidiary Codex Committees responsible for the preparation of draft standards for specific commodities;
- Twelve meetings will be held of subsidiary Codex Committees responsible for the preparation of draft standards for general application.

Element 03: Coordination of Standardization Activities at Global and Regional Level

595. *Description:* To ensure coordination of all food standards work as required by the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. This is carried out through liaison and coordination with other international and regional bodies working in the field of food standards. Liaison is maintained with the World Trade Organization Committees on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade. This element also ensures effective input to the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission at the regional level.

596. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- Meetings of the Codex Regional Coordinating Committees for Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and the South West Pacific.

Element 04: Promoting the Application of Codex Standards, Guidelines and Related Texts

597. *Description:* To disseminate Codex standards, guidelines and other recommendations adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and to encourage their acceptance and/or application by Member Governments. The main output is the publication of the "*Codex Alimentarius*" as required by the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. In addition, advice and information is provided to governments and other interested parties on the technical and scientific bases for Codex Standards and other recommendations. Databases are maintained on the status of acceptance/and or application of Codex standards by Member Governments.

598. Main Outputs:

Information systems and databases:

- Codex Alimentarius 1996/97 on CD-ROM;
- Codex acceptances;
- Maximum limits for pesticide residues.

Publications:

- Procedural manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Ninth Edition;
- Codex Alimentarius, Volume 9, "Fish and Fisheries Products";
- Codex Alimentarius, Volume 12, "Milk and Milk Products";
- Codex Alimentarius, Volume 14, "Acceptances".

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	11 676	RP	20 451	AFC	395
Inter-Regional	4 209	Trust Funds	11 077	ESN	19 310
Africa	7 067	UNDP	868	RAF	410
Asia and Pacific	6 896	UNDP - TSS1	385	RAP	431
Near East	1 248	UNDP - TSS2	10	RLC	404
Europe	1 279	AOS	745	RNE	362
Latin America	2 668	WFP	591	SAFR	277
		Codex (WHO)	916	SEUR	566
				SLAC	227
				TCO	12 661
Programme 2.2.1	35 043		35 043		35 043

Programme 2.2.2: Food and Agricultural Information

599. This programme regroups several important components of FAO's basic mandate of collecting and disseminating food and agricultural information. It covers reviews of the world food and agricultural situation and outlook; analyses of the commodity trade situation, prospects and issues; preparation of World Food Surveys; the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) and assistance in strengthening national food information and early warning systems; and the AGRIS/CARIS systems.

600. The compilation, processing, analysis and dissemination of a wide range of food and agricultural statistics, culminating in WAICENT (World Agriculture Information Centre), remains a major component of this programme. Countries are assisted in the development of statistical systems at the national level, including training on new technologies and methodologies. Direct country support is to be increasingly provided through the Regional/Subregional Offices. The increased use of electronic dissemination results in major savings on publication costs.

601. While providing commodity analysis and information in a timely and cost-effective way remains a high priority, other reductions in the number of publications are made, including the elimination of the World Apparel Fibre Consumption Survey, and savings on the hard copy version of the Commodity Review and Outlook.

602. The GIEWS is to meet the expanding need for analysis of emergency food aid requests from governments and to improve the flow of data from vulnerable countries. Priority will be given to strengthening the system's capacity to monitor the crop and food supply prospects of low-income food-deficit countries, including through crop and food supply missions. Due emphasis will be placed on timely dissemination of findings through electronic means. The system will pursue the expansion of its commodity coverage to foods other than cereals, in countries where they form an important part of the diet. Cooperative links with NGOs, the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other relevant agencies will be further enhanced. Intensified monitoring of the food situation in countries of eastern Europe and in the former USSR, and the development of the GIEWS computerized work station, including the preparation of risk maps, so far supported by extra-budgetary funding, will be consolidated into the normal activities of the system by the creation of a P-3 economist post and of a P-3 data management and computer modelling specialist post. This will be offset by some reduction in length of publications.

603. The increase under Sub-programme 2.2.2.6 is required for the FAO share of the cost of the rebuilding related to computerized systems supporting AGRIS/CARIS, offset by savings on AGRINDEX.

604. This programme replaces the major part of the former Programme 2.1.7. A new sub-programme is introduced to permit visibility of WAICENT with a resource level further increased since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. For the sake of clarity, SOFA-related work is not included under this programme, but under the successive one where it is shown together with the other activities of the new ESA Division.

Programme 2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.2.2.1	Statistical Processing and Analysis	11 992	(2 549)	386	9 829	36.9	87
2.2.2.2	Statistical Development	5 432	(552)	188	5 068	22.5	1 492
2.2.2.3	WAICENT	2 149	2 235	152	4 536	8.6	0
2.2.2.4	Commodity Situation and Outlook	3 127	493	153	3 773	14.4	10
2.2.2.5	Food Information and Early Warning Systems	6 464	408	285	7 157	30.1	2 934
2.2.2.6	AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities	7 560	224	218	8 002	26.2	158
Total		36 724	259	1 382	38 365	138.7	4 681

Sub-programme 2.2.2.1: Statistical Processing and Analysis

Focus

605. This sub-programme aims at maintaining internationally comparable, up-to-date and consistent data series and selected indicators pertaining to agricultural production and trade, food supply and consumption, land use, agricultural inputs, agricultural population and labour force,

agricultural prices and investment in agriculture. The work on population and labour force, macro-economic aggregates and investment and external assistance to agriculture is undertaken in collaboration with other international organizations. Dissemination is made through yearbooks, specialized publications and as inputs to WAICENT. The structure of elements has been simplified.

606. Component tasks are: the development and derivation of global/country indicators pertaining to the food and agricultural situation and agriculture-related environmental issues; the preparation of estimates and projections of the agricultural population and labour force; the preparation of supply/utilization accounts, food balance sheets and economic accounts for agriculture; and the assessment of levels and trends of world food supplies and the extent of food inadequacy/undernutrition in developing regions in connection with the periodic World Food Surveys.

607. Furthermore, training is given to officials from national statistical services on the use and analysis of data for assessing the food and agricultural situation in countries (mostly through training sessions in collaboration with the Regional/Subregional Offices).

Sub-programme 2.2.2.1 Statistical Processing and Analysis

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Agricultural Production Statistics	1 497	534	2 031	21 %
02 Agricultural Trade Statistics	1 592	330	1 922	20 %
03 Supply/Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets	1 224	384	1 608	17 %
04 Agricultural Economic Statistics	417	153	570	6 %
05 Agricultural Land and Inputs	581	287	868	9 %
06 Prices and Index Numbers	490	99	589	6 %
07 Food Consumption Statistics and Studies	699	152	851	9 %
08 Demographic Statistics and Food and Agricultural Indicators	859	145	1 004	10 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	7 359	2 084	9 443	100 %
Cost Increases			386	
Total (including cost increases)			9 829	100 %

Element 01: Agricultural Production Statistics

608. *Description:* To maintain basic agricultural statistics on crops, livestock and livestock products for all countries. Main activities include acquisition, compilation, evaluation of these statistics and the construction of production index numbers.

609. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance of long-term statistical series on agricultural production in WAICENT.

Publications:

- FAO Production Yearbook (Vols. 49 and 50);
- FAO Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Vols. 9 and 10).

Element 02: Agricultural Trade Statistics

610. *Description:* To maintain long-term statistical series on agricultural trade. Main activities include acquisition, compilation, evaluation of these statistics, estimation of late- and non-reporting countries and the construction of trade index numbers and trade matrices.

611. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance of long-term statistical series of agricultural trade in terms of value and volume in WAICENT.

Publications:

- FAO Trade Yearbook (Vols. 49 and 50).

Element 03: Supply/Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets

612. *Description:* To provide a system of accounts for all food and agricultural commodities in all countries in which elements of supply and utilization are balanced in an accounting framework. Main activities include acquisition of "utilization" statistics, reconciliation of supply/utilization statistics to achieve internal consistency and the derivation of food balance sheets.

613. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A set of training documents on the preparation of the supply/utilization accounts and food balance sheets, including methodological background and practical exercises.

Information systems:

- Maintenance of long-term statistical series on supply/utilization accounts and food balance sheets in WAICENT.

Training:

- Two sessions on the construction of supply/utilization accounts and food balance sheets (with RAF for French-speaking countries of West Africa and RNE for countries in the Near East).

Publications:

- Food balance sheets.

Element 04: Agricultural Economic Statistics

614. *Description:* To compile and analyze economic statistics pertaining to the agricultural sector. Main activities cover: the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture and the promotion of related work in countries; and the compilation and analysis of data on macro-economic aggregates, investment and external assistance to agriculture.

615. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance and updating of database on macro-economic aggregates;
- Development of database on agricultural investment and external assistance to agriculture.

Training:

- A training session for officials from national statistical organizations on the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture (with RAF).

Publications:

- Forestry and fishery supplements to the FAO handbook on economic accounts for agriculture;
- Workbook on compilation of economic accounts for agriculture.

Element 05: Agricultural Land and Inputs

616. *Description:* Provision of sets of internationally comparable data on land use, agricultural inputs and related environmental indicators. Main activities include: the compilation and analysis of basic statistics pertaining to land-use, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machinery; and the derivation of related environmental indicators. Improvement of related work in countries is also promoted.

617. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance and updating of database relating to land-use and agricultural inputs in WAICENT;
- Development of database relating to environmental indicators.

Training:

- A training session for officials of relevant national organizations on the compilation of agricultural input statistics and related environmental indicators (with RAF).

Publications:

- Fertilizer Yearbook (Vols. 46 and 47);
- Fertilizer use by crops;
- Paper on environmental statistics/indicators;
- Environmental data chartbook.

Element 06: Prices and Index Numbers

618. *Description:* Provision of basic statistics on agricultural prices and related indices/indicators. Main activities include: the compilation and analysis of price series pertaining to agricultural commodities and agricultural inputs; and the derivation of related indices and indicators.

619. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Statistics on prices received by farmers;
- Statistics on prices paid by farmers.

Information systems:

- Maintenance and updating of database on prices received and paid by farmers.

Element 07: Food Consumption Statistics and Studies

620. *Description:* To assess global food consumption levels and trends and the prevalence of food inadequacy. Main activities are: the compilation and analysis of food consumption data from household surveys; analysis of world food supplies and estimation of the extent of food inadequacy/undernutrition and the development of related methodologies; and promotion of related data analysis in countries.

621. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance and updating of the database pertaining to: food consumption data from national household surveys; and estimates of the prevalence of food inadequacy (undernutrition).

Training:

- Two training sessions (NDCs) for officials from appropriate national organizations on the use and analysis of food supply/consumption data (with RAF, RAP).

Publications:

- Compendium of food consumption statistics from household surveys in developed countries;
- Compendium of food consumption statistics from household surveys (global update).

Element 08: Demographic Statistics and Food and Agricultural Indicators

622. *Description:* To assess the global levels and trends of agricultural population and labour force and to derive indicators pertaining to the food and agricultural situation. Main activities include: the preparation of estimates and projections of agricultural population and labour force and development of related methodologies; and the derivation of socio-economic indicators pertaining to food and agriculture and development of the related methodologies.

623. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Maintenance and updating of the database pertaining to global demographic estimates and projections (1950-2050);
- Development of database on socio-economic indicators pertaining to food and agriculture.

Publications:

- Estimates and projections of agricultural population and labour force (1994 round);
- Worldwide indicators of the food and agricultural situation.

*Sub-programme 2.2.2.2: Statistical Development***Sub-programme 2.2.2.2 Statistical Development**

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 World Census of Agriculture	910	442	1 352	27 %
02 Statistical Statutory Bodies	469	354	823	16 %
03 Support to National Statistical Systems	1 186	402	1 588	32 %
04 Survey Methodology	705	412	1 117	22 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	3 270	1 610	4 880	100 %
Cost Increases			188	
Total (including cost increases)			5 068	100 %

Focus

624. Sub-programme 2.2.2.2 provides support to national agricultural statistics systems through the development of appropriate statistical methodologies, training and the provision of technical assistance, mainly through the Field Programme.

625. An important element is the Programme for the World Census of Agriculture which provides the framework for a coordinated approach through the use of common concepts, definitions and classifications. Methodological reviews are undertaken and comparative data disseminated. Training is provided through National Demonstration Centres.

626. Support to national agricultural statistical systems is a high priority and will continue to focus on improving the reliability and timeliness of the agricultural data that is available to decision makers. Contribution is made to, and participation in, statistical statutory bodies.

Element 01: World Census of Agriculture

627. *Description:* To promote a coordinated approach to the Census of Agriculture through the use of common concepts, definitions and classifications. Main activities include the preparation and publication of regional and/or thematic supplements for the Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000, a methodological review of the 1990 census round and the compilation and publication of a comparable set of results, training of national statisticians, support to member countries, and dissemination of census information through WAICENT.

*628. Main Outputs:**Methodologies and guidelines:*

- Methodological review of the 1990 World Census of Agriculture.

Support to member countries:

- Member countries assisted in agricultural census taking;
- Field programme backstopping to agricultural census projects.

Training:

- Two training sessions on agricultural census (with RAP and RLC);
- Training documents.

Publications:

- Programme for the 2000 World Census of Agriculture (Arabic version);
- Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000 - Supplement for Africa;
- Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000 - Supplement for Asia and the Pacific.

Element 02: Statistical Statutory Bodies

629. *Description:* To promote the development of agricultural statistics and coordinate activities with other agencies. To advise on concepts, definitions and classifications as well as methodological and technical aspects related to agricultural statistics. Main activities include the contribution to, and the participation in, statistical statutory bodies related to agricultural statistics; the preparation of technical documents and assistance with the organization of meetings related to the functions of such statutory bodies.

630. *Main Outputs:***Methodologies and guidelines:**

- Technical papers prepared for meetings of statutory bodies; participation at such meetings.

Meetings:

- Fifteenth Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (RAF);
- Sixteenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (RAP);
- Working group on agriculture and livestock statistics (FAO-OAS/CIE-IICA) (RLC);
- FAO/ECE/CBS study group on food and agricultural statistics in Europe;
- FAO/OAS/CIE-IICA working group on agricultural and livestock statistics.

Element 03: Support to National Statistical Systems

631. *Description:* To provide technical guidance and support to the organization and development of national agricultural statistics systems to monitor food production/food security and provide key agricultural data for policy planning and analysis. Main activities comprise the provision of advice on management structures and the design of appropriate statistical system, the organization and conduct of workshops and training courses and the preparation of training materials. The coordination of regional/sub-regional activities is also included in this element.

632. *Main Outputs:***Support to member countries:**

- Direct advice and identification and formulation of projects related to the development of agricultural statistics systems; Field Programme backstopping to field projects (with Regional/Subregional Offices).

Training:

- Agricultural statistics user/producer workshops conducted in selected countries (all regions);
- Training materials developed;
- Training for national statisticians (mostly through projects).

Element 04: Survey Methodology

633. *Description:* To develop and promote appropriate agricultural survey methodologies, standards and procedures for national food and agricultural data collection systems. To provide

technical guidance and methods for the improvement of statistics on women in agriculture, and for the monitoring and evaluation of FAO policies on rural development and other social and economic programmes. Main activities comprise the conduct of methodological studies, the preparation of methodological publications and guidelines, the organization of workshops and the preparation of supporting training materials.

634. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Development of multiple frame sampling methods, for the collection of agricultural data, that combine area and list sampling frames and the use of geographic information systems and satellite data and imagery;
- Expanded use of population census results for the construction of frames for agricultural censuses and surveys (RAF);
- Expanded use of cartographic materials for the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics (RAF).

Support to member countries:

- Further studies to develop alternative methodologies for estimating crop production (RAF);
- Advice and assistance for improving statistics on women in agriculture and monitoring rural development.

Training:

- In collaboration with the Regional Offices, four workshops on multiple frame sampling methods for agricultural surveys (RAF, RAP, RLC, REU).

Publications:

- Multiple frame agricultural surveys, Vol II.

• *Sub-programme 2.2.2.3: WAICENT*

Sub-programme 2.2.2.3 WAICENT

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996/97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	FAOSTAT Statistical Systems	756	1 285	2 041	46 %
02	FAOINFO Textual Systems	254	1 025	1 279	29 %
03	Support to Member Nations in Accessing FAO Information	418	646	1 064	24 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 428	2 956	4 384	100 %
	Cost Increases			152	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 536	100 %

Focus

635. Sub-programme 2.2.2.3 aims at improving data management for both statistical and textual databases, introducing modern technological tools for data processing and dissemination, and making the information produced by the Organization easily and quickly available to the external community.

636. The improvement of data management includes the integration of the many existing computer systems into a common environment and the consequent enhancement of the information quality. There will also be a reduction in the production costs of the Organization because of the integrated effort, easier cooperation and exchange of information with member countries and other international organizations.

Element 01: FAOSTAT Statistical Systems

637. *Description:* To implement, maintain and enhance the statistical component for both the working and dissemination systems of WAICENT. Main activities cover redevelopment of existing individual systems not yet included, assistance to producers of information in the creation of new internal and external databases, further enhancement of data management and dissemination, development of additional analytical tools, providing assistance to internal and external users of information.

638. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Enhancement of tools for statistical analysis and graphical presentation.

Information systems:

- Provision of access to FAOSTAT through Internet/WWW;
- Incorporation of minor working systems;
- Enhancement of FAOSTAT technology for both working systems and dissemination system.

Publications:

- FAOSTAT.PC (several issues for the main Statistical Yearbooks);
- FAOSTAT.CD (CD-ROM on trade by origin/destination).

Element 02: FAOINFO Textual Systems

639. *Description:* To implement, maintain and enhance the textual component for both the working and dissemination systems of WAICENT. Main activities cover introduction of standards for electronic handling of information and training producers of information in their use, creation of a corporate database containing information of lasting value, development of converting procedures for the automatic production of outputs (books, diskettes, etc.) and on-line access to the database, further enhancement of data management and dissemination, providing assistance to internal and external users.

640. Main Outputs:

Information systems:

- Development of corporate database for textual information;
- Development of converters for automatic production of outputs;
- Enhancement of on-line access.

Publications on electronic support:

- FAOINFO.PC (several issues for the main publications);
- FAOINFO.CD (CD-ROMs for some larger publications).

Element 03: Support to Member Nations in Accessing FAO Information

641. *Description:* To provide the necessary support to national offices in need of improved data management/processing/analytical capabilities. Main activities cover export of FAO technological and methodological know-how into local environments, providing the necessary training for upgrading local capabilities in the maintenance of the system and in the use of analytical tools for planning, monitoring and administering. These activities complement other contributions to member countries provided by the Statistics Division and by other FAO units.

642. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Transfer of FAO analytical methodology to national offices;
- Installation of WAICENT technology in local environments.

Sub-programme 2.2.2.4: Commodity Situation and Outlook

Sub-programme 2.2.2.4 Commodity Situation and Outlook

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	FAO Commodity Review and Outlook	895	462	1 357	37 %
02	Monitoring World Commodity and Trade Developments and Export Earnings	1 946	317	2 263	62 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 841	779	3 620	100 %
	Cost Increases			153	
	Total (including cost-increases)			3 773	100 %

Focus

643. Sub-programme 2.2.2.4 covers important data and information systems and dissemination services to maximize the benefits from the collection, analysis, and interpretation of information for some 80 agricultural commodities, particularly for member countries which have no or inadequate national commodity intelligence capacities. It also includes information development for non-traditional and processed agricultural products, with the aim of both enhancing food security and supporting appropriate export diversification in order to boost the export earnings of developing countries.

644. This sub-programme covers the major publication Commodity Review and Outlook (CRO). However, publishing the hard copy version of the CRO is a relatively low priority and it is planned to achieve savings in this area while also improving timeliness by electronic transmission as far as possible. Another important task is to provide statistical and analytical support to the consultative and policy work carried out under Sub-programme 2.2.4.2. In the intervals between meetings of the intergovernmental commodity groups and in order to maintain the momentum of their work, consistent flows of information and advice on market and policy developments are provided to governments.

Element 01: FAO Commodity Review and Outlook (CRO)

645. *Description:* To provide authoritative annual assessments of the agricultural commodity and trade developments, primarily for the benefit of countries that do not possess national commodity intelligence services.

646. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Two CRO issues are envisaged in the biennium.

Element 02: Monitoring World Commodity and Trade Developments and Export Earnings

647. *Description:* To maintain and disseminate up-to-date commodity intelligence documentation and analysis of commodity trade and policy developments and to provide a sound factual basis for member countries and for commodity consultations under Sub-programme 2.2.4.2, including the numerous monitoring and assistance activities as follow-up to the Uruguay Round, contributions to global information and early warning reports under Sub-programme 2.2.2.5 and assessments of the food security situation under Sub-programme 2.2.4.3. Main activities cover the maintenance and updating of specialized databases and the improvement and PC adaptability of the World Food Model.

648. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Information for over 80 commodities, with information systems for major basic foodstuffs, tropical beverages, horticultural products, agricultural raw materials, natural fibres and others; the development of new information systems for tropical fruits; and the migration from the mainframe to PCs of some databases, ensuring their compatibility with WAICENT.

Support to member countries:

- Provision of commodity information and statistics in response to specific requests and in support of consumer/producer consultations under Sub-programme 2.2.4.2, increasingly by electronic means.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Regular major inputs to publications and reports of the Global Information and Early Warning System (2.2.2.5), the Committee on Food Security (2.2.4.3), SOFA (2.2.3.1) and Global Perspective Studies (2.2.4.1).

Publications:

- Medium-term prospects for agricultural commodities in the post Uruguay Round period;
- Regular market reports covering prices of sisal harvest twine and a monthly rice market report together with those listed under 2.2.4.2.

*Sub-programme 2.2.2.5: Food Information and Early Warning System***Sub-programme 2.2.2.5 Food Information and Early Warning Systems**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Monitoring World Food Outlook	2 081	1 176	3 257	47 %
02	Early Warning of Food Shortages	2 021	1 594	3 615	52 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	4 102	2 770	6 872	100 %
	Cost Increases			285	
	Total (including cost increases)			7 157	100 %

Focus

649. Sub-programme 2.2.2.5 covers the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS). The GIEWS provides a continuous world-watch on emerging developments regarding global, national and localized food supplies, with particular attention to the detection of food shortages, with the objective of providing timely and authoritative alerts to the international community.

650. The sub-programme covers monitoring of the world food outlook, early warning of food shortages, and analysis of emergency food aid requests from governments.

Element 01: Monitoring World Food Outlook

651. *Description:* Monitoring of global food situation on a continuous basis and early prediction of global food supply/demand changes.

652. Main Outputs:

Information systems:

- Upgrading and extension to other foods of the cereal supply/demand databases maintained by GIEWS for all countries as a subset of the WAICENT system;
- Extension of the data coverage in the GIEWS workstation to Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Electronic dissemination of GIEWS reports via WAICENT FAOINFO module internally, and externally via Internet.

Support to member countries:

- Staff of the national and regional food early warning systems trained in the use of the GIEWS workstation.

Publications:

- Food Outlook (6 issues a year), published in five languages, monitors global food issues on a continuous basis.

Element 02: Early Warning of Food Shortages

653. *Description:* Monitoring the food situation in individual countries so as to identify potential threats of crop failures; assessing impending food deficits in developing countries in order to provide timely alerts so that the countries concerned and the international community can initiate prompt remedial action; issuing special alerts by telex/fax/E-mail to the international community, as well as by timely and regular reports on foodcrops and shortages and special bulletins.

654. Main Outputs:

Information systems:

- Development of risk maps for food emergency-prone countries.

Support to member countries:

- Analysis of emergency food aid requests from governments for joint approval by the Director-General (FAO) and the Executive Director (WFP);
- Technical backstopping of FAO-sponsored national and regional early warning systems, in food needs assessment techniques.

Publications:

- Foodcrops and Shortages, published 6 times a year in four languages, for disseminating country-by-country crop and food supply assessments prepared by the system and for highlighting food problem areas;
- Food Supply Situation and Crop Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa; special report issued in two languages 4 times a year to cover in detail the situation in Africa. It includes quantitative assessments of cereal import requirements, including food aid for Africa;
- Special alerts and reports issued as required by fax, E-mail and through the Internet to report on findings of FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions and to alert the international community of threats of food supply/demand imbalances in specific countries or regions.

*Sub-programme 2.2.2.6: AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities***Sub-programme 2.2.2.6 AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Coordination and Strengthening of AGRIS and CARIS Centres	1 099	880	1 979	25 %
02	Systems Development and Maintenance	573	1 259	1 832	23 %
03	AGRIS and CARIS Database Maintenance and Output Services	1 463	1 903	3 366	43 %
04	Support to Agricultural Documentation Centres and Networks	549	58	607	7 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		3 684	4 100	7 784	100 %
Cost Increases				218	
Total (including cost increases)				8 002	100 %

Focus

655. This sub-programme (i.e. previously 2.1.4.3 of the same name) covers coordination and development of AGRIS and CARIS, two international cooperative information networks grouping national, regional and international centres. Altogether they contribute to the equitable sharing of information on world agricultural literature and current agricultural research; each participating centre is responsible for collecting and indexing the information produced in the pertinent country or organization, and in return, draws on the global information pool according to local needs. The sub-programme also covers the cataloguing and indexing of FAO's publications and documents as part of its institutional memory. The databases produced constitute the main component of bibliographic data in WAICENT. The sub-programme also includes complementary field activities to assist countries in strengthening their agricultural documentation capacities.

Element 01: Coordination and Strengthening of AGRIS and CARIS Centres

656. *Description:* To ensure the effective participation of nearly 180 AGRIS and 140 CARIS centres in the world's largest agricultural information network operating on a multilingual basis. Main activities cover continuous contact with participating centres, advisory visits, training missions for participants and users, provision of manuals and self-teaching packages, promotion of the systems in cooperation with FAO's technical divisions, country and Regional and Subregional Offices. Extra-budgetary resources are sought to reinforce these activities. Countries in transition not yet members of AGRIS and CARIS will be encouraged to join and become active participants.

657. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- AGRIS/CARIS liaison newsletter;
- AGRIS and CARIS self-teaching packages;
- AGRIS and CARIS user and instruction manuals.

Meetings:

- Biennial technical consultation of AGRIS and CARIS participating centres (over 120 participants and observers).

Training:

- For AGRIS and CARIS centres (in approximately 60 countries);
- Support to training organized by other organizations (around 4 workshops).

Communication:

- Within the network by E-mail and posting AGRIS/CARIS information on Internet.

Element 02: Systems Development and Maintenance

658. *Description:* To ensure that the systems continue to respond to the needs of member countries, and to enhance methodologies and working tools taking advantage of new technologies. Main activities comprise: the development of the AGRIS computer processing system in a cost-effective client-server environment in replacement of the obsolete current mainframe system; updating the multilingual thesaurus AGROVOC; upgraded microcomputer packages for participating centres, national agricultural libraries and libraries in the FAO country offices; use of Internet for input and exchange of information; monitoring of progress in optical storage technology with a view to replace the existing microfiche system, when the technology becomes cost-effective and easily accessible by developing countries.

659. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- AGROVOC supplement.

Systems development:

- AGRIS processing system developed in cooperation with IAEA.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Improved and more user-friendly AGRIN and CARIN packages based on Unesco's Micro CDS/ISIS, for use by participating centres;
- More user-friendly REPDOG package for FAO country libraries and small national agricultural libraries;
- AGROVOC updated with feedback from the participating centres and with the cooperation of subject specialists from national AGRIS centres;
- Subject to availability of extra-budgetary resources, cooperation with the US National Agricultural Library and CAB International to develop a Unified Agricultural Thesaurus.

Element 03: AGRIS and CARIS Database Maintenance and Output Services

660. *Description:* To maintain and produce the AGRIS, CARIS and FAODOC (i.e. FAO documents) databases, and distribute them in whole or in part in machine-readable form. Main activities comprise: checking, correcting and merging input received from participating centres;

cataloguing and indexing FAO publications and documents, including field documents; production and distribution of CD-ROMs; and on-line access to the databases. The publication of the monthly bibliography *Agrindex*, in English, French and Spanish, will be discontinued as of January 1996, releasing resources for systems development.

661. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- AGRIS and CARIS CD-ROM manuals.

Databases and information dissemination:

- AGRIS: around 140 000 records processed per year and added to the global database (nearly 2.8 million records by the end of 1997);
- FAODOC: around 5 000 FAO publications and documents processed per year and added to the database (nearly 140 000 records by the end of 1997). Out of this database, 4 000 records per year will be entered in AGRIS;
- CARIS: database on agricultural research projects in developing countries and countries in transition (around 40 000 records of ongoing and completed projects);
- AGRIS CD-ROM (quarterly) and AGRIS-FHN (semi-annually food and human nutrition disc) produced at no cost to FAO in cooperation with Silver Platter International, and distributed free of charge to participating centres and to FAO offices;
- AGRIS sub-sets CD-ROMs on fisheries and aquaculture and forestry and agroforestry (updated annually), produced in-house and widely distributed;
- FAODOC CD-ROM (updated annually and more frequently if resources permit) produced in-house for FAO regional, sub-regional and country offices and FAO depository libraries;
- CARIS CD-ROM (updated annually) produced in-house and distributed to CARIS participating centres and FAO offices;
- On-line access available within FAO and through INTERNET either directly or in cooperation with other hosts.

Element 04: Support to Agricultural Documentation Centres and Networks

662. *Description:* To advise and assist member countries on request to establish/strengthen their national or regional agricultural documentation systems. Main activities comprise: formulation, execution and technical backstopping of documentation projects, financed by TCP, Trust Funds or UNDP. The activities under this element are generally integrated with national AGRIS and CARIS activities in the beneficiary countries.

663. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- 10 documentation projects, and 20 other FAO projects with documentation components, in developing countries and in countries in transition.

Publications:

- Guidelines for establishing agricultural documentation centres and networks.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	24 778	RP	38 365	AFC	2 067
Inter-Regional	190	Trust Funds	2 768	ESC	10 516
Africa	9 553	UNDP	1 472	ESS	17 145
Asia and Pacific	3 548	UNDP - TSS1	87	GIL	7 522
Near East	1 144	UNDP - TSS2	99	RAF	414
Europe	1 843	AOS	255	RAP	450
Latin America	1 990			RLC	78
				SAFR	260
				SEUR	257
				TCO	4 337
Programme 2.2.2	43 046		43 046		43 046

Programme 2.2.3: Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis

Programme 2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.2.3.1	Comparative Agricultural Development	2 594	23	106	2 723	10.1	0
2.2.3.2	Agriculture in Economic Development	2 323	(62)	93	2 354	12.0	2 005
2.2.3.3	Agricultural Projects Analysis	1 841	(346)	63	1 558	8.8	0
	Total	6 758	(385)	262	6 635	30.9	2 005

664. The programme concentrates on research, analyses and studies of agriculture and rural development within the context of general economic development and the overall policy setting of countries. Its objective is to distil from the experiences of countries lessons that improve understanding of the development process and provide a basis for design and implementation of more efficient, effective, sustainable and equitable projects, programmes and policies. The programme also provides specialist support to other normative units and, conceptual and methodological input to FAO's policy assistance to member countries. The programme also has a catalytic role with academic and research institutions by organizing consultations and workshops, sponsoring joint research and encouraging staff exchanges and sabbaticals.

665. This programme is implemented by the new ESA Division. It is composed of 3 new sub-programmes. Sub-programme 2.2.3.1, Comparative Agricultural Development, retains functions of the former Sub-programme 2.1.7.2, Situation and Outlook, namely the production of SOFA, and takes on new responsibilities for comparative analyses. Sub-programme 2.2.3.2, Agriculture in Economic Development, continues work under former Sub-programme 2.1.8.2, and emphasizes agriculture/non-agriculture interactions. Sub-programme 2.2.3.3, Agricultural Projects Analysis, is a new activity without a direct predecessor in the former programme structure. This sub-programme is implemented by the Food Security and Agricultural Projects Analysis Service (ESAF, ex-ESAP), and it is closely coordinated with elements of Sub-programme 2.2.4.3 which is managed by the same service.

666. The most significant change with respect to the Summary Programme of Work and Budget is the formation of ESAF, as the result of the transfer of the ex-ESCF Service to ESA and merger with ex-ESAP. ESA will keep some related resources and programme elements under Sub-

programme 2.2.4.3. There are also reductions in resources programmed for publications in order to meet lower budget targets, especially under Sub-programme 2.2.3.3. Taking advantage of the transfer and merger of ESCF into ESA, the previously contemplated D-1 post of Chief ESAP was transferred to ESS and a G-5 Secretary post in ESAP was abolished.

Sub-programme 2.2.3.1: Comparative Agricultural Development

Sub-programme 2.2.3.1 Comparative Agricultural Development					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	World, Regional and Country Perspectives and Prospects	964	872	1 836	70 %
02	Comparative Economic and Policy Research and Special Analyses	574	207	781	29 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 538	1 079	2 617	100 %
	Cost Increases			106	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 723	100 %

Focus

667. This sub-programme encompasses studies and analyses of experiences among countries/regions and over time, in achieving faster and sustainable rates of agricultural development. The overall objective is to identify lessons that can be applied broadly to improve future development performance. The top priority is publication of the Annual Report on the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA).

668. The traditional linkages for contributions to SOFA will be maintained with other units of the Organization, both at Headquarters and in the field, with other international organizations, and with governments as appropriate. In addition, linkages will be established with the SD Department and with the TC Department, especially TCA, to assure relevance and usefulness of the comparative analyses and to maintain field contact.

Element 01: World, Regional and Country Perspectives and Prospects

669. *Description:* Under this element, the analysis needed for the world review and regional review of SOFA is conducted. The world review includes the current agricultural situation, the overall economic environment and selected policy issues. The regional review includes for each of the regions (sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the OECD countries) an overview of recent developments and policy changes and at least one country policy brief.

670. Main Outputs:

Information systems:

- SOFA data diskette with time series from 1961 for almost 200 data items for over 150 countries.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Staff papers for internal use on situation and prospects in food and agriculture;
- Papers for presentations at external seminars, conferences and meetings.

Publications:

- World and regional review sections of SOFA.

Element 02: Comparative Economic and Policy Research and Special Analyses

671. *Description:* Covers the analysis needed for the Special Chapter of SOFA, which provides an in-depth policy oriented treatment of an important and topical issue in agricultural development. The element is also to produce other special analyses and comparative studies on high-priority economic and agricultural development issues, in much more depth than is possible in SOFA.

672. *Main Outputs:*

Coordination and information exchange:

- Staff papers for internal use on comparative topics;
- Papers for presentation at external seminars, conferences and meetings.

Support to member countries:

- Field Programme backstopping and participation in selected policy assistance missions;
- Secretariat services and support for the network for agricultural policy for the Eastern and Central European and ex-USSR countries.

Publications:

- The SOFA Special Chapter;³
- Comparative agricultural development studies.

Sub-programme 2.2.3.2: Agriculture in Economic Development

Focus

673. In order to contribute to progress in economic knowledge as a basis for the design of efficient and equitable policies, Sub-programme 2.2.3.2 addresses agricultural development issues within the context of overall economic development and intersectoral linkages. It focuses on the analysis of the transition from adjustment to development, of environmentally sustainable agriculture, and of rural poverty and resource-poor agriculture, and the interrelations among the three and with food security.

674. The sub-programme mobilizes international scientific cooperation in economic analysis, entertains cooperative links with international financial institutions, technical assistance organizations, non-governmental organizations, national and international research centres. It supports the policy assistance work of the Organization, notably through the economic analysis of policy issues and the ex-post assessment of policies. It contributes economic analysis inputs to other technical programmes.

³ The Special Chapters planned for the 1996 SOFA is on food security; tentatively for 1997, on the values, beliefs and institutional factors affecting agriculture policy.

Sub-programme 2.2.3.2 Agriculture in Economic Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Adjustment Transition and Development of Agriculture in the Economy	497	158	655	29 %
02	Economics of Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment	541	219	760	33 %
03	Economics of Poverty in Agricultural and Rural Development	610	236	846	37 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		1 648	613	2 261	100 %
Cost Increases				93	
Total (including cost increases)				2 354	100 %

Element 01: Adjustment Transition and Development of Agriculture in the Economy

675. *Description:* Covers the management of change in agriculture through: identifying and analyzing the sources of growth deriving from the characteristics of the sector and its inter-sectoral linkages; and analyzing the process of adaptation to new economic policies and structural changes at the sectoral or macroeconomic levels, and assessing related social costs and benefits.

676. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Participation in selected (2/3) policy assistance missions;
- Support to the countries of the sub-region of Central and Eastern Europe in the field of agricultural policy and economic analysis (REU).

Meetings:

- 1 or 2 regional/sub-regional workshops on the role of agriculture in the transition from adjustment to development;
- European Commission on Agriculture (REU);
- European Commission on Agriculture/Executive Committee (2) (REU);
- 2 sessions of the working party on economics of the agri-food sector and farm management, and ministerial consultations on agricultural policy and reforms in the economies in transition of Eastern and Central Europe (REU).

Publications:

- Economic and social development series:
 - Critical agriculture/non-agriculture links in economic transition and development;
 - Investment and agricultural transformation;
 - Agriculture-based development strategies.

Element 02: Economics of Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment

677. *Description:* Contributes to the sustainability of agricultural development and environmental conservation through: economic analysis of agricultural development in relation with technological and social pressures on the natural and environmental resources; and economic valuation of environmental and natural resources and assessment of related policies.

678. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Economics of plant genetic resources;
- Modelling for locust prevention and control strategies.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on market/non-market values of biodiversity.

Publications:

- Effective collective action for common property resources.

Element 03: Economics of Poverty in Agricultural and Rural Development

679. *Description:* Aims to improve the design and implementation of policies, particularly in their relation to rural poverty and to food security, by analyzing the institutional and social environment of the economic activities of rural population groups, with special attention to resource-poor agriculture, the informal economy and the linkages between the farm and non-farm rural sectors.

680. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Analysis and modelling of the informal sector in agricultural and the general economy;
- Working paper on institutional factors in resource-poor agricultural supply response.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on the role of non-farm income in agricultural enterprise and households.

Publications:

- Policy implications of mutual help schemes in resource poor areas.

Sub-programme 2.2.3.3: Agricultural Projects Analysis

Sub-programme 2.2.3.3 Agricultural Projects Analysis

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Techniques and Methods for Policy, Programme and Project Cycles	519	208	727	48 %
02	Frameworks and Guidelines Development	567	201	768	51 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 086	409	1 495	100 %
	Cost Increases			63	
	Total (including cost increases)			1 558	100 %

Focus

681. Sub-programme 2.2.3.3 aims at developing new and improved techniques and methodologies which address all phases of the project and programme cycle, taking account of specific economic frameworks and policy environments. These techniques and methodologies will then be developed into analytical frameworks and guidelines for use by FAO and member countries at policy, programme and project levels. In doing so, close collaboration with Sub-programme 2.2.4.3 will

ensure that short- and long-term food security objectives receive due attention as indicators of project and programme performance.

682. Linkages will be established with other units of the Organization, both at Headquarters and in the field, with other international organizations, and with governments as appropriate. A main linkage will be with TCA, to assure relevance of outputs and to maintain field contact.

Element 01: Techniques and Methods for Policy, Programme and Project Cycles

683. *Description:* To conduct empirical research on methodologies and techniques for analysis, monitoring and evaluation of all phases of the policy, programme and project cycle. Areas of high-priority attention include integrating food security and sustainability objectives and internalizing externalities, such as environmental quality, preservation of biodiversity and socio-economic costs of disasters, at policy, programme and project levels.

684. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Working paper on relief, rehabilitation and development: a cost-effective analysis.

Publications:

- Mainstreaming sustainable agricultural and rural development issues in agricultural policy: framework and principles.

Element 02: Frameworks and Guidelines Development

685. *Description:* This element elaborates operational frameworks and guidelines for the conception, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of policy, programmes and projects. It implements their testing and diffusion through joint elaboration of training materials, regional/sub-regional workshops, and participation in operational policy/project activities.

686. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Participation in selected (3/4) policy assistance missions or training activities.

Meetings:

- 1 or 2 regional/sub-regional workshops on the operationalization of SARD: framework and principles.

Publications:

- Internalization of environmental externalities: an operational guide for SARD projects, programmes and policies;
- Economics of plant genetic resources problems of valuation and appropriation.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	4 839	RP	6 635	AFC	117
Inter-Regional	11	UNDP	1 433	ESA	6 987
Africa	515	UNDP - TSSI	483	SLAC	14
Asia and Pacific	1 451	AOS	89	TCO	1 522
Near East	1 122				
Europe	372				
Latin America	330				
Programme 2.2.3	8 640		8 640		8 640

Programme 2.2.4: Food and Agricultural Policy

Programme 2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.2.4.1	Global Perspective Studies	2 439	(813)	65	1 691	8.3	3
2.2.4.2	Commodity Policies and Trade	10 826	(1 126)	439	10 139	48.6	0
2.2.4.3	World Food Security Analysis	6 301	(489)	247	6 059	20.6	3 100
Total		19 566	(2 428)	751	17 889	77.5	3 103

687. This programme is essentially a reconstitution of the previous programme bearing that name and with the code 2.1.8, except for a number of analytical activities now incorporated in Programme 2.2.3 and planning assistance work which has been transferred to Chapter 3 (Development Services to Member Nations). The programme is designed to bring together food and agricultural policy work of a predominantly international character, namely Global Perspective Studies (2.2.4.1: ex-2.1.8.1, and part of ex-2.1.8.2), Commodity Policies and Trade (2.2.4.2: ex-2.1.8.3) and World Food Security Analysis (2.2.4.3: ex-2.1.8.4).

688. Under Sub-programme 2.2.4.1, the main objective is to maintain FAO's capability to carry out forward assessments of key issues in world food and agriculture, in particular through improving knowledge in areas related to food security and sustainability.

689. Work on international trade promotion has assumed higher priority following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Accordingly, under Sub-programme 2.2.4.2, work on improving the functioning of, and access to agricultural commodity markets will be pursued through more focused activities of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups (IGGs), while reducing the number of group meetings, in line with CCP decisions. Greater emphasis will be given to assisting developing member countries in assessing the national and regional implications of the Uruguay Round agreements and on initiating their preparations for WTO discussions on furthering the process of agricultural trade reforms. In the context of ECDC, work will also be stepped up on refining methodologies to assess the impact of preferential and regional trading arrangements.

690. Apart from streamlining of and savings on IGG meetings, it is proposed to discontinue a number of commodity publications, to stop work on pulses, to cancel the previously planned expansion of activities on links between trade, environment and sustainable development and not to hold regional meetings on the implications of the Uruguay Round, concentrating efforts on supporting such assistance undertaken by other organizations and training activities.

691. Food security (Sub-programme 2.2.4.3) continues to be a high priority of the Organization. However, the orientation of the work has shifted away from conceptual aspects toward medium- to longer-term assessments, and preparation of technical papers to build public awareness of critical areas. Greater emphasis is also being given to methodological work on indicators for monitoring all aspects of the food security situation at global, national and household levels, and to providing technical support to the Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security. The provision for direct costs of the World Food Summit has been included in this sub-programme for the 1996-97 biennium, and is shown as a separate element.

692. In keeping with the policy of decentralization, staff resources have been redeployed to the Regional and Subregional Offices in Africa, and the Regional Offices in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. These officers will provide technical and analytical support to situation analyses and policy debates on region-specific food security issues, and first-line technical support to member countries and regional and sub-regional organizations requiring expert advice on food security policies, programmes and projects.

693. Monitoring and analysis of food aid flows will be reduced, and publication of Food Aid in Figures will cease, as the WFP's INTERFAIS now provides adequate coverage of this data. Consequent to the transfer of the Food Security Service to ESA, monitoring of commodity markets relevant to food security is to be covered by Sub-programmes 2.2.2.4, 2.2.2.5, and 2.2.4.2.

Sub-programme 2.2.4.1: Global Perspective Studies

Sub-programme 2.2.4.1 Global Perspective Studies

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Agriculture: Toward 2010	930	361	1 291	79 %
02 Other Policy Studies	282	53	335	20 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 212	414	1 626	100 %
Cost Increases			65	
Total (including cost increases)			1 691	100 %

Focus

694. Sub-programme 2.2.4.1 carries out global forward assessments of the food and agriculture situation, with particular reference to the factors that determine the future evolution in food security and sustainability and the required policy responses. While the main responsibility for this sub-programme (i.e. previously shown under the code 2.1.8.1) rests with the Global Perspective Studies Unit (ESDG) in the Office of the Assistant Director-General, ES, by its very nature it involves collaboration with, and contributions from, nearly all technical departments, in particular the Agriculture Department. The resource allocation under this sub-programme covers the work of ESDG plus for related work in AGD.

Element 01: Agriculture Towards 2010 (AT 2010)

695. *Description:* Maintain the AT 2010 data and computer system; conduct follow-up work on the evaluation of agricultural resources as required for forward assessments of production potentials, in particular to extend the existing AT 2010 agro-ecological evaluations and land use data to cover as far as possible China, South Africa and CIS countries; create an empirical base for estimating future investment requirements and for classifying countries according to the degree of dependence of their food security on local agriculture.

696. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems:

- Data and analytical findings to be used in the next round of global forward assessments and other related work.

Element 02: Other Policy Studies

697. *Description:* Contributions on forward global food and agriculture assessments required in the context of FAO's cooperation with the rest of the UN system and other organizations (e.g. contributions to the UN Secretary General's Initiative on Africa, contributions to an eventual Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy by the UNGA); preparation and review of documents for the World Food Summit.

698. *Main Outputs:*

Coordination and information exchange:

- Papers related to the above-mentioned contributions as required.

Sub-programme 2.2.4.2: Commodity Policies and Trade

Sub-programme 2.2.4.2 Commodity Policies and Trade

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Producer/Consumer Consultations and Action under FAO Auspices	3 520	1 803	5 323	54 %
02	ECDC in Agricultural Commodity Trade	1 055	321	1 376	14 %
03	Collaboration with WTO and Other Organizations	1 293	194	1 487	15 %
04	National Commodity Policies including Incentive Policies	1 195	319	1 514	15 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		7 063	2 637	9 700	100 %
Cost Increases				439	
Total (including cost increases)				10 139	100 %

Focus

699. This sub-programme will continue to focus on improving the functioning of and access to commodity markets, and on promoting greater transparency and growth of these markets. Activities include producer/ consumer consultations, direct policy advice to member countries and the formulation of commodity development programmes. Special emphasis will be placed on assisting member countries in developing their post-Uruguay Round programmes, through expanding the commodity coverage of the assessments of the impact of the Uruguay Round on agricultural commodity markets and through technical assistance to countries in the formulation of policies. Countries will also be assisted to take into account regional and preferential trading arrangements. Work will continue on links between trade, environment and sustainable agricultural development in policy assessments.

Element 01: Producer/Consumer Consultations and Action under FAO Auspices

700. *Description:* Substantive issues will be considered within the framework of the Committee on Commodity Problems and its Intergovernmental Commodity Groups (IGGs). While IGG

sessions will be reduced in number and duration, they will focus more on substantive and policy-oriented issues affecting international commodity trade.

701. Main activities comprise: servicing of the sessions of the CCP and eleven IGGs; *ad hoc* consultations and workshops and the preparation of analytical documents covering priority areas, in particular facilitating trade in the post-Uruguay Round era by providing analysis and advice; contributing to food security by determining minimum safe global stock levels; providing policy advice through international guidelines for rice, meat and oilseeds and contributing to sustainable development through commodity-specific studies on environment and trade interactions; guiding the preparation of commodity development measures and providing inter-sessional analytical documents by drawing heavily on outputs of Sub-programme 2.2.2.4.

702. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Further refinement of methodology to assess the impact of environmental measures on international trade.

Support to member countries:

- Preparation of commodity development programmes under the auspices of the IGGs for funding from various sources, including the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and other international and national funding agencies (specific CFC projects are referred to under sub-programme element 03);
- Management of agreed supervisory arrangements in respect of CFC projects.

Meetings:

- CCP, 61st Session;
- IGG on Grains, 27th Session;
- IGG on Meat, 16th Session;
- IGG on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats, 28th Session;
- IGG on Rice, 38th Session;
- IGG on Bananas, 15th Session;
- Sub-Group of Banana Exporting Countries, 9th Session;
- IGG on Citrus, 12th Session;
- IGG on Hard Fibres, 29th Session;
- Sub-Group of Sisal & Henequen Producing Countries, 10th Session;
- Sub-Group of Hides and Skins, 5th Session;
- IGG on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, 31st Session;
- IGG on Tea, 12th Session;
- Consultation on Tropical Fruits.

Publications or inter-sessional market reports:

- Cereal Policies Review;
- World Meat Situation and Outlook;
- World Oilseeds, Oils and Oilmeals Situation and Outlook;
- Trade and Environment Linkages for Basic Foodstuffs;
- The Market for Traditional Foodgrains;
- Banana Information Note;
- World Banana Economy;
- Citrus Market Report;
- Medium Term Prospects for Citrus Production;
- Market Prospects for Tropical Fruits;
- Demand Prospects for Off-season Fresh Fruit and Vegetables;
- World Statistical Compendium for Raw Hides and Skins;

- Jute Statistical Bulletin;
- Tea - Market Developments;
- Manual of World Food Model;
- Issues for Future Agricultural Trade Negotiations.

Element 02: ECDC in Agricultural Commodity Trade

703. *Description:* Assessment of the impact of regional trading arrangements in order to foster intra-regional trade and exports of agricultural products to third markets.

704. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methodologies will be refined to assess better the impact of preferential arrangements, free trade areas and other regional arrangements of concern to developing countries, as well as the impact of global liberalization on such arrangements.

Support to member countries:

- Support will be given to strengthening trade policy networks, including on such aspects as implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements;
- Support to economic analytical work of the Inter-American Citrus Network (IACNET), the Mediterranean Citrus Network, and the FAO Inter-regional RNE/REU Cooperative Research Network on Nuts;
- Backstopping will be provided to various regional consultations on emerging issues such as trade diversification and Uruguay Round follow-up;
- Efforts aimed at supporting training activities on Uruguay Round follow-up will be pursued with collaborating institutions (with RLC).

Element 03: Collaboration with WTO and Other Organizations

705. *Description:* To cooperate actively with WTO, UNCTAD and the Common Fund, in particular with WTO where FAO has observer status at WTO meetings relevant to FAO's work, in particular those relating to the food security situation of the least-developed and net-food importing developing countries, and to promote commodity development measures for Common Fund financing.

706. Main activities comprise the preparation of analytical studies assessing the impact of the implementation of the Uruguay Round on the least developed and net food importing developing countries and the vulnerable European countries in transition; work to facilitate the decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed and net food-importing developing countries in close cooperation with WTO; joint commodity studies and exchange of information with specialized international commodity bodies; and guidance on the preparation of commodity development projects, their sponsoring to the Common Fund and the supervision of their implementation.

707. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- A number of CFC projects on oilseeds, traditional grains, meat, rice, bananas, hard fibres, tea, citrus fruit and hides and skins will be generated and/or supervised within the IGG framework for a total value of around US\$ 35 million;
- Collaboration with WTO in providing assistance on Uruguay Round follow-up, particularly regarding least developed and net food-importing developing countries.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Coordination of information collection, analysis and dissemination with other organizations and agencies: provision of information to the International Jute Organization (IJO), to the International Vine and Wine Office (OIV), exchange of information with the World Bank on jute, citrus fruit and other commodities, and with UNCTAD, particularly regarding commodity/environment linkages.

Publications:

- Sugar - World Market Prospects (in cooperation with the International Sugar Organization).

Element 04: National Commodity Policies Including Incentive Policies

708. *Description:* To provide backstopping to the formulation of regional and national sub-sectoral policies through the Organization's decentralized structure, with special reference to Uruguay Round follow-up and the impact of changes in regional trading arrangements.

709. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- To be provided on request, and within the resources available.

Sub-programme 2.2.4.3: World Food Security Analysis

Sub-programme 2.2.4.3 World Food Security Analysis

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996/97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Analytical Support to Committee on World Food Security	515	461	976	16 %
02	International Food Security and Food Aid Policy Analysis	856	212	1 068	18 %
03	Analytical Support to Special Programme on Food Production for Food Security	1 075	406	1 481	25 %
04	Support to Member Nations and Regional and Sub-regional Institutions	221	27	248	4 %
05	World Food Summit - Direct Costs	0	1 219	1 219	21 %
06	World Food Summit - Seconded Staff Cost	0	820	820	14 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 667	3 145	5 812	100 %
	Cost Increases			247	
	Total (including cost increases)			6 059	100 %

Focus

710. Although the focus of this sub-programme will continue to be the strengthening of world food security, its elements have been redefined to reflect new orientations in the Organization's food security activities. Regular monitoring and assessments of the world food security and nutritional situation, covering conditions at the household as well as at the national, sub-regional and global levels, will continue to receive high priority. Special emphasis will be placed on providing contributions on food security related matters to the field activities under the SPFP, including analytical support and technical advice to the countries involved. Other areas of primary focus will be the development and dissemination of new approaches and analytical frameworks related to food

security strategies and action programmes, early warning and food security information systems, disaster preparedness planning and relief-to-development continuum, and management of food security reserves. This sub-programme includes provision for the World Food Summit under programme element 05.

Element 01: Analytical Support to Committee on World Food Security

711. *Description:* Main activities comprise: servicing of the CFS; regular assessments of the world food security situation including global and regional supply/demand balances and household food security status, with equal emphasis on immediate actions required to avert a crisis and identification of emerging problems of a longer-term nature; monitoring and reporting on actions taken to implement the International Undertaking, the Plan of Action on World Food Security, the Broadened Concept of Food Security, and the ICN Plan of Action on Nutrition; and carrying out thematic studies on topics requested by the Committee.

712. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Assessment of the current world food security situation and medium term review;
- Thematic papers on different aspects of world food security.

Meetings:

- CFS, 21st Session and 23rd Session.

Element 02: International Food Security and Food Aid Policy Analysis

713. *Description:* To enhance international awareness of issues related to food security and to promote international action to improve world food security, especially in the most vulnerable countries and for the most vulnerable groups.

714. Main activities comprise: developing and maintaining databases needed for analyzing and reporting on food security situation and issues in different parts of the world; developing and refining the conceptual framework for making policy recommendations; preparing technical documents, comments and position papers to be used in servicing regional conferences, commissions, consultations and workshops organized by FAO and/or other international organizations with a food security focus; responding to requests from other UN agencies, academic institutions and NGOs for information and contributions to debates on food security; monitoring and evaluating the use of food aid for food security, particularly for the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD).

715. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Data on food aid flows;
- The aggregate household food security index and other relevant indicators of food security;
- Database for commonly used texts on food security situation and issues.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Monthly meetings of the CSD in Washington DC.

Publications and technical papers:

- Several papers related to different aspects of food security presented or tabled at UN system meetings or other international fora.

Support to member countries:

- Country workshops (2) on effectiveness of international food aid (RAF).

Element 03: Analytical Support to Special Programme on Food Production for Food Security

716. *Description:* Main activities comprise: contributing to the technical review of mission reports, work plans and interim results of the pilot phase of SPFP; contributing to preparation of strategic framework for implementation of expansion phase of SPFP; providing background data and analytical notes on factors hindering or helping expanded programme of technology transfer to improve food security; preparing background material and participating in meetings with prospective donors.

717. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Contributions to the preparation of methodological and country work related to SPFP.

Support to member countries:

- Exploratory, evaluation and implementation missions in the field;
- Participatory workshops to identify the nature of constraints affecting the expansion phase of SPFP and to determine appropriate policies and investments to address them.

Meetings:

- Regional commission on food security for Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Element 04: Support to Member Nations and Regional and Subregional Institutions

718. *Description:* Development and dissemination of new methodological approaches and analytical tools for food security policy analysis and programme management.

719. Main activities comprise: developing models and impact indicators for food security policy analysis at national or local level; preparing and disseminating guidelines and manuals for the management of national and sub-regional early warning and food security systems and food security reserves; carrying out conceptual work on relief-to-development continuum; commenting on work plans and technical documents developed by national and regional teams; fostering exchanges of information and technical co-operation among developing countries. Contacts with regional and sub-regional institutions are primarily through the decentralized structure.

720. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines and manuals on early warning and food security information systems; disaster preparedness and drought mitigation; food security reserves; use of relief resources for development;
- Models and indicators for evaluating food security policies and action programmes;
- Support to regional food strategy in cooperation with OAU (RAF).

Coordination and information exchange:

- Regional and sub-regional workshops and exchanges of information in the context of TCDC for managers and technical staff of early warning and food security information units; disaster preparedness and food security reserve management units; food security planning units; programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation units, including at national and local levels.

Elements 05 and 06: World Food Summit

721. *Description:* The provision covers the direct costs of holding the Summit and one session of the CFS, as preparatory body for the WFS; as well as the cost of the Secretariat during the preparatory phase (under temporary arrangements, since there are no "established" posts involved).

722. Main Outputs:

Meetings:

- World Food Summit and WFS meeting of senior officials;
- 22nd Session of CFS (special preparatory session for the WFS).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	12 491	RP	17 889	AFC	447
Inter-Regional	55	Trust Funds	2 661	AGD	164
Africa	4 268	UNDP - TSSI	3	ESA	1 911
Asia and Pacific	1 279	AOS	166	ESC	10 074
Near East	718	WFP	273	ESD	1 480
Europe	98			RAF	266
Latin America	2 083			RAP	447
				RLC	990
				SAFR	274
				SWFS	2 112
				TCO	2 827
Programme 2.2.4	20 992		20 992		20 992

Programme 2.2.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.2.9 Programme Management

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.2.9.1	Departmental Direction	3 441	(83)	138	3 496	11.7	0
2.2.9.2	Divisional Direction	2 186	881	126	3 193	8.0	0
2.2.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	2 050	(45)	77	2 082	8.8	0
	Total	7 677	753	341	8 771	28.5	0

723. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.2, Food and Agricultural Policy and Development. Together with Programme 2.1.9, servicing of COAG will be ensured.

724. Adjustments have been made in resource levels since preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.3: FISHERIES

Major Programme 2.3 Fisheries

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.3.1	Fisheries Information	6 017	(132)	230	6 115	8.0	1 526
2.3.2	Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	11 621	(87)	476	12 010	10.6	19 946
2.3.3	Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	8 780	287	326	9 393	9.3	8 490
2.3.4	Fisheries Policy	9 559	(790)	382	9 151	18.6	3 309
2.3.9	Programme Management	5 607	(205)	225	5 627	19.7	0
	Total	41 584	(927)	1 639	42 296	12.9	33 271

725. Proposals for Major Programme 2.3, Fisheries (previously coded 2.2) take account of the recommendations of the 21st Session of the Committee on Fisheries, as endorsed by the 108th Session of the Council. They also reflect UNCED follow-up requirements and other policy developments, such as a sharper focus on normative work, the overall priority to sustainability and food security, and decentralization. Important international developments specific to fisheries, such as the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries and the outcome of the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks are also taken into account.

726. Consequently, emphasis is given to strengthening the capacity of countries to conserve and manage better their fisheries resources. With respect to food security, it is recognized that environmentally sound aquaculture will play a major role in increasing fish supplies and compensating likely stagnation or declines in capture fisheries. In this sensitive context of resource conservation, changes in the status of fisheries, emerging fisheries issues and matters of international fisheries concern will continue to be monitored and investigated under this major programme. Global and regional studies will report on findings.

727. Work on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries will be of major importance in the next biennium, entailing assistance on fisheries conservation and management policies and practices.

728. Regrettably, budget stringency implies a reduced level of resources for the major programme over the level in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget, and as shown in the above table, even from the level provisionally indicated in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. Moreover, there is a significant shift in the balance between Headquarters and outlying offices, with the transfer of five Professional posts and associated non-staff resources to the decentralized structures.

729. The reduction in the overall level of funding for the major programme and the reorientation of priorities in line with the new policy developments and directives from the Governing Bodies, has led to a number of changes in the substance. Most notably, there is a stronger emphasis on normative activities, support to the decentralized structures, and the development of a fisheries programme for small island developing states. Moreover, as recalled above, work on the Code of Conduct will move from the elaboration to the implementation phase, and provision is made for the major programme to be fully involved in the implementation of important international fisheries initiatives, such as the outcome of the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly

Migratory Fish Stocks. On the other hand, the number of publications will be streamlined and six General Service and one Professional post have been eliminated at Headquarters.

730. Some activities have been reduced or deleted. These lower priority activities include, *inter alia*, work on marine mammals, follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition, promotion of basic research in fish technology, cooperation with associations and industries concerned with fish-meal production, and fishery policy advice at country level. Activities that have been discontinued include, *inter alia*, acting as FAO focal point for integrated coastal area management (although the major programme will continue to focus on the integration of fisheries into coastal area management), and issuance of the FAO yearbook on fishery statistics in its current format (in future, the information will be disseminated in CD-ROM format).

731. In all regions, the fisheries capacity of Subregional and Regional Offices is being strengthened through further decentralization. Existing personnel in these offices, and the newly decentralized personnel, will be advantageously placed to cater for the fisheries needs of countries in a more cost-effective manner. In support of the decentralized structures, specialized technical inputs from Headquarters will continue to be provided.

732. This decentralization drive accords well to the case of fisheries, because sub-regional or regional fishery organizations and arrangements are being called upon by the international community to play greater roles in the conservation and management of fisheries resources. The major programme will ensure that these bodies are fully aware of developments of significance in international fisheries.

Programme 2.3.1: Fisheries Information

Programme 2.3.1 Fisheries Information

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.1.1	Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information	1 806	64	70	1 940	7.3	377
2.3.1.2	Fishery Data and Statistics	4 211	(196)	160	4 175	17.6	1 149
	Total	6 017	(132)	230	6 115	24.9	1 526

733. This programme is responsible for the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information and statistics on fisheries, including aquaculture. The programme comprises two sub-programmes and its structure is much the same as in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget, except that some adjustment of programme elements has been made to accommodate new priority areas related to the fishery components of WAICENT, and statistics for high seas fisheries.

734. The programme is of a global nature and it has not been possible to decentralize any of the activities without significant staff increases. Technical backstopping activities will be less intense, while demands for technical assistance at national and sub-regional level will be met to the extent possible by outlying offices.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.1: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information

Focus

735. Sub-programme 2.3.1.1 responds to the aquatic science and fisheries information needs of member countries. FAO has played a leading role in the joint development of the Aquatic Science

and Fisheries Information (ASFA) database, together with other UN co-sponsors and national partners. ASFA celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1995 and is poised for strong future growth, following review and reorientation, with new publication and partnership agreements. FAO will continue to provide the Secretariat and to expand the geographical coverage to include more developing country partners. FAO will also work to extend the language capacity of the database and to provide improved access to scientists and institutions from developing countries.

Sub-programme 2.3.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Fisheries Information	1 087	313	1 400	74 %
02	Fishery Information Services to Countries and Regional Bodies	230	240	470	25 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 317	553	1 870	100 %
	Cost Increases			70	
	Total (including cost increases)			1 940	100 %

Element 01: Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Fisheries Information

736. *Description:* To provide the Secretariat for the ASFA partnership in order to coordinate inputs to the ASFA database from UN co-sponsors and national partners.

737. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- The ASFA database will be available on CD-ROM and the Internet.

Support to member countries:

- Widening the geographical coverage of ASFA by selection of more developing country partners.

Training:

- Training courses in ASFA methodology for new national partners.

Information and publications:

- Marine science contents tables, and freshwater and aquaculture contents tables;
- ASFA reference series;
- ASFA journals.

Element 02: Fishery Information Services to Countries and Regional Bodies

738. *Description:* To provide bibliographic information and documentation, computer software, and to support research information networks so as to enhance national and regional fishery research and information capacity.

739. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Input of fishery information to WAICENT/FAOINFO.

Support to member countries:

- Support to technical cooperation networks in aquaculture and fisheries in Latin America and in the Caribbean (RLC).

Meetings:

- Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research (ACFR) meeting and coordination of its working groups, together with Sub-programme 2.3.4.2.

Information and publications:

- Bibliographic information services to member countries, decentralized structures and field projects;
- Directory of African capacities in fisheries (RAF);
- Study on strengthened fishery information system in Asia/Pacific (RAP).

Sub-programme 2.3.1.2: Fishery Data and Statistics

Sub-programme 2.3.1.2 Fishery Data and Statistics

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Fishery Statistics	1 889	377	2 266	56 %
02	Fishery Statistical Development	1 326	423	1 749	43 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	3 215	800	4 015	100 %
	Cost Increases			160	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 175	100 %

Focus

740. Sub-programme 2.3.1.2 provides statistical information services for both internal and external needs. It aims at maintaining a global and comprehensive system of reliable, internally consistent and internationally comparable fishery and aquaculture data and statistics, and at disseminating numerical information in the form most appropriate to meet a variety of users' needs at different technological levels. The sub-programme provides, within and outside FAO, the statistical basis for analytical work on world fisheries and aquaculture, and it also supports practical applications at country level.

Element 01: Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Fishery Statistics

741. *Description:* To maintain and expand the computerized database of fishery and aquaculture statistics and to disseminate the data both in printed and electronic forms. Main activities are the revision and updating of data on catches and landings, aquaculture production, fishery commodities production and trade, fishing fleets, fishers' statistics, supply/utilization accounts for fishery products, and regional catches. A new activity will cover the acquisition and dissemination of data related to high seas catches and vessels authorized to fish on the high seas.

742. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Assistance for the improvement of fishery statistical systems to meet international standards.

Meetings:

- Seventeenth Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (with Sub-programme 2.3.4.2).

Information and publications:

- 2 Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics - Catches and Landings (on CD-ROM);
- 2 Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics - Fishery Commodities;
- 2 Statistical Bulletin - Aquaculture Production;
- 1 Statistical Bulletin - Fishing Fleets;
- Apparent Consumption Statistics of Fish and Fishery Products;
- 1 Statistical Bulletin - Mediterranean and Black Sea;
- 1 CECAF PC (for the CECAF area);
- 2 FISHSTAT PC (for Global Catches);
- 2 AQUASTAT PC (for Aquaculture);
- 2 FISHCOMM PC (for Fishery Commodities).

Element 02: Fishery Statistical Development

743. *Description:* To provide a focus for departmental computer applications related to fishery statistics, including computer support, internal training, provision of information technology functions and services, and development of computer software for data retrieval, analysis, and dissemination. Furthermore, to assess and evaluate fishery statistical systems and programmes at national and sub-regional level, including development of statistical and computer standards aiming at introducing cost-effective national statistical surveys.

744. *Main Outputs:***Information systems and databases:**

- Microcomputer software for CECAF PC, FISHSTAT PC, AQUASTAT PC, GFCM PC, and FISHCOMM PC;
- Development of, and support to, all working fishery statistical systems running on the departmental network, including fishery systems that are corporate components of the WAICENT/FAOSTAT;
- Development of microcomputer software standards for the implementation of national fishery statistical systems.

Support to member countries:

- Provision of technical material, standard computer software and operational/methodological guidelines in applied fishery statistics and computing.

Training:

- Training courses and workshops at national and sub-regional level focusing on methodological and operational aspects of fishery statistical surveys (number of courses will depend on level of extra-budgetary support) (also with RNE).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 807	RP	6 115	AFC	182
Inter-Regional	19	Trust Funds	170	FI	5 524
Africa	1 217	UNDP	1 128	RAF	92
Asia and Pacific	1 702	UNDP - TSS1	2	RAP	156
Near East	678	UNDP - TSS2	77	RLC	12
Europe	564	AOS	149	RNE	102
Latin America	654			SAFR	43
				SAPA	26
				SLAC	57
				TCO	1 447
Programme 2.3.1	7 641		7 641		7 641

Programme 2.3.2: Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture

Programme 2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.2.1	Marine Resources	5 204	286	229	5 719	22.9	7 296
2.3.2.2	Inland Resources and Aquaculture	6 417	(373)	247	6 291	26.4	12 650
Total		11 621	(87)	476	12 010	49.3	19 946

745. The programme promotes the optimum use of aquatic living resources by fisheries and aquaculture; develops biological information systems including related databases and geographical information systems (GIS); monitors the state of the world aquatic resources; provides advice for fisheries management and development as well as aquaculture development. The programme addresses environmental aspects, as far as they directly affect fisheries potential and sustainability.

746. The structure of the programme is unchanged. The main priorities are:

- the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its guidelines, e.g. improving frameworks for management under uncertainty (precautionary approach), taking into account natural resources variability, and follow-up to other international fisheries agreements;
- aquaculture development strategies in areas of highest potential or critical need, improving aquaculture resources utilization and integration with agriculture, promoting research as well as protection and rehabilitation of the aquatic environment;
- global monitoring and strategic analysis of fisheries, based on modern information systems (CD-ROMs, databases, GIS, Digital Interactive Atlas).

747. In order to focus resources on the above priorities, the programme had to reduce its involvement in: (a) impacts of environmental degradation on marine fisheries; (b) impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture; (c) marine mammals, including the Marine Mammal Action Plan, and the interactions between mammals and fisheries; (d) in-house software development for modelling and assessment; (e) integrated coastal area management, focusing on Integrated Coastal

Fisheries Management (ICFM). There is also a reduced capacity to support the field programme and extension activities.

Sub-programme 2.3.2.1: Marine Resources

Sub-programme 2.3.2.1 Marine Resources

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Improvement of Biological Data on Exploited Resources	526	478	1 004	18 %
02	Fishery Resources Assessment Methodology	421	377	798	14 %
03	Monitoring and Management of World Fishery Resources	1 587	881	2 468	45 %
04	Geographical Information Systems for Fisheries Resources and Environment	751	469	1 220	22 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		3 285	2 205	5 490	100 %
Cost Increases				229	
Total (including cost increases)				5 719	100 %

Focus

748. Sub-programme 2.3.2.1: (a) promotes sustainability in living marine resources and in associated marine fisheries activities; (b) aims to improve resource management under conditions of climatic variability and anthropogenic pressures and contributes to the protection of critical habitats; (c) supports national capacity enhancement in resources assessment and fisheries management; and (d) monitors and reports on the status and trends in world fisheries.

749. The sub-programme has been consolidated through fewer elements. This reflects a re-assessment of priorities, as well as budget constraints. In particular, work on environmental issues, although still important, has to be restricted to issues which directly affect fishery yields, such as the decadal scale changes and other natural changes and fluctuations in resource production and composition which affect the ability of member countries to predict future yields and manage their fisheries.

750. Work on the preparation adaptation and transfer of new, specialized techniques and software for fisheries analysis, fisheries management and stock assessment will be reduced. Efforts devoted to resource management issues will be continued in the framework of the elaboration of the Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries Management, and subsequently, contributions to their implementation.

Element 01: Improvement of Biological Data on Exploited Resources

751. *Description:* To prepare and update reliable biological databases at world level on taxonomy, nature and state of exploited resources, to improve global monitoring and resource evaluation. Direct data entry at national level, coordinated by regional fisheries resources officers, will be used to build up the global corporate databases needed for strategic resources studies.

752. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Databases on population dynamics and stock management (POPDYN);

- Databases on taxonomy and basic ecology information (SPECIESDAB);
- Joint FAO-ICLARM database (FISHBASE);
- Tentative development of a global database (GLEMSIS);
- 2 databases + manuals (SPECIESDAB AND MEDFISH).

Information and publications:

- Identification sheets for the W. Central Pacific resources (3 volumes);
- CD-Rom information on species of importance to fisheries⁴;
- 2 species world catalogues (Glaucosomatids, Hemulids, shrimps);
- 2 field guides (Gulfs, Cambodia).

Element 02: Fishery Resources Assessment Methodologies

753. *Description:* To improve the global capacity in resource evaluation and management through suitable resources assessment tools and methodologies, manuals, software (with emphasis on using standard spreadsheets), and the organization of workshops and working groups to test and propose the use of the methodologies. An attempt will be made to develop further assessment approaches for the tropics which are less sensitive to environmental fluctuations. The material produced by Headquarters will be used for formal training through an HQ-based project (GCP/INT/575(DEN)) in which Headquarters staff may also participate as trainers.

754. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Simulation programmes on decision-making process in fisheries;
- FISAT integrated software and manual (Windows version) in cooperation with ICLARM;
- CLIMPROD version 2 software (Windows);
- BEAM4 software (Spanish & French versions).

Support to member countries:

- On request: assistance in acquiring and using stock assessment methodologies; advice on stock assessment research planning;
- Expert meeting on stock assessment in the North Western Indian Ocean (RNE).

Training (mainly through GCP/INT/575(DEN)):

- Approximately 14 national and 4 regional training courses, using training material and software developed under this element.

Information and publications:

- Manual on fishery statistics;
- Report of CECAF Workshop on stock assessment methods.

Element 03: Monitoring and Management of World Fishery Resources

755. *Description:* Contribution to monitoring and reporting on the status and prospects of the world fisheries. Provision of support to member countries and regional fishery bodies in related activities. Maintenance of an up-to-date database on the state of world resources and their potential by stock/sub-region/region, and information on the management approach adopted; regular update of the global resource review for COFI. Development of a world typology on resources management systems and regimes as a basis for policy analysis and development of management

⁴ Number undefined, depending on agreement still to be reached with ETI foundation with which the programme cooperates on this undertaking.

guidelines (including innovative management measures such as effort control and rotating harvest schemes).

756. *Main Outputs:*

Information and publications:

- Review of the state of world marine fishery resources;
- Guidelines for responsible fisheries management;
- Planning and first issues of a cooperative series of fishery management case studies (prepared by governments and published nationally or by FAO under a common format) (numbers depending on agreements);
- 3 publications on tuna resources and fishery interactions;
- 2-5 specific reviews (squids, Euphausiids, mesopelagics, S.E. Pacific, Vietnam);
- Report on CECAF working group on cephalopod and small pelagic species (CECAF North);
- Review of resources of the Persian Gulf;
- Proceedings of APFIC symposium on environmental aspects of responsible fisheries and aquaculture.

Element 04: Geographical Information Systems for Fisheries Resources and Environment

757. *Description:* To develop and maintain the department's GIS databases and provide specialized advice to member countries as well as other FAO units.

758. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Initiation of a fisheries GIS in West Africa;
- Promotion of a fisheries GIS for the Mediterranean;
- Database on tunas and high seas resources for the three main oceans;
- Contribution to the FAO Interactive Digital Atlas prototype (Mediterranean);
- Contribution to the FAO Digital Atlas.

Support to member countries:

- Missions to two regions per year on request, to discuss/initiate GIS for fisheries purposes. Currently, West Africa and the Mediterranean are given priority as regards fisheries GIS applications;
- One regional training course on GIS per year and per region (organized with extra-budgetary funding).

Meetings:

- Two meetings on GIS technology.

Information and publications:

- Reports on application of GIS systems.

Sub-programme 2.3.2.2: Inland Resources and Aquaculture

Focus

759. Sub-programme 2.3.2.2 promotes sustainable development of aquaculture in inland and marine waters, and rational management of capture fisheries in inland waters through the strengthening of national capacities to conserve and manage the resources and their environment; aims to enhance wild fish production in inland and marine waters through culture-based

management and rehabilitate damaged ecosystems so as to restore wild fish production; and assesses the state and trends in the inland fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

760. The programme element structure of Sub-programme 2.3.2.2 has been changed in order to take account of changing priorities and to correspond more closely to the needs of the rapidly evolving aquaculture and inland fisheries sectors. In particular, the sub-programme addresses the problems of the integration of aquaculture with agriculture and examines the various approaches to increasing the yield from inland and marine waters by stock enhancement techniques.

761. Much of the work of this sub-programme will be pursued in collaboration with the FAO regional fishery bodies. Continued support will be given to the technical work of EIFAC, CIFA, COPESCAL and APFIC especially with regard to the working parties on inland fishery resources, aquaculture and the influence of environment on these sectors. A Fishery Resources Officer (Aquaculture) will be decentralized to RAF so as to respond to the need to increase aquacultural programmes in the Africa Region.

Sub-programme 2.3.2.2 Inland Resources and Aquaculture

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Planning Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	1 046	429	1 475	24 %
02	Monitoring and Reporting on the Status and Trends in Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	599	389	988	16 %
03	Management and Conservation of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	1 603	1 150	2 753	45 %
04	Promotion of Integrated Resources Management in Aquaculture	436	392	828	13 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		3 684	2 360	6 044	100 %
Cost Increases				247	
Total (including cost increases)				6 291	100 %

Element 01: Planning Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

762. *Description:* Covers tools, including GIS, thematic mapping and information systems for aquaculture planning, for inland fisheries and aquaculture management; provides information on micro-economics of culture systems; supports working parties of the regional fishery bodies dealing with inland fisheries and aquaculture; and assists in development strategies.

763. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Environmental guidelines for freshwater aquaculture;
- Guidelines for the responsible use of exotic organisms;
- Guidelines for aquaculture planning in coastal lagoons.

Information systems and databases:

- Atlas of fish pathogens and diseases;
- Regional aquaculture databases;
- Contribution to the FAO Interactive Digital Atlas on Fisheries.

Support to member countries:

- Missions to advise on inland fisheries and aquaculture planning;

- Promotion of network of riverine fisheries scientists in Africa (RAF).

Meetings:

- Nineteenth Session of EIFAC (with Sub-programme 2.3.4.2);
- APFIC symposium on environmental aspects of responsible fisheries and aquaculture (with Sub-programme 2.3.4.2);
- Support to three regional fishery body working parties on inland fisheries and three on aquaculture;
- Regional workshop for sustainable aquaculture in Africa and Asia (RAF, RAP).

Information and publications:

- Annotated bibliography on aquaculture economics;
- Expert system on the use of aquatic organisms (manual and disk);
- Potential for fish farming in Latin America;
- Rapid rural and environmental appraisal of aquaculture - farming systems;
- Review of aquaculture priorities in Asia;
- Safe chemical usage in selected aquaculture practices;
- Study on microeconomics of aquaculture systems;
- Temperature and water availability maps for fish farming in Africa.

Element 02: Monitoring and Reporting on the Status and Trends in Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

764. *Description:* To contribute to monitoring and reporting on the status and prospects of world fisheries. To carry out national and regional reviews of statistics on specific stocks, ecosystems and culture systems; to assist in improving the quality of data, in particular the separation of aquaculture data from inland capture fisheries; to collect and disseminate information on ongoing initiatives and successful experiences.

765. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Database for aquaculture in Latin America.

Information and publications:

- Aquaculture newsletter (6 issues);
- Guide to information on water for inland fisheries and aquaculture;
- Reviews on state of world fisheries resources (i) aquaculture and (ii) inland fisheries.

Element 03: Management and Conservation of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

766. *Description:* To promote sustainable management of inland capture fisheries through stock assessment; to collect and disseminate information on techniques for aquatic ecosystem rehabilitation and conservation of living aquatic resources; to promote incorporation of inland fisheries into integrated river basin development and management plans. To collect, analyze and disseminate information on specialized technical fields in aquaculture and inland fisheries including fish diseases, fish nutrition and fish genetics; to develop solutions for the improvement of inland fisheries and aquaculture particularly by enhancing the yield from natural ecosystems, including small water bodies and marine ranching. To contribute to international efforts for the protection of the aquatic environment; to service the inter-agency GESAMP.

767. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Code of practice to reduce the risks of species introductions and transfers;
- Quarantine protocols and guidelines.

Information systems and databases:

- Database on species introductions;
- Database on fish nutrition.

Meetings:

- Two working parties of regional fishery bodies on pollution and fisheries;
- Expert consultation on fisheries enhancement in inland waters;
- Regional expert consultation on farm-made aquafeeds in Latin America;
- Expert consultation on marine ranching;
- Two regional expert consultations on fish health management;
- Six GESAMP working groups on aquaculture and inland and brackish water pollution;
- Twenty-seventh Session of GESAMP.

Training:

- Participation in two regional training courses in fish nutrition.

Information and publications:

- Forecasting flood plain fish catches;
- Comparison of management approaches to enhancement;
- BIFAC technical paper on aquafeeds and the environment;
- Enhancement of inland fisheries;
- Environmental approach to fish health management;
- Fish disease diagnosis; a manual for aquaculturists;
- Hatchery manual for Mediterranean seabass and sea bream;
- International introductions of exotic species;
- Management of river fisheries;
- Manual on mollusc hatchery practices;
- Nutrition and fish health management;
- On farm feeding profiles: 1. Colossoma; 2. Asian catfish;
- Proceedings of expert consultation on hatchery enhancement of coastal and marine fisheries;
- Rapid diagnosis of fish diseases;
- Report of GESAMP 27th Session;
- Report of the GESAMP working group on environmental impacts of coastal aquaculture;
- Reservoir fisheries management;
- The reproduction of African catfish;
- Training manual on aquaculture nutrition and feeding;
- Training manual on Artemia and live food production;
- Field guide to Lake Volta fisheries (RAF).

Element 04: Promotion of Integrated Resources Management in Aquaculture

768. *Description:* To promote incorporation of aquaculture into integrated development and management plans for coastal areas, river basins, agriculture and rural development in order to optimize resource use and to provide options to diversify income and diet in rural communities; ensure harmonization between inland fisheries and aquaculture; provide methodologies and guidelines for such integration, including GIS, land-use planning, rapid rural appraisal, etc..

769. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- Consultation on options for small-scale aquaculture development;
- EIFAC working party on aquatic resource management in aquaculture (with Sub-programme 2.3.4.2);
- Workshop on pollution of inland waters of Latin America (RLC).

Information and publications:

- Proceedings and report of expert consultation on rural aquaculture;
- Reviews on rural aquaculture.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 718	RP	12 010	AFC	271
Inter-Regional	3 047	Trust Funds	16 455	FI	10 819
Africa	8 047	UNDP	1 112	RAF	395
Asia and Pacific	4 088	UNDP - TSS1	109	RAP	480
Near East	7 113	UNDP - TSS2	246	RLC	107
Europe	744	AOS	2 024	RNE	94
Latin America	1 199			SAFR	63
				SLAC	136
				TCO	19 591
Programme 2.3.2	31 956		31 956		31 956

Programme 2.3.3: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization

Programme 2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.3.1	Fish Production	4 444	(100)	163	4 507	18.4	3 334
2.3.3.2	Fish Utilization and Marketing	4 336	387	163	4 886	20.6	5 156
Total		8 780	287	326	9 393	38.9	8 490

770. This programme (now shown separately from the previous one for the sake of clarity) concentrates on the optimum utilization of marine and freshwater living resources for direct human consumption. In particular, it promotes responsible practices in fish harvesting, post-harvest activities and marketing. The programme also provides for follow-up to UNCED, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, as well as the new requirements of international trade and HACCP-based quality control systems. It promotes the reduction of practices that lead to discards and post-harvest losses, and technologies to increase the harvesting of under-utilized species. It addresses the well-being of small scale fishing communities and their food security needs.

771. Changes reflect a lesser priority given to research in fish technology, nutrition, energy optimization, the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade and elements of human population programmes.

772. The department has translocated one P-5 post of Senior Fishery Adviser to the South Pacific Subregional Office. One P-3 Professional post has been abolished under Sub-programme 2.3.3.1.

*Sub-programme 2.3.3.1: Fish Production***Sub-programme 2.3.3.1 Fish Production**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Fishing Technology	863	468	1 331	30 %
02	Fishing Vessel Technology	394	405	799	18 %
03	General Support to Fish Production, Including Training and Research	1 005	429	1 434	33 %
04	Socio Economic Development of Small-Scale Fishing Communities	502	278	780	18 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		2 764	1 580	4 344	100 %
Cost Increases				163	
Total (including cost increases)				4 507	100 %

Focus

773. Sub-programme 2.3.3.1 is designed to assist countries in achieving optimum harvesting of fish without endangering the long-term sustainability of fish production. It promotes the use of technologies and methods that are aimed at the maintenance of biodiversity and protection of the environment. In particular, the sub-programme covers the development and introduction of selective fishing gear and methods, of technology for the exploitation of under-utilized and non-utilized species, as well as of other means to reduce production costs. It also promotes the use of appropriate training methodologies for application at institutional level and through extension services. It provides guidance on manpower development in the fisheries sector.

774. Through consultation with governments, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the fishing industry, the sub-programme elaborates standard specifications and guidelines related to responsible fishing practices, safety at sea and protection of the environment.

775. The programme element dedicated in previous biennia to appropriate technology and energy-saving has been cancelled; however, these concepts will be dealt with in part under other elements. Lower priority has been given to support of UN Population Fund (UNFPA) activities as far as they relate to the fisheries sector. Arrangements will have to be made with IOC and other user groups to cope with reduced resources in order to maintain and expand the cooperative use of research vessels programme.

Element 01: Fishing Technology

776. *Description:* To enhance regional and national capabilities in fishing technology. Support to institutions dealing with fishing technology in developing countries. Regional and sub-regional development programmes will be promoted. Expert consultations, networking of institutions, and behavioral studies will be initiated and supported so as to foster the development of efficient and selective fishing gear and methods that reduce the capture of juveniles of the target species as well as unwanted by-catch, increase the survival rate of escapees, and reduce operational costs.

777. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- *Ad hoc* group of experts to finalize standard specifications and guidelines for research in fishing gear selectivity (annual meetings);
- Working group to harmonize standard specifications for the marking of fishing gear;
- Standard specifications and guidelines for research in fishing gear selectivity.

Support to member countries:

- Provision of training manuals; assistance in setting up networks of institutions working on fishing gear selectivity; support to field projects;
- In cooperation with Regional Offices, compilation of fishing gear inventories;
- Support to regional fish marketing services, e.g. INFOFISH, with respect to fishing technology.

Information and publications:

- Report of expert consultation on fishing gear selectivity (Asia);
- Environmental impact of fishing gears;
- Selectivity of fishing gear and methods (technology);
- Shrimp fishing, alternative method to trawls;
- Selectivity devices in trawls;
- Fishing with pots.

Element 02: Fishing Vessel Technology

778. *Description:* To analyze vessel requirements to meet specific national as well as regional operating conditions for small-scale and near water fisheries in developing countries, in line with fleet restructuring policies. Provision of advice on designs for small fishing craft, and support to national and regional training courses, where extra-budgetary funds for such courses are available. Technical papers and training materials concerning specific aspects of vessel design, construction and engineering. Studies of materials of construction and technical improvements to beach landing and other small craft will be pursued in cooperation with other agencies, governments and the fishing industry.

779. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Support to field activities on vessel conversion, design and construction; advice and assistance to countries in the transfer of appropriate vessel technology; dissemination to fisheries administrators and the fisheries sector at large of information on boatbuilding facilities, equipment, machinery and technical expertise through the Clearing House for Advisory Services in Fishing Systems.

Information systems and databases:

- Database on fishing vessel design and fishing vessel stability.

Information and publications:

- Safety on board small fishing vessels;
- Engineering applications: Five electrical systems.

Element 03: General Support to Fish Production, including Training and Research

780. *Description:* To participate in missions with respect to fish production in general. Provision of policy advice to fisheries managers on the technical aspects of fish production as well as the

implications of non-fisheries specific requirements with respect to the operation of fishing vessels and support vessels. Coordination of inputs for the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, as well as the implementation of its guidelines on fishing operations. Cooperation with other international organizations such as IMO and ILO in the preparation of conventions, codes of practice and voluntary guidelines on maritime matters and UNIDO concerning the fishing industry. Provision of technical inputs to FAO regional fisheries bodies. Covers also education and training services to assist developing countries to meet new internationally-agreed standards for fishing vessels; training methodologies and strategies with respect to manpower planning in the fisheries sector, with particular attention to training aids for small-scale fisheries. Finally, this element covers advice to governments and financial institutions on subjects related to research vessels and exploratory fishing. Assistance to governments in correct evaluation of national needs and advice on the selection of appropriate vessels and their procurement or charter.

781. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Guidelines for Fishermen;
- Case studies on reduction of by-catch (RAP).

Support to member countries:

- Provision of policy advice on the technical aspects of fish production, fishing vessel registration, research vessel matters and the maintenance of databases;
- Guidance on the application of elements of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and in particular, the mandatory components of the Code in relation to safety of life and property at sea, protection of the environment (including follow up to UNCED) and conditions of work and service in the fishing industry;
- Provision of training materials and audio-visual training aids;
- Dissemination of information/requirements related to training regarding fishing vessel personnel and the preparation of guidelines;
- Advice on manpower planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Meetings:

- FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on the Fishing Industry (annual);
- IMO/ILO/FAO Working Group on Revision of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Construction of Small Fishing Vessels (annual);
- Inter-organizational working group of research vessel users (two meetings);
- IOC/FAO research vessel working group (one meeting).

Information systems and databases:

- Maintenance of the FAO database of research vessels of the world, vessel country needs for vessel services, cruise schedules, as well as vessel availability;
- Maintenance of the Clearing House database for advisory services in fishing technology.

Publications:

- Management considerations for the development, adoption and application of technology in fish harvesting;
- Model courses for fishing skippers and mates.

Element 04: Socio-economic Development of Small-scale Fishing Communities

782. *Description:* To provide assistance in small-scale fisheries development, including: the preparation of guidelines for institutional credit, and the monitoring of credit schemes; socio-economic and rapid appraisal guidelines for monitoring and evaluation; guidance on extension

services for small-scale fisheries development, Provision of advice on landing places for small-scale fishing vessels, promotion of user community organizations, and of the role of women in fisheries.

783. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Advice to governments and organized user groups on socio-economic issues in small-scale fisheries development, including on the involvement of women in fisheries activities and on credit schemes, with emphasis on participatory approaches to planning and management; technical advice to fishing communities; national workshop on investment in artisanal fisheries (RAF).

Information and publications:

- Report of regional consultation on credit (Asia and the Pacific);
- Participatory learning and action;
- Participation by user groups in the development and management of small fishing ports.

Sub-programme 2.3.3.2: Fish Utilization and Marketing

Sub-programme 2.3.3.2 Fish Utilization and Marketing

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Promotion of Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources	734	476	1 210	25 %
02	Technology Transfer, TCDC and Training to Improve Utilization of Fishery Resources	662	551	1 213	25 %
03	Increasing the Participation of Developing Countries in International Trade in Fishery Products	1 034	779	1 813	38 %
04	Improving Quality Assurance and Fish Inspection	222	265	487	10 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 652	2 071	4 723	100 %
	Cost Increases			163	
	Total (including cost increases)			4 886	100 %

Focus

784. Sub-programme 2.3.3.2 covers processing, marketing and quality assurance of fish and fishery products, as well as applied research in these areas. It promotes regional cooperation within the TCDC framework and supports research and marketing information dissemination through regional networks. It includes GLOBEFISH, which supports the regional fish marketing information centres and maintains a data bank to which member institutions have direct access. An important element is training in fish technology and quality assurance. The technical secretariat of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade also comes under this sub-programme.

785. Special attention is given to assisting member countries in the implementation of "Post-harvest Practices and Trade", as part of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Lower priority is accorded to the follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition and work on the use of fish for fish meal. The session of COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade has been postponed; nevertheless, it is hoped that extra-budgetary funds will allow its 5th Session to take place in the 1996-97 biennium, so that its role as an International Commodity Body is not unduly impaired.

Element 01: Promotion of Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources

786. *Description:* To promote the increased use of fish for direct human consumption by reducing post-harvest losses, expanding the use of under-utilized resources, improving fish marketing and distribution facilities and operations, as well as market investigations.

787. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Promotion of suitable handling, processing and marketing methods through participation in meetings and committees, and by facilitating contacts between relevant institutions;
- Provision of information on pertinent topics (e.g. INFOFISH International), and assistance in project formulation.

Information and publications:

- Utilization of mesopelagic fish in the Indian Ocean;
- Utilization of by-catch in tropical shrimp fisheries;
- A step-by-step guide to the small-scale processing of shells for chitin and chitosan;
- Freezing and cold storage in fisheries;
- Fish marketing extension manual;
- Low-cost facilities and systems for marketing of fish.

Element 02: Technology Transfer, TCDC and Training to Improve Utilization of Fisheries Resources

788. *Description:* To promote regional cooperative programmes in fish technology research and regional training courses and workshops in improving quality control and inspection of fishery products.

789. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- Sixth FAO expert consultation on fish technology in Africa (with RAF);
- APFIC working party on fish technology.

Support to member countries (including networks):

- Support to selected research institutes, particularly through networking activities;
- Training in fish technology (funded mainly from extra-budgetary contributions, at least 1 regional and 4 national workshops).

Information and publications:

- National markets for seaweed products in selected Asian and Latin American countries;
- Production, marketing and consumption of salted pressed sardinella;
- Proceedings of the 6th FAO expert consultation on fish technology in Africa;
- Third expert consultation on fish products in Latin America (report).

Element 03: Increasing the Participation of Developing Countries in International Trade in Fishery Products

790. *Description:* To assist member countries to gain access to markets and to improve their export performance. The work of the regional fish marketing information centres is complemented by GLOBEFISH, through its database and associated activities and is supported by the decentralized

structures, as appropriate. The element provides technical advice on processing fish for export. The network of regional marketing information centres is expected to expand to cover Central and Eastern Europe, as well as China. This element covers also the technical secretariat of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade which, in its capacity as an International Commodity Body for fishery products, carries out specific studies on important technical and policy issues of fish trade, including product and marketing development.

791. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Maintenance and expansion of the GLOBEFISH Data Bank.

Support to member countries:

- Technical advice to regional marketing information centres (INFOFISH, INFOPECHE, INFOPESCA and INFOSAMAK);
- Assistance in establishing two new marketing information centres, EASTFISH (Eastern and Central Europe) and INFOYU (China);
- Backstopping of Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) projects;
- Preparation of specific studies related to international trade;
- Cooperation with OECD, WTO and other organizations in the area of fish trade and related issues.

Meetings:

- Four industry meetings, convened in conjunction with private organizers;
- Fifth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (subject to the availability of extra-budgetary funds).

Information and publications:

- GLOBEFISH highlights (eight issues);
- European price report (24 issues);
- GLOBEFISH research programmes (8 issues);
- Documentation for the Fifth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade.

Element 04: Improving Quality Assurance and Fish Inspection

792. *Description:* With the dramatic expansion of the fish trade from developing countries, quality assurance is an ever-increasing problem which will be addressed by this programme element. It aims at strengthening national capacities in quality assurance and fish inspection, as well as backstopping the WTO and Codex Alimentarius on health and sanitary regulations related to fish.

793. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Advising on HACCP-based quality assurance systems;
- Initiating applied research programmes relevant to the safety of fish products (e.g. fish-borne trematode disease).

Training:

- Support to national and regional training courses (four to six), mainly through projects.

Publications:

- Quality and quality changes in fresh fish;
- Applying hazard analysis of critical control points (HACCP).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 717	RP	9 393	AFC	234
Inter-Regional	1 782	Trust Funds	4 778	FI	8 338
Africa	8 155	UNDP	2 784	RAF	143
Asia and Pacific	2 068	UNDP - TSS2	48	RAP	39
Near East	1 125	AOS	874	RLC	114
Europe	383	WFP	6	RNE	62
Latin America	1 653			SAFR	22
				SAPA	156
				SLAC	339
				TCO	8 436
Programme 2.3.3	17 883		17 883		17 883

Programme 2.3.4: Fisheries Policy

Programme 2.3.4 Fisheries Policy

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.4.1	Fisheries Policy and Planning	4 221	(170)	176	4 227	19.6	2 582
2.3.4.2	International Coordination and Liaison	5 338	(620)	206	4 924	15.1	727
	Total	9 559	(790)	382	9 151	34.7	3 309

794. Programme 2.3.4 is to: (i) facilitate international cooperation by providing a neutral forum for negotiations of international fishery issues; and (ii) provide advice on policies for fisheries management and development. The programme will coordinate the department's activities in monitoring world fisheries and aquaculture and elaborate periodic reports on their likely developments. In support of this activity, economic and social analysis of fishery issues will be given higher prominence.

795. Three Professional staff are being transferred from the FIP Division to Regional/Subregional Offices in order to provide support to FAO regional fishery bodies and to strengthen technical support to field projects.

796. The programme will give lower priority to methodologies and practices of integrated coastal area management (ICAM) by abolishing the post through which this work was envisaged to have been carried out, and which had been established in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget. Fewer resources will be provided for direct training activities.

*Sub-programme 2.3.4.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning**Focus*

797. By providing know-how on fisheries management and up-to-date information on the perspectives of world fisheries and aquaculture, Sub-programme 2.3.4.1 assists member countries to

increase fish supplies and promote more responsible fisheries. Management methodologies will focus on two main areas: small-scale capture fisheries; and aquaculture development in low-income food-deficit countries. Global trends in fisheries and aquaculture, and their future implications, will be analyzed for both developed and developing countries.

Sub-programme 2.3.4.1 Fisheries Policy and Planning

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Economic and Social Aspects of Capture Fisheries	639	258	897	22 %
02 Economic and Social Aspects of Development and Management of Aquaculture	396	179	575	14 %
03 Monitoring and Reporting on the Status and Prospects of World's Fisheries and Aquaculture	950	448	1 398	34 %
04 Policy Analysis of Major Issues in World Fisheries	853	328	1 181	29 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 838	1 213	4 051	100 %
Cost Increases			176	
Total (including cost increases)			4 227	100 %

Element 01: Economic and Social Aspects of Capture Fisheries

798. *Description:* To contribute to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries by identifying ways of improving management of capture fisheries with special attention to artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries in developing countries. Main activities include: a review of the role of institutional change in fisheries management; a study of conflicts between industrial and artisanal fishermen; and a review of access systems in artisanal fisheries.

799. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Consultations towards an international consensus on appropriate methods for the management of small-scale capture fisheries;
- Guidelines and selected case studies: Institutional changes for improved fisheries management.

Support to member countries:

- Support to an HQ-based trust fund project to facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Special emphasis will be given to small-scale and semi-industrial fisheries.

Meetings:

- Workshop on institutional change for capture fisheries management;
- National workshops on monitoring, control and surveillance (RAF).

Information and publications:

- Participatory management of fisheries in medium-sized lakes;
- Experience in fisheries management of artisanal fishermen - a review.

Element 02: Economic and Social Aspects of Development and Management of Aquaculture

800. *Description:* To improve the efficiency of public and private support to development of aquaculture, particularly in developing countries. The element addresses economic and social

considerations in development of rural aquaculture with special attention to the integration of aquaculture into agriculture farming systems; reviews the role of aquaculture in food supplies, in particular its effects on supplies of cheap fish; and investigates practical ways of incorporating environmental economics in policy formulation and planning for aquaculture development.

801. *Main Outputs:*

Meetings:

- Two workshops in Africa to review procedures for the incorporation of economic and social considerations in planning and aquaculture extension;
- Expert consultation on environmental economics and aquaculture development and management.

Information and publications:

- Environmental economics and aquaculture planning;
- The transfer of aquaculture technology to low-income food-deficit countries: economic aspects.

Element 03: Monitoring and Reporting on the Status and Prospects of the World's Fisheries and Aquaculture

802. *Description:* To provide information essential for policy formulation to achieve sustainable supplies of fish from capture fisheries and aquaculture. Monitoring of world fisheries and aquaculture is a key priority of FAO; the element collects and analyzes key economic and social data to predict likely developments in the world's fisheries and aquaculture.

803. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Quantitative model which links supply and demand for major fisheries commodities.

Information systems and databases:

- Provision of inputs to the FAO Interactive Digital Atlas.

Information and publications:

- Biannually: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (including a review of fisheries and food security);
- Fishery country profiles;
- Fishery sector surveys.

Element 04: Policy Analysis of Major Issues in World Fisheries

804. *Description:* To analyze both development and management aspects of major world fishery issues and their implications for food security. Main activities include: economic assessment of the problems and opportunities for reducing discards, and economic assessment of the opportunities for increased use of small pelagics.

805. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Assistance in the implementation of the Declaration of the Kyoto Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries To Food Security.

Information and publications:

- Economic and social aspects of reservoir fisheries;
- Management of discards: economic aspects;
- The fishery sector in national income accounts: methodological aspects;
- Economic analysis of production of small pelagic species;
- Integrated coastal management: guidelines on the integration of agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Sub-programme 2.3.4.2: International Coordination and Liaison

Sub-programme 2.3.4.2 International Coordination and Liaison

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Global Fisheries Coordination	361	703	1 064	22 %
02 Promotion and Strengthening of Fishery Management Institutions and Arrangements	525	860	1 385	29 %
03 International Collaboration and Liaison	929	873	1 802	38 %
04 Promotion of Responsible Fisheries	247	220	467	9 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 062	2 656	4 718	100 %
Cost Increases			206	
Total (including cost increases)			4 924	100 %

Focus

806. Sub-programme 2.3.4.2 fosters international cooperation and support to institutions and other arrangements in fisheries conservation, management and development. It promotes collaboration with other agencies and organizations within the UN system, with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) outside the system and with a wide range of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) interested and involved in marine affairs and fisheries matters. The sub-programme is also the focal point for FAO regional fishery bodies, by organizing all the sessions of the bodies held at Headquarters, and providing policy guidance to FAO regional fishery bodies supported by the Regional and Subregional Offices and backstopping the organization of their sessions. It interacts extensively with member countries, and its activities require involvement of the whole department.

Element 01: Global Fisheries Coordination

807. *Description:* To provide the administrative secretariat for the global fishery bodies serviced by FAO Headquarters. Main activities cover organizing and servicing sessions of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and its subsidiaries. Other activities include sessions of the Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research (ACFR), the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP) and the Inter-agency Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environment Protection (GESAMP).

808. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Coordination of intercountry collaboration and activities, cutting across the whole major programme.

Meetings:

- Twenty-second Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 1997;
- Fifth Session of COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade in 1996 (subject to the availability of extra-budgetary funds);
- First Session of the Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research (ACFR) and two meetings of its subsidiaries;
- Seventeenth Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics;
- Four Meetings of the IMO/FAO/Unesco/IOC/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP);
- Three expert consultations on: Options for small-scale aquaculture development; Fish technology in Africa; and High seas fishery statistics.

Information and publications:

- COFI documents and meeting documents covering various technical issues; 3 session reports and approximately 40 working documents.

Element 02: Promotion and Strengthening of Fishery Management Institutions and Arrangements

809. *Description:* To provide harmonized support to, and policy approaches by the interregional fishery bodies serviced by Headquarters: the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC), the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the newly established Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC); and those serviced from the regions: namely the Asia-Pacific Fishery commission (APFIC) - RAP, the IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal - RAP, IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of the Fishery Resources of the Gulfs - RNE, the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) - RAF, the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA) - RAF, the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL) - RLC, and the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) - RLC/SLAC.

810. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Launching of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

Meetings:

- Six meetings of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC);
- Seven meetings of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM);
- First Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC);
- Six meetings of the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA);
- Three meetings of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF);
- Seven meetings of the Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC);
- Three meetings of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC);
- Four meetings of the Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL);
- Two meetings of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC).

Information and publications:

- Approximately 40 session reports and 200 meeting documents covering various technical issues.

Element 03: International Collaboration and Liaison

811. *Description:* To promote closer collaboration with UN agencies and other international organizations concerned with aquatic resources, conservation and exploitation. In addition to the maintenance of day-to-day contact and working relations, the element monitors, participates in and contributes to the work of the UN Secretariat and the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) and other agencies within the UN system concerned with marine affairs or dealing with subjects of interest or related to the work of FAO. Follow-up is ensured to the implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNCED and especially the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Collaboration with INGOs and IGOs is also addressed.

812. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Contribution to the UN Secretary-General's Annual Report to the General Assembly and to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and other contributions, as required, to assist UN General Assembly discussions;
- Assistance to small island developing states (SIDs) to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources, especially for the enhanced conservation and management of EEZ fisheries;
- Contribution to the UN Juridical Year Book.

Publications:

- Directory of NGOs involved in fisheries.

Element 04: Promotion of Responsible Fisheries

813. *Description:* Following the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, significant activities are foreseen in this area, especially in developing the technical guidelines, disseminating information on the Code and in assisting countries in implementing the Code.

814. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to countries (government agencies and NGOs) in implementing the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Information and publications:

- Guidelines on the implementation of the Code.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 110	RP	9 151	AFC	218
Inter-Regional	827	Trust Funds	2 707	FI	7 518
Africa	3 512	UNDP - TSS1	209	RAF	670
Asia and Pacific	626	UNDP - TSS2	82	RAP	96
Near East	236	AOS	311	RLC	160
Europe	612			RNE	139
Latin America	537			SAPR	501
				SAPA	25
				SLAC	115
				TCO	3 018
Programme 2.3.4	12 460		12 460		12 460

Programme 2.3.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.3.9 Programme Management

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.9.1	Departmental Direction	2 972	13	120	3 105	9.5	0
2.3.9.2	Divisional Direction	1 708	(361)	65	1 412	6.0	0
2.3.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	927	143	40	1 110	5.2	0
	Total	5 607	(205)	225	5 627	20.7	0

815. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.3, Fisheries.

816. Adjustments in resource levels have been made since preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.4: FORESTRY

Major Programme 2.4 Forestry

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.4.1	Forest Resources	8 412	(371)	300	8 341	22.1	65 046
2.4.2	Forest Products	4 594	229	221	5 044	9.3	5 723
2.4.3	Forestry Policy and Planning	11 355	1 176	499	13 030	17.3	35 116
2.4.9	Programme Management	6 492	(767)	239	5 964	21.5	0
	Total	30 853	267	1 259	32 379	18.1	105 885

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 110	RP	9 151	AFC	218
Inter-Regional	827	Trust Funds	2 707	FI	7 518
Africa	3 512	UNDP - TSS1	209	RAF	670
Asia and Pacific	626	UNDP - TSS2	82	RAP	96
Near East	236	AOS	311	RLC	160
Europe	612			RNE	139
Latin America	537			SAFR	501
				SAPA	25
				SLAC	115
				TCO	3 018
Programme 2.3.4	12 460		12 460		12 460

Programme 2.3.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.3.9 Programme Management

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.3.9.1	Departmental Direction	2 972	13	120	3 105	9.5	0
2.3.9.2	Divisional Direction	1 708	(361)	65	1 412	6.0	0
2.3.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	927	143	40	1 110	5.2	0
	Total	5 607	(205)	225	5 627	20.7	0

815. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.3, Fisheries.

816. Adjustments in resource levels have been made since preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.4: FORESTRY

Major Programme 2.4 Forestry

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
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2.4.3	Forestry Policy and Planning	11 355	1 176	499	13 030	17.3	35 116
2.4.9	Programme Management	6 492	(767)	239	5 964	21.5	0
	Total	30 853	267	1 259	32 379	18.1	105 885

817. The major programme (previously coded 2.3) promotes sustainable forestry, including environmental protection, economic development and social dimensions. For 1996-97, priority is given to forest resources assessment, statistics and outlook studies, community forestry, capacity building, formulation and implementation of national forestry action programmes, and FAO's task manager role for forests and mountain development in follow-up to UNCED, including support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. Therefore, the major programme will enhance monitoring and assessment of forests and wooded lands; improve the quality of information on a full range of forest resources and products; address the social dimension of forestry activities with focus on self-reliance, participatory approaches and empowerment of rural communities; strengthen national capacities in forest policy and strategic planning, including supporting national forestry action plans. Support to the 11th World Forestry Congress (1997) is included.

818. While giving priority to the above activities, it will be necessary to maintain a balanced attention to the conservation, development and enhancement of forest resources and products, including protection of biological diversity, the sustainable management of forest resources for multiple goods and services, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, and the enhancement of the value of forest products. Organization-wide goals of alleviating poverty and promoting food security are also upheld.

819. The overall programme structure has remained unchanged, whereas several modifications have been introduced to constituent sub-programmes and elements, in order to consolidate activities into a more cohesive framework. These are detailed in the descriptions of the individual programmes.

820. Despite overall budgetary constraints, in full recognition of the priority to forestry the resources available to the major programme had already been increased in the restructured base from the level in the 1994-95 biennium. A further increase is made, as shown in the table above. However, resource shifts have been made to emphasize the priority areas. More specifically, reductions have occurred through the abolition of one technical officer post in the forestry industry area, and a reduction of approximately US\$ 450 000 in non-staff costs from some programme elements. Also due to the restructuring of the Organization, several posts in the departmental management support unit have been slated for redeployment to other areas. These resource adjustments are detailed as appropriate in the programme narratives.

821. As regards forestry expertise in outlying offices, three forestry officers have been relocated, and three new forestry posts have been created in the Regional and Subregional Offices, resulting in a ratio of approximately one forestry officer in the field for every three at Headquarters. Two forestry experts are outposted to LGEN to continue cooperation with ECE. Moreover, advantage is taken of the abolition of the above HQ Professional post to establish a post of NFAP (national forest action programme) advisor in the Latin America Region. Advice, guidance and continued support will be sought from the Regional Forestry Commissions on relevant policy matters. Contacts and collaboration with other concerned inter-governmental, non-governmental and private industry bodies and associations will continue to forge stronger partnerships, make more efficient and effective use of human and financial resources, and minimize duplication of effort.

Programme 2.4.1: Forest Resources

Programme 2.4.1 Forest Resources

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.4.1.1	Forest Resources Assessment and Management	2 797	(80)	107	2 824	14.0	40 387
2.4.1.2	Tree Planting, Protection and Genetic Resources	2 169	(354)	71	1 886	8.7	3 462
2.4.1.3	Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Contribution to Food Security	3 446	63	122	3 631	15.1	21 197
	Total	8 412	(371)	300	8 341	37.8	65 046

822. The programme covers key normative activities of the Organization as regards the development and conservation of forest and wildlife resources. It includes the collection and dissemination of information on the present status and trends of the world's forests. It promotes guidelines, criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of natural and man-made forests, including for their protection and the conservation of genetic resources. It contributes to a better understanding of the contribution of forests and trees to rural development and food security, including their use for the sustainable development of arid and mountain lands, in combating desertification and in soil and water conservation. The programme constitutes in this regard the main input to FAO's Task Manager role for the implementation of Chapter 13 on sustainable mountain development of Agenda 21. It promotes the integration of trees and forests in farming systems, as well as in urban and peri-urban environments; and the conservation of biological diversity through the management of protected areas and wildlife resources.

823. Former Sub-programmes 2.3.1.3, Conservation and Wildlife, and 2.3.1.4, Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems, have been consolidated in the new Sub-programme 2.4.1.3, Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Contribution to Food Security. The former sub-programme dealing with liaison and information functions for the Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP) is now included in Programme 2.4.3 under the title "National Forests Action Programme".

824. To effect necessary shifts within the programme, non-staff reductions of approximately US\$ 100 000 were made, primarily through the cancellation of several publications. The savings generated helped funding of one additional post, Senior Forestry Officer (Global Forest Resource Assessment) P-5, and strengthening Sub-programme 2.4.1.1, element 02, Forest Resources Assessment Programme.

Sub-programme 2.4.1.1: Forest Resources Assessment and Management

Sub-programme 2.4.1.1 Forest Resources Assessment and Management

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Management of Forests	866	476	1 342	49 %
02	Forest Resources Assessment Programme	894	481	1 375	50 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 760	957	2 717	100 %
	Cost Increases			107	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 824	100 %

Focus

825. Sub-programme 2.4.1.1 focuses on the global assessment and systematic observation of forest resources and the sustainable management of forests in cooperation with international, regional, sub-regional and national institutions. Forest resources assessment represents one of the principal priorities of FAO's forestry programmes. Support is provided to sub-regional "lead centres" as a way of strengthening national capacities, networking and technical cooperation between developing countries. With respect to forest management, main activities include the development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management and in the elaboration of guidelines for forest management. Technical support is also given to the development and execution of national forestry action programmes and field projects in the fields covered.

Element 01: Management of Forests

826. *Description:* To develop criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management of all types of forests; to prepare and disseminate guidelines and methodologies on sustainable management of fragile ecosystems; and to develop computer software packages for forest management systems.

827. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- Guidelines on sustainable multi-purpose forest management (published together with the Forest Products Division);
- Handbook on tropical moist forest management;
- Guidebook to computerized forest management systems.

Meetings:

- Subregional expert meetings on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in North Africa and the Near East, and in Central America and the Caribbean (RNE and RLC);
- Contribution to the international workshop on coordination of efforts in the identification of criteria and indicators of all types of forests.

Direct support to member countries:

- Subregional and national institutions in sub-Saharan dry-zone Africa, North Africa and the Near East, Central America and the Caribbean assisted in the identification and testing of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;
- Guidelines developed and available for the management of moist tropical forests and mountain forest ecosystems;
- Information for ready retrieval in computerized forest management systems and availability of software packages to meet specific needs.

Element 02: Forest Resources Assessment Programme

828. *Description:* To provide reliable and comprehensive data on the state and change of global forest resources, including maintenance and updating of FAO's forest resources information system (FORIS). The programme element aims at country capacity building and the sound use of forest resources information in national planning, and seeks expansion of assessments into the areas of biomass, biological diversity and levels of degradation. It covers transfer of know-how to national institutions in developing countries. Other activities include the development of commonly agreed-upon definitions, guidelines and classifications.

829. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Estimation of state and change of woody biomass;
- State of forest resources in developing countries;
- Guide to the geographic (GIS) databases of FAO's forest resources assessment;
- Guide to statistical aspects of FAO's forest resources assessment;
- Updates of FAO's forest resources assessment 1990: Country briefs (will be made available also in computer-readable format).

Information systems:

- FAO's GIS and FORIS computer databases.

Meetings:

- Meeting of forest inventory experts on definitions, classifications and methods for global assessment;
- Meetings covering all three tropical regions in capacity building in forest inventory and its integration in national planning.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Work on commonly agreed definitions and classifications for global assessment of the state and trends of the world's forests;
- Guidelines and improved methodologies for remote sensing in forest inventory and assessment;
- Methodologies for the assessment of environmental parameters, linked *inter alia* to efforts to identify criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (see programme element 01).

Support to member countries:

- Subregional lead centres supported in forest inventory, information analysis and the use of forest resources information in national planning.

Training:

- Two sub-regional workshops held in continental Southeast Asia;
- Two national workshops organized with the above mentioned sub-regional lead centres.

Sub-programme 2.4.1.2: Tree Planting, Protection and Genetic Resources

Sub-programme 2.4.1.2 Tree Planting, Protection and Genetic Resources

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Forest Protection	313	132	445	24 %
02	Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	291	317	608	33 %
03	Plantation Development and Seed Improvement	505	257	762	42 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 109	706	1 815	100 %
	Cost Increases			71	
	Total (including cost increases)			1 886	100 %

Focus

830. Sub-programme 2.4.1.2, previously titled as "Tree Planting and Forest Reproductive Materials", focuses on the creation, protection and sound management of planted forests to satisfy the productive, protective and environmental needs of society. It seeks to achieve this through the development of guidelines on species/site matching, technical support to national institutions in new techniques of plantation establishment and the development of strategies for the protection of forest resources against harmful biotic and abiotic agents such as fires, pests, diseases and atmospheric pollution.

831. In relation to forest genetic resources, the sub-programme places emphasis on analyzing the effects of deforestation and forest degradation on biological diversity and on the effects of domestication of tree species on genetic variation, on developing strategies for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources *in* and *ex situ*, and on international collaboration on the exchange of information, know-how and reproductive materials of high physiological and genetic quality. Forest genetic resources activities are closely coordinated with the genetic resources programmes of other FAO Departments.

832. The sub-programme provides technical support to the development and execution of national forestry action programmes and projects in the subject matter covered, as well as being the Secretariat for the following two statutory bodies: the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources and the International Poplar Commission.

Element 01: Forest Protection

833. *Description:* To safeguard the health and vitality of forest resources from pests, diseases and other harmful biotic and abiotic agents, through the compilation and dissemination of global forest fire statistics; support to networking; and the provision of advice to national institutes in developing countries on preventive measures and control of pest/disease outbreaks and actions aimed at minimizing the risks for their transboundary transfer.

834. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- Climate change, forests and forest management: An overview (French and Spanish versions to complement earlier published English edition);
- Decline and dieback of trees and forests (French and Spanish versions to complement earlier published English edition);
- Guidelines for safe transfer of germplasm of Eucalyptus species, published together with the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI).

Information systems:

- Global forest fire data (available for retrieval and use).

Direct support to member countries:

- Network support in integrated pest management in Eastern Africa and concrete plans developed for a similar network for Western Africa (with RAF);
- National pest management strategies specific for forestry, integrated into forest management planning in several countries.

Element 02: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources

835. *Description:* To assess the effects of deforestation, forest degradation and intensified forest management on biological diversity and genetic resources and the development of methods for reversing this, through research and pilot conservation activities focused on identified target species. The programme element supports *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources, particularly under the aegis of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, and provides secretariat services to the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources.

836. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Conservation of genetic resources in tropical forest management: Methodology and guidelines;
- Two issues of annual bulletin, "Forest Genetic Resources";
- Guide to the establishment and management of *ex situ* conservation stands of forest tree species, published in collaboration with DANIDA.

Meetings:

- 10th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources.

Information systems:

- Database on the state of the world's forest genetic resources (available for retrieval and use).

Direct support to member countries:

- Programmes on *in situ* conservation of target species supported in several countries including Brazil, Peru, Indonesia and Malaysia;
- Support to networks on *in situ* conservation in arid and semi-arid lands, with special reference to the *Acacia*, *Azadirachta* and *Prosopis*;
- Guidelines produced on the establishment and management of *ex situ* conservation stands of priority tree species;
- Support provided to national institutes in the preparation for and follow-up to the 4th Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources.

Element 03: Plantation Development and Seed Improvement

837. *Description:* To support national programmes in afforestation, reforestation and tree planting, using physiologically and genetically optimal reproductive materials. The programme element includes support to networks to help ensure the availability and use of optimal planting materials, including exchange of reproductive materials and technologies for their conservation and improvement at local and national levels.

838. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Financing schemes for forestry, including schemes for plantation establishment (published in collaboration with Forest Policy and Planning Division);
- Source book on new technologies in forest plantation establishment and development;
- Performance and adaptability of species and provenance of multipurpose woody species for arid and semi-arid lands, published in collaboration with CIRAD-Forêt (France) and DANIDA;
- Several reviews on conservation and use of poplars and willows.

Meetings:

- 20th Session of the International Poplar Commission (IPC); including concurrent sessions of its various working parties;
- Expert meeting on incentives for forest plantations in Southern Cone countries (RLC).

Direct support to member countries:

- Up-to-date information made available on plantation areas, and on related prospects of availability and supply of both wood and non-wood raw materials;
- Information on new methods and technologies available for species/site matching, tree planting and forest plantation development in developing countries;
- Species-specific forest genetic resources networks established in the main ecological regions of the tropics;
- Networks and twinning arrangements for transfer of technology on tree improvement for priority species;
- Networks maintained on poplar insect pests, breeding and selection of poplars and willows, logging and utilization, and biomass production systems for the Salicaceae;
- Support provided to member countries of the IPC in standardizing nomenclature and effecting registration of poplar and willow clones.

*Sub-programme 2.4.1.3: Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Contribution to Food Security**Focus*

839. Sub-programme 2.4.1.3 disseminates technical information and guidelines in the fields of forest conservation and wildlife, including computerized systems on resources planning and management, promotes agro-forestry, and ways of enhancing the contribution of trees and forests to food security, as well as the role of trees and forests in urban and peri-urban environments. The sub-programme covers work related to FAO's focal point role as task manager for Chapter 13 of Agenda 21 of UNCED (Managing Fragile Ecosystems: Sustainable Mountain Development) and technical inputs in forest hydrology, watershed management and upland conservation. It generates information on forestry in dry zones and its role in desertification control and coordinates a number of research networks operating within the framework of the FAO Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions *Silva Mediterranea*, all of which contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Desertification. The sub-programme contributes to the implementation of Chapter 15 on Biological Diversity of Agenda 21 and of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Sub-programme 2.4.1.3 Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Contribution to Food Security

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Land Use, Agroforestry and Urban Forestry	451	266	717	20 %
02 Forestry in Dry Land Development and Desertification Control	485	305	790	22 %
03 Watershed Management and Sustainable Mountain Development	535	596	1 131	32 %
04 Wildlife and Protected Area Management	527	344	871	24 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 998	1 511	3 509	100 %
Cost Increases			122	
Total (including cost increases)			3 631	100 %

Element 01: Land Use, Agroforestry and Urban Forestry

840. *Description:* To provide technical guidance and information base required for the planning and implementation of agroforestry programmes to improve land use, supplement household income, and increase food security. Main areas of emphasis will be the development of technical guidelines and field manuals for agroforestry and urban forestry, support to regional agroforestry networks, and provision of advice to member countries on urban forestry development.

841. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Improved planning of agroforestry systems;
- Agroforestry systems for soil conservation;
- Annotated bibliography on urban forestry.

Meetings:

- One or two regional meetings on urban/peri-urban forestry.

Support to member countries:

- Support to Latin American and Asia-Pacific agroforestry networks;
- Assistance given in the formulation of technical assistance projects in urban/peri-urban forestry;
- Support to national forestry action programmes.

Element 02: Forestry in Dry Land Development and Desertification Control

842. *Description:* To promote: methods and techniques for sustainable management of natural forest formations in dry lands; approaches to plantation techniques in dry zones; integrated approaches to desertification control. This programme element will support regional and sub-regional organizations interested in forest development and conservation in dry lands and desertification control, including silviculture of adapted species, sand dune fixation, regional cooperation in forest fires in dry zones, implementation of the Convention on Desertification.

843. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Plantation techniques in arid zones: managing sand dune plantations and greening of drylands;
- Managing natural vegetation for dry land conservation;
- Successful agroforestry systems in arid and semi-arid zones of Latin America (RLC).

Meetings:

- 17th Session of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions *Silva Mediterranea*;
- Expert consultation on dryland forestry and desertification control.

Support to member countries:

- Support to regional and sub-regional networks in Africa (CILSS, IGADD, SADCC) and in Latin America on the subject;
- Support to the *Silva Mediterranea* research networks including establishment of information systems databases (i.e. bibliography on cedars, on cork oak, information on wildfires, etc.);
- Support to countries in formulation of national action programmes within the framework of the Convention on Desertification;

- Support to Mediterranean countries in the implementation of NFAPs in the framework of the Mediterranean Forest Action Programme (with RNE).

Training:

- Training workshop on computerized wildfire databases.

Element 03: Watershed Management and Sustainable Mountain Development

844. *Description:* To disseminate participatory methods and techniques for sustainable development of mountain ecosystems and watershed management, including improved natural resource conservation and land husbandry practices, income generation and diversification of mountain economies, and mitigation of the effects of natural disasters. This programme element will contribute to information exchange within the inter-agency network on Chapter 13 of Agenda 21, organize inter-agency consultations, catalyze joint activities and programmes, develop common strategies and report to the Commission on Sustainable Development through the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

845. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Computer-assisted watershed management, published in collaboration with FAO remote sensing specialists;
- Guide to eco-tourism and income-generation in mountain areas.

Meetings:

- 20th Session of the BFC working party on the management of mountain watersheds;
- African Inter-Governmental Consultation on follow-up to UNCED Agenda 21 Chapter 13 (Mountains);
- International meeting on sustainable mountain development.

Support to member countries:

- Support provided to the network on watershed management in Latin America and networks in other regions;
- Direct support given to several countries on the development and implementation of comprehensive national mountain development programmes;
- Donor support promoted to the "Mountain Agenda" (trust funds and bi-lateral channels).

Element 04: Wildlife and Protected Area Management

846. *Description:* To promote the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources; the management of protected areas; and the development of eco-tourism. The programme element aims at sustainable use of wildlife resources through better management of their habitat, technological transfer among member countries through networking and wildlife resource assessments. It provides advice within the framework of related conservation conventions (e.g. CITES).

847. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Manuals on wildlife farming and husbandry;
- Development of protected areas in Amazonian, Andean and coastal eco-systems in Latin America (RLC);
- Protected areas and sustainable rural development in buffer zones;
- Wildlife Utilization in Africa;

- 8 issues of the bulletin Nature et Faune (RAF);
- 8 issues of regional newsletter Tigerpaper and Forest News (RAP).

Information systems:

- Computer-assisted protected area planning and management.

Support to member countries:

- Support in specific studies, plans and programmes to design and develop national protected areas systems;
- Support to the domestication of wild species.

Meetings:

- Three regional meetings on protected areas and sustainable rural development;
- An international expert consultation on protected areas and sustainable rural development;
- Expert consultation on eco-tourism: new opportunities for tropical forest conservation (RAP).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 727	RP	8 341	AFC	153
Inter-Regional	21 868	Trust Funds	50 874	FO	7 996
Africa	13 319	UNDP	9 821	Liaison Offices	99
Asia and Pacific	20 643	UNDP - TSS1	275	RAF	214
Near East	6 714	UNDP - TSS2	554	RAP	352
Europe	511	AOS	2 598	RLC	402
Latin America	7 605	WFP	924	RNE	128
				SAPR	203
				SAPA	172
				SLAC	375
				TCO	63 293
Programme 2.4.1	73 387		73 387		73 387

Programme 2.4.2: Forest Products

Programme 2.4.2 Forest Products

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.4.2.1	Wood and Non-Wood Products Utilization	2 491	(109)	103	2 485	12.0	5 694
2.4.2.2	Forest Harvesting, Trade and Marketing	2 103	338	118	2 559	13.1	29
	Total	4 594	229	221	5 044	25.1	5 723

848. The programme aims at enhancing the value of forest products and services through improved forest harvesting, utilization, trade and marketing. It encompasses wood products (sawn wood, panels, pulp and paper), non-wood products (e.g. food, medicines, fodder and fibres) and wood-based energy. Income generation and the contribution of forestry to poverty alleviation and food security are important elements. Specific attention is given to environmental issues relating to forest products utilization. The programme includes data collection, information dissemination, training and policy advice, and the development and application of guidelines and codes of conduct.

Moves are underway to establish a forest products advisory committee, in order to obtain private sector advice and guidance.

849. The programme retains the same title, but its structure has been changed, with the former three sub-programmes (2.3.2.1, Development of Forest Harvesting and Wood Industries, 2.3.2.2, Trade and Marketing of Forest Products, and 2.3.2.4, Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy) being consolidated into two Sub-programmes 2.4.2.1, Wood and Non-wood Products Utilization and 2.4.2.2, Forest Harvesting, Trade and Marketing.

850. Lower priority is placed on forest industry assessment and the preparation of feasibility studies, especially those relating to sawmilling; the development of processing technologies; wood energy technology development such as wood stoves; and case studies in forest harvesting. Resource cuts include the abolition of one post, Forestry Officer (Sawmilling) P-4.

Sub-programme 2.4.2.1: Wood and Non-Wood Products Utilization

Sub-programme 2.4.2.1 Wood and Non-Wood Products Utilization

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Appropriate Wood Industries	588	248	836	35 %
02	Promotion and Development of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)	640	326	966	40 %
03	Fuelwood, Charcoal and Wood Energy	367	213	580	24 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 595	787	2 382	100 %
	Cost Increases			103	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 485	100 %

Focus

851. Sub-programme 2.4.2.1 covers the whole range of forest products such as wood, non-wood forest products and wood-based energy. Greatest emphasis is given to the element of non-wood forest products promotion and utilization. The aim is to develop a "centre of excellence" in this area, in order to enhance the importance of non-wood products and services which can provide increased income and employment at local and national levels, with minimum impact on forest ecosystems and biodiversity.

852. Similarly, the element on fuelwood, charcoal and wood energy focuses on the development of improved wood energy systems and the promotion of more efficient and less polluting technologies, in order to contribute to the socio-economic development of fuelwood-dependent communities.

853. The third element, appropriate wood industries, covers the sustainable use of wood as a major economic resource and monitors its availability as a industrial raw material. Collaboration with the private sector is strengthened through the establishment of an FAO Advisory Committee on Forest Products to replace the Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper.

Element 01: Appropriate Wood Industries

854. *Description:* To promote environmentally-friendly processing methods and monitor availability of raw materials through the collection and analysis of data on present and potential wood and non-wood raw materials supply for the primary wood and pulp industry up to year 2010.

855. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Global outlook study on fibre supply to 2010;
- Recovered paper data;
- Projected pulp and paper mills in the world;
- Advisory committee meeting report;
- Training manual for environmental analysis in pulp and paper.

Meetings:

- Two meetings of the FAO Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper or its successor Forest Products Committee;
- A regional training seminar on primary wood processing technologies (RLC).

Support to member countries:

- Assistance provided on technological development in wood industry sector (about 4 missions);
- Assistance given in the conduct of environmental audit and environmental impact analysis in the pulp and paper industry (ca. 3/4 missions).

Element 02: Promotion and Development of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)

856. *Description:* To promote the sustainable utilization of non-wood forest products, product promotion and marketing, technology assessment and transfer, and development of related institutions and policies.

857. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Monographs on five non-wood forest product groups;
- Policy framework paper for non-wood forest products development;
- Two issues of the annual information bulletin: Non-Wood News;
- Guidelines for sustainable utilization and management of non-wood forest products;
- NWFP in Latin America and Caribbean (RLC).

Information systems:

- Detailed classification and database for NWFP.

Support to member countries:

- Policy guidance given on NWFP;
- Assistance provided in the development of specific NWFP programmes (about 10 missions);
- Expert meeting on NWFP in Near East (RNE).

Element 03: Fuelwood, Charcoal and Wood Energy

858. *Description:* To assist in the development of policies, programmes and projects which raise wood fuels productivity and conversion efficiency for traditional and modern energy uses. Emphasis

will be given to the promotion of new and more appropriate energy-efficient technologies through the exchange of experiences and information using existing wood energy regional cooperative networks.

859. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Wood energy today;
- Environmental impact of wood-based energy;
- Planning environmentally sound wood energy systems;
- Modern use of biomass-based energy (also with RLC).

Meetings:

- Interregional expert consultation on bio-energy, environment and development (Asia).

Support to member countries:

- Advice and assistance given in the development of sound wood energy policies, programmes and projects (about 8/10 missions);
- Meeting of national coordinators of the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Dendroenergy (RLC).

Sub-programme 2.4.2.2: Forest Harvesting, Trade and Marketing

Sub-programme 2.4.2.2 Forest Harvesting, Trade and Marketing

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Trade and Market Analysis of Forest Products	677	176	853	34 %
02 Marketing of Forest Products	458	121	579	23 %
03 Improvement of Forest Engineering and Harvesting	750	259	1 009	41 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 885	556	2 441	100 %
Cost Increases			118	
Total (including cost increases)			2 559	100 %

Focus

860. Sub-programme 2.4.2.2 deals with three basic areas: trade and market analysis of forest products; marketing of forest products; and forest engineering and harvesting.

861. The trade element provides information and evaluations which assist the development of better trade policies and practices. Trends and important issues which will influence future trade are identified and trade statistics are provided. It also addresses issues concerning trade and the environment.

862. Forest products marketing practices and related institutional capacities will be strengthened through improved information and human resource capabilities, in order to ensure sustainable utilization of forest resources. Specific emphasis will be placed on the development of non-wood forest products marketing.

863. Activities relating to forest engineering, harvesting, and transport, focus on promoting sustainable forest operations (concerning both wood and non-wood forest products), which are ecologically sound, socially acceptable and economically viable. The sub-programme also covers

activities related to the reduction of environmental problems associated with forest harvesting. It identifies the primary causes of forest degradation and environmental damage, and fosters improved technologies in forest engineering and forest infrastructure development, in order to enhance forest conservation and sustainable utilization.

Element 01: Trade and Market Analysis of Forest Products

864. *Description:* To assist in the development of more rational and effective trade policies and practices through provision of information, advice and guidance to member countries. The programme element includes the evaluation of trade barriers and their impacts (for both wood and non-wood forest products), information on trade flows and major issues, and the search for ways and means of ensuring that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive.

865. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Trade restrictions facing non-wood forest products;
- Implications of the Uruguay Round for forest products;
- Trade in tropical timber - annual figures.

Information systems:

- Regular statistics produced on tropical timber trade.

Support to member countries:

- Research and policy development assistance provided.

Element 02: Marketing of Forest Products

866. *Description:* To develop methods and provide guidance in strengthening marketing of wood and non-wood forest products. Emphasis will be on raising awareness of the benefits of efficient marketing systems, improvement of marketing practices and procedures, strengthening marketing information systems and development of human resource for the marketing function at the enterprise and community level.

867. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Forest products marketing case study;
- Log auction systems;
- Compendium of computer-based databases of relevance to forest products marketing;
- Guidelines for setting up marketing information systems, marketing research, marketing training, and marketing.

Information systems:

- The compendium of computer-based databases of relevance to forest products marketing updated and refined.

Training:

- One workshop on forest products marketing held for a selected group of developing countries (Africa);
- Marketing training included as a component in agro-forestry and community forestry activities.

Meetings:

- An expert consultation organized on forest products marketing, in cooperation with relevant organizations and donor agencies (for transition economies).

Support to member countries:

- Assistance provided on strengthening forest products marketing through improved marketing practices, information systems and human resource development (about 6 missions).

Element 03: Improvement of Forest Engineering and Harvesting

868. *Description:* To assist member countries in formulating guidelines on environmentally sound forest engineering and harvesting practices through advice on the application and transfer of appropriate technology, conduct of pilot case studies on low impact harvesting, assess environmental impacts relating to forest utilization, and develop computerized information system.

869. *Main Outputs:***Publications:**

- Two issues of FAO Forest Harvesting Bulletin;
- Wood residues from timber harvesting: A global assessment for tropical forests;
- Case study on "Environmentally Friendly Harvesting in Tropical Forests in Congo";
- Case study on the "Use of Elephants in Forest Operations in Sri Lanka";
- Timber certification.

Information systems:

- The computerized engineering and harvesting equipment information system further updated;
- Cost and production data on forest operations compiled;
- Audio-visual material on environmentally-friendly forest road construction techniques.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance on the application of the FAO model code on forest harvesting practice in selected member countries;
- Support to field projects.

Meetings:

- Regional FAO/IUFRO/CIFOR expert consultations on low-impact forest harvesting practices - one in Asia in 1996, and one in Latin America in 1997; programme development for a seminar in Africa in 1998;
- Joint FAO/ECE/ILO committee seminar on environmentally-sound forest roads and wood transport (Romania, June 1996).

Training:

- Seminar on sustainable forest operations (for countries in transition to market economies, Europe 1997).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 576	RP	5 044	AFC	119
Inter-Regional	34	Trust Funds	5 460	FO	4 060
Africa	2 082	AOS	234	Liaison Offices	427
Asia and Pacific	4 116	WFP	29	RAF	34
Near East	102			RAP	71
Europe	439			RLC	173
Latin America	418			RNE	81
				SAFR	21
				SAPA	63
				SLAC	24
				TCO	5 694
Programme 2.4.2	10 767		10 767		10 767

Programme 2.4.3: Forestry Policy and Planning

Programme 2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.4.3.1	Institutions and Policy	3 139	(233)	120	3 026	15.9	6 642
2.4.3.2	Statistics and Sector Analysis	2 851	626	141	3 618	15.3	0
2.4.3.3	Community Forestry Development	2 039	(469)	50	1 620	6.2	19 243
2.4.3.4	National Forest Action Programme	2 042	89	81	2 212	9.0	9 231
2.4.3.5	International Liaison and Information	1 284	1 163	107	2 554	4.3	0
Total		11 355	1 176	499	13 030	50.7	35 116

870. The programme concentrates on capacity building in forest policy development, institutional strengthening, forestry statistics and strategic planning, participatory approaches and community forestry. It also covers such important aspects as forestry research, training and extension. Priority will continue on improving the quality and dissemination of relevant statistical information on forestry worldwide, and on analytical work and outlook studies geared at full understanding of the socio-economic importance of the forestry sector and evolving demands. The social dimension of forestry and the involvement of rural communities in forestry activities is the other major priority of the programme. FAO's task manager responsibility for UNCED follow-up in forestry and the support to national forest action plans (NFAPs) have been shifted to this programme.

871. While NFAPs and the publication of Unasylva remain priority activities, non-staff provision had to be restricted in response to overall budget constraints. NFAP activities were reduced by approximately US\$ 90 000 from originally planned amounts, and Unasylva by approximately US\$ 200 000. The increase under Sub-programme 2.4.3.5 reflects mostly a technical adjustment.

*Sub-programme 2.4.3.1: Institutions and Policy***Sub-programme 2.4.3.1 Institutions and Policy**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Strengthening Forestry Institutions	445	261	706	24 %
02	Promotion of Forestry Education	274	149	423	14 %
03	Forestry Extension and Public Awareness	300	144	444	15 %
04	Support to Forestry Research in Developing Countries	450	159	609	21 %
05	Policies for Sustainable Forest Development	506	218	724	24 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 975	931	2 906	100 %
	Cost Increases			120	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 026	100 %

Focus

872. The sub-programme operates at the upstream stage of policy formulation for sustainable forestry. It aims at building up capacities in the analysis, review and adaptation of forestry policies and in the establishment of appropriate institutional arrangements and instruments to implement such policies. Through the development of methodologies for the analysis of forest policies and the improvement of forest institutions' performance, this sub-programme gives special attention to developing countries and countries in transition.

873. Efforts will continue on assisting countries in developing forestry education curricula, continuing education, and information exchange in training methodologies and strategies. Information on new trends in forestry extension, on its cultural aspects and on building extension capacities will be collected and disseminated. Forestry research activities will concentrate on the development of and support to regional TCDC networks in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Near East.

Element 01: Strengthening Forestry Institutions

874. *Description:* To develop guidance and methodologies on measures and organizational arrangements in order to enhance the performance of forestry institutions.

875. Main Outputs:**Publications:**

- Institutional and contractual arrangements for forestry operations by private entrepreneurs or local groups in forests on public lands.

Meetings:

- An expert consultation on forest contracts and concessions in public lands.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methodologies on the elaboration of forest contracts and concessions in public lands;
- Approaches for institutional analysis and identification of capacity building needs;
- Review of institutional arrangements for promoting investments in forestry development and follow up to UNCED.

Element 02: Promotion of Forestry Education

876. *Description:* To promote forestry education through the expansion and updating of the database on forestry education and training institutions; capacity building in support to forestry education institutions in developing countries.

877. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Updated directory of forestry education institutions.

Meetings:

- 18th Session of the Advisory Committee on Forestry Education.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Ecological concepts and related guidelines;
- Continuing education revision methodology; curricula revision methodology.

Information systems:

- An enlarged database on forest education institutions made accessible on the Internet.

Support to member countries:

- Support given in the revision and updating of forestry education curricula for forestry schools and continuing training institutions;
- Asian network of forestry education (RAP).

Element 03: Forestry Extension and Public Awareness

878. *Description:* To promote and support forestry extension programmes, raise awareness on the importance of trees and forests, and develop up-to-date concepts linking extension and sustainable development.

879. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Directory of forestry extension organizations;
- A framework for analysis of forestry extension systems;
- Issues in forestry extension: Evolving institutional arrangements.

Meetings:

- Expert meeting on forestry extension.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methodology for analysis of forestry extension systems;
- Elements for approaches to the transition from state-run forestry to private forestry, including involvement and partnerships with NGOs.

Information systems:

- Directory on forestry extension organization in computerized format.

Support to member countries:

- Support to national initiatives in revising extension methods and approaches especially in countries in transition and Africa;
- Forest research network for sub-Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) established (with RAF).

Element 04: Support to Forestry Research in Developing Countries

880. *Description:* To promote and support international cooperation in scientific advances in ecosystem and sustainable forest management, and in development of forest and forest products research. Emphasis will be given to documenting and supporting initiatives in forestry research cooperation, exchange of information on scientific advances, technology transfers and networking.

881. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- New edition of the directory of forest research organizations.

Meetings:

- Forestry research expert meeting.

Support to member countries:

- Support provided to regional networks in Asia and Africa (with RAP and RAF), including *Silva Mediterranea* (with RNE);
- Support to national forestry research institutions.

Information systems and database:

- Computerized version of the directory of forestry research organizations, to be made accessible through Internet.

Element 05: Policies for Sustainable Forest Development

882. *Description:* To develop the understanding of constraints and developments in the evolution of forestry policies and to strengthen the basis for policy advice in forestry. Main activities are country and regional surveys and analysis of formulation and implementation processes of forestry policies and the development of methods for policy assessment.

883. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Review of forestry policies of selected countries of Africa;
- Review of forestry policies in Central America.

Meetings:

- Workshop on Forestry Policies in Central America.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines for forestry policy assessment.

Sub-programme 2.4.3.2: Statistics and Sector Analysis

Focus

884. Sub-programme 2.4.3.2 covers the collection, analysis and dissemination of international forestry statistics and aims to improve understanding of the economic importance of the forestry sector, including perspectives for supply and demand of forest goods and services. It also supports analysis of the contributions of forestry in environmental and social terms. The sub-programme will continue to analyze the trends and outlook for the forestry sector, including investment as well as improvement of data quality and facilitation of public access by incorporating forestry data into WAICENT.

885. In the area of planning, attention will focus on methodologies for valuation of forests to include both marketed and non-marketed goods and services, apart from development of planning methodologies to better accommodate environmental perspectives in response to UNCED. Both under statistics and sector analysis/planning, training will support capacity building, particularly in developing countries. Among the major outputs of this sub-programme are the publication of newly introduced "State of the World's Forests" and the standard series of statistical publications, as well as sector outlook studies of either thematic or geographical scope.

886. A new area of activity under this sub-programme is to act as FAO focal point in follow-up to UNCED, including channelling multi-disciplinary inputs to the CSD's Inter-Governmental Panel on Forests (IGPF) which will report on a number of outstanding issues in forestry to the CSD in 1997.

Sub-programme 2.4.3.2 Statistics and Sector Analysis

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Analytical Studies	712	300	1 012	29 %
02 International Statistics of the Forestry Sector	900	390	1 290	37 %
03 Forestry Sector Development Planning	820	355	1 175	33 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 432	1 045	3 477	100 %
Cost Increases			141	
Total (including cost increases)			3 618	100 %

Element 01: Analytical studies

887. *Description:* To produce forestry statistics and analytical studies including the biennial "State of the World's Forests". An important new development will be the expansion of analytical studies to other regions than Europe, with Asia and Pacific being the first one and expected to be completed within the biennium.

888. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- The sector outlook study report for Asia and the Pacific;
- "The State of the World's Forests";
- Annual forestry chapters of the "FAO Commodity Review";
- Annual forestry inputs to "The State of Food and Agriculture";
- A booklet entitled "Wood Energy Today".

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to cooperative work on analysis of forestry statistics.

Element 02: International Statistics of the Forestry Sector

889. *Description:* To maintain the collection of statistics on both wood and non-wood forest products, disseminate this information, and expand coverage of information on investment in forestry.

890. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- Yearbook of Forest Products, including regional statistics with highlights;

- "Forest Products Prices";
- "Production of Pulp and Paper";
- "Provisional Statistics on Non-Wood Forest Products", in conjunction with the Forest Products Division.

Information systems:

- Data treatment systems for forestry statistics further developed and the migration into WAICENT completed.

Support to member countries:

- Capacity building through statistics training workshops.

Training:

- Four workshops on forestry statistics in Asia, English-speaking Africa, French-speaking Africa and the Caribbean.

Element 03: Forestry Sector Development Planning

891. *Description:* To develop methodological framework for forestry sector planning taking into account sustainability, people's participation and environmental considerations as highlighted by UNCED. This element includes the activities of FAO as task manager for forestry in UNCED follow-up, and support to the activities of CSD and its recently established Inter-Governmental Panel on Forests (IGPF).

892. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Forestry sector investment in developing countries;
- Integrating sustainability and environmental considerations into forestry sector planning;
- Country reports on "Post-Rio Progress" on forestry published as input to the IGPF;
- Progress report of the UN Secretary-General to the 1997 Session of CSD, which will review progress after 5 years since the Earth Summit.

Support to member countries:

- Technical support given to member countries in the implementation of national forest action programmes and other forestry programmes particularly through investment preparation.

Meetings:

- Meeting of the CSD's Inter-Governmental Panel on Forests (expected to be hosted by FAO);
- A series of UNCED-related contributions are expected to be obtained from the FAO regional forestry commissions.

*Sub-programme 2.4.3.3: Community Forestry Development***Sub-programme 2.4.3.3 Community Forestry Development**

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Participatory Forestry Activities and Equity Issues	591	382	973	62 %
02	Decentralized Forestry Planning	187	410	597	38 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	778	792	1 570	100 %
	Cost Increases			50	
	Total (including cost increases)			1 620	100 %

Focus

893. The sub-programme promotes the social dimension of, and people's participatory approaches in, forestry activities towards self-reliance and empowerment of rural communities. It aims at enhancing the contribution of forests and trees to sustainable livelihoods. The sub-programme benefits from extra-budgetary support through the Forests, Trees and People Programme.

Element 01: Participatory Forestry Activities and Equity Issues

894. *Description:* To identify arising issues in community forestry, to develop methods, tools and approaches and strengthen national institutions to work more effectively with men and women farmers and assuring the inclusion of people most dependent on trees and forests for their livelihoods.

*895. Main Outputs:**Publications:*

- Participatory planning in community forestry;
- Role of alternative conflict management/dispute resolution in community forestry;
- Manager's guide to participatory assessment, monitoring and evaluation;
- Selecting tree species on basis of community needs.

Meetings:

- An electronic conference on alternative natural resource based conflict resolution;
- An expert consultation on alternative forestry-related conflict resolution.

Methodology development:

- Methods for analysis and strengthening country institutions in alternative conflict management/dispute resolution related to community forestry.

Information systems:

- An analytical annotated bibliography of case studies on conflict resolution (made available electronically).

Support to member countries:

- A minimum of 12 national institutions connected to and strengthened in communication skills working with a global network on conflict resolution.

Element 02: Decentralized Forestry Planning

896. *Description:* To develop an information base integrating the bio-physical, socio-economic and institutional aspects of forestry and to develop materials to strengthen the motivation and ability of men and women farmers and foresters to work in partnership in planning and effectively managing tree and woodland resources.

897. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Communal management of forest resources;
- Market-oriented micro planning for community forestry;
- Supporting farmer initiated research and extension;
- Dependency on trees and forest products for livelihood.

Meetings:

- Annual meetings of advisory panel of international experts in communal management of forest resources;
- Annual meetings of field researchers and coordinators of national research centres;
- Expert consultation on devolution of forestry management in Asia/Pacific (RAP).

Information systems:

- Database on international forest resource institutions expanded in three existing regions and a minimum of two additional centres established and its information incorporated into FAO forestry statistics.

Sub-Programme 2.4.3.4: National Forests Action Programme (NFAP)

Sub-programme 2.4.3.4 National Forest Action Programme

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 International Liaison and Monitoring	1 259	872	2 131	100 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 259	872	2 131	100 %
Cost Increases			81	
Total (including cost increases)			2 212	100 %

Focus

898. The sub-programme promotes and monitors national forestry action programmes in all regions of the world, as recommended by UNCED. This sub-programme has been transferred from the former Programme 2.3.1, Forest Resources and Environment, to Programme 2.4.3, Forestry Policy and Planning, in recognition of the planning and capacity building features of NFAPs. The former TFAP Coordinating Unit has been replaced by a NFAP Support Unit, managing this sub-programme with the support of decentralized NFAP advisors located in the Regional Offices. The sub-programme supports country capacity building and monitors the progress of NFAPs worldwide. Main emphasis is on: facilitation of international support, follow up of NFAP processes, quality control, collection, processing and dissemination of information. Documentation and training workshops are important activities.

899. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- NFAPulse - 6 issues;
- NFAP Update - 2 issues;
- Revised NFAP basic principles and operational guidelines;
- 10 new NFAP briefing notes;
- Manual for training in strategic planning.

Meetings:

- Meeting of non-governmental organizations on forestry;
- Consultation on new NFAP operational principles.

Support to member countries:

- Monitoring of 100 national planning processes;
- Support to 6 training workshops (2 by region, supported by extra- budgetary resources) on strategic analysis, planning, programming and monitoring.

Sub-programme 2.4.3.5 International Liaison and Information

Sub-programme 2.4.3.5 International Liaison and Information

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Information Materials and Services	359	920	1 279	52 %
02	Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	405	763	1 168	47 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	764	1 683	2 447	100 %
	Cost Increases			107	
	Total (including cost increases)			2 554	100 %

Focus

900. This sub-programme covers the main information elements of this major programme, including *Unasylva*, and support to the FAO statutory bodies in forestry.

901. The in-house production costs for *Unasylva* have risen significantly over the last few biennia. To effect economies in this area, it may be essential to either reduce the number of issues of the magazine or identify opportunity for producing the journal at a lower cost. The FAO regional statutory bodies in forestry have traditionally been serviced by Headquarters. This task will be shifted as appropriate to the respective Regional Offices.

Element 01: Information Materials and Services

902. *Description:* To produce and disseminate forestry information materials and services. Main activities include the production of the quarterly journal *Unasylva* and information on the programmes of FAO in forestry.

903. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- 8 issues of *Unasylva* (if more economical production options can be found; may have to be reduced to 6 issues);

- Information brochure on FAO programmes in forestry.

Element 02: Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies

904. *Description:* To provide secretariat support to the sessions of FAO's main policy bodies in forestry and to support inter-agency consultative and advisory activities. This involves the forestry officers in the decentralized structures.

905. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Preparatory papers and final reports for COFO.

Meetings:

- 13th Session of Committee on Forestry (COFO);
- 28th Session of European Forestry Commission;
- 17th Session of Silva Mediterranea - AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions;
- 12th Session of Near East Forestry Commission;
- 18th Session of North American Forestry Commission;
- 19th Session of Latin American Forestry Commission;
- 16th Session of Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission;
- 2nd Meeting of the Bureau of the Regional Forestry Commissions;
- Support to the host government for the holding of the 11th World Forestry Congress.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 598	RP	13 030	AFC	250
Inter-Regional	4 562	Trust Funds	32 013	FO	10 679
Africa	7 824	UNDP	1 265	Liaison Offices	252
Asia and Pacific	13 083	UNDP - TSS1	178	RAF	853
Near East	952	UNDP - TSS2	212	RAP	577
Europe	623	AOS	1 428	RLC	430
Latin America	15 504	WFP	20	RNE	239
				SAFR	30
				SAPA	50
				SLAC	80
				TCO	34 706
Programme 2.4.3	48 146		48 146		48 146

Programme 2.4.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.4.9 Programme Management

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.4.9.1	Departmental Direction	3 689	(461)	130	3 358	9.7	0
2.4.9.2	Divisional Direction	1 814	(549)	60	1 325	4.8	0
2.4.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	989	243	49	1 281	5.9	0
Total		6 492	(767)	239	5 964	20.4	0

906. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.4, Forestry.

907. Adjustments have been made since the preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. In particular, a reduced Management Support Unit from the pre-existing one leads to savings.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.5: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMME THRUSTS

Major Programme 2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
2.5.1	Technology Development and Transfer	12 721	(941)	475	12 255	23.4	29 464
2.5.2	Women in Development and People's Participation	8 537	(112)	314	8 739	23.6	11 057
2.5.3	Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	8 513	(1 162)	293	7 644	15.1	19 860
2.5.4	Environmental Information Management	3 602	5	158	3 765	4.2	15 958
2.5.5	Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	3 881	213	158	4 252	13.9	418
2.5.6	Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	2 965	7 055	141	10 161	0.0	16 178
2.5.9	Programme Management	6 394	820	293	7 507	23.0	0
	Total	46 613	5 878	1 832	54 323	15.7	92 935

908. This new major programme aims at giving visibility to FAO's support to sustainable development, addressing in particular the interrelated processes of technological advancement, and the development of human resources and institutional arrangements, as being pursued by the Sustainable Development Department. It is the focal point for concerted action within the broad gamut of FAO programmes, as well as with other development agencies within and outside the UN system. Activities are oriented toward collection, analysis and dissemination of information for the development of congruent policies, strategies and guidelines in the fields of environment, energy, rural development, agrarian reform, research and technology, human resources development, communications, women's roles, people's participation and population aspects. The major programme also includes overall coordination for and direct contribution to the Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in Low-income Food-deficit Countries.

909. The resource base for this major programme mostly stems from the resources hitherto available to the former AGR and ESH Divisions, as well as the Development Support Communications Branch of the GII Division, appropriately augmented by new posts. New resources are, of course, required for Programme 2.5.6 and, as foreseen, have been augmented over the preliminary level in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

910. Although the major programme meets the interest of the international community in relation to one of the most important and complex issues in the development process, several components have suffered significant budgetary reductions since the preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget. These have affected both professional and support staff as well as non-staff resources in the areas of agricultural research, extension and training, people's participation and agrarian reform and rural development.

911. The above-mentioned reductions will mostly affect activities foreseen in the provision of policy advice and assistance to Member Nations, training at different levels, cross-sectoral activities on environment and dissemination of information.

Programme 2.5.1: Technology Development and Transfer

Programme 2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.5.1.1	Research and Technology Development	3 416	(80)	118	3 454	14.3	683
2.5.1.2	Research Cooperation and Coordination	1 302	0	62	1 364	0.0	3 000
2.5.1.3	Education, Extension and Training	5 993	(756)	212	5 449	25.9	22 813
2.5.1.4	Communication for Development	2 010	(105)	83	1 988	10.5	2 968
	Total	12 721	(941)	475	12 256	50.7	29 464

912. This programme brings together activities such as research and technology development, extension, education, training and communication for development previously spread over various programmes, with a view to generating and disseminating information, knowledge and skills to operationalize the concepts of sustainable development. Attention is, therefore, given to developing a holistic approach to research, extension, education, training and communication within the sustainable development context. This approach would address particularly food security, rural development, wise use of natural resources and income generation. Emphasis is also placed on participatory approaches and the development of innovative methodologies. The programme includes scientific and administrative support to the Technical Advisory Committee of (TAC) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, the programme has suffered budgetary reductions with the elimination of one Professional post at Headquarters and fewer non-staff resources. These cuts will mostly limit the capacity to provide technical assistance and policy advice to countries. The André Mayer fellowships are being suspended.

Sub-programme 2.5.1.1: Research and Technology Development

Focus

913. The sub-programme ensures that national agricultural research systems (NARS) have access to information on the latest concepts and research findings in technology (including biotechnology), social and economic sciences (including policy research) and advances in holistic, integrated approaches to agricultural and rural development issues aimed at increased food production and rational use of natural resources. It assists NARS to develop functional and focused research systems and supporting institutions, including universities and the private sector.

914. The sub-programme supports inter-agency activities in the field of science and technology and policies relating to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its International Research Centres (IARCs). It also provides for oversight material for NARS on new approaches and methods for technology transfer to farmers. Regional and sub-regional NARS will be assisted in rationalization of their services for greater efficiency.

Sub-programme 2.5.1.1 Research and Technology Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Research Policy and Planning and Technology Assessment and Transfer	1 280	819	2 099	62 %
02	Organization & Management of National Research Systems and International Research Support	696	541	1 237	37 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 976	1 360	3 336	100 %
	Cost Increases			118	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 454	100 %

Element 01: Research Policy and Planning and Technology Assessment and Transfer

915. *Description:* Aims at improved capacity of national research systems (publicly-funded research institutions, universities and private sector institutions) through policy and planning advice for better structures and linkages, for improved resource utilization and addressing technology assessment and transfer issues.

916. Analysis of constraints to the appropriate use of existing and new technologies. Development of methodologies, indicators and guidelines to facilitate the availability and use of technology and to overcome the application gap.

917. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Assistance in planning and programming of human and financial resources and priority setting for national research systems in 6 countries in Africa and Asia;
- Working groups composed of academic and administrative university staff and national research leaders from public and private sectors for increased cooperation in research and technology programmes in 4 countries of the Near East.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on the analysis of the impact of research on agricultural production;
- Expert consultation on technology assessment and transfer in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Technical consultation on the interregional cooperation networks (2) (REU).

Coordination and information exchange:

- Monitoring and evaluation of new developments in the field of biotechnology and analysis of implications for developing countries.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Methodologies, indicators and guidelines for technology assessment and transfer developed in collaboration with SPAAR from 4 case studies in Africa;
- Analysis of impact of technologies, lessons learned from overcoming constraints and improved NARS capacity for technology assessment and transfer.

Publications:

- Gender considerations in technology development, assessment and transfer in Africa;
- Role of universities on research systems of the Near East countries (RNE).

Element 02: Organization and Management of National Research Systems and International Research Support

918. *Description:* Assistance in organization and management of NARS towards strengthening research systems. Liaison with global, regional and sub-regional research organizations, particularly with the CGIAR and its IARCs and regional associations such as APAARI, AARINENA and ASARECA. In-house coordination of related activities.

919. *Main Outputs:*

Direct support to member countries:

- Assistance in organization and management of research systems to 6 NARS. Establishment of a federation of agricultural research institutions in sub-Saharan Africa is foreseen (RAF).

Meetings:

- Participation in plenary, steering and programme committees of regional and sub-regional research associations.

Information dissemination:

- Dissemination of information on research and technology assessment and transfer through the use of electronic media.

Training:

- Research management training courses in Latin America (in collaboration with IICA and ISNAR) and Francophone Africa.

Guidelines and manuals:

- Field testing of a research management manual, and publication of modules of this manual.

Sub-programme 2.5.1.2: Research Cooperation and Coordination

Sub-programme 2.5.1.2 Research Cooperation and Coordination					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Research Cooperation and Coordination	0	1 302	1 302	100 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	0	1 302	1 302	100 %
	Cost Increases			62	
	Total (including cost increases)			1 364	100 %

Focus

920. The sub-programme provides scientific, technical and administrative support to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) of which FAO is a co-sponsor. The Secretariat will support the work of TAC in its five main functions, i.e. priority setting, strategy formulation, resource allocation, conducting external

reviews, ensuring scientific quality and advising on new initiatives. The Secretariat will also provide logistical and administrative support to TAC and its meetings. Recent changes in TAC operating procedures will allow for a better interface between the TAC Secretariat and FAO. Within the CGIAR, emphasis will be placed on the development of collaborative research systems. The provision represents FAO's direct contribution.

921. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Report on CGIAR priorities and strategies, and their implications for resource allocation for each of the 16 international centres currently supported by the group. The TAC Secretariat will examine the centres' programme and budget proposals for 1999-2003 and system-wide eco-regional initiatives and programmes.

Direct support to member countries:

- External programme and management reviews of ICRISAT, IFPRI, IPGRI, IRRI and ISNAR, as well as strategic studies of cereals and returns to investment in marginal areas;
- Strategic studies of research policy and research management, institution strengthening, and natural resources management research.

Meetings:

- Six regular meetings of TAC and its Standing Committees, Sub-committees and study panels on technical, programmatic and policy issues.

Sub-programme 2.5.1.3: Education, Extension and Training

Sub-programme 2.5.1.3 Education, Extension and Training					
	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Agricultural Extension for SARD	1 318	702	2 020	38 %
02	Agricultural Education for SARD	1 013	581	1 594	30 %
03	Training for Human Resources Development	1 150	473	1 623	31 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	3 481	1 756	5 237	100 %
	Cost Increases			212	
	Total (including cost increases)			5 449	100 %

Focus

922. The sub-programme will focus on human resources in agriculture (producers and technical specialists), addressing the needs of rural men, women and youth for more efficient and productive participation in sustainable agricultural and rural development (SARD). It promotes relevant and cost-effective education, extension and training programmes in member countries, particularly the LIFDCs.

923. It monitors and reviews relevant policies, approaches, methodologies and techniques in agricultural extension, education and training with emphasis on sustainability, cost-effective participatory methods and ensuring that women and girls are given access to extension and training services on a par with men. The sub-programme will interface with activities at national, sub-regional and regional level, through decentralized staff in Southern and Eastern Africa, Asia and the

Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Near East Regions, and the implementation of TCDC arrangements.

Element 01: Agricultural Extension for SARD

924. *Description:* Review and monitoring of policies, strategies, methodologies, organization, financing and impact of agricultural extension systems of both public and private sectors. Development of: extension and training policies, strategies and programmes that ensure participation of farm women and rural youth; and innovative cost-effective and efficient extension and non-formal education methodologies that integrate environmental/natural resources management, population and nutrition components into agricultural extension and training programmes. Support to member countries in improving the proficiency and impact of agricultural extension and training systems.

925. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Proceedings of the expert consultation on rural youth;
- Case study on agricultural extension methodology in Zaire;
- Improving agricultural extension: A reference manual;
- Rural Youthworks periodical, 4 issues;
- Case study report on the computer-assisted extension advisory and planning (COMEXAP) application;
- "Let Millions of Farmers Prosper: Ideas for integrating agri-business, population, and environment concerns into agricultural extension and training";
- Report on technology generation and transfer mechanisms for agricultural extension and training purposes;
- Report of a technical meeting on alternative funding approaches in agricultural extension.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A guide on participatory extension approach;
- Microcomputer applications for extension education and training programmes.

Training:

- 8 training modules on environment education tested as prototypes in six countries;
- 10 training modules on population education tested as prototypes in eight countries in collaboration with UNFPA;
- 600 master trainers trained in 15 countries in the process and methods of developing population and environment education training modules in collaboration with UNFPA;
- 100 rural youth leaders trained through national youth professional workshops in 4 countries.

Meetings:

- Regional workshop on integrating SARD into agricultural extension programmes;
- 2 regional workshops to develop extension and training policies and strategies that ensure participation of farm women and rural youth in SARD programmes;
- 3 workshops on extension, education, and training methodology assessment, development and testing for computer-based training, agri-business principles and practices, strategic integration of population and environment concerns;
- Regional workshop covering four countries on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey results and their integration into extension themes, problem identification, strategic planning and message design;

- 4 workshops covering 16 countries to assess agricultural extension and training strengths and assistance requirements, to be held under TCDC/TCCT modality;
- Technical workshop on alternative approaches to funding of agricultural extension systems;
- Expert consultation on strengthening agricultural extension systems in Asia and the Pacific (RAP);
- Workshop on reorienting extension and in-service training programmes (RNE).

Information systems and databases:

- Updated directory of agricultural extension systems;
- International directory of rural youth programmes.

Support to member countries:

- Agricultural training and extension systems assessed in countries served by the Special Programme on Food Security for LIFDCs;
- Pilot activities in 3 countries to develop agribusiness-oriented extension programmes and materials advocating improved management and entrepreneur skills and principles for farmers. Training of extension workers to undertake such activities;
- Pilot activities in 4 countries to test and demonstrate cost-effective applications of microcomputer/information technologies in support of extension, education, and training tasks;
- Technical advice and assistance to about 40 countries to improve agricultural extension and training systems.

Element 02: Agricultural Education for SARD

926. *Description:* Education of technical and professional staff for sustainable agricultural and rural development with emphasis on: curriculum development and teaching methodologies at the secondary, intermediate and higher educational levels; pre-service and in-service extension training; policy and programme management support and advice on strategy options for improved agricultural education; integration of population education and environmental topics in courses; improving the quality and relevance of educational programmes for women and their enrolment in agricultural education; linkages with NGOs.

927. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Strategy options for agricultural education: Global perspectives;
- Assessment of pre-service and in-service extension education: Six national case studies;
- Enrolment patterns of women in higher agricultural education: Five national case studies;
- Partners in development: Linking agricultural education institutions and NGOs in Central America;
- Training for agriculture and rural development;
- Participatory curriculum development in agricultural education and training.

Information systems and databases:

- Directories of agricultural education institutions: Africa, Latin America/Caribbean, Near East and East/Central Europe, prepared in print and electronic delivery format.

Meetings:

- Two multi-country meetings to prepare TCDC activities aimed at reorienting and strengthening agricultural education programmes;
- Two regional workshops to analyze case studies on pre/in-service extension education; agricultural education institution linkages with NGOs and enrolment of women in agricultural education;
- Three national workshops on curriculum development and teaching methodologies in LIFDCs;
- Expert consultation on strengthening farming system education in agricultural colleges and universities (RAP).

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A guide for developing agro-ecological programmes of study in Latin America.

Support to member countries:

- Institutions and educational systems assisted in 30 countries;
- Formulation of agricultural education project components and monitoring of field projects in 15 countries;
- Strengthening agricultural education programmes in 10 countries through TCDC mechanisms.

Element 03: Training for Human Resources Development

928. *Description:* To facilitate the development of human resources in agricultural extension and education through sharing of state-of-the-art knowledge and demonstrated practical experiences; development of support materials; and support to professional associations and information networks for agricultural extension, education and training practitioners. Also covers liaison and joint activities with UN agencies (particularly Unesco, ILO, WHO, UNDCP, UNEP) and collaboration with NGOs in rural education and training, environment, population education, drug abuse and youth.

929. *Main Outputs:***Publications:**

- 3 case study reports on innovative extension, education and training programmes;
- 3 guides/manuals for improving extension, education, and training methods and approaches related to: training performance evaluation; extension theory and practice; and extension training.

Meetings:

- 4 regional workshops to promote wider utilization and replications of innovative and cost-effective extension and training methods;
- An interregional workshop to strengthen professional networking of agricultural extension and training practitioners;
- 2 inter-agency meetings on education of rural populations;
- 2 meetings of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) of Unesco;
- 2 inter-agency meetings convened by Unesco on follow-up of Chapter 36 of Agenda 21;
- 2 inter-agency meetings on drug abuse control convened by UNDCP;
- 6 meetings with non-governmental organizations;
- Expert consultation on networks for human resources development (RNE).

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Environment education training modules and materials for integration into the curricula of agricultural extension training institutions developed in 10 countries;
- A participatory approach methodology for integrating and institutionalizing population education into agricultural extension training developed in 16 countries in collaboration with UNFPA;
- Participatory-oriented training materials on strategic extension campaign methodology developed and institutionalized in one regional training centre and five national training institutions.

Information systems and databases:

- Computerized roster of extension, education, and training practitioners, specialists, managers, decision makers, and scholars developed;
- Professional associations and information networking activities developed on agricultural extension, education and training;
- Directory of agricultural training programmes/institutions in Near East (RNE).

Training:

- 150 extension planners and trainers trained in new or innovative extension and training methods and approaches including topics related to environment and population education, agri-business, AIDS, micro-computer/information technology applications;
- 500 master trainers trained in 20 countries, through field projects, in the process and methods of training module development and testing; and strategic extension campaign planning and management (Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice surveys and group interview methods).

Support to member countries:

- Support to field projects with extension, education, and training methodology development in 15 countries;
- Extension, education, and training know-how shared among 100 mid-level personnel in 10 countries through TCDC and TCCT arrangements.

Sub-programme 2.5.1.4: Communication for Development

Sub-programme 2.5.1.4 Communication for Development

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Development of Rural Communication Programmes	803	232	1 035	54 %
02	Development of Communication Methodologies and Materials	599	271	870	45 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		1 402	503	1 905	100 %
Cost Increases				83	
Total (including cost increases)				1 988	100 %

Focus

930. This sub-programme is to develop national capacity in communication for sustainable rural development and provide communication support to FAO field programmes. The emphasis will be on providing policy advice and assistance to governments for the establishment of integrated rural communication policies and systems. Special attention will be paid to building relationships with partners (national institutions, NGOs and UN agencies), to foster communication activities targeted at lesser-privileged and food-insecure groups, and to base approaches on participatory methods.

The analysis and definition of appropriate communication technologies for rural areas of developing countries will remain one of the key advisory services. Modern communication technologies (such as telecommunications, digital and computer technologies) will be monitored and promoted as they become suitable for development programmes in rural areas. Training manuals, multi-media packages and case studies on innovative experiences will be produced for use by national institutions, universities and NGOs.

Element 01: Development of Rural Communication Programmes

931. *Description:* To develop national capacity to plan and implement communication programmes. Main activities include: appraisal of communication needs and advise on national communication policies and systems; support to communication components of development programmes; communication support to FAO priority areas and programmes.

932. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- 6 national communication for development policies and systems developed in cooperation with national governments;
- Communication support to priority programmes on food security, EMPRES, women in development, environment, forestry in 20 countries.

Field Programme:

- 40 communication project components supported through field missions;
- 60 field programmes monitored through field visits.

Training:

- 12 training courses and workshops organized through field programmes.

Meetings:

- Regional workshop in Africa to devise an action plan for rural radio in the region.

Element 02: Development of Communication Methodologies and Materials

933. *Description:* To promote use of communication technology, methodologies and materials to inform, motivate and train technical staff, change agents and rural populations. Main activities include: production and distribution of prototype media materials, and multi-media training packages; production of training manuals, guidelines and case studies on innovative communication approaches; and advise to member countries on appropriate communication technologies and specifications for purchase of equipment.

934. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Communications, a key to human development;
- "Thousand and one worlds";
- Communications planning methodology;
- Training manual on traditional media;
- Guide to production of pedagogical tools.

Training:

- Prototype multi-media materials and training packages.

Support to member countries (Field Programme):

- 75 projects advised on appropriate communication technology; 4 in-house demonstrations on new technologies.

Information systems and databases:

- A database on different communication technologies to be established.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	8 230	RP	12 255	AFC	234
Inter-Regional	229	Trust Funds	21 155	GIP	40
Africa	13 181	UNDP	2 888	RAF	661
Asia and Pacific	3 198	UNDP - TSS1	771	RAP	114
Near East	2 431	UNDP - TSS2	152	REU	416
Europe	1 195	AOS	1 498	RLC	366
Latin America	13 255	TAC	3 000	RNE	662
				SAFR	310
				SDR	13 081
				SLAC	334
				TCO	25 501
Programme 2.5.1	41 719		41 719		41 719

Programme 2.5.2: Women in Development and People's Participation

Programme 2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.5.2.1	Women in Agriculture and Rural Development	5 289	(305)	186	5 170	22.8	5 250
2.5.2.2	Population and Sustainable Development	305	234	25	564	3.5	4 833
2.5.2.3	People's Participation	2 943	(41)	103	3 005	12.0	974
	Total	8 537	(112)	314	8 739	38.3	11 057

935. Notwithstanding the budgetary reductions effected over the restructured base, the programme will continue to mainstream priorities on women in development, people's participation and population into the overall activities of the Organization. It will coordinate the implementation of the related Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development and for People's Participation, provide the focal point for UNFPA activities, and cooperate with other UN agencies in global actions for rural men and women.

936. Under Sub-programme 2.5.2.1, two posts financed by extra-budgetary resources are no longer available and one Regular Programme position has been abolished, thus making it necessary to find other means to continue training activities. However, within the limited staff and resources allocated, the programme will seek to meet governments' requests and FAO commitments to the implementation of the Platform for Action, which will be adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, September 1995. The sub-programme on population and sustainable development received an increase to make it more commensurate with requirements. Finally, the People's Participation Service will have to reduce activities in relation to inter-departmental coordination and agricultural cooperatives development.

Sub-programme 2.5.2.1: Women in Agriculture and Rural Development

Focus

937. This sub-programme spearheads implementation of the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development as a major concern of FAO and Member Nations in relation to agricultural and rural development. Its implementation is meant to stimulate growth with equity in order to achieve food security through adequate women's access to productive resources (particularly land, water, fishery and forestry resources) and essential supporting services to both rural women and men. The activities respond to international initiatives on issues concerning rural women, including the 1985 Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies (NFLS), the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the 1992 FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 World Social Summit, and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. The actions defined under the sub-programme accord with the restructured Organization and will provide support both for normative and operational aspects. Successful implementation of the Plan will be dependent on the continued availability of extra-budgetary support.

Sub-programme 2.5.2.1 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Policy Advice, Programme and Project Planning	321	504	825	16 %
02	Training & National Capacity Building on WID/Gender in Development	1 632	510	2 142	43 %
03	Home Economics, Farm Households, Food & Technology	298	267	565	11 %
04	Women, Environment and Sustainable Development	902	550	1 452	29 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	3 153	1 831	4 984	100 %
	Cost Increases			186	
	Total (including cost increases)			5 170	100 %

Element 01: Policy Advice, Programme and Project Planning

938. *Description:* With reference to the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, FAO will assist Member Nations to: (a) formulate national WID action plans and strategies; (b) develop or strengthen WID machineries or units capable of designing and implementing programmes for rural women; (c) reduce or eliminate legislative, administrative, socio-economic and behavioral obstacles to rural women's access to productive resources and services; and (d) increase women's skills, capacities and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Assistance will be provided to 25 FAO Divisions to accelerate the mainstreaming of WID/gender concerns throughout the work of the Organization.

939. *Main Outputs:*

Policy advice to Member Nations:

- Advice in research and planning methodologies for socio-economic and gender policies to Ministry of Agriculture officials;
- A WID/gender national plan of action focused on rural women developed per year;
- Establishment of WID machineries in Ministries of Agriculture;
- Support to regional network on WID (RLC).

Training:

- Organization and management training provided to staff of existing WID machineries in at least one country per year;
- Training in participatory methodologies provided to staff of WID machineries and NGOs working with rural women (with RAF, RLC, RNE).

Publications:

- FAO plan of action for WID.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- A research and planning methodology for socio-economic and gender policy advice;
- Field-oriented training manuals (RAF);
- Guidelines for monitoring and evaluation.

Element 02: Training and National Capacity Building on WID/Gender in Development

940. *Description:* Under this element, FAO will continue to develop tools and methods on socio-economic and gender analysis and to organize and participate in various training programmes in order to increase the capacity of FAO and Member Nations to take into account the specific concerns of rural women and men in the development of programmes and projects. Activities are to be linked to the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEGA) programme being developed and implemented in collaboration with UN and other international agencies. Training targets under this element include staff of FAO and other international agencies, national counterparts, and staff in key ministries and NGOs in Member Nations. The element also covers FAO collaboration with other agencies of the UN system as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations on matters pertaining to the status of rural women.

941. *Main Outputs:*

Training:

- Sector-specific WID/gender analysis training programme designed for staff of FAO technical divisions;
- Training needs assessed, and training programmes developed and implemented within Regional and Sub-regional Offices to strengthen their capacity to address WID/gender concerns in policy advice and programming activities;
- WID/gender training programmes for country based staff and NGOs in at least one country per year;
- SEGA training modules developed and tested;
- SEGA training-of-trainers programme provided in at least three regionally-based training centres, and follow up in at least six countries, during the biennium.

Publications:

- The Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEGA) Field Manual;
- At least ten sector-specific technical supplements to the SEGA Field Manual;
- Training kit for rural women on human resources development.

Meetings:

- *Ad Hoc* UN Inter-Agency Meeting on the Status of Women;
- ECA working party on women and the agricultural family in rural development (REU);
- Workshop on socio-economic and gender analysis training (RNE).

Coordination and information exchange:

- Liaison and information exchange with units concerned with women in other UN agencies, including IFAD, ILO, INSTRAW, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM, WFP and the World Bank as well as with counterpart units in the donor community on WID/gender policy initiatives and changes;
- Information provided on the implementation of the Plan of Action and progress of rural women to UN and other agencies (e.g. for the annual UNDP Human Development Report, the WCARRD reports, reports for the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and reports for the Division for the Advancement of Women).

Element 03: Home Economics, Farm Households, Food and Technology

942. *Description:* This element will focus on service delivery systems to small farm households and on communications systems between communities through the reorientation of curricula of agricultural and home economic training institutions. Emphasis will be placed on the development of technologies for rural women in order to expand rural employment opportunities in both the formal and informal sectors, taking into account of the increasing feminization and commercialization of agriculture, as well as food security and sustainability concerns.

943. *Main Outputs:*

Training:

- Revised materials/curricula developed for training institutions in 2 Member Nations.

Support to member countries:

- Workshops on gender analysis and farm households conducted for relevant ministry officials in one country each year.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on curriculum development on home economics, farm households, food and technology (RAP).

Publications:

- Training manual on reorienting agriculture and home economics training curricula (with RAF).

Element 04: Women, Environment and Sustainable Development

944. *Description:* This element responds to the recommendations embodied in Agenda 21 of UNCED and in particular Chapter 24: "Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development". Action-oriented research covered under this element will focus on analyzing the links between women's roles and environmental sustainability and in particular the impact on women and their families of environmental degradation and rural-urban migration, population policies and practices as well as rural women's potential management role in biodiversity and sustainable resource use. It also covers collection, compilation, analysis, and diffusion of data and statistics disaggregated by gender and the development of indicators on women's participation in agriculture and related fields with particular attention to the relationship between the status of rural women in development activities.

945. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines for improved gender-desegregated data collection, analysis and use;

- Case studies on gender issues in natural resources conservation (RAF).

Publications:

- Gender, local knowledge and biodiversity;
- Women and sustainable agriculture;
- Five country reports on women, agriculture and rural development during the biennium;
- Rural women in the temporary labour force;
- Financial courses for rural women.

Meetings:

- Expert group meeting on gender and biodiversity (1996);
- Expert consultation on survey design for national level gender-desegregated data collection (1997);
- Expert consultation on women, environment and sustainable development (RAP);
- Expert consultation on monitoring gender differentials in rural development (RAP).

Support to member countries:

- Selected institutions/ministries in three countries assisted in integrating women and environment concerns in policy and planning cycles.

Training:

- Training guidelines/tools developed to incorporate gender and environmental concerns in agriculture.

Information systems:

- Internet networks for the exchange of documentation on methods and applications for collecting gender-desegregated household and farm-data;
- Establishment of an FAO database on institutions, agencies and NGOs involved in methods-development, application and dissemination.

Sub-programme 2.5.2.2: Population and Sustainable Development

Sub-programme 2.5.2.2 Population and Sustainable Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Follow-up to International Conference on Population and Development	166	64	230	42 %
02	Research, Training and Policy Advice	233	76	309	57 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	399	140	539	100 %
	Cost Increases			25	
	Total (including cost increases)			564	100 %

Focus

946. Activities under this sub-programme are designed to support those aspects of the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Population and Development related to FAO priorities. They focus on the mainstreaming of population issues, such as socio-demographic structures, population growth, migration and spatial distribution, into the work of the Organization. Through this sub-programme, FAO provides advice and technical assistance to policy makers, programme designers and other users concerned with population, agricultural production and rural development linkages. It monitors and evaluates progress and policy implications for FAO and population-related

development activities are brought to the attention of Member Nations. Support is also provided to both FAO Headquarters and Regional Offices on population issues as they relate to rural development programmes.

Element 01: Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development

947. *Description:* Identification and analysis of linkages between population factors and agriculture and rural development and mainstreaming results into FAO activities with particular emphasis on their relations to food security.

948. *Main Outputs:*

Support to member countries:

- Technical assistance to UNFPA country support teams in implementing the Cairo Programme of Action and in building national capacity, upon request;
- Preparation of technical notes on population and briefing/training of staff.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Liaison with UNFPA and other organizations of the UN system and with external agencies and donors, including research institutions and centres of excellence.

Element 02: Research, Training and Policy Advice

949. *Description:* Identify and analyze linkages between population factors, food security and goals of sustainable rural development and provide policy advice in these areas.

950. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- State of the art papers on population linkages to rural development for distribution to the UNFPA country support teams in the areas of gender, environment, socio-cultural issues, communication;
- Background paper on population and agriculture for the World Food Summit.

Sub-programme 2.5.2.3: People's participation

Sub-programme 2.5.2.3 People's Participation

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Inter-Departmental Coordination and Promotion of People's Participation	612	261	873	30 %
02	Agricultural Cooperative Development	481	519	1 000	34 %
03	Other Rural People's Organizations Development	616	413	1 029	35 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 709	1 193	2 902	100 %
	Cost Increases			103	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 005	100 %

Focus

951. Within the framework of the FAO Plan of Action on People's Participation in Rural Development, this sub-programme focuses on the assistance provided to rural constituencies,

especially poor men, women and youth, in order to promote their participation through their own organizations in decision-making processes that affect their welfare, thereby ensuring a more equitable access to the means to guarantee food security and adequate livelihoods. Building on previous experience, four inter-related strategies will be pursued: (a) assisting governments in promoting policy dialogue with rural people's organizations (RPOs) and providing technical assistance to RPOs in preparing for policy discussions with decision-makers; (b) strengthening the management capacities of RPOs; (c) mainstreaming participatory approaches into the work of FAO; and (d) monitoring and evaluating trends, processes and experiences in the above.

Element 01: Interdepartmental Coordination and Promotion of People's Participation

952. *Description:* Assistance to member countries in the implementation of the FAO Plan of Action on People's Participation at national, regional and international levels. Main activities cover: analysis of different approaches to people's participation in rural development; policy advice to member countries on rural people's participation; preparation of technical guidelines and training materials on participatory approaches for use by international, government and NGO staff; monitoring advances in people's participation in the context of the fifth WCARRD progress report (in collaboration with SDA); strengthening existing or establishing new institutional mechanisms at national, regional and international levels in support of the aims of the Plan of Action.

953. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Rural people's participation in the formulation of agricultural and rural development policy: Experiences and lessons learned;
- Video on promotion of people's participation in Near East countries;
- Annual newsletter "People's Participation News";
- Participation in practice;
- Group promoter resource book.

Meetings:

- A regional meeting on promotion of rural people's organizations in Near East countries;
- An expert consultation on participatory approaches to rural development.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines for promotion of improved dialogue and technical collaboration between governments, rural people's organizations and NGOs;
- Manual on inter-group association development;
- Field manual on group enterprise management;
- Guidelines for financing small group income generating activities.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance in the establishment of specialized units within governments or other institutions upon request (1-2 countries each year);
- Programmes for the promotion of rural people's participation through self-help organizations (1-2 countries each year).

Information systems:

- Establishment of two databases at FAO Headquarters on: (i) government agencies, NGOs and individuals at country and regional levels active in promotion of rural people's participation through self-help organizations; and (ii) rural people's organizations (cooperatives, rural workers' and farmers' organizations) in developing

countries, identifying their aims, technical focus, organizational capacities and programmes.

Element 02: Agricultural Cooperative Development

954. *Description:* Strengthening the technical and managerial capacities and performance of self-reliant farmer, fisheries and forestry cooperatives at local, national and regional levels. Main activities comprise: provision of legal and policy advice to cooperatives; participatory development of guidelines and training materials for cooperative staff; promotion of technical collaboration between governments and farmer cooperatives on agricultural policy issues. This element also covers the organization of meetings to promote exchange of experience and information and the conduct of surveys and case studies on cooperative issues.

955. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Successful financing of agricultural cooperative development: Capital formation strategies;
- Women in agricultural cooperatives; Their contribution to cooperative business performance;
- Rural trade unions and sustainable development;
- Agricultural extension through farmers organizations and small groups.

Meetings:

- A sub-regional meeting on the process of cooperative reconversion in MERCOSUR in Latin America;
- A sub-regional meeting on cooperative reform in Central and Eastern Europe;
- A workshop on strengthening the managerial capacities of agricultural cooperatives in Africa;
- Consultation of the regional network for the development of agricultural cooperatives in Asia and the Pacific (2) (RAP);
- Workshop on strengthening management and development of agricultural cooperatives (RAP).

Support to member countries:

- Developing strategies and methodologies for implementing cooperative elements of national development programmes in 3-5 countries;
- Technical backstopping of field project activities in 8-10 countries.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines to improved cooperative bookkeeping and accounting.

Element 03: Other Rural People's Organizations Development

956. *Description:* Developing self-reliant, representative small farmers and rural workers' organizations in order to enhance their contribution to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable agricultural and rural development activities. Main activities include: assessment of the organizational and technical capacities of these organizations; development of guidelines and training materials to strengthen their information, management and networking capacities; policy, legal and technical advice; and the organization of appropriate fora to promote policy dialogue and technical collaboration between rural people's organizations, government institutions and the private sector at all levels. The element also covers collaboration with other agencies of the UN system and support for and strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms, such as the COPAC Secretariat.

957. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- The role of small farmers and rural workers organizations in promoting government decentralization at local Level;
- Rural people's organizations in natural resource management and environmental protection;
- Women's participation in small farmers and rural workers' organizations.

Meetings:

- A sub-regional meeting in Latin America on the role of rural people's organizations in promoting decentralization;
- A sub-regional meeting in Africa, in collaboration with IFAP and SDDE, on the role of group-based approaches and farmers organizations in improving extension service effectiveness;
- A regional COPAC meeting in Africa on improvement of bookkeeping and accounting systems for agricultural cooperatives in developing countries;
- Biennial international trade union consultation on rural development;
- Periodic meetings of the World Bank Learning Group on Participation;
- ACC Sub-Committee on Rural Development's Panel on People's Participation.

Training:

- A regional training workshop in Latin America on strengthening women's participation in decision-making and management of SFO/RWO activities;
- A sub-regional training workshop for leaders and staff of selected SFO/RWO from three African countries to devise action plans for small rural enterprise development.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to local organizations in analyzing the impact of structural adjustment programmes or trade developments on production and marketing activities of small agricultural producers;
- Organization of fora in which these policy issues could be discussed with government officials (1-2 countries);
- Technical support to regional and national NGO rural development networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with concerned Regional Offices.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 490	RP	8 739	AFC	197
Inter-Regional	3 222	Trust Funds	4 882	RAF	667
Africa	6 496	UNFPA TSS	4 499	RAP	506
Asia and Pacific	3 210	UNDP	917	REU	205
Near East	1 337	UNDP - TSSI	62	RLC	334
Europe	514	AOS	697	RNE	348
Latin America	1 527			SDW	11 377
				TCO	6 162
Programme 2.5.2	19 796		19 796		19 796

Programme 2.5.3: Rural Development and Agrarian Reform

Programme 2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.5.3.1	Land Tenure and Settlement	4 396	(664)	147	3 879	16.0	1 501
2.5.3.2	Rural Development	4 117	(498)	146	3 765	19.2	18 359
	Total	8 513	(1 162)	293	7 644	35.2	19 860

958. The programme covers the activities of the Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Division (SDA). It focuses on the one hand on how rural people gain access to resources, and on the other how to institutionalize the use of these resources. From a normative standpoint, policy advice addresses institutional arrangements to support rural development.

959. The programme reflects key concerns of individual countries and the international community, i.e. access to and use of resources in rural areas and poverty eradication, but underwent some reduction since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, with the abolition of one General Service post and transfer of another post elsewhere. At the same time, two posts have been decentralized. Non-staff provisions have been reduced.

960. This initiation of decentralization of posts will enhance the capability of SDA to address regional issues regarding its mandate. It will permit to support two regional programmes, which are now being devised, one related to Onchocerciasis Control in West Africa and another grouping different activities on land tenure, land markets and rural development in Latin America.

961. Within the limited resources available, the division will carry out comparative analyses to highlight best practices and lead to better understanding of land markets and of the decision-making process in the design and implementation of rural development policies. The programme will examine functioning of institutions, either formal or informal, government or non-governmental, or those led by either customary or traditional practices. The objective is to enhance the policy advice the division might be requested to provide to Member Nations, and to strengthen national capacities. The programme will seek updating of past activities (e.g. the WCARRD reporting process) to evolving contexts.

Sub-programme 2.5.3.1: Land Tenure and Settlement

Sub-programme 2.5.3.1 Land Tenure and Settlement

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Access to and Transfer of Land and Other Resources	851	633	1 484	39 %
02	Land Tenure Institutions	808	441	1 249	33 %
03	Support to Design and Implementation of Settlement Programmes	568	431	999	26 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 227	1 505	3 732	100 %
	Cost Increases			147	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 879	100 %

Focus

962. Sub-programme 2.5.3.1 examines the reform or transformation of agrarian society from four angles. The first is the route of access available to people who seek land and related rural resources. Sustainable development requires that the rules of resource use are predictable. The second is sound land tenure and settlement policies and adequate mechanisms for administering resource transfers. The third is the capacity of governments and communities to re-design the systems of access and transfer available to rural producers. Land registration and modern computer graphic-based cadastres are favourable approaches to this end. Finally, the way in which communities design and organize their living space is a vital component of sustainable development.

Element 01: Access to, and Transfer of Land and Other Resources

963. *Description:* Improve knowledge of land markets and other mechanisms affecting access to and transfer of land between individuals and groups. Strengthen national capacity to identify effective land tenure reforms and provide assistance and policy-making advice in this respect.

964. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Land tenure studies: common properties;
- Land markets, land transfer and land policy;
- Land tenure issues in agrarian system diagnosis;
- "Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives" yearly bulletins;
- Fifth Progress Report on WCARRD Programme of Action;
- Market-led land policies in the context of rural poverty in Africa.

Information systems:

- Refinement of the database developed in the preparation of the Fourth Progress Report on WCARRD Programme of Action.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to land market institutions in selected countries (4-5);
- Assistance in data collection linked to the preparation of the Progress Report on WCARRD Programme of Action to selected Member Nations (4-5 per year).

Element 02: Land Tenure Institutions

965. *Description:* Improve the understanding of the value of Land Information Systems (LIS), including cadastre, in the development of appropriate supporting institutions; increase knowledge of land tenure arrangements through the implementation of analytical studies and diagnostic missions.

966. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- The use of cadastre and LIS in the process of land tenure reform.

Information systems:

- Refined cadastres and LIS approaches in 3-4 countries.

Support to member countries:

- Strengthening national capacities to manage and maintain LIS (3-4 countries);
- Introduction of appropriate and cost-effective land administration systems (approx. 3-4 countries).

Training:

- National specialists in cadastre and land tenure regularization (3-4 courses linked to projects).

Element 03: Support to Design and Implementation of Settlement Programmes

967. *Description:* Increase understanding of different approaches to settlement and resettlement that are culturally, economically and environmentally sensitive; provide direct assistance to Member Nations in the implementation of settlement programmes.

968. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Comparative experiences in settlement programmes.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to countries (3-4) encompassed in the Onchocerciasis Control Programme (OCP) in their settlement programmes;
- Demographic studies in the 11 countries comprised in the OCP;
- Socio-economic studies in countries (3-4) comprised in the OCP.

Training:

- National specialists through courses, seminars and workshops in the OCP region (3-4 regional courses and national workshops).

Sub-programme 2.5.3.2: Rural Development

Sub-programme 2.5.3.2 Rural Development

	Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Poverty Eradication Programmes	1 455	711	2 166	59 %
02	Design and Management of Decentralized Delivery Services	764	334	1 098	30 %
03	UN/ACC Sub-Committee on Rural Development	177	178	355	9 %
	Total at 1994-95 cost levels	2 396	1 223	3 619	100 %
	Cost Increases			146	
	Total (including cost increases)			3 765	100 %

Focus

969. This programme examines rural development policies, strategies and organizations from the perspective of institutionalization of human and natural resource use and poverty eradication. Activities focus on three aspects: obtaining information on the successes and constraints of poverty eradication programmes, the review of methodologies dealing with targeted populations, employment and productive programmes for the poor and alternative ways of funding these programmes; understanding of policy-making with a view to reducing administrative costs.

970. Contractual arrangements may help poverty programmes be better targeted and more cost-effective. Thus, the review of client-oriented institutional arrangements based on partnership and stakeholder schemes is particularly relevant.

Element 01: Poverty Eradication Programmes

971. *Description:* Reinforce the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to implement poverty eradication programmes for farming and pastoral communities, as well as landless rural poor through innovative participatory approaches and collective actions; identification of the mechanisms leading to rural poverty and socio-economic exclusion and strengthening of the capacity of policy-makers to increase the access of rural poor to productive employment.

972. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Guidelines for poverty eradication programmes.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Review of approaches used by Member Nations to define target populations;
- Typologies of rural poverty in farming and pastoral communities with emphasis on survival strategies.

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to selected institutions in implementing methodologies to target the poor (approx. 3 countries/year).

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on poverty, alleviation programmes in Asia and the Pacific (RAP).

Element 02: Design and Management of Decentralized Delivery Services

973. *Description:* Improve the policy-making capacity of Member Nations to design and implement effectively targeted delivery services through institution-building, permitting effective and equitable resources utilization.

974. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Obstacles and constraints in decentralizing delivery services to the poor;
- Coalition-building processes at local level;
- Best rural development practices in Western and Eastern Europe (REU).

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Decentralized delivery services modelling based on typologies of the poor.

Meetings:

- Expert consultation on the role of the private sector on sustainable agricultural and rural development (RAP).

Training:

- Specialists in charge of poverty programmes with emphasis on institutional reform (5-6 courses through projects).

Support to member countries:

- Assistance to selected institutions in their decentralization processes (approx. 3 countries per year).

Element 03: UN ACC Sub-Committee on Rural Development

975. *Description:* Promote inter-agency cooperation in the field of rural development by organizing inter-agency meetings, prepare conceptual documents and ensure coordination at the field level.

976. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- "Rural Development", yearly newsletter.

Meetings:

- 24th and 25th meetings of the Sub-Committee;
- 3 working groups and panels on specific issues (3-4).

Information systems:

- Consistent, harmonized and refined socio-economic indicators and data collection methods in the UN system.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 329	RP	7 644	AFC	123
Inter-Regional	162	Trust Funds	3 189	RAF	247
Africa	17 095	UNDP	15 011	RAP	439
Asia and Pacific	2 153	UNDP - TSS1	200	REU	218
Near East	1 079	UNDP - TSS2	179	RLC	249
Europe	419	AOS	1 134	SDA	6 894
Latin America	3 267	WFP	147	TCO	19 334
Programme 2.5.3	27 504		27 504		27 504

Programme 2.5.4: Environmental Information Management

Sub-programme 2.5.4.0 Environmental Information Management

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Remote Sensing	1 261	281	1 542	42 %
02	Agro-Meteorology	471	114	585	16 %
03	Geographic Information Systems and General Coordination	1 110	232	1 342	37 %
04	Digital Atlas for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Sustainable Development	98	40	138	3 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		2 940	667	3 607	100 %
Cost Increases				158	
Total (including cost increases)				3 765	100 %

Focus

977. The aim of this programme is: to promote and coordinate the application of remote sensing, GIS (geographic information systems) and agrometeorology technologies and derived data; to monitor scientific and technical developments; to adapt and implement standardized methodologies;

to operate central facilities and databases; and to provide impartial timely advice and services to FAO divisions and members countries according to the recommendations of Agenda 21 aimed at strengthening the use of environment based information and the development of integrated and harmonized methods for data collection and processing. It was previously shown as the 1994-95 Sub-programme 2.1.4.4 entitled "Remote Sensing, Agrometeorology and GIS".

978. Relevant and long-term information will be obtained in real-time at local, national, regional and global levels through: census, questionnaires, *in situ* observations, aerial photographs and satellite data. The use of GIS technology will allow for the integration of geo-referenced, homogeneous and updated data sources and the use of agrometeorological data will allow for monitoring crop conditions and forecasting food production.

Element 01: Remote Sensing

979. *Description:* Remote sensing support to natural resources assessment at local, national and regional levels; environmental monitoring for food security and locust control; development of standardized tools and methodologies for a comprehensive use of remote sensing; data acquisition and processing; and, development and maintenance of the ARTEMIS satellite environmental monitoring system.

980. *Main Outputs:*

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines, standards, harmonized methods for the use of remote sensing techniques.

Direct support:

- Acquisition, processing and integration of satellite derived data;
- Provision of ten-daily and monthly information products on vegetation status and rainfall distribution to FAO technical divisions and to African countries.

Meetings:

- Decision maker workshops on remote sensing/GIS applications (3);
- UN/FAO remote sensing application seminar.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Harmonization of land cover and land use classification through working groups with other organizations and international networks.

Publications:

- Monitoring African wetlands by satellite remote sensing (in collaboration with FIRI);
- Environment information management.

Information systems and databases:

- A CD-ROM on ten-years of ARTEMIS data on Africa.

Element 02: Agro-Meteorology

981. *Description:* Development and maintenance of climatic data including sub-national crop information; monitoring the effect of climate change and variability on food security, rural energy systems and the incidence of weather related disasters; development of crop modelling techniques, adaptation of new harmonized methods and development of guidelines for their use.

982. Coordination with the working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Climate Programme with WMO.

983. *Main Outputs:*

Databases:

- FAO reference databases expanded into a multi-purpose system with on-line access to users and regular updates and analysis.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Development of new crop modelling techniques and yield forecasting methodologies integrating agrometeorological, crop and satellite data.

Publications:

- Technical papers on the FAO Agrometeorology series (8).

Support to member countries:

- Support to national and regional AGROMET services.

Element 03: Geographic Information Systems and General Coordination

984. *Description:* Promotion and coordination of the use of GIS tools within FAO and member countries. Dissemination of information on new developments in space applications, GIS technologies, yield forecasting methods, processing systems for management of databases and modellization; and, their adaptation according to FAO and member country needs; and, training of decision-makers.

985. Develop and maintain the hardware and software computer facilities of the GIS Centre and expand the GIS digital cartographic databases. Liaise with other UN bodies (eg. OOSA, COPUOS, UNEP, Unesco, World Bank) and other international programmes and agencies such as ESA and EUMETSAT.

986. *Main Outputs:*

Information systems and databases:

- Development of the hardware and software computer facilities of the FAO GIS Centre;
- Current GIS database will be developed to meet the needs of FAO within the framework of UNCED Agenda 21.

Training:

- Training courses and workshops for decision-makers for East European countries (Bucharest), Latin America (Asuncion), Asia (Bangkok) and Africa (Nairobi), in cooperation with the European Space Agency, the European Union and concerned countries.

Publications:

- Geographic Information Systems brochure.

Element 04: Digital Atlas for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

987. *Description:* To create an interactive digital document on CD-Rom based on existing information in FAO: statistics, maps, graphs, images and text in order to promote information on environment related to Agenda 21 and SARD. Liaison with WAICENT and the GIS Centre. The contents of the atlas will focus on: worldwide cartographic data and global phenomena; historical data (population, agricultural, fisheries and forestry output), trade flows, world market prices and FAOSTAT data; FAO data on policy analysis, strategy and guidelines; relevant external data.

988. *Main Outputs:*

Databases:

- The first output will be the Atlas prototype;
- The final output is a digital document on CD-ROM with yearly upgrades and updates.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 963	RP	3 765	AFC	114
Inter-Regional	426	Trust Funds	15 024	RAF	25
Africa	15 798	UNDP - TSS2	67	SDD	4 689
Asia and Pacific	567	AOS	867	SEUR	134
Near East	282			TCO	14 761
Europe	308				
Latin America	379				
Programme 2.5.4	19 723		19 723		19 723

Programme 2.5.5: Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development

Sub-programme 2.5.5.0 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development

Programme Element (amounts in US\$ 000)		Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01	Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	445	72	517	12 %
02	Inter-Agency Cooperation and Support to the Commission on Sustainable Development	805	661	1 466	35 %
03	Energy Policies, Planning and Technology	250	144	394	9 %
04	Methodologies and Information Dissemination	563	258	821	20 %
05	Critical Agro-Ecosystems	257	139	396	9 %
06	Support to Cross-Sectoral Action on Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development	39	461	500	12 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels		2 359	1 735	4 094	100 %
Cost Increases				158	
Total (including cost increases)				4 252	100 %

Focus

989. The programme (previously shown as 1994-95 Sub-programme 2.1.4.5) promotes sustainable development and the implementation of UNCED agreements, by ensuring that sustainability and environmental concerns are taken into account throughout the Organization. The programme will also seek to contribute to food security objectives by generating new approaches to sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) through the provision of information, policy and technical advice on integrated approaches to natural resources management and energy for rural development. The focus will be on integrated eco-regional approaches to address the sustainable development of critical and marginal agro-ecosystems such as drylands, small islands, coastal areas, mountains, moist tropical forests and areas in the urban/peri-urban interface. This will entail the harmonization of demands for protection and conservation with the production of goods and services; appropriate and diversified production systems; sound use of resources base; recycling wastes and nutrients; efficient use of inputs and energy; and, control of pollution.

Element 01: Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development

990. *Description:* Coordination and implementation of Agenda 21 and other international conventions; support to inter-departmental coordinating mechanisms, focal points and working groups; and dissemination of information related to the UNCED follow-up.

991. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Concept and technical papers on sustainable development of small islands;
- Guidelines for the preparation of national action programme to combat desertification.

Meetings:

- International meetings related to biological diversity, desertification, sustainability indicators;
- Subregional workshops on development in small island developing countries;
- Technical workshop for Central and Eastern European countries participants on key sustainable development issues (REU).

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Sustainability indicators through joint activities with the World Bank, UNEP;
- Guidelines for the preparation of national action programmes to combat desertification in collaboration with IFAD.

Coordination and information exchange:

- FAO-IFAD-IPGRI programme for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in drylands.

Support to member countries:

- Policy advice and technical review of policies and programmes of member countries on cross-sectoral issues;
- Backstopping missions on environment, desertification, biological diversity, integrated coastal area management and energy.

Element 02: Inter-agency Cooperation and Support to Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)

992. *Description:* Joint programming and coordination with UNEP, UNDP, Unesco and the GEF in the programme areas of Agenda 21 and inter-agency consultations, IACSD, DPCSD, Capacity 21 and other coordinating mechanisms. Reporting and follow-up to the decisions of the CSD and support to Task Manager functions entrusted to FAO.

993. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Position papers, briefs and reports on the activities of FAO related to all chapters of Agenda 21;
- FAO's report to CSD, IACSD, INCD and other inter-agency coordination mechanisms related to UNCED.

Meetings:

- Expert meetings on agro-biodiversity in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

- International and inter-agency meetings and workshops organized on the follow-up of UNCED;
- Regional workshops related to capacity-building and National Environmental Action Programmes (NEAPs).

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Computer programme for sustainability in agriculture policy and planning using indicators in collaboration with the WRI, the Free University of Amsterdam and IIASA;
- Methodology sheets to develop the 19 Agenda 21 indicators;
- Methodologies for land quality indicators (with the World Bank) and sustainable forest management indicators (with UNEP).

Training:

- Training materials for sustainable natural resources management.

Element 03: Energy Policies, Planning and Technology

994. *Description:* To address rural energy problems of developing countries integrating energy policies and planning in food security and sustainable development programmes.

995. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Bioenergy for SARD - guidelines for national action;
- Energy and SARD for Africa;
- Guidelines for treatment of peri-urban animal wastes for environmental and energy purposes;
- Energy and SARD in Latin America.

Meetings:

- Annual meeting of World Energy Congress;
- Regional meetings on rural energy in Latin America, Asia and Africa;
- Annual meeting of OLADE;
- National consultation on energy for rural development.

Support to member countries:

- Backstopping and programming missions for energy policy and planning for rural development (4 countries);
- Coordinating inputs for the implementation of regional project on "Development and commercialization of energy generating technologies" in Bangladesh, India, China and Sri Lanka.

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Guidelines for national rural energy policies;
- Guidelines for treatment of peri-urban animal wastes for environmental and energy purposes;
- Case studies on linkages between food security, environment and energy;
- Review of energy pricing policies for and barriers to the development of new technologies.

Exchange of information on energy and TCDC collaboration:

- Workshop on rural energy policies, pricing and technologies among interested developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

- Dissemination of information related to energy and organization of e-mail conferences.

Element 04: Methodologies and Information Dissemination

996. *Description:* To promote environmental conservation and sustainable development through the preparation and application of methodologies, tools and guidelines on environmental impact assessment (EIA), sustainability analysis and environmental information and monitoring systems, as well as dissemination of information to all FAO units concerned, national institutions, international organizations, and NGOs on relevant aspects of UNCED follow-up and other international events mainly through networking and the e-mail system.

997. Main Outputs:

Publications:

- Improved FAO guidelines on EIA;
- Information materials on environment and sustainable development;
- Concept papers and guidelines on SARD.

Support to member countries:

- Backstopping missions for policy and technical assistance in environmental management and sustainability assessment/analysis to selected countries (4-5);
- Assistance in establishment of environmental information and monitoring systems in selected countries;
- Contribution to National Environmental Action Programmes (NEAP).

Training:

- Training of FAO staff in incorporating environmental and sustainability concerns in their work;
- Training of national project managers and field staff on sustainable development methods, concepts and approaches.

Coordination and information exchange:

- Support to NESDA (Network of Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa).

Element 05: Critical Agro-ecosystems

998. *Description:* To propose sustainable production and livelihood systems and elaborate programmes for critical and marginal areas with high food security problems such as: drylands, small islands, mountain areas, tropical rain forests and peri-urban zones such zones.

999. Main Outputs:

Methodologies and guidelines:

- Studies on the potentials and constraints of each critical agro-ecological zone in different aspects of their production and livelihood systems;
- Preparation of concept papers, methodologies and guidelines for development of such areas.

Publications:

- Case studies of diversified production systems for sustainable development of critical zones.

Meetings:

- National and sub-regional expert meetings on sustainable development of critical agro-ecosystem zones;
- Two sub-regional expert meetings on sustainable development of small island countries (South Pacific and Caribbean).

Support to member countries:

- Promotion of a network on sustainable development of small island developing countries (SIDS).

Coordination and information exchange:

- Support to dryland development network and agroforestry network.

Element 06: Support to Cross-sectoral Action on Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

1000. *Description:* To promote integrated approach and enhance multidisciplinary work of the Organization by providing catalytic funding and logistic services to the activities of the thematic inter-departmental working groups and related sub-groups.

1001. *Main Outputs:*

Publications:

- Bibliography of FAO's publications on biological diversity;
- Sustainability indicators of agroforestry systems including field testing;
- Experiences of China in combating desertification and drought;
- Quarterly energy newsletter;
- Use of indicators for monitoring sustainable agriculture;
- Agro-biodiversity and food security.

Meetings:

- Monthly meetings related to nine inter-departmental working groups;
- Seminars at HQ level on thematic subjects;
- *Ad hoc* meetings related to desertification, Integrated Coastal Area Management, energy, biological diversity and land-use planning.

Support to member countries:

- Contribution to the preparation of national action programme to combat desertification;
- Preparation of national and sub-regional biodiversity programmes.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 015	RP	4 252	AFC	127
Inter-Regional	2	Trust Funds	21	AGD	507
Africa	410	UNDP	230	REU	389
Asia and Pacific	285	UNDP - TSSI	153	SDD	3 201
Near East	109	AOS	14	SEUR	202
Europe	678			TCO	244
Latin America	171				
Programme 2.5.5	4 670		4 670		4 670

Programme 2.5.6: Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs

Sub-programme 2.5.6.0 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs

Programme Element (amounts in US\$'000)	Staff Costs	Non-staff Costs	1996-97 Budget	% of Sub- programme
01 Coordinating Unit	727	2	729	7 %
02 Exploratory and Formulation Missions to LIFDCs	762	472	1 234	12 %
03 Pilot Phase Implementation	0	8 057	8 057	80 %
Total at 1994-95 cost levels	1 489	8 531	10 020	100 %
Cost Increases			141	
Total (including cost increases)			10 161	100 %

1002. This new programme covers overall coordination for the Special Programme by a small group in the Office of the Director-General. It also includes provision for exploratory and formulation missions, as well as support to selected pilot phase activities. Country-level activities are to be largely carried out under extra-budgetary funding. Backstopping services will be provided by the pertinent segments of the Organization, at Headquarters and in Regional and Subregional Offices.

1003. In endorsing the Special Programme at its 106th Session, the Council approved its launching during the 1994-95 biennium with an initial provision of around US\$ 3 million. This amount was provisionally indicated in the restructured base in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97. In order to maintain momentum of action in the countries being covered under the Special Programme, this provision is being increased to US\$ 10 million.

Element 01: Coordinating Unit

1004. *Description:* The Coordinating Unit in the Office of the Director-General provides general support to the implementation of the Special Programme. It services the in-house coordinating machinery, in particular the Steering Committee chaired by the Director-General, and the external oversight panel which has been set up to provide guidance to the programme. It covers specific data management needs and the preparation of promotional material, as relate to the Special Programme. The unit also deals with external contacts in cooperation with other units, and mobilizes cross-sectoral substantive inputs to the Special Programme.

1005. Main Outputs:

Meetings:

- Meetings of the Steering Committee and oversight panel, as required.

Information dissemination:

- Promotional materials to support the Special Programme.

Element 02: Exploratory and Formulation Missions to LIFDCs

1006. *Description:* Organization of exploratory missions (to establish basis for implementation of country activities) and formulation missions (for pilot phase activities). Related country documents and plans of operation.

1007. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- It is expected to field a number of exploratory and formulation missions during 1996 and 1997, depending on country interest and overall development of the programme.

Element 03: Pilot Phase Implementation

1008. *Description:* As the result of start-up activities in 1994-95 and action in some additional countries in the next biennium, the three components of the pilot phase implementation would be under way in the selected countries during 1996 and 1997, and possibly the expansion phase initiated where pilot projects have demonstrated the feasibility of such action. The Regular Budget contribution will be supplemented by extra-budgetary support.

1009. Main Outputs:

Support to member countries:

- Pilot projects in beneficiary LIFDCs.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	796	RP	10 161	AFC	33
Inter-Regional	0	Trust Funds	16 178	SAD	10 128
Africa	15 326			TCO	16 178
Asia and Pacific	5 109				
Near East	2 554				
Europe	0				
Latin America	2 554				
Programme 2.5.6	26 339		26 339		26 339

Programme 2.5.9: Programme Management

Programme 2.5.9 Programme Management

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$ 000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
2.5.9.1	Departmental Direction	2 377	720	123	3 220	9.7	0
2.5.9.2	Divisional Direction	2 133	325	104	2 562	8.0	0
2.5.9.3	Regional and Sub-Regional Offices	1 884	(225)	66	1 725	7.8	0
Total		6 394	820	293	7 507	25.5	0

1010. This programme covers the management of the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Sustainable Development Department, the Offices of the Division Directors and the departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are of relevance to Major Programme 2.5.

1011. Adjustments in provisions have been made since the preliminary estimates in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, including more precise requirements for administrative support.

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT SERVICES TO MEMBER NATIONS

Chapter 3 Development Services to Member Nations

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.1	Policy Assistance	23 096	(199)	946	23 843	58.8	18 606
3.2	Support to Investment	19 123	14	729	19 866	0.0	27 067
3.3	Field Operations	792	68	45	905	0.0	0
3.4	FAO Representatives	63 363	0	3 430	66 793	0.0	1 400
3.5	Cooperation with External Partners	3 773	(474)	157	3 456	9.3	5 655
3.9	Programme Management	2 563	(455)	94	2 202	0.0	0
	Total	112 710	(1 046)	5 401	117 065	12.3	52 728

1012. The newly constructed Chapter 3 brings together key services which the Organization provides directly to Member Nations: policy advice, support to programme and project formulation with particular emphasis on those with investment potential and, where required, operational services for the execution or implementation of aspects of country programmes. It continues to include the budgetary provision for FAO country offices, as well as important activities in support of external cooperation.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.1: POLICY ASSISTANCE

Major Programme 3.1 Policy Assistance

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.1.1	General Coordination and Support	5 849	(507)	209	5 551	0.0	14 631
3.1.2	Policy Assistance to Various Regions	13 448	30	548	14 026	100.0	3 967
3.1.3	Legal Assistance to Member Nations	3 277	(25)	156	3 408	0.0	8
3.1.9	Programme Management	522	303	33	858	0.0	0
	Total	23 096	(199)	946	23 843	58.8	18 606

Scope of the Programme

1013. This major programme regroups the broad range of policy advisory services in response to requests from Member Nations, in line with national development priorities and specific challenges facing their food and agriculture sector. Assistance will be provided, for instance, in connection with agricultural sector (including forestry and fisheries) policy reviews. The major programme also covers assistance of legal nature. It aims at strengthening national capacities for food and

agriculture policy analysis and formulation through related technical assistance and training activities. It covers the assessment and identification of priority requirements for technical assistance. It provides the enhanced country focus for FAO Field Programme activities and includes technical support to field projects in policy and planning.

1014. The likely demands for policy advisory services, including differentiated requirements across regions, are addressed extensively in the Medium-term Plan 1996-2001 and, therefore, only briefly summarized where appropriate below.

1015. The changes in resources for component programmes and sub-programmes since the provisional allocations in the restructured base, reflect a more accurate assessment of requirements (particularly as regards policy assistance to regions).

Programme 3.1.1: General Coordination and Support

Programme 3.1.1 General Coordination and Support

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
3.1.1.1	Coordination of Policy Assistance	2 639	(41)	104	2 702	13.6	11 916
3.1.1.2	Food and Agricultural Policy Training	3 210	(466)	105	2 849	13.0	2 715
	Total	5 849	(507)	209	5 551	26.6	14 631

1016. The programme concentrates on the coordination of policy assistance provided through the Policy Assistance Branches in Regional Offices, and on strengthening national capacities for food and agricultural policy, planning and project analysis, through related advisory assistance and training.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

Sub-programme 3.1.1.1: Coordination of Policy Assistance

1017. The sub-programme will provide coordination and ensure effective links between the Policy Assistance Branches posted in the Regional/Sub-regional Offices and their "mother" TCA Division at Headquarters, as well as ESA and other normative units. It will tap the necessary expertise, and promote consistency of the policy assistance and advice to individual countries. It will provide technical support and oversight to the above branches for the integration of sector, sub-sector and other specific policies with macroeconomic frameworks, and for ensuring country focus, coherence and relevance of FAO field programmes. Together with the outposted branches, the sub-programme will perform preliminary screening of requests for technical assistance to ascertain consistency with the country's overall development needs and priorities. The sub-programme will also prepare guidelines on country policy work, and through a number of publications promote interchange of policy perspectives, drawing on field experiences and lessons, between or among countries or regions.

Sub-programme 3.1.1.2: Food and Agricultural Policy Training

1018. Training will be tailored to the specific issues and requirements of member countries. Subject matters will include agricultural policy analysis and formulation, sectoral analysis, decentralized development planning and investment project formulation. Integration of sustainability

and social considerations in policy and projects, as well as pursuance of food security goals, will figure prominently. Training activities will entail support to national training institutions and include training of trainers, preparation and dissemination of training materials, and design and implementation of in-service training courses, seminars and workshops. Training manuals will cover such issues as agricultural adjustment, food security, trade policies, planning at district level, or the use of FAO-developed software.

1019. Integration of training with policy work at the country level will be pursued in close cooperation with regional and sub-regional offices, contributing to the capacity building process in those countries where FAO is providing policy assistance. Relations with NGOs, training and research institutions, universities and, as appropriate private sector, will be intensified so as not to limit capacity building activities to government officials, but also involving non-governmental agents, both at the national and local levels.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 593	RP	5 551	AFC	77
Inter-Regional	515	Trust Funds	2 063	TCA	6 584
Africa	13 894	UNDP	11 973	TCO	13 521
Asia and Pacific	1 009	UNDP - TSS1	102		
Near East	475	UNDP - TSS2	493		
Europe	470				
Latin America	2 226				
Programme 3.1.1	20 182		20 182		20 182

Programme 3.1.2: Policy Assistance to Various Regions

Programme 3.1.2 Policy Assistance to Various Regions

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
3.1.2.1	Africa	3 595	400	158	4 153	22.5	1 779
3.1.2.2	Asia and Pacific	2 482	60	110	2 652	16.0	390
3.1.2.3	Latin America and Caribbean	2 561	439	124	3 124	17.0	1 054
3.1.2.4	Near East	2 258	290	96	2 644	14.0	744
3.1.2.5	Europe	2 552	(1 159)	60	1 453	8.0	0
Total		13 448	30	548	14 026	77.5	3 967

1020. The programme covers the work of the Policy Assistance Branches in various regions. It will support sector performance and policy reviews, and at the request of interested countries, provide direct policy assistance and advice, including assistance in the preparation for policy review meetings, round tables, and negotiations with donors and multilateral lending agencies. It will address policy issues and options concerning:

- impacts of national policy and market reforms (e.g. macroeconomic policy changes, structural adjustment, transition to market oriented economies, cases of countries emerging from natural, social or political emergency situations) on agricultural development, particularly on food security and poverty alleviation;

- adjustments in domestic agricultural policies in response to the rapidly changing international trade environment and the global context of economic liberalization including related national commitments, and the increasing links of the agricultural sector with the macro-economy and world markets;
- balance of public and private sector participation in agricultural development activities, and institutional mechanisms to facilitate economic and market reforms; and
- incorporation of environmental and sustainable development considerations into agricultural policy and planning process.

1021. The distribution of resources across regions has been refined further, since the stage of the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	0	RP	14 026	RAF	4 419
Inter-Regional	0	UNDP - TSSI	28	RAP	2 718
Africa	5 904	AOS	3 939	REU	1 134
Asia and Pacific	3 070			RLC	3 801
Near East	3 388			RNE	2 690
Europe	1 453			SAFR	1 485
Latin America	4 178			SAPA	324
				SEUR	319
				SLAC	377
				SNEA	698
				TCA	28
Programme 3.1.2	17 993		17 993		17 993

Programme 3.1.3: Legal Assistance to Member Nations

Programme 3.1.3 Legal Assistance to Member Nations

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	World Years	Extra- budgetary
3.1.3.0	Legal Assistance to Member Nations	3 277	(25)	156	3 408	19.6	8
	Total	3 277	(25)	156	3 408	19.6	8

1022. The programme, which is delivered by the Legal Office through its Development Law Service, will continue to serve as the focal point for research and assistance in development law and related institutional issues. The programme is designed to improve the legal and institutional framework for agricultural development and natural resource management in Member Nations. It is concerned with devising legal regimes and structures that, in the circumstances of each country, are practical to administer, reduce conflict and facilitate decisions. Particular problems addressed include the relationship between customary and statutory law in regard to land and other natural resources, facilitation of public (individual and community) participation in natural resource management, the increased privatization of traditionally public functions, and environmental aspects of agricultural legislation.

1023. The programme will meet requests of assistance from governments and regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies in preparing legislation, agreements, licences and other legal

instruments. The programme will also collect, analyze and disseminate information on food and agriculture legislation, undertake research and publish studies on legal questions and train national officials in legal disciplines related to food and agriculture. Legislative studies will be published in the areas of plant and animal quarantine, food security, coastal zone management, foreign fishing, aquaculture, biological diversity, community forestry, regulations for water management and international water treaties, etc..

1024. While this technical assistance is largely dependent on government demand, it is expected that work will continue to focus on land tenure, fisheries, pesticides and water law. The initial computerization of the office's legislative database will be completed.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 408	RP	3 408	AFC	132
Inter-Regional	0	UNDP - TSS1	8	Liaison Offices	3 284
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	8				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.1.3	3 416		3 416		3 416

Programme 3.1.9: Programme Management

Programme 3.1.9 Programme Management

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
3.1.9.0	Programme Management	522	303	33	858	2.0	0
Total		522	303	33	858	2.0	0

1025. This covers the programme management costs for the Policy Assistance Division (TCA).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	858	RP	858	AFC	13
Inter-Regional	0			TCA	845
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.1.9	858		858		858

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.2: SUPPORT TO INVESTMENT

Major Programme 3.2 Support to Investment

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.2.1	FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme	7 032	(565)	289	6 756	0.0	17 401
3.2.2	Investment Support Programme	12 091	579	440	13 110	0.0	9 666
	Total	19 123	14	729	19 866	0.0	27 067

Scope of the Programme

1026. Investment is an essential component of sustainable agricultural development. While the main sources of investment must be mobilized within the countries themselves, many developing countries require complementary external assistance to sustain growth in agricultural production, feed expanding populations, raise standards of living and generate foreign exchange. However, external commitments to the food and agriculture sector, both of multilateral and bilateral nature, have continued to decline in real terms, with Official Development Assistance falling from around US\$ 12 billion in 1992 to US\$ 10 billion in 1994.

1027. The shortage of financial resources is not the only factor limiting investment in agriculture. Developing countries need to generate viable and well-prepared investment and technical assistance projects, which respond to their own development priorities and also meet the lending criteria of multilateral financing agencies, the major sources of external investment for agriculture in the developing world. Although some developing countries have been successful in building up project preparation capacities, many, particularly the poorest, still need assistance to formulate investment and related technical assistance projects to the standards required by the financing institutions and donors. FAO's Investment Centre is an impartial source of assistance and technical expertise to meet this need.

1028. FAO has entered into cooperative agreements with the main multilateral financing agencies lending for agriculture. Joint activities under these agreements are carried out under cost-sharing arrangements, as a result of which about 40 percent of the total costs of FAO's investment support work are met by Regular Budget funds. Cooperation with the World Bank started in 1964, followed by agreements with the Regional Development Banks, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the UN Capital Development Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a number of sub-regional financing institutions. By the end of 1994, 972 projects in 121 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\$ 51.2 billion. Of this total, supporting loans from financing institutions cooperating with FAO represented US\$ 27 billion, with the balance provided by the recipient countries themselves.

1029. During 1994, 25 projects prepared with the Investment Centre's assistance were approved for financing for total investments of US\$ 2 163 million, including supporting loans from the financing agencies of US\$ 1 143 million. Fifteen of the World Bank's agricultural projects approved for financing during the Bank's fiscal year 1994 (ending June 1994) were prepared with FAO assistance. These account for 33 percent of the Bank's agricultural projects approved that year.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1030. The Investment Centre Division (TCI) will continue to provide investment support to individual countries, mainly through assisting them to identify and prepare viable investment projects for financing by the multilateral development banks and funds cooperating with FAO. As part of the restructuring measures implemented in 1994-95, TCI will be the lead unit assisting countries in preparing technical assistance programmes and projects. In carrying out this work, the division will draw on the support of other relevant FAO units both at Headquarters and in the Regional and Subregional Offices. As required, and in collaboration with TCA, the division will also undertake sub-sector studies when these would form the basis for the identification of countries' investment and technical assistance needs. In addition, the Investment Centre will continue to assist in project supervision and evaluation.

1031. A strong level of activities will be maintained with traditional partners such as the World Bank, Regional Development Banks, IFAD, and the UN Capital Development Fund. At the same time, every effort will be made to strengthen operational links and expand joint activities with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a range of sub-regional financing institutions, with which cooperation has been initiated or reactivated in 1994. These include the West and East African Development Banks, the Islamic Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Andean Development Corporation. The overall objectives will continue to be to increase the flow of investment for agricultural development and to broaden the range of external sources - including the private sector - to which developing countries have access.

1032. As recalled above, in addition to investment support, the division will also take responsibility for coordinating the preparation of technical cooperation projects and programmes where a multidisciplinary approach is required, and will ensure their linkage with subsequent investment expansion phases. As required, responsibility will be assumed for the preparation of projects under FAO's Special Programmes, such as the Special Programme for Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs, which are precursors to investment. The aim is to ensure that as much as possible of the Organization's technical cooperation work leads to investment. TCI will also monitor supply of technical support services provided by FAO to WFP-assisted projects.

1033. In line with the Organization's policy of gradual decentralization, nine TCI officers are outposted to selected cooperating financing institutions and to FAO Regional and Subregional Offices. Officers outposted to the major development banks will aim to strengthen FAO's cooperation with these financing institutions, and lead missions for the identification and preparation of investment projects. Outposted officers at the Regional and Subregional Offices will assist governments in the formulation of investment projects in cooperation with the major lending agencies, and also develop closer links with sub-regional financing institutions and with governments in the region. The aim is to provide the most appropriate and effective combination of FAO's investment and technical assistance support services, aligned directly with countries' development priorities.

1034. Internally, the division will adjust the allocation of responsibilities among its services so as to maintain appropriate regional and country focus, and to assure complementarity between the lending programmes of different associated financing agencies. The division will continue to broaden the range of its products and services and adjust the skills mix of its staff to respond to changes in the requirements of member countries and financing institutions e.g. increased attention will be given to the "operationality" and national "ownership" of projects, and particular emphasis to building, during the process of project preparation, the capacity and readiness of national agencies to implement investment projects on a sustainable basis. In its project formulation work, the division will intensify its present policy of providing assistance to national project preparation teams rather than assuming full responsibility for the work.

Programme 3.2.1: FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP)

Programme 3.2.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
3.2.1.1	FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme	6 558	(1 234)	241	5 565	28.7	14 802
3.2.1.9	Programme Management	474	669	48	1 191	3.7	2 599
	Total	7 032	(565)	289	6 756	32.4	17 401

1035. As in the past, a major share of Investment Centre activities will continue to be directed towards helping member countries to formulate investment projects for subsequent financing by the World Bank and particularly by its concessional window, the International Development Association. In line with the World Bank's shift to a dollar-budgeting system, the previously guaranteed level of funding for the activities of the Cooperative Programme will be progressively scaled down over the next four years. However, as long as the CP can maintain the quality and cost-competitiveness of its work, it is expected that demand for its services will be maintained at the present levels, and that it will continue to be responsible for identifying or preparing a substantial share of World Bank projects in agriculture.

1036. No significant change is foreseen in the geographical balance of the programme's activities, except for a small increase in operations in Eastern Europe. In line with the Bank's reiterated commitment to directing its lending to the reduction of poverty, the Investment Centre is well placed to respond, especially as a result of its experience with IFAD. Project work is likely to cover a wide range of sub-sectors including crop production development, water resources management, livestock, research and extension, forestry including community forestry, fuelwood and agro-forestry, land management, fisheries, agro-industries, seeds, and general agricultural and area development.

Programme 3.2.2: Investment Support Programme (ISP)

Programme 3.2.2 Investment Support Programme							
	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
3.2.2.1	Investment Support Programme	11 481	(1 084)	356	10 753	41.9	8 824
3.2.2.9	Programme Management - Investment Support Programme	610	1 663	84	2 357	4.4	842
	Total	12 091	579	440	13 110	46.3	9 666

1037. This programme, which undertakes investment support activities with all collaborating financing institutions other than the World Bank, operates mainly in the poorest countries. While demand from the various financing institutions for the services of the ISP continues to be strong, shifts may occur in the levels of cooperation with individual financing agencies. Joint activities with IFAD are likely to remain at the present level. While work with the African Development Bank is unlikely to expand in the short term, considering the Bank's present difficulties, cooperation with the Asian Development Bank is expected to increase gradually. A higher level of activities is foreseen in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a result of renewed cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank and with sub-regional financing institutions in the area. Collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, initiated in the current biennium, is

expected to expand. Additional work is expected with sub-regional development banks in Africa, with which new or strengthened cooperation agreements have recently been concluded.

Resources

1038. Adjustments are made over the levels in the restructured base, under both Programmes 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. The work programme should remain strong, while efficiency measures are applied and total costs are further reduced through the use of trust funds and the new schemes lowering the costs of specialized consultant services. Economies include the abolition of 15 General Service posts in relation to the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 level, or ten in relation to the "restructured base" in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97. These savings are ploughed back to strengthen the overall delivery capacity.

1039. Programme management provisions, as related to the two component programmes, are shown under Sub-programme 3.2.1.9 for the CP, and Sub-programme 3.2.2.9 for the ISP. They have been adjusted to reflect effective allocations of staff time. These sub-programmes cover management and supervision of operations in each area. The principal responsibilities of the management group, including senior advisers, cover the planning and development of the Investment Centre's work programmes, the maintenance of high standards 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, thus going beyond strict "management" aspects.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 133	RP	17 445	AFC	316
Inter-Regional	580	Trust Funds	580	TCI	44 196
Africa	12 644	UNDP - TSS1	121		
Asia and Pacific	10 989	Financial Inst.	26 366		
Near East	3 385				
Europe	3 503				
Latin America	7 278				
MP 3.2	44 512		44 512		44 512

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.3: FIELD OPERATIONS

Major Programme 3.3 Field Operations

Programme (amounts in US\$ '000)	SPWR Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.3.0	792	68	45	905	0.0	0
Total	792	68	45	905	0.0	0

Scope of the Programme

1040. This major programme covers essentially the work of the Field Operations Division, TCO, and relies for the greatest part on extra-budgetary resources, i.e. support costs reimbursement income amounting to an estimated US\$ 29 million for the biennium but shown against the substantive sub-programmes corresponding to the projects concerned. It also covers the functions

of the senior field operations inspector and the Information Procedures Unit, TCDI. The latter is responsible for the generation of comprehensive management information, the preparation of periodic and *ad hoc* reports and statistical data on various aspects of FAO's field operations, and the review, preparation and updating of procedures concerning FAO's field operations.

1041. In line with the mandate of the TCO Division, and according to development plans and priorities of Member Nations, this major programme is to assist countries in the implementation of technical assistance programmes and projects estimated at US\$ 530 million for 1996-97, including emergency assistance, in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

1042. The major functions consist of: managing and backstopping all phases of the technical assistance programmes/projects cycle, including implementation; coordination of FAO's response to emergency situations and implementing emergency relief operations; and ensuring feedback of field experience to the normative departments.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1043. Attention will be given to capacity-building and enhancing national skills and expertise, as well as maximizing the impact of technical assistance on sustainability. TCO will seek the involvement of the decentralized structure in all phases of the project cycle, as required. Activities will include assistance in "upstream" work and technical support services, as well as promotion of national execution. Due prominence will be given to the Special Programmes on Food Production in Support of Food Security in Low-income Food-deficit Countries (LIFDCs) and the Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases, endorsed by the 106th Council.

1044. Given that the nature and range of development problems generally extend beyond specific sub-sectors, cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches in finding solutions to such problems will be further promoted. The re-grouping of former agricultural, forestry, fisheries operations divisions and the unit for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) within TCO in fact facilitates such cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches to complex development issues.

1045. Decentralization of TCO is being effected on a trial basis in 1995 through transfer of 15 posts from Headquarters to one Regional Office (RAP). This decentralization of TCO will be pursued in the light of experience gained.

1046. In coordination with other units of the Technical Cooperation Department, continuous efforts will be made to mobilize resources for the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects and programmes. The integration of emergency assistance with development activities and disaster preparedness arrangements will be given consideration, whenever possible.

1047. Efforts towards streamlining of procedures will be pursued. In this context, the performance of field operations will be monitored and kept under regular review, in particular through inspections. Furthermore, the availability of comprehensive management information will be enhanced, also in support of the monitoring functions of TCO.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$'000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	905	RP	905	AFC	12
Inter-Regional	0			TCD	893
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.3.0	905		905		905

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.4: FAO REPRESENTATIVES

Major Programme 3.4 FAO Representatives

Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.4.0	63 363	0	3 430	66 793	0.0	1 400
Total	63 363	0	3 430	66 793	0.0	1 400

Scope of the Programme

1048. FAO's network of country offices underpins the Organization's decentralization policy. FAORs continue to be the focal point for FAO activities in their respective countries and assist in meeting their development needs. Under the system of restructured outlying offices, FAORs will be better able to meet country requirements for policy advice, project formulation, implementation and evaluation by drawing on the expanded technical and policy expertise of the Regional and Subregional Offices.

1049. The FAOR network provides direct coverage of 112 countries, between established representations and multi-accreditation arrangements. Offices are progressively benefiting from vastly improved communications facilities, thereby permitting more direct and immediate handling of substantive and administrative issues.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1050. The actions taken during the 1994-95 biennium to consolidate the FAOR network, while containing costs, will have full effect in 1996-97. The most significant cost-cutting initiative within Major Programme 3.4 is the conversion of International Programme Officer posts to National Professional Officers (NPOs). This measure has the added benefit of enhancing local capacities and of solidifying links to professionals in national institutions of host countries. The NPOs will receive extensive training so as to acquaint themselves with FAO policies, programmes, rules and procedures, thus permitting them to contribute to activities in the country without a significant break in continuity.

1051. Beyond this, the overall staffing of FAO Representations has undergone revision, with adjusted grades of Professional posts and introduction of a more standardized and rationalized pattern of general service posts, reflecting the qualitative changes in office technology and enhanced communications.

1052. Another innovative arrangement to enhance country coverage without significant financial implications, is the use of national professionals, seconded from their current government service, to act as National Correspondents of FAO and assist with the flow of correspondence and facilitate missions. This system will be applied in countries covered under multi-accreditation arrangements (i.e. in which there are no resident FAO Representatives).

1053. Major programme 3.4 also includes provision for the maintenance and upgrading of communications equipment, and preventive measures in connection with the safety of FAO field staff and property in emergency and high-risk situations in a number of countries.

1054. Through OCD, decentralized offices will be provided with management and administrative support/information relevant to their work, and direct contact will be maintained with them on all aspects of their activities. Briefing material will be prepared and programme coordination discussions arranged for officers and programme support staff from decentralized units visiting Headquarters. In liaison with the UN Coordinator's Office, UN designated officials and the decentralized network, field security and emergency situations will be monitored and security measures implemented.

Resources

1055. The provision for FAORs in the restructured base had been considerably reduced over the provision in the present Programme of Work and Budget (i.e. US\$ 72 million), as the result of the measures outlined above.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ '000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 765	RP	66 793	AFC	116
Inter-Regional	177	Trust Funds	1 400	FAOR	65 352
Africa	24 818			OCD	2 725
Asia and Pacific	12 892				
Near East	6 572				
Europe	434				
Latin America	20 535				
Programme 3.4.0	68 193		68 193		68 193

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.5: COOPERATION WITH EXTERNAL PARTNERS

Major Programme 3.5 Cooperation with External Partners

Programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.5.1	Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies	1 285	(466)	42	861	0.0	4 936
3.5.2	Private Sector and NGOs	1 283	38	63	1 384	23.3	461
3.5.3	Cooperation Agreements with Member Nations and Support to ECDC and TCDC	1 205	(46)	52	1 211	0.0	258
Total		3 773	(474)	157	3 456	9.3	5 655

1056. This major programme provides an identifiable focus for the expanded partnership policy endorsed by the FAO Council. In particular, it will promote cooperation with multilateral and bilateral funding agencies, as well as with the private sector and non-government organizations (NGOs), in order to mobilize additional resources for the agricultural sector in developing countries. The first two programmes essentially cover the work of two new units in the TC Department, TCDM and TCDN. The third covers the work of OCD in supervising the implementation of the new cooperation agreements with Member Nations, and fostering economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (ECDC and TCDC).

1057. Provisions in the restructured base for the above units stem mostly from redeployment from the former Development Department, with some additional resources. Some adjustments have been made to the provisions in the restructured base.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

Programme 3.5.1: Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies

1058. The programme is to mobilize resources by building up effective partnerships and developing innovative approaches with bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, and international and regional financial institutions. Continued attention will be paid to Unilateral Trust Funds (UTFs) as a major potential source of funding, either through technical assistance components of loans from financing institutions or resources provided entirely by recipient governments themselves. The special focus on mobilizing resources for the Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in Low-income Food-deficit Countries (LIFDCs), and for the Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for the Control of Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases, will continue.

1059. Procedures for project formulation, appraisal and submission of project proposals to various funding sources will be further streamlined, together with other efforts to improve administrative and financial procedures and practices. This approach will aim at a coherent framework and responsiveness to a growing number of requests from countries to make use of FAO services.

1060. New sources for multi- and bi-lateral funding will be explored, while cooperation with traditional donors will be pursued under the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme and the Associate Professional Officers (APO) Scheme. Regular meetings with the major donors will be held and new dimensions will be explored with UNDP, WFP and other UN agencies. Relations will be intensified with the European Union, both at Headquarters and at field level; and with UNDP to ensure systematic consultations and application of joint efforts on such topics as food security. These efforts will cover also emergency assistance in full collaboration with the Office for Special Relief Operations (TCOR).

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 764	RP	861	AFC	13
Inter-Regional	1 405	Trust Funds	1 173	TCD	3 945
Africa	728	UNDP - TSSI	21	TCI	1 839
Asia and Pacific	488	AOS	1 903		
Near East	147	WFP	1 839		
Europe	2				
Latin America	263				
Programme 3.5.1	5 797		5 797		5 797

Programme 3.5.2: Private Sector and NGOs

1061. In promoting cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in pursuit of common development objectives, the prime focus will be on mobilizing resources for activities in the food and agriculture sector, and matching the core competence of FAO with those of private sector and NGO partners. Contacts will be established or re-initiated with private sector firms, non-profit institutions and foundations, whereas mechanisms may have to be established to facilitate links with the many and diverse actors in these areas.

1062. Priority will be given to mobilizing external and domestic resources for FAO field operations and multi-donor schemes for which FAO has executing agency responsibility. This programme will also cooperate with other parts of FAO responsible for investment promotion to encourage greater private sector investment in agricultural development.

1063. The programme will build on FAO's experience with NGOs to foster dialogue, exchange of further experience and partnerships to ensure complementary activities. It will seek innovative approaches which increase the involvement of NGOs in the design, funding and implementation of projects jointly with FAO and concerned governments.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 523	RP	1 384	AFC	17
Inter-Regional	0	AOS	461	RAF	322
Africa	322			TCD	1 506
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.5.2	1 845		1 845		1 845

Programme 3.5.3: Cooperation Agreements with Member Nations and Support to ECDC and TCDC

1064. Taking into consideration evolving needs of Member Nations, innovative approaches and modalities will be sought to achieve an enhanced impact of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries. Traditional ECDC/TCDC tools, as well as the new partnership programmes developed during the 1994-95 biennium, will be used and further refined for this purpose.

1065. Indeed, the implementation of the agreements on the use of experts for technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and technical cooperation among countries in transition (TCCT) will contribute to self-reliance of these countries, through exchange of experience, sharing of technical expertise and development of complementary capacities. Computerized lists of experts under these schemes will be enriched, and the resulting roster integrated into the corporate roster of the Organization, when the latter becomes operational.

1066. As regards other agreements, cooperation with academic and research institutions will strengthen FAO as a centre of excellence and, through an optimal use of available resources, will broaden partnerships with external partners and the private sector. Similarly, the scheme on the use of retirees will tap their experience for FAO's services to Member Nations. The Young Professional Scheme will strengthen national capacities in developing countries by closely associating duly qualified young professionals from these countries with the implementation of FAO's priority programmes.

1067. In 1996-97, the programme will coordinate and monitor these schemes and their use in FAO's activities and services to Member Nations.

1068. Orientation and sensitization of FAO staff and governments' policy makers on TCDC/ECDC approaches and related procedures, will facilitate the integration of these mechanisms in the implementation of policies, programmes and activities. Promotion of institutional linkages, identification of complementary capacities, analyses of proven technologies and "success stories", and their dissemination through workshops, training, study tours, publications and newsletters will also be priority activities. Planned publications include two issues per year of the trilingual TCDC/ECDC Newsletter and, resources permitting, a substantive document on "success stories" in agricultural technologies with lessons for other developing countries. The production in local languages of the FAO TCDC Handbook will continue to be supported, subject to extra-budgetary resources.

1069. Training will be provided to National Project Directors and FAO staff at Headquarters and decentralized offices to acquaint them with TCDC/ECDC mechanisms and procedures, as well as their integration in the technical cooperation process. National, sub-regional and regional workshops will be organized in collaboration with UNDP and other organizations and, as far as possible, in conjunction with other activities and events.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 211	RP	1 211	AFC	24
Inter-Regional	0	Trust Funds	258	OCD	1 187
Africa	0			TCO	258
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	258				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.5.3	1 469		1 469		1 469

MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.9: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Major Programme 3.9 Programme Management

Programme (amounts in US\$ 000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
3.9.0	2 563	(455)	94	2 202	0.0	0
Total	2 563	(455)	94	2 202	0.0	0

1070. This major programme covers the Office of the Assistant Director-General, Technical Cooperation Department. It ensures overall supervision and direction, and policy coordination and guidance, in carrying out the department's mandate.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	2 202	RP	2 202	AFC	57
Inter-Regional	0			TCD	2 145
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 3.9.0	2 202		2 202		2 202

CHAPTER 4: TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Chapter 4 Technical Cooperation Programme

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
4.1	Technical Cooperation Programme	82 287	0	3 210	85 497	0.0	0
4.2	TCP Unit	1 803	260	95	2 158	0.0	0
	Total	84 090	260	3 305	87 655	0.0	0

1071. The Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) responds to urgent or unforeseen requests for technical assistance of Member Nations, in close association with other components of the Regular Programme. It will keep to its main characteristics: ability to respond to urgent requests; speed in approval; limited project duration; low costs; practical orientation; and catalytic role and complementarity to other sources of assistance.

Updated Statistical Information

1072. Since the creation of TCP in 1976 until the end of 1994, 5 593 projects were approved, for a total amount of US\$ 538 million, i.e. an average allocation of US\$ 96 300 per project.

Distribution of TCP Allocations by Region

(allocations in US\$ millions)

Year	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	Near East
1994	20.2	11.4	2.1	7	2.9
1993	18.5	8.4	2.3	6.7	5.6
1992	16.6	11.3	2.5	10.1	6.6

1073. It may be noted that while the distribution among the five FAO regions tends to remain within the same order of magnitude, temporary shifts may be possible from year to year, as well as variations in yearly TCP allocations by country.

1074. The distribution of TCP allocations among categories also varies from year to year depending on the nature of requests received.

Distribution of TCP Allocations by Categories
(expressed in percentages)

Categories	1976-93	1994
Training (T)	28.6	24.2
Advisory Services (A)	30.7	56.7
Emergency (E)	21.4	13.2
Investment (I)	9.4	2.1
Formulation/Programming (F)	5.4	2.5
Support to TCDC (C)	1.4	0.5
Support to Development (D)	3.1	0.8

1075. The distribution of TCP approvals by major sectors of activity, in the last ten-year period up to 1994, has evolved as shown below:

Approvals by Major Sector of Activity, 1984-85 to 1994
(value expressed in US\$ millions)

Sector of Activity	1984-85		1986-87		1988-89		1990-91		1992-93		1994	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
General Policy and Direction	0.8	1	1.1	2	1.3	2	1.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	3
Agriculture	54.8	82	56.2	82	59.2	82	56.1	80	73.2	82	35.6	81
Fishery	4.8	7	6.0	9	3.9	5	5.1	7	7.4	8	2.9	7
Forestry	5.5	8	4.3	6	5.5	7	4.6	6	4.7	5	4.0	9
Development Support Programmes	0.2	-	0.2	-	1.9	3	4.2	6	2.4	3	0	-
Public Information	0.9	2	0.8	1	0.7	1	0.3	-	0.1	-	0	-
GRAND TOTAL	67.0	100	68.6	100	72.5	100	71.3	100	89.0	100	43.7	100

Type of Assistance and Criteria

1076. TCP provides technical inputs, in the form of experts (for a maximum of 12 months) and consultant services, short-term and practically-oriented activities; equipment and supplies deemed essential for project activities and not exceeding 50 percent of the total project budget, except in the case of emergency projects. TCP projects may also include sub-contracts to institutions for technical services, general and direct operating expenses and reporting costs.

1077. TCP criteria remain those laid down by the FAO Governing bodies which require that requests for this type of assistance:

- give emphasis to increasing production in food and agriculture, fisheries or forestry, with a view to increasing incomes of small-scale producers and rural workers;

- be accorded high priority by the government, which must also give assurances that the required local support facilities and services will be available and that follow-up action will be taken;
- be directed to an urgent and specific problem or need, limited to a particular sector or area, and involve practical action with well-defined objectives and expected results;
- complement, without duplicating, other development activities, fill a critical gap and, where possible, serve as a catalyst for a larger-scale activity;
- be limited in duration, preferably from one to three months; in no case, should the overall duration of project activities exceed 24 months;
- be limited in cost, not exceeding the upward limit of US\$ 400 000 per project and preferably much lower, and involve the most-effective and least costly method of execution;
- provide assurance of the fullest possible participation of the governments in project execution, through such means as the use of national institutions, personnel and resources.

Management of the Programme

1078. The Technical Cooperation Programme will continue to be managed and coordinated by the TCP unit, which reports to the Assistant Director-General of the Technical Cooperation Department. The TCP unit ensures adherence of approved projects to the TCP criteria, coordinates the appraisal of requests as well as the Organization's response to incoming requests for TCP assistance. The decentralized structures as well as the technical and operating services at Headquarters, participate in the appraisal process. TCP projects are normally operated by TCO. During implementation, the TCP unit also reviews and monitors, in close cooperation with the field offices and Headquarters, the performance of projects.

1079. With the assistance of the decentralized structures, and in particular the FAO Representatives, the Technical Cooperation Department maintains close contacts with governments so that the requests submitted are prioritized and do not exceed the programme's financial possibilities. The TCP unit coordinates the implementation of Conference Resolution 2/93 (Edouard Saouma Award).

1080. The impact of TCP projects is evaluated through: (a) comments requested from both the recipient government and the FAO Representative, after submission of the final report; (b) the FAO Representative's six-monthly report, which assesses the results and indicates ongoing or expected follow-up to TCP projects; (c) *ad hoc* surveys in order to consolidate information on follow-up action; and (d) external evaluation missions. Follow-up action and catalytic effects of TCP projects will be systematically monitored, and the performance of TCP projects will be assessed through theme-oriented evaluations.

TCP Appropriation

1081. Depending on the flow of requests for assistance, TCP assistance is approved throughout the biennium during which the related appropriation has been approved by the FAO Conference. According to the budgetary requirements for individual projects, corresponding resources are set aside or "earmarked" against the appropriation for the biennium until the funds available are exhausted. Requests for assistance consistently exceed the capacity of the biennial appropriation to

meet them. While individual projects can have a maximum lifespan of 24 months, they must be implemented and completed before the end of the subsequent biennium.

1082. Commitments against the biennial appropriation can be made until the end of the second year of the biennium following that in which a project is approved; commitments made at such a late stage must be settled within the subsequent year, as laid down in the FAO Financial Regulations. Financial information on the implementation of TCP projects, by country, is regularly provided in the Organization's biennial accounts, submitted to the Finance Committee, Council and Conference.

1083. The 1992-93 appropriation was almost fully earmarked for projects approved during that biennium. Of the 920 official requests received in 1992-93, 498 had been approved as TCP projects, 200 were still pending for necessary clarification and appraisal at the end of 1993, and 222 could not be accommodated prior to the end of the biennium mainly for financial reasons. Since expenditures continue into the subsequent biennium for projects which are still operational, it may be noted that at the end of 1994, only US\$ 14 million were available for obligations against approved projects. This entire amount is expected to be expended by the end of 1995.

1084. Out of the total amount of US\$ 82.4 million for the TCP appropriation in 1994-95, projects for an amount of US\$ 41.3 million had been approved by the end of 1994, so that US\$ 41.1 million remained available for project approvals during 1995.

Proposals for 1996-97

1085. The provision for TCP projects under Chapter 4 remains at its established level of US\$ 82.3 million, before the application of cost increases. Despite this, it is important to note that an increase in project activities will be possible. Through the gradual use of the new cooperation agreements with Member Nations and attendant lower cost for procuring technical expertise inputs, which is a major component in TCP project expenditures, it is possible to anticipate that savings of around US\$ 4.8 million would accrue. By ploughing them back within the unchanged level of the TCP appropriation, greater project output will be achieved for the benefit of recipients of TCP assistance.

1086. As approved by the Conference in 1993, the provision for Chapter 4 now includes the cost of the TCP unit. The unit will be strengthened by an additional officer at P-3 level, as the current staffing has proven to be inadequate to cope with the current workload. Increased responsibilities comprise improved monitoring and reporting of follow-up activities and catalytic effects of TCP projects.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	2 161	RP	87 658	AFC 49
Inter-Regional	0			TCD 2 112
Africa	34 199			TCP 85 497
Asia and Pacific	18 809			
Near East	11 970			
Europe	3 420			
Latin America	17 099			
Chapter 4	87 658		87 658	87 658

CHAPTER 5: SUPPORT SERVICES

Chapter 5 Support Services

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
5.1	Information and Documentation	28 357	(641)	1 147	28 863	8.8	2 100
5.2	Administration	36 899	4 211	1 336	42 446	7.2	8 432
	Total	65 256	3 570	2 483	71 309	7.8	10 532

1087. As recalled in the Introduction, the Director-General's proposals to the Council's 106th Session of May/June 1994 did not contain any major restructuring measures for the Administration and Finance Department and the General Affairs and Information Department, budgetary provisions of which are included in this chapter, as well as in the following Chapter 6. These departments are elaborating a number of important measures aiming at improving their performance and, where required, modifying current approaches to key services. Except for a few aspects mentioned below, the impact of these measures could not be finalized in time for their incorporation in this Programme of Work and Budget. Provisions for these departments are based on current arrangements. The Director-General requests the concurrence of the Conference to the implementation of related changes as soon as possible, on the clear understanding that whatever is proposed will not result in an increase in cost versus the corresponding provisions in the budget, and subject to reporting as appropriate to the Finance Committee in accordance with Financial Regulations.

MAJOR PROGRAMME 5.1: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Major Programme 5.1 Information and Documentation

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
5.1.1	Public Information	14 170	(27)	590	14 733	13.8	57
5.1.2	Library	5 433	363	223	6 019	8.2	0
5.1.3	Publications	4 031	(710)	150	3 471	0.0	2 043
5.1.9	Programme Management	4 723	(267)	184	4 640	0.0	0
	Total	28 357	(641)	1 147	28 863	8.8	2 100

Programme 5.1.1: Public Information

Scope of the Programme

1088. The programme aims at informing a wide audience, including the media, NGOs, technical and institutional partners as well as governmental representatives on the main policies, programmes

and activities of the Organization. Through its promotional activities reflecting the priorities set by the Governing Bodies, it ensures awareness among selected target groups and the perception of FAO as a "centre of excellence" in the fields of agriculture, nutrition, forestry, fisheries and sustainable rural development.

1089. In addition to disseminating information worldwide, the programme conducts communication campaigns in selected countries. It involves collaboration with, and support to technical divisions in order to promote FAO's technical work at Headquarters and in the field. Officers in decentralized structures are also involved.

1090. As mentioned above, an enhanced corporate communications policy is being elaborated, which should lead to sharpened impact of activities.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1091. Coverage of the Organization's activities by the print media will be achieved in particular through cooperation with the international and regional news and feature agencies, the organization of field reportage missions for media representatives and through issuance of written material. It is expected that approximately 200 press releases and feature articles will be produced and distributed to the media, and up to 40 press conference/seminars and reportage missions organized. Approximately 1 000 briefings for journalists are contemplated. Articles/statements or interviews by the Director-General will be placed in major outlets. Tailor-made material for multiple outlets will also be produced in order to stimulate coverage of FAO's main priorities, including World Food Day.

1092. Collaboration with both national and international radio and TV media will continue through increased co-production arrangements, which have proven to be highly cost-effective and can yield considerable coverage of the Organization's activities. Taped and filmed material on FAO's Headquarters and field activities will be provided to radio and television outlets. Briefings and reportage missions for representatives of the electronic media will be arranged both at Headquarters and the field. A large number of radio reports, interviews and programmes will also be produced.

1093. Computer-based technology for communication through the print and electronic media, including the use of satellite transmission, making news and feature graphics available on computer networks and disseminating press information directly to news bureaux and individual outlets has been, and will continue to be further exploited.

1094. Through application of computer-based techniques, a wide variety of public information material, both textual and visual, will be produced, including features, booklets, posters, fact sheets, exhibits, multimedia presentations and display kits. Material produced will include, among others, publications such as *FAO Annual Review*, *FAO - What It Is* and the new monthly newsletter *FAO Contact*. It is expected that approximately 10 exhibits will be produced and mounted in the 1996-97 biennium.

1095. Eight issues of *CERES*, FAO's review on agriculture and development, will be produced in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. *CERES* will continue to provide an international forum for discussion of issues within FAO's mandate.

1096. The World Food Day (WFD) Secretariat will promote, coordinate and monitor WFD activities at national, regional and global levels. It will provide advice and backstopping to national WFD focal points and other local organizers in the preparations for WFD observances and related activities.

1097. The Visitors' Service will continue to organize briefings and visits to Headquarters for groups and individuals, and a large number of requests for information and/or material from NGOs, development agencies, media, educational and other organizations, as well as FAO Headquarters staff, FAO Representations and regional and field offices will be handled. The Photo Library, which contains some 40 000 indexed black and white photographs and about 20 000 colour slides, is expected to service some 2 000 requests from media, publishers of books, periodicals, as well as meeting in-house needs.

1098. The Money and Medals Programme (under extra-budgetary funding) will continue to promote the work of FAO and bring it to the attention of the public through issuance of coins, medals and stamps and through participation in numismatic fairs and conventions.

Resources

1099. No significant change is made overall since the restructured base. At Headquarters, a reduction in resources is made in view of overall budgetary constraints, partly by reducing expenditures for CERES and by abolishing three General Service posts. Resources for production of documents have also been reduced. This is compensated by higher allocations in the decentralized structures.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	12 694	RP	14 733	AFC	414
Inter-Regional	0	Trust Funds	57	GII	12 280
Africa	296			RAF	296
Asia and Pacific	735			RAP	678
Near East	510			REU	23
Europe	23			RLC	532
Latin America	532			RNE	510
				TCO	57
Programme 5.1.1	14 790		14 790		14 790

Programme 5.1.2: Library

Scope of the Programme

1100. The David Lubin Memorial Library comprises the main library and four branch libraries in the Fisheries and Forestry Departments and in the Food and Nutrition and Statistics Divisions. The Library provides access to worldwide literature resources in all FAO fields. To fulfil this mission, it is necessary to maintain and strengthen the Library's collections. FAO publications, documents, project reports, meeting papers and technical studies are preserved in two formats, and indexed in the database, FAOBIB. Literature searches, reference information, briefings and technical and managerial advice are provided to Regional and Subregional Offices, for the maintenance of libraries in FAO Representatives' offices and to personnel of FAO projects. The Library also coordinates the inter-library cooperative network AGLINET.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1101. The principal library activities will be adjusted according to substantive priorities of FAO and will be further automated, as appropriate. In close collaboration with WAICENT, the Library will pursue use of electronic document location and scanning technologies in the traditional areas of

reference, information and acquisitions services, loans and inter-library loans. Efforts will be made to exploit the capacities of Internet to the Organization's advantage.

1102. Computerized literature searches will continue, as will current awareness services using CD-ROMs and internal and external databases, supporting users at Headquarters and in the field, as well as external users from the international agricultural research community. However, the development of library resources will be limited due to insufficient funds for purchase of books and periodicals. The reduction in the number of FAO publications may exacerbate the situation, because it will reduce the number of publications received from organizations participating in exchange agreements.

1103. Information and document delivery services to FAO staff and external users will nevertheless continue to be a high priority. Integration of scanning techniques and cost-effective electronic document delivery via the Internet will provide FAO staff with a wider access to print and electronic information sources, more efficient library services, timely and factual information, bibliographic data, document and copying services. It will, however, be necessary to suspend current awareness services to the field, including the Selective Dissemination of Information services (SDI) and the List of Selected Articles (LOSA), replacing them whenever possible with an on-demand electronically based (CD-ROM) information service. The costs/benefits of continuing the FAOR country collections on microfiche will be reviewed.

1104. A FAO Library Steering Committee will be established, with representatives of all departments of FAO, to maintain linkages with users and ensure continued relevance of the Library to its user community.

1105. The AGLINET network, now expanded to 44 members, including 8 international organizations and major agricultural libraries of thirty-four countries around the globe, will aim at closer cooperation among its members for more efficient exchanges of documents to the benefit of users in both developed and developing countries.

1106. Some staffing changes are required (replacing several senior-level General Service posts by fewer junior-level Professional posts) by the enhanced use of automated procedures. The increase since the restructured base is due mostly to a higher allocation to library services in the Regional Offices.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	5 525	RP	6 019	AFC 220
Inter-Regional	0			GIL 5 305
Africa	0			RAP 77
Asia and Pacific	77			RLC 347
Near East	70			RNE 70
Europe	0			
Latin America	347			
Programme 5.1.2	6 019		6 019	6 019

Programme 5.1.3: Publications

Programme 5.1.3 Publications

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.1.3.1	Publications - Unapportioned Reserve	1 643	(917)	27	753	0.0	2 043
5.1.3.2	Publications - Chinese	2 388	207	123	2 718	12.0	0
	Total	4 031	(710)	150	3 471	12.0	2 043

1107. FAO's publications activities will continue to build on modern publishing and printing technologies, with particular attention to the practice of printing on demand, initiated partially in 1995, and to the electronic dissemination of documents, publications and information materials. A database is being developed containing all FAO publications and documents coded in such a way as to make possible their conversion into any format required to distribute them in printed form or through different electronic media.

1108. The Organization is currently reviewing its publications activities, including moving towards a more decentralized approach with greater accent on the use of external services, and the transfer to the technical divisions and to the Regional Offices of the responsibility for some of FAO's publishing activities currently carried out by the Publications Division (GIP). This will result in a reduction of the actual workload of this division, and streamlining of its structure. On the other hand, GIP will enhance its role as adviser, intermediary for contracting external services, and supplier of lay-out standards that would allow a uniform style in FAO's published output.

1109. Most of the funds allotted for publications and documentation, although administered by the Publications Division, are at present distributed under the relevant technical programmes and sub-programmes through the Publications Pool Account, although this mechanism is also under review.

1110. In addition to those funds, Programme 5.1.3 covers the following:

Unapportioned Reserve

1111. This is intended to promote the publication of FAO materials in local (i.e. non-FAO) languages, to produce grass-roots materials and to cover GIP's own publishing activities (e.g. the production of terminology bulletins). In the past, a large share was used to permit flexibility in the execution of the publications and documents programmes and to ensure linguistic balance in the written output of the Organization. With the new decentralized approach to publishing, this responsibility will now be assumed by the originating divisions and the Regional Offices. It is, thus, possible to reduce this provision by a substantial amount, as shown in the above table.

Chinese Publications

1112. Its aim is to cover all necessary costs for the translation and reproduction of documents and publications in Chinese, except documents for major meetings which, as a statutory requirement, are provided for under Programme 1.1.1.

1113. In order to increase the number of publications in Chinese, which had experienced continuous reductions in the last two biennia, an amount of slightly over US\$ 200 000 has been added to the provision in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 514	RP	3 471	AFC	65
Inter-Regional	0	Pub.Rev.Fund	2 043	GIP	5 449
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 5.1.3	5 514		5 514		5 514

Programme 5.1.9: Programme Management

Programme 5.1.9 Programme Management

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWR Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.1.9.1	Departmental Direction	2 582	330	120	3 032	10.0	0
5.1.9.2	Divisional Direction	2 141	(597)	64	1 608	6.0	0
	Total	4 723	(267)	184	4 640	16.0	0

1114. This programme covers the Office of the Assistant Director-General, GI, including the departmental Management Support Unit (GIDX), which provides administrative support to the four divisions of GI. The Assistant Director-General serves as the Secretary-General of the Conference and Council. The programme also covers direction of the four divisions.

1115. Pending results of ongoing restructuring studies, the major objectives of the department for 1996-97 will be to increase the quality, cost-effectiveness and efficiency of its services, through:

- leading an organization-wide public information programme to develop a new corporate image of FAO, assisting with the conceptualization, production and dissemination of information for the media and other target groups;
- as recalled above, a more decentralized production of documents/publications, combined with a demand driven and less supply driven approach;
- the further development of FAO's bibliographic, textual, statistical and numerical databases and data banks under the umbrella of FAO's World Agriculture Information Centre (WAICENT); and
- improved servicing of FAO conferences and meetings.

1116. Adjustments have been made to the resource levels previously indicated in the restructured base.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$'000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	4 640	RP	4 640	AFC	122
Inter-Regional	0			GIC	508
Africa	0			GID	2 935
Asia and Pacific	0			GII	617
Near East	0			GIL	458
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 5.1.9	4 640		4 640		4 640

MAJOR PROGRAMME 5.2: ADMINISTRATION

Major Programme 5.2 Administration

	Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
5.2.1	Financial Services	10 470	5 450	335	16 255	14.0	5 458
5.2.2	Computer Services	1 603	(458)	35	1 180	3.8	120
5.2.3	Personnel Services	18 364	(2 508)	629	16 485	4.5	2 854
5.2.9	Programme Management	6 462	1 727	337	8 526	0.0	0
	Total	36 899	4 211	1 336	42 446	7.2	8 432

Programme 5.2.1: Financial Services

Programme 5.2.1 Financial Services

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.2.1.1	Accounting and Financial Control	4 966	5 719	138	10 823	21.5	4 446
5.2.1.2	Payments and Treasury	5 504	(269)	197	5 432	18.2	1 012
	Total	10 470	5 450	335	16 255	39.7	5 458

Scope of the Programme

1117. Financial services cover: advising management on financial policy; maintaining the Organization's accounts; producing financial statements, reports and information as required for Governing Bodies, trust fund donors and programme managers and, as agreed, for inter-agency bodies; ensuring that the income due to the Organization is received and accounted for; investing available funds pending disbursement and obtaining maximum interest income, while observing liquidity and safety of capital requirements; participating through the inter-agency machinery in the formulation of common UN system financial policies; and the coordination and monitoring of financial activities wherever performed in the Organization to ensure that transactions are executed in accordance with the Organizations Financial Regulations, Rules, Policies and Procedures.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1118. The Finance Division will continue to focus on the maintenance of the Organization's accounts, financial control and reporting systems in accordance with the highest professional standards, including the UN Accounting Standards and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. In addition, the division will carry out several actions aimed at streamlining and improving the financial control systems of the Organization, as follows:

- a) building on efforts in the present biennium to streamline financial policies and procedures, implementation of a number of recommendations intended to simplify financial transaction processing;

- b) development of appropriate accounting policies and procedures to be followed by departmental Management Support Units (MSUs) at Headquarters and in the decentralized field structure, including training programmes;
- c) building on the initial phase of a main project to replace FINSYS with commercial accounting software initiated in the current biennium, tender for and purchase of the appropriate accounting package and necessary development and implementation tasks, with a view towards full implementation in the second half of the 1998-99 biennium;
- d) use of local accounting firms in the field, to undertake monthly checks of country office and project imprest accounts, and to provide appropriate certifications to Headquarters as to the validity and accuracy of these accounts. During 1996-97, the Finance Division in close coordination with Internal Audit will initiate this on a pilot basis through a competitive tendering process. This project would then be expanded worldwide in the following biennium; and
- e) implementation of recommendations of the Internal and External Auditors, in particular those recommendations linked to the improvement of financial management and internal controls.

Resources

1119. The net increase over the provision in the restructured base includes US\$ 4 million as the Regular Programme contribution for the FINSYS replacement project, and US\$ 1.5 million for contracting local accounting firms in the field. Internal shifts are also made, resulting from the abolition of one Professional post and seven General Service posts (including two secretarial posts), made possible by the redeployment of certain activities to MSUs and the introduction of streamlining proposals.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	19 389	RP	16 255	AFC	282
Inter-Regional	0	AOS	4 091	AFF	19 107
Africa	631	WFP	1 367	RAF	438
Asia and Pacific	341			RAP	273
Near East	272			REU	118
Europe	416			RLC	590
Latin America	664			RNE	198
				SAFR	193
				SAPA	68
				SEUR	298
				SLAC	74
				SNEA	74
Programme 5.2.1	21 713		21 713		21 713

Programme 5.2.2: Computer Services

Programme 5.2.2 Computer Services

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWII Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.2.2.0	Computer Services	1 603	(458)	35	1 180	8.0	120
	Total	1 603	(458)	35	1 180	8.0	120

Scope of the Programme

1120. The implementation of the Organization's programmes, in technical and economic as well as administrative areas, requires effective and efficient information technology support. The demand for such support has been increasing steadily as FAO's user community has experienced the benefits and capabilities of computer technology and is expected to grow particularly in the field of telecommunications.

1121. The Computer Division (AFC) assists programme managers and technical staff in the effective use of modern information tools and techniques, as well as consolidating administrative applications for increased efficiency and effectiveness of operations. To this end, corporate and departmental strategies and plans for the effective use of information technology within the Organization, are developed. AFC ensures overall management of shared computer resources including network management, and assists all organizational units in applying office computing technologies to their work programmes.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

1122. The focus of activities in 1996-97 will be on providing adequate support to the corporate decentralization policy by completing the installation of standard information technology infrastructure in Regional Offices, Subregional Offices and FAO Representations. Information flow will be improved in terms of speed, reliability and accessibility through the use of electronic mail, electronic workflow management and easier access to valuable data through the Internet or equivalent infrastructure. Corporate data dissemination will be supported through the implementation of related information management policies. New technological developments such as multi-media tools will be introduced, as they consolidate through stable and proven solutions. Implementation of IT (Information Technology) standards and coordination of users support will continue to provide a stable environment at a minimum cost, within the context of a continuously evolving technological market. Technical support will continue to be provided to user divisions for the development of new application systems, as well as in the updating and/or replacing of obsolete or inefficient software.

Resources

1123. The provision under this programme covers the direct cost of personnel infrastructure of the Computer Division, with the exception of the Director and Assistant Director positions which are shown under programme management. The net reduction in resources reflects the elimination of one post dealing with technical support to field projects and a reduction in non-staff costs. The remaining costs of computer services are distributed under the various programme headings, where use of information technology infrastructure, network services and of computerized applications is required.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	1 255	RP	1 180	AFC	1 255
Inter-Regional	0	WFP	120	RNE	45
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	45				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
Programme 5.2.2	1 300		1 300		1 300

Programme 5.2.3: Personnel Services

Programme 5.2.3 Personnel Services

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.2.3.1	Human Resources Management	6 607	(1 197)	217	5 627	30.4	2 297
5.2.3.2	Human Resources Development	9 635	(1 348)	331	8 618	38.4	279
5.2.3.3	Health and Medical Services	2 122	37	81	2 240	6.4	278
	Total	18 364	(2 508)	629	16 485	75.2	2 854

Scope of the Programme

1124. The work of the Personnel Division (AFP) is to support the overall programme of work of the Organization, by developing and administering personnel policies which ensure that the Organization is served by competent and highly-motivated staff.

1125. In order to meet the new challenges of FAO, it is necessary for AFP to change its role and structure to focus more on policy development, coordination and support, than on strictly operational functions. To do this, two new services are proposed to replace the existing Personnel Policy and Entitlements Service (AFPE) and Human Resources Planning Service (AFPR). The structure of the Medical Service (AFPM) will remain unchanged. The two new services are entitled Human Resources Management Service and Human Resources Development Service.

1126. These proposals reflect decisions to delegate personnel servicing functions to the departmental Management Support Units, with the resulting transfer of the staff of the Professional and General Service servicing units from AFP to the MSUs. This decision entails the establishment of an enhanced review, monitoring, quality control and support function to the decentralized personnel functions in various departments. The new structure aims also at improvement of human resources management information and meeting better recruitment and/or redeployment requirements.

Proposed Activities for 1996-97

Sub-Programme 5.2.3.1: Human Resources Management

1127. The sub-programme will deliver central personnel services, such as organizational staffing and classification reviews and studies, post management, social security programmes and the development of human resources management information systems.

1128. It will focus on the growing area of management, organization and staffing studies aimed at achieving streamlined and efficient structures, procedures and staffing levels. Another priority will be the consolidation and enhancement of computerized human resources management information systems (PERSYS, corporate rosters, provision of personnel data and statistics, etc.). This will assist the Organization in determining and reporting in an improved way on its human resources trends and activities.

1129. Continued emphasis will be given to maintaining equal pay for work of equal value through the establishment of job classification levels in posts throughout the Organization and to providing effective social security programmes, including adequate pension benefits and acceptable standards of medical insurance coverage.

Sub-Programme 5.2.3.2: Human Resources Development

1130. The sub-programme will ensure the development and effective utilization of human resources through the recruitment, placement and development of staff, and the formulation of personnel policies and standards to meet the needs of the Organization. Recruitment and placement operations will be consolidated and strengthened in order to ensure that staff of the highest competency are selected, whilst at the same time improving the representation of staff from non- and under-represented countries, and of women.

1131. Due to the further devolution to departments of personnel decision-making for personnel servicing, a key aspect will be to provide advisory services, training, monitoring and review of delegated decisions to ensure the ongoing integrity, equity and consistency of personnel decision-making.

1132. Training and development activities will continue to be emphasised through the earmarking of specific provisions for this purpose under each division's staff budget. Training will be targeted on organizational priorities, technology in support of FAO's wide area network, and the development of management skills. Refinement of performance appraisal systems linking staff members performance to organizational objectives will also be undertaken. Within the context of the UN common system, proposals will be made to improve FAO's competitiveness in terms of salaries, and conditions of service in order to attract and retain high quality staff.

Sub-Programme 5.2.3.3: Health and Medical Services

1133. The sub-programme will continue to provide medical examinations and provide first aid for emergencies, medical consultations and medico-legal assessments. It will also give the required protection to field staff and frequent travellers.

1134. This sub-programme will place emphasis on the development of an occupational health and safety programme. As a new feature, a staff counselling function will be added to assist in the prevention, identification and resolution of staff members' personal problems which may adversely affect job performance. It will also re-examine the current approach to health care provision to staff and their dependents in Rome and investigate the possibility of improving it through the establishment of an on-site health care clinic.

Resources

1135. The number of posts allocated to the Personnel Division under the Regular Budget is reduced from 106 posts in 1994-95 to 81 posts in 1996-97. This reflects both the transfer of servicing functions from AFP to the Management Support Units (MSUs) of departments, as well as savings of posts due to improved or changed work procedures.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	16 008	RP	16 485	AFC	494
Inter-Regional	0	AOS	1 927	AFP	18 108
Africa	664	WFP	927	RAF	60
Asia and Pacific	338			RAP	77
Near East	278			RLC	321
Europe	1 468			RNE	178
Latin America	583			SLAC	101
Programme 5.2.3	19 339		19 339		19 339

Programme 5.2.9: Programme Management

Programme 5.2.9 Programme Management

Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)		SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
5.2.9.1	Departmental Direction	4 074	1 337	216	5 627	17.7	0
5.2.9.2	Divisional Direction	2 388	390	121	2 899	12.0	0
Total		6 462	1 727	337	8 526	29.7	0

Scope of the Programme

1136. This programme covers the Office of the Assistant Director-General of the Administration and Finance Department, the Management Support Unit of the same department, and the offices of the Division Directors. AFD plans, develops, recommends and monitors the implementation of the administrative, personnel, information technology and financial policies of the Organization. The department's new Management Support Unit will provide management support for all departmental activities under all programmes and sources of funds. It will also provide services to support the activities of the country, liaison, Regional and Subregional Offices, under the general guidance of OCD. In addition, it will arrange shipment and insurance of household goods and personal effects for entitled staff members.

Resources

1137. The change in resources reflects the creation of the Management Support Unit at departmental level, through redeployment within the department.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	8 259	RP	8 526	AFC	1 114
Inter-Regional	0			AFD	5 371
Africa	41			AFF	488
Asia and Pacific	41			AFP	1 034
Near East	41			AFS	519
Europe	103				
Latin America	41				
Programme 5.2.9	8 526		8 526		8 526

CHAPTER 6: COMMON SERVICES

Programme 6.0.0

	Sub-programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWB Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Work Years	Extra- budgetary
6.0.0.1	Communications and Central Records	11 076	2 669	428	14 173	8.5	3 043
6.0.0.2	Buildings Maintenance	20 995	(536)	(2 415)	18 044	8.3	2 547
6.0.0.3	Procurement Service	3 803	961	120	4 884	8.9	0
6.0.0.4	Security, Safety and Staff Assistance Service	4 994	435	145	5 574	2.9	0
	Total	45 626	582	(1 670)	44 538	28.6	5 590

Scope of the Programme

1138. This chapter covers the total cost of the Administration Division (AFS) at Headquarters, with the exception of the director's office (covered under Programme Management in Chapter 5), as well as expenditures for common services in Regional and Subregional Offices. Activities and related costs are mostly of a recurrent nature, covering essential services. Some of these services are mandatory under the legislation of the Host Government (e.g. maintenance of lifts, firefighting equipment).

1139. Communications and Central Records covers the operation and expansion of FAO communications systems, including the telephone exchange, and other communications means such as facsimile, telex and electronic mail; the operation of postal services and the diplomatic pouch, and the simultaneous interpretation equipment of the various meeting rooms; technical and procedural support for the management of the Organization's records and archives, including the collection of information and documents of long-term archival value, the management of registries, and the monitoring of record-keeping systems at regional and country offices. The completion of the Integrated Voice and Data Network (IVDN) project in the 1994-95 biennium has led to significantly improved communications with regional and field offices and other institutions associated with FAO activities. Regional IVDNs must be installed.

1140. Buildings Maintenance, apart from the general maintenance of the buildings and ancillary technical installations, maintains computer-assisted space management and inventory systems; and covers cleaning; renovation and refurbishing of premises; office moves; provision of utilities; local official transport; and other services required to ensure effective operations at Headquarters. Close cooperation is maintained with the Host Government authorities.

1141. The Procurement Service is responsible for obtaining, by means of purchasing or contracting, goods or services, including their shipment and storage, in support of both Headquarters and field offices, as well as for record-keeping of purchased property and insurance operations for the Organization. Contract activities include, for instance, the preparation, negotiation and award of all contracts except those dealt with by AFP, GIP and GII; the preparation of standardized contracts where feasible; coordination with operating units on contractual matters, the establishment and monitoring of appropriate and efficient contractual procedures, including those

relating to bidding, awards and contract revisions or cancellations; as well as the preparation of statistics relevant to contracted activities.

1142. Purchasing activities include the procurement of furniture, equipment and supplies and, except as delegated, vehicles, equipment and supplies for field projects; the application of standards for relevant specifications, quality and useful life; the continuing review of available, and search for new, sources of supply with particular attention to procurement from developing countries; the search for optimum prices especially through bulk and forward buying where feasible; the use of computerized methods; the maintenance of inventory records; as well as the exercise of controls necessary to ensure compliance with the Organization's financial rules and regulations.

1143. Other administrative services include security and operations of the Commissary. In the former area, main activities cover the protection of FAO premises and property, including fire prevention and related coordination with the Host Government authorities. The latter area is self-financed and is, therefore, not reflected in the Programme of Work and Budget, although it involves necessary supervision by AFS.

Proposed Activities in 1996-97

1144. Under Sub-programme 6.0.0.1, major projects foreseen for the biennium include:

- improved communications with outlying offices: this will provide integration of the regional, sub-regional and field offices with the FAO Headquarters network;
- replacement of simultaneous interpretation equipment: the equipment in most of the main meeting rooms was installed 15-25 years ago and it has become difficult to obtain related spare parts. It is necessary to replace the interpretation transmission equipment and modernize the receivers with up-to-date technology;
- diplomatic pouch: with the introduction of e-mailing arrangements, use of the diplomatic pouch has been streamlined and use is made of postal and cargo services to dispatch printed matter and correspondence. The present pouch handling machinery was designed and installed approximately 12 years ago in an environment where the pouch was the main and most reliable form of dispatch. It is necessary to replace this machinery with an automatic reduced sorting system, adjusted to meet the changed demand. This will release 50 percent of the present office space and reduce the annual maintenance services;
- Metropolitan Area Network: this is to provide dial-in facilities through the FAO telephone system to the Headquarters network services for users in the metropolitan area of Rome including missions, institutions, universities and FAO staff working outside the Headquarters premises;
- electronic records management system: this system will provide automated filing and document retrieval facilities for the various forms of correspondence maintained in the registries of Headquarters, regional and field offices, thus providing a single records management environment throughout the Organization. Training of registry and secretarial staff is envisaged and the system will gradually streamline the space as well as the operations of the various FAO registries.

1145. The net increase under this sub-programme since the provisional estimate in the restructured base is mostly to cover the modernization of the simultaneous interpretation equipment of the Plenary Hall and Red Room, and the launching of the electronic records management system at Headquarters and selected field locations. This is counterbalanced by reduced activities under Sub-

programme 6.0.0.2. Nevertheless, the provision will still be insufficient to cover a number of important activities.

1146. Under Sub-programme 6.0.0.2, much-delayed improvements to infrastructures at Headquarters are foreseen such as the completion of works on the underground service tunnels between buildings A and B to separate the electrical and water conduits, the upgrading of the fire protection system in compliance with EC standards, the cooling systems in buildings A, B and C, the restructuring of the Green Room and of the main entrance, and works required following the reconstruction of building E by the Host Government. In addition, implementation of the computerized buildings/technical installations automation project is envisaged. There are reductions for transport, equipment and furniture and major capital investments for the upgrading of technical installations, to shift resources to Sub-programme 6.0.0.1. Resources under the proposed budget barely meet the programme of minimum maintenance and utility costs, and only some of the infrastructure works mentioned above. Other major works will not be achieved and may have to be postponed.

1147. Further efforts will be made to contract work out to firms with specialized technicians. The reduction in the artisan force leads to a reduction in costs, although it continues to be necessary to have a minimum coverage of maintenance operations by internal staff. Some staff reductions have been effected under Sub-programme 6.0.0.4.

1996-97 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	41 796	RP	44 538	AFC	486
Inter-Regional	0	Trust Funds	1 795	AFS	41 310
Africa	1 641	AOS	3 043	RAP	1 211
Asia and Pacific	2 244	WFP	752	RAP	2 093
Near East	1 029			RLC	3 112
Europe	111			RNE	921
Latin America	3 307			SAFR	430
				SAPA	151
				SEUR	111
				SLAC	195
				SNEA	108
Programme 6.0.0	50 128		50 128		50 128

CHAPTER 7: CONTINGENCIES

Chapter 7 Contingencies

	Major Programme (amounts in US\$'000)	SPWD Base	Programme Change	Cost Increases	1996-97 Budget	Regional Office Share (%)	Extra- budgetary
7.0	Contingencies	600	0	0	600	0.0	0
	Total	600	0	0	600	0.0	0.0

1148. The contingencies provision which is subject to the provisions of Financial Regulation 4.5 (c) is intended to meet unforeseen, essential expenditure and requests from external bodies for unplanned work.

1149. The current level of the contingencies provision was set by the Conference as far back as 1979 for the 1980-81 biennium, when the approved total budget level was US\$ 278 million. Nevertheless, no change is proposed for the 1996-97 biennium.

CHAPTER 8: TRANSFER TO THE TAX EQUALIZATION FUND

1150. The Tax Equalization Fund was established as of 1 January 1972.

1151. In line with the practice followed since 1972-73, the 1996-97 budget is presented on a gross basis, by adding to the total effective working budget an appropriation for staff assessment.

1152. This will have no effect on the contributions payable by Member Nations not levying tax on FAO staff emoluments; their full share of the staff assessment appropriation is refunded, by deduction from the contributions payable by them.

1153. Member Nations which levy tax on FAO staff emoluments will have their shares of the appropriation for staff assessment reduced by the amount estimated to be required to meet claims from the FAO staff concerned for tax reimbursement.

1154. The amount of US\$ 89 740 000 provided for 1996-97 represents the difference between gross and net salary costs based, as far as Professional staff and above are concerned, on the salary scales adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 49th Session (GA Resolution 49/223).

1155. The application of credits arising from the Staff Assessment Plan against Member Nations' assessments will be presented after the Conference has decided on the scale of contributions to be applied for 1996-97.

ANNEX I - REGIONAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF 1994-95 ESTIMATES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME

SUMMARY OF 1996-97 ESTIMATES BY REGION AND FUND

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - AFRICA

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - ASIA AND PACIFIC

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - EUROPE

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - NEAR EAST

SUMMARY OF 1996-97 ESTIMATES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

	Programme	Global	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Latin America/ Caribbean	Near East	Total
1	General Policy and Direction	52 447	867	865	350	802	568	55 899
2	Technical and Economic Programmes	228 320	262 739	180 838	15 439	105 890	66 733	859 959
2.1	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	60 766	127 608	105 532	3 702	48 278	36 492	382 378
2.1.1	Natural Resources	4 654	35 843	24 664	94	23 128	16 663	105 046
2.1.2	Crops	22 719	51 835	34 469	937	9 836	6 136	125 932
2.1.3	Livestock	6 873	28 503	19 944	950	9 702	8 984	74 956
2.1.4	Agricultural Support Systems	17 179	9 276	24 813	1 031	3 821	3 408	59 528
2.1.5	Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	2 175	1 486	601	64	797	251	5 374
2.1.9	Programme Management	7 166	665	1 041	626	994	1 050	11 542
2.2	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	64 938	21 708	13 405	4 039	7 725	4 677	116 492
2.2.1	Nutrition	15 885	7 067	6 896	1 279	2 668	1 248	35 043
2.2.2	Food and Agricultural Information	24 968	9 553	3 548	1 843	1 990	1 144	43 046
2.2.3	Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	4 850	515	1 451	372	330	1 122	8 640
2.2.4	Food and Agricultural Policy	12 546	4 268	1 279	98	2 083	718	20 992
2.2.9	Programme Management	6 689	305	231	447	654	445	8 771
2.3	Fisheries	29 544	21 149	8 834	2 303	4 361	9 376	75 567
2.3.1	Fisheries Information	2 826	1 217	1 702	564	654	678	7 641
2.3.2	Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	10 765	8 047	4 088	744	1 199	7 113	31 956
2.3.2	Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	4 499	8 155	2 068	383	1 653	1 125	17 883
2.3.4	Fisheries Policy	6 937	3 512	626	612	537	236	12 460
2.3.1	Programme Management	4 517	218	350	0	318	224	5 627
2.4	Forestry	43 048	23 449	38 257	1 573	23 944	7 993	138 264
2.4.1	Forest Resources	24 595	13 319	20 643	511	7 605	6 714	73 387
2.4.2	Forest Products	3 610	2 082	4 116	439	418	102	10 767
2.4.3	Forestry Policy and Planning	10 160	7 824	13 083	623	15 504	952	48 146
2.4.9	Programme Management	4 683	224	415	0	417	225	5 964
2.5	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	30 024	68 825	14 810	3 822	21 582	8 195	147 258
2.5.1	Technology Development and Transfer	8 459	13 181	3 198	1 195	13 255	2 431	41 719
2.5.2	Women in Development and People's Participation	6 712	6 496	3 210	514	1 527	1 337	19 796
2.5.3	Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	3 491	17 095	2 153	419	3 267	1 079	27 504
2.5.4	Environmental Information Management	2 389	15 798	567	308	379	282	19 723
2.5.5	Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	3 017	410	285	678	171	109	4 670
2.5.6	Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	796	15 326	5 109	0	2 554	2 554	26 339
2.5.9	Programme Management	5 160	519	288	708	429	403	7 507
3	Development Services to Member Nations	27 127	58 878	28 815	5 967	34 619	14 387	169 793
4	Technical Cooperation Programme	2 158	34 199	18 809	3 420	17 099	11 970	87 655
5	Support Services	73 284	1 632	1 532	2 010	2 167	1 216	81 841
6	Common Services	41 796	1 641	2 244	111	3 307	1 029	50 128
7	Contingencies	600	0	0	0	0	0	600
GRAND TOTAL		425 732	359 956	233 103	27 297	163 884	95 903	1 305 875

SUMMARY OF 1996-97 ESTIMATES BY REGION AND FUND

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Region	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	Total
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total		
Global	332 228	0	0	332 228	93 504	425 732
Africa	83 798	21 459	24 225	129 482	230 474	359 956
Asia and Pacific	51 902	17 712	12 520	82 134	150 969	233 103
Europe	17 297	6 903	433	24 633	2 664	27 297
Latin America and Caribbean	41 681	18 364	20 314	80 359	83 525	163 884
Near East	29 881	12 672	6 460	49 013	46 890	95 903
All Regions	556 787	77 110	63 952	697 849	608 026	1 305 875

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - AFRICA

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total	Budgetary	Total
1 General Policy and Direction	551	316	0	867	0	867
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	40 820	14 040	0	54 860	207 879	262 739
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	14 742	5 910	0	20 652	106 956	127 608
2.1.1 Natural Resources	3 962	1 919	0	5 881	29 962	35 843
2.1.2 Crops	3 783	1 204	0	4 987	46 848	51 835
2.1.3 Livestock	3 399	936	0	4 335	24 168	28 503
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	2 112	1 186	0	3 298	5 978	9 276
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	1 486	0	0	1 486	0	1 486
2.1.9 Programme Management	0	665	0	665	0	665
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	9 074	2 206	0	11 280	10 428	21 708
2.2.1 Nutrition	2 084	687	0	2 771	4 296	7 067
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	5 353	674	0	6 027	3 526	9 553
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	480	0	0	480	35	515
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	1 157	540	0	1 697	2 571	4 268
2.2.9 Programme Management	0	305	0	305	0	305
2.3 Fisheries	3 469	2 147	0	5 616	15 533	21 149
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	564	135	0	699	518	1 217
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	630	458	0	1 088	6 959	8 047
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	2 058	165	0	2 223	5 932	8 155
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	217	1 171	0	1 388	2 124	3 512
2.3.9 Programme Management	0	218	0	218	0	218
2.4 Forestry	2 513	1 579	0	4 092	19 357	23 449
2.4.1 Forest Resources	1 031	417	0	1 448	11 871	13 319
2.4.2 Forest Products	184	55	0	239	1 843	2 082
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning	1 298	883	0	2 181	5 643	7 824
2.4.9 Programme Management	0	224	0	224	0	224
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	11 022	2 198	0	13 220	55 605	68 825
2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer	1 815	971	0	2 786	10 395	13 181
2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation	1 005	667	0	1 672	4 824	6 496
2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	1 454	247	0	1 701	15 394	17 095
2.5.4 Environmental Information Management	722	25	0	747	15 051	15 798
2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	175	0	0	175	235	410
2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	5 620	0	0	5 620	9 706	15 326
2.5.9 Programme Management	231	288	0	519	0	519
3 Development Services to Member Nations	7 583	4 475	24 225	36 283	22 595	58 878
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	34 199	0	0	34 199	0	34 199
5 Support Services	645	987	0	1 632	0	1 632
6 Common Services	0	1 641	0	1 641	0	1 641
TOTAL	83 798	21 459	24 225	129 482	230 474	359 956

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - ASIA AND PACIFIC

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total	Budgetary	Total
1 General Policy and Direction	550	315	0	865	0	865
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	26 932	11 371	0	38 303	142 535	180 838
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	11 200	5 570	0	16 770	88 762	105 532
2.1.1 Natural Resources	2 533	1 003	0	3 536	21 128	24 664
2.1.2 Crops	3 120	1 569	0	4 689	29 780	34 469
2.1.3 Livestock	3 307	736	0	4 043	15 901	19 944
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	1 639	1 221	0	2 860	21 953	24 813
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	601	0	0	601	0	601
2.1.9 Programme Management	0	1 041	0	1 041	0	1 041
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	5 405	1 559	0	6 964	6 441	13 405
2.2.1 Nutrition	2 106	431	0	2 537	4 359	6 896
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	2 190	450	0	2 640	908	3 548
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	391	0	0	391	1 060	1 451
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	718	447	0	1 165	114	1 279
2.2.9 Programme Management	0	231	0	231	0	231
2.3 Fisheries	2 927	1 328	0	4 255	4 579	8 834
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	564	182	0	746	956	1 702
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	633	480	0	1 113	2 975	4 088
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	1 513	195	0	1 708	360	2 068
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	217	121	0	338	288	626
2.3.9 Programme Management	0	350	0	350	0	350
2.4 Forestry	2 463	1 700	0	4 163	34 094	38 257
2.4.1 Forest Resources	894	524	0	1 418	19 225	20 643
2.4.2 Forest Products	194	134	0	328	3 788	4 116
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning	1 375	627	0	2 002	11 081	13 083
2.4.9 Programme Management	0	415	0	415	0	415
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	4 937	1 214	0	6 151	8 659	14 810
2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer	874	114	0	988	2 210	3 198
2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation	925	506	0	1 431	1 779	3 210
2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	686	439	0	1 125	1 028	2 153
2.5.4 Environmental Information Management	318	0	0	318	249	567
2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	128	0	0	128	157	285
2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	1 873	0	0	1 873	3 236	5 109
2.5.9 Programme Management	133	155	0	288	0	288
3 Development Services to Member Nations	5 309	2 652	12 520	20 481	8 334	28 815
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	18 809	0	0	18 809	0	18 809
5 Support Services	302	1 130	0	1 432	100	1 532
6 Common Services	0	2 244	0	2 244	0	2 244
TOTAL	51 902	17 712	12 520	82 134	150 969	233 103

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - EUROPE

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total	Budgetary	Total
1 General Policy and Direction	350	0	0	350	0	350
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	10 060	4 900	0	14 960	479	15 439
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	2 273	1 415	0	3 688	14	3 702
2.1.1 Natural Resources	90	0	0	90	4	94
2.1.2 Crops	737	194	0	931	6	937
2.1.3 Livestock	616	332	0	948	2	950
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	766	263	0	1 029	2	1 031
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	64	0	0	64	0	64
2.1.9 Programme Management	0	626	0	626	0	626
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	2 768	1 270	0	4 038	1	4 039
2.2.1 Nutrition	712	566	0	1 278	1	1 279
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	1 586	257	0	1 843	0	1 843
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	372	0	0	372	0	372
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	98	0	0	98	0	98
2.2.9 Programme Management	0	447	0	447	0	447
2.3 Fisheries	2 248	0	0	2 248	55	2 303
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	564	0	0	564	0	564
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	689	0	0	689	55	744
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	383	0	0	383	0	383
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	612	0	0	612	0	612
2.4 Forestry	1 569	0	0	1 569	4	1 573
2.4.1 Forest Resources	508	0	0	508	3	511
2.4.2 Forest Products	439	0	0	439	0	439
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning	622	0	0	622	1	623
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	1 202	2 215	0	3 417	405	3 822
2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer	376	416	0	792	403	1 195
2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation	309	205	0	514	0	514
2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	200	218	0	418	1	419
2.5.4 Environmental Information Management	173	134	0	307	1	308
2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	87	591	0	678	0	678
2.5.9 Programme Management	57	651	0	708	0	708
3 Development Services to Member Nations	1 896	1 453	433	3 782	2 185	5 967
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	3 420	0	0	3 420	0	3 420
5 Support Services	1 571	439	0	2 010	0	2 010
6 Common Services	0	111	0	111	0	111
TOTAL	17 297	6 903	433	24 633	2 664	27 297

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	Total
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total		
1 General Policy and Direction	546	256	0	802	0	802
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	20 623	11 507	0	32 130	73 760	105 890
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	8 424	4 273	0	12 697	35 581	48 278
2.1.1 Natural Resources	1 568	526	0	2 094	21 034	23 128
2.1.2 Crops	1 847	1 084	0	2 931	6 905	9 836
2.1.3 Livestock	3 044	593	0	3 637	6 065	9 702
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	1 168	1 076	0	2 244	1 577	3 821
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	797	0	0	797	0	797
2.1.9 Programme Management	0	994	0	994	0	994
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	4 286	2 367	0	6 653	1 072	7 725
2.2.1 Nutrition	1 342	631	0	1 973	695	2 668
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	1 876	78	0	1 954	36	1 990
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	303	14	0	317	13	330
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	765	990	0	1 755	328	2 083
2.2.9 Programme Management	0	654	0	654	0	654
2.3 Fisheries	2 521	1 358	0	3 879	482	4 361
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	564	69	0	633	21	654
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	666	243	0	909	290	1 199
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	1 074	453	0	1 527	126	1 653
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	217	275	0	492	45	537
2.3.9 Programme Management	0	318	0	318	0	318
2.4 Forestry	2 254	1 901	0	4 155	19 789	23 944
2.4.1 Forest Resources	789	777	0	1 566	6 039	7 605
2.4.2 Forest Products	184	197	0	381	37	418
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning	1 281	510	0	1 791	13 713	15 504
2.4.9 Programme Management	0	417	0	417	0	417
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	3 138	1 608	0	4 746	16 836	21 582
2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer	724	700	0	1 424	11 831	13 255
2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation	528	334	0	862	665	1 527
2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	443	249	0	692	2 575	3 267
2.5.4 Environmental Information Management	255	0	0	255	124	379
2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	148	0	0	148	23	171
2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIPDCs	936	0	0	936	1 618	2 554
2.5.9 Programme Management	104	325	0	429	0	429
3 Development Services to Member Nations	3 211	3 124	20 314	26 649	7 970	34 619
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	17 099	0	0	17 099	0	17 099
5 Support Services	202	1 965	0	2 167	0	2 167
6 Common Services	0	1 512	0	1 512	1 795	3 307
TOTAL	41 681	18 364	20 314	80 359	83 525	163 884

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - NEAR EAST

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total		Total
1 General Policy and Direction	322	246	0	568	0	568
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	15 179	7 678	0	22 857	43 876	66 733
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	6 869	4 261	0	11 130	25 362	36 492
2.1.1 Natural Resources	1 906	1 266	0	3 172	13 491	16 663
2.1.2 Crops	2 281	992	0	3 273	2 863	6 136
2.1.3 Livestock	1 411	396	0	1 807	7 177	8 984
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	1 020	557	0	1 577	1 831	3 408
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	251	0	0	251	0	251
2.1.9 Programme Management	0	1 050	0	1 050	0	1 050
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	2 812	807	0	3 619	1 058	4 677
2.2.1 Nutrition	770	362	0	1 132	116	1 248
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	1 123	0	0	1 123	21	1 144
2.2.3 Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis	236	0	0	236	886	1 122
2.2.4 Food and Agricultural Policy	683	0	0	683	35	718
2.2.9 Programme Management	0	445	0	445	0	445
2.3 Fisheries	1 846	621	0	2 467	6 909	9 376
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	564	102	0	666	12	678
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	437	94	0	531	6 582	7 113
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	773	62	0	835	290	1 125
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	72	139	0	211	25	236
2.3.9 Programme Management	0	224	0	224	0	224
2.4 Forestry	1 143	673	0	1 816	6 177	7 993
2.4.1 Forest Resources	546	128	0	674	6 040	6 714
2.4.2 Forest Products	0	81	0	81	21	102
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Planning	597	239	0	836	116	952
2.4.9 Programme Management	0	225	0	225	0	225
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	2 509	1 316	0	3 825	4 370	8 195
2.5.1 Technology Development and Transfer	392	662	0	1 054	1 377	2 431
2.5.2 Women in Development and People's Participation	422	348	0	770	567	1 337
2.5.3 Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	379	0	0	379	700	1 079
2.5.4 Environmental Information Management	175	0	0	175	107	282
2.5.5 Coordination and Promotion of Sustainable Development	108	0	0	108	1	109
2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	936	0	0	936	1 618	2 554
2.5.9 Programme Management	97	306	0	403	0	403
3 Development Services to Member Nations	2 269	2 644	6 460	11 373	3 014	14 387
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	11 970	0	0	11 970	0	11 970
5 Support Services	141	1 075	0	1 216	0	1 216
6 Common Services	0	1 029	0	1 029	0	1 029
TOTAL	29 881	12 672	6 460	49 013	46 890	95 903

Annex II - Summary by Department and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Department		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
ODG	SPWB Base	26 277	2 083	1 082	389	864	1 167	0	4 179	36 041
	Prog Change	1 215	5 569	(172)	512	1 477	92	0	(610)	8 083
	Cost Increase	1 286	0	43	43	71	59	0	169	1 671
	1996-97 Budget	28 778	7 652	953	944	2 412	1 318	0	3 738	45 795
AG	SPWB Base	48 974	14 407	5 809	1 223	2 587	4 008	0	0	77 008
	Prog Change	(1 631)	31	244	(60)	274	(434)	0	0	(1 576)
	Cost Increase	2 317	736	280	54	69	157	0	0	3 613
	1996-97 Budget	49 660	15 174	6 333	1 217	2 930	3 731	0	0	79 045
ES	SPWB Base	49 099	8 081	3 460	1 199	1 734	8 134	0	184	71 891
	Prog Change	(1 416)	(7)	(285)	(401)	(235)	(1 316)	0	0	(3 660)
	Cost Increase	2 195	0	147	38	38	311	0	9	2 738
	1996-97 Budget	49 878	8 074	3 322	836	1 537	7 129	0	193	70 969
FI	SPWB Base	24 268	3 569	2 483	642	274	3 674	0	10	34 920
	Prog Change	(1 120)	1 330	(315)	(15)	(8)	(388)	0	0	(516)
	Cost Increase	1 093	0	97	31	1	152	0	0	1 374
	1996-97 Budget	24 241	4 899	2 265	658	267	3 438	0	10	35 778
FO	SPWB Base	16 666	2 959	1 350	510	450	2 170	0	0	24 105
	Prog Change	(871)	430	28	220	78	99	0	0	(16)
	Cost Increase	754	0	62	35	12	105	0	0	968
	1996-97 Budget	16 549	3 389	1 440	765	540	2 374	0	0	25 057
SD	SPWB Base	22 898	5 804	2 308	66	728	1 160	0	1 445	34 409
	Prog Change	(688)	(535)	(376)	(30)	(100)	123	0	5	(1 601)
	Cost Increase	1 087	0	86	1	17	59	0	69	1 319
	1996-97 Budget	23 297	5 269	2 018	37	645	1 342	0	1 519	34 127
TC	SPWB Base	23 671	4 415	2 424	17	739	657	0	260	32 183
	Prog Change	(559)	556	111	(17)	(97)	(313)	0	(254)	(573)
	Cost Increase	1 118	0	117	0	17	15	0	0	1 267
	1996-97 Budget	24 230	4 971	2 652	0	659	359	0	6	32 877
AF	SPWB Base	50 026	2 322	532	0	23 203	1 275	8 662	0	86 020
	Prog Change	(3 166)	5 408	(114)	0	(3 048)	(48)	3 132	0	2 164
	Cost Increase	1 872	0	18	0	-2 487	57	628	0	88
	1996-97 Budget	48 732	7 730	436	0	17 668	1 284	12 422	0	88 272
GI	SPWB Base	30 306	3 527	2 072	57	2 039	12 748	0	0	50 749
	Prog Change	(320)	469	(259)	(21)	(92)	(1 881)	0	0	(2 104)
	Cost Increase	1 257	0	80	1	55	499	0	0	1 892
	1996-97 Budget	31 243	3 996	1 893	37	2 002	11 366	0	0	50 537
FAOR	SPWB Base	48 917	321	1 350	0	10 227	0	0	0	60 815
	Prog Change	(1 777)	580	(213)	0	1 226	0	0	0	(184)
	Cost Increase	2 963	0	-3	0	361	0	0	0	3 321
	1996-97 Budget	50 103	901	1 134	0	11 814	0	0	0	63 952

Annex II - Summary by Department and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Department		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
LO	SPWB Base	5 578	51	161	0	1 527	0	0	14	7 331
	Prog Change	449	5	(18)	0	(145)	0	0	0	291
	Cost Increase	558	0	6	0	46	0	0	1	611
	1996-97 Budget	6 585	56	149	0	1 428	0	0	15	8 233
RAF	SPWB Base	14 432	2 530	1 992	378	1 117	436	0	0	20 885
	Prog Change	(534)	619	(22)	17	(10)	(26)	0	3	47
	Cost Increase	395	0	75	12	28	17	0	0	527
	1996-97 Budget	14 293	3 149	2 045	407	1 135	427	0	3	21 459
RAP	SPWB Base	11 988	1 694	1 710	212	1 404	294	0	0	17 302
	Prog Change	(258)	506	(345)	2	(51)	(221)	0	0	(367)
	Cost Increase	680	0	50	3	42	2	0	0	777
	1996-97 Budget	12 410	2 200	1 415	217	1 395	75	0	0	17 712
REU	SPWB Base	5 051	532	900	105	188	128	0	0	6 904
	Prog Change	(261)	368	(339)	(32)	(5)	(8)	0	0	(277)
	Cost Increase	239	0	27	2	3	5	0	0	276
	1996-97 Budget	5 029	900	588	75	186	125	0	0	6 903
RLC	SPWB Base	12 462	1 940	884	150	1 048	145	0	0	16 629
	Prog Change	326	310	520	(150)	157	(145)	0	0	1 018
	Cost Increase	630	0	48	0	39	0	0	0	717
	1996-97 Budget	13 418	2 250	1 452	0	1 244	0	0	0	18 364
RNE	SPWB Base	8 961	1 922	1 119	240	701	92	0	0	13 035
	Prog Change	(507)	(272)	(88)	(70)	235	(27)	0	0	(729)
	Cost Increase	297	0	35	6	26	2	0	0	366
	1996-97 Budget	8 751	1 650	1 066	176	962	67	0	0	12 672
CONT	SPWB Base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
	Prog Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996-97 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
TCP	SPWB Base	0	57 759	2 428	0	22 100	0	0	0	82 287
	Prog Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	0	2 416	110	0	684	0	0	0	3 210
	1996-97 Budget	0	60 175	2 538	0	22 784	0	0	0	85 497
		SPWB Base	399 574	113 916	32 064	5 188	70 930	36 088	8 662	673 114
		Prog Change	(11 118)	15 367	(1 643)	(45)	(344)	(4 493)	3 132	(856)
		Cost Increase	18 741	3 152	1 278	226	- 978	1 440	628	24 735
		1996-97	407 197	132 435	31 699	5 369	69 608	33 035	12 422	697 849

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
DG	SPWB Base	4 630	131	271	0	84	234	0	0	5 350
	Prog Change	264	(71)	(49)	0	37	0	0	0	181
	Cost Increase	225	0	10	0	4	10	0	0	249
	1996-97 Budget	5 119	60	232	0	125	244	0	0	5 780
WFS	SPWB Base	202	40	30	388	186	50	0	0	896
	Prog Change	618	110	59	512	(186)	30	0	0	1 143
	Cost Increase	22	0	4	43	0	4	0	0	73
	1996-97 Budget	842	150	93	943	0	84	0	0	2 112
AD	SPWB Base	1 789	1 147	110	0	56	180	0	0	3 282
	Prog Change	173	5 425	(12)	0	1 611	0	0	0	7 197
	Cost Increase	94	0	5	0	55	8	0	0	162
	1996-97 Budget	2 056	6 572	103	0	1 722	188	0	0	10 641
UD	SPWB Base	2 089	16	61	0	4	0	0	516	2 686
	Prog Change	71	0	(28)	0	18	0	0	0	61
	Cost Increase	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	24	139
	1996-97 Budget	2 273	16	35	0	22	0	0	540	2 886
ER	SPWB Base	3 633	207	197	0	205	184	0	0	4 426
	Prog Change	(10)	(52)	(39)	0	(8)	0	0	0	(109)
	Cost Increase	159	0	8	0	6	8	0	0	181
	1996-97 Budget	3 782	155	166	0	203	192	0	0	4 498
EG	SPWB Base	4 411	175	91	0	55	341	0	0	5 073
	Prog Change	71	(33)	(25)	0	(18)	0	0	0	(5)
	Cost Increase	225	0	3	0	0	16	0	0	244
	1996-97 Budget	4 707	142	69	0	37	357	0	0	5 312
EE	SPWB Base	4 894	256	113	0	70	75	0	3 663	9 071
	Prog Change	15	215	(13)	0	11	0	0	(610)	(382)
	Cost Increase	242	0	4	0	1	5	0	145	397
	1996-97 Budget	5 151	471	104	0	82	80	0	3 198	9 086
ED	SPWB Base	4 629	111	209	1	204	103	0	0	5 257
	Prog Change	13	(25)	(65)	0	12	62	0	0	(3)
	Cost Increase	206	0	7	0	5	8	0	0	226
	1996-97 Budget	4 848	86	151	1	221	173	0	0	5 480
ED	SPWB Base	3 685	326	82	76	26	88	0	0	4 283
	Prog Change	438	210	(9)	(18)	(7)	0	0	0	614
	Cost Increase	166	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	176
	1996-97 Budget	4 289	536	76	61	19	92	0	0	5 073
EA	SPWB Base	10 121	3 912	1 157	130	476	1 328	0	0	17 124
	Prog Change	(608)	(426)	239	12	11	(105)	0	0	(877)
	Cost Increase	470	0	65	6	9	53	0	0	603
	1996-97 Budget	9 983	3 486	1 461	148	496	1 276	0	0	16 850

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
AGE	SPWB Base	1 539	1 771	89	281	4	165	0	0	3 849
	Prog Change	24	330	(6)	(60)	509	(165)	0	0	632
	Cost Increase	89	736	7	10	15	0	0	0	857
	1996-97 Budget	1 652	2 837	90	231	528	0	0	0	5 338
AGL	SPWB Base	9 593	2 631	1 049	114	243	696	0	0	14 326
	Prog Change	(449)	(44)	(151)	(25)	(45)	(10)	0	0	(724)
	Cost Increase	457	0	42	4	2	32	0	0	537
	1996-97 Budget	9 601	2 587	940	93	200	718	0	0	14 139
AGP	SPWB Base	14 295	3 119	2 220	597	1 542	1 324	0	0	23 097
	Prog Change	(432)	283	(6)	51	(314)	(27)	0	0	(445)
	Cost Increase	676	0	101	31	34	59	0	0	901
	1996-97 Budget	14 539	3 402	2 315	679	1 262	1 356	0	0	23 553
AGS	SPWB Base	9 741	2 648	1 212	25	296	407	0	0	14 329
	Prog Change	(604)	(322)	177	(20)	120	(127)	0	0	(776)
	Cost Increase	459	0	62	0	9	9	0	0	539
	1996-97 Budget	9 596	2 326	1 451	5	425	289	0	0	14 092
ESD	SPWB Base	4 355	316	130	38	47	91	0	0	4 977
	Prog Change	(261)	(18)	(21)	0	7	0	0	0	(293)
	Cost Increase	179	0	5	2	2	4	0	0	192
	1996-97 Budget	4 273	298	114	40	56	95	0	0	4 876
ESA	SPWB Base	4 779	990	378	7	62	839	0	0	7 055
	Prog Change	1 399	187	49	115	34	(100)	0	0	1 684
	Cost Increase	304	0	20	6	3	33	0	0	366
	1996-97 Budget	6 482	1 177	447	128	99	772	0	0	9 105
ESC	SPWB Base	16 946	1 468	913	831	550	3 126	0	0	23 834
	Prog Change	(1 674)	(176)	(285)	(533)	(163)	(644)	0	0	(3 475)
	Cost Increase	702	0	29	14	12	114	0	0	871
	1996-97 Budget	15 974	1 292	657	312	399	2 596	0	0	21 230
ESN	SPWB Base	9 820	3 645	1 348	281	338	2 611	0	184	18 227
	Prog Change	(400)	(210)	(71)	(1)	(9)	(89)	0	0	(780)
	Cost Increase	462	0	59	13	6	115	0	9	664
	1996-97 Budget	9 882	3 435	1 336	293	335	2 637	0	193	18 111
ESS	SPWB Base	13 199	1 662	691	42	737	1 467	0	0	17 798
	Prog Change	(480)	210	43	18	(104)	(483)	0	0	(796)
	Cost Increase	548	0	34	3	15	45	0	0	645
	1996-97 Budget	13 267	1 872	768	63	648	1 029	0	0	17 647
FI	SPWB Base	24 268	3 569	2 483	642	274	3 674	0	10	34 920
	Prog Change	(1 120)	1 330	(315)	(15)	(8)	(388)	0	0	(516)
	Cost Increase	1 093	0	97	31	1	152	0	0	1 374
	1996-97 Budget	24 241	4 899	2 265	658	267	3 438	0	10	35 778

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
FO	SPWB Base	16 666	2 959	1 350	510	450	2 170	0	0	24 105
	Prog Change	(871)	430	28	220	78	99	0	0	(16)
	Cost Increase	754	0	62	35	12	105	0	0	968
	1996-97 Budget	16 549	3 389	1 440	765	540	2 374	0	0	25 057
SDD	SPWB Base	6 570	1 141	763	5	124	173	0	0	8 776
	Prog Change	615	(145)	(200)	(5)	159	89	0	0	513
	Cost Increase	339	0	25	0	6	11	0	0	381
	1996-97 Budget	7 524	996	588	0	289	273	0	0	9 670
SDR	SPWB Base	5 994	1 582	569	35	179	333	0	1 302	9 994
	Prog Change	(197)	(229)	(37)	(25)	(29)	75	0	0	(442)
	Cost Increase	286	0	24	0	5	19	0	62	396
	1996-97 Budget	6 083	1 353	556	10	155	427	0	1 364	9 948
SDW	SPWB Base	4 781	1 479	353	1	18	337	0	143	7 112
	Prog Change	(384)	(58)	(4)	(1)	87	24	0	5	(331)
	Cost Increase	221	0	15	0	3	17	0	7	263
	1996-97 Budget	4 618	1 421	364	0	108	378	0	155	7 044
SDA	SPWB Base	5 553	1 602	623	25	407	317	0	0	8 527
	Prog Change	(722)	(103)	(135)	1	(317)	(65)	0	0	(1 341)
	Cost Increase	241	0	22	1	3	12	0	0	279
	1996-97 Budget	5 072	1 499	510	27	93	264	0	0	7 465
TCD	SPWB Base	7 077	115	315	9	54	119	0	0	7 689
	Prog Change	54	(19)	(2)	(9)	34	(9)	0	6	55
	Cost Increase	328	0	16	0	0	5	0	0	349
	1996-97 Budget	7 459	96	329	0	88	115	0	6	8 093
TCA	SPWB Base	3 988	1 174	551	8	225	321	0	0	6 267
	Prog Change	157	(40)	(81)	(8)	(50)	(164)	0	0	(186)
	Cost Increase	204	0	22	0	6	6	0	0	238
	1996-97 Budget	4 349	1 134	492	0	181	163	0	0	6 319
TCI	SPWB Base	12 606	3 126	1 558	0	460	181	0	0	17 931
	Prog Change	(770)	615	194	0	(81)	(104)	0	0	(146)
	Cost Increase	586	0	79	0	11	4	0	0	680
	1996-97 Budget	12 422	3 741	1 831	0	390	81	0	0	18 465
TCO	SPWB Base	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	260	296
	Prog Change	0	0	0	0	0	(36)	0	(260)	(296)
	Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996-97 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFD	SPWB Base	4 122	7	14	0	4	2	0	0	4 149
	Prog Change	873	5	(2)	0	139	2	0	0	1 017
	Cost Increase	201	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	205
	1996-97 Budget	5 196	12	12	0	147	4	0	0	5 371

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
AFC	SPWB Base	1 992	132	18	0	3 707	11	8 662	0	14 522
	Prog Change	(259)	0	(2)	0	(3 707)	0	3 132	0	(836)
	Cost Increase	83	0	1	0	0	1	628	0	713
	1996-97 Budget	1 816	132	17	0	0	12	12 422	0	14 399
AFF	SPWB Base	7 830	116	70	0	756	183	0	0	8 955
	Prog Change	(483)	5 500	(8)	0	(134)	0	0	0	4 875
	Cost Increase	317	0	2	0	22	9	0	0	350
	1996-97 Budget	7 664	5 616	64	0	644	192	0	0	14 180
AFP	SPWB Base	14 404	1 366	401	0	335	950	0	0	17 456
	Prog Change	(1 721)	(69)	(99)	0	118	(50)	0	0	(1 821)
	Cost Increase	584	0	14	0	14	41	0	0	653
	1996-97 Budget	13 267	1 297	316	0	467	941	0	0	16 288
AFS	SPWB Base	21 678	701	29	0	18 401	129	0	0	40 938
	Prog Change	(1 576)	(28)	(3)	0	536	0	0	0	(1 071)
	Cost Increase	687	0	1	0	(2 527)	6	0	0	(1 833)
	1996-97 Budget	20 789	673	27	0	16 410	135	0	0	38 034
GID	SPWB Base	2 525	4	11	0	16	3	0	0	2 559
	Prog Change	233	20	(1)	0	9	0	0	0	261
	Cost Increase	114	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	115
	1996-97 Budget	2 872	24	10	0	26	3	0	0	2 935
GIC	SPWB Base	9 294	68	1 276	0	452	7 587	0	0	18 677
	Prog Change	(614)	55	(153)	0	(41)	(443)	0	0	(1 196)
	Cost Increase	301	0	50	0	12	328	0	0	691
	1996-97 Budget	8 981	123	1 173	0	423	7 472	0	0	18 172
GII	SPWB Base	8 642	852	369	21	770	2 215	0	0	12 869
	Prog Change	23	(219)	(33)	(21)	(50)	(195)	0	0	(495)
	Cost Increase	395	0	15	0	20	93	0	0	523
	1996-97 Budget	9 060	633	351	0	740	2 113	0	0	12 897
GIL	SPWB Base	8 108	2 537	373	36	649	973	0	0	12 676
	Prog Change	80	613	(67)	0	(17)	(574)	0	0	35
	Cost Increase	366	0	14	1	17	18	0	0	416
	1996-97 Budget	8 554	3 150	320	37	649	417	0	0	13 127
GIP	SPWB Base	1 737	66	43	0	152	1 970	0	0	3 968
	Prog Change	(42)	0	(5)	0	7	(669)	0	0	(709)
	Cost Increase	81	0	1	0	5	60	0	0	147
	1996-97 Budget	1 776	66	39	0	164	1 361	0	0	3 406
FAOR	SPWB Base	48 917	321	1 350	0	10 227	0	0	0	60 815
	Prog Change	(1 777)	580	(213)	0	1 226	0	0	0	(184)
	Cost Increase	2 963	0	(3)	0	361	0	0	0	3 321
	1996-97 Budget	50 103	901	1 134	0	11 814	0	0	0	63 952

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
LGEN	SPWB Base	1 455	17	48	0	239	0	0	14	1 773
	Prog Change	421	5	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	420
	Cost Increase	147	0	2	0	8	0	0	1	158
	1996-97 Budget	2 023	22	44	0	247	0	0	15	2 351
LNOR	SPWB Base	1 795	22	25	0	789	0	0	0	2 631
	Prog Change	28	0	(3)	0	(145)	0	0	0	(120)
	Cost Increase	30	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	52
	1996-97 Budget	1 853	22	23	0	665	0	0	0	2 563
LUNO	SPWB Base	1 494	0	28	0	499	0	0	0	2 021
	Prog Change	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
	Cost Increase	73	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	91
	1996-97 Budget	1 567	0	26	0	516	0	0	0	2 109
LOEU	SPWB Base	417	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	453
	Prog Change	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
	Cost Increase	69	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	70
	1996-97 Budget	486	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	520
LOJA	SPWB Base	417	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	453
	Prog Change	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
	Cost Increase	239	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	240
	1996-97 Budget	656	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	690
RAF	SPWB Base	11 169	1 903	1 448	307	995	332	0	0	16 154
	Prog Change	(1 206)	246	(105)	17	(9)	(26)	0	2	(1 081)
	Cost Increase	210	0	53	9	28	14	0	0	314
	1996-97 Budget	10 173	2 149	1 396	333	1 014	320	0	2	15 387
SAFR	SPWB Base	3 263	627	544	71	122	104	0	0	4 731
	Prog Change	672	373	83	0	(1)	0	0	1	1 128
	Cost Increase	185	0	22	3	0	3	0	0	213
	1996-97 Budget	4 120	1 000	649	74	121	107	0	1	6 072
RAP	SPWB Base	9 959	1 250	1 381	212	1 313	287	0	0	14 402
	Prog Change	189	550	(265)	(15)	(40)	(221)	0	0	198
	Cost Increase	565	0	43	3	42	2	0	0	655
	1996-97 Budget	10 713	1 800	1 159	200	1 315	68	0	0	15 255
SAPA	SPWB Base	2 029	444	329	0	91	7	0	0	2 900
	Prog Change	(447)	(44)	(80)	17	(11)	0	0	0	(565)
	Cost Increase	115	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	122
	1996-97 Budget	1 697	400	256	17	80	7	0	0	2 457
REU	SPWB Base	2 748	218	630	105	103	128	0	0	3 932
	Prog Change	84	232	(349)	(32)	0	(8)	0	0	(73)
	Cost Increase	135	0	14	2	3	5	0	0	159
	1996-97 Budget	2 967	450	295	75	106	125	0	0	4 018

Annex II - Summary by Division and Budget Component

(US\$ 000)

Division		Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	Total
SEUR	SPWB Base	2 303	314	270	0	85	0	0	0	2 972
	Prog Change	(345)	136	10	0	(5)	0	0	0	(204)
	Cost Increase	104	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	117
	1996-97 Budget	2 062	450	293	0	80	0	0	0	2 885
RLC	SPWB Base	9 764	1 421	546	24	1 002	8	0	0	12 765
	Prog Change	645	279	514	(24)	140	(8)	0	0	1 546
	Cost Increase	533	0	38	0	39	0	0	0	610
	1996-97 Budget	10 942	1 700	1 098	0	1 181	0	0	0	14 921
SLAC	SPWB Base	2 698	519	338	126	46	137	0	0	3 864
	Prog Change	(319)	31	6	(126)	17	(137)	0	0	(528)
	Cost Increase	97	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	107
	1996-97 Budget	2 476	550	354	0	63	0	0	0	3 443
RNE	SPWB Base	7 568	1 598	867	234	641	92	0	0	11 000
	Prog Change	(482)	(248)	(21)	(64)	195	(27)	0	0	(647)
	Cost Increase	222	0	30	6	24	2	0	0	284
	1996-97 Budget	7 308	1 350	876	175	860	67	0	0	10 637
SNEA	SPWB Base	1 393	324	252	6	60	0	0	0	2 035
	Prog Change	(25)	(24)	(67)	(6)	40	0	0	0	(82)
	Cost Increase	75	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	82
	1996-97 Budget	1 443	300	190	0	102	0	0	0	2 035
CONT	SPWB Base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
	Prog Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996-97 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
TCP	SPWB Base	0	57 759	2 428	0	22 100	0	0	0	82 287
	Prog Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost Increase	0	2 416	110	0	684	0	0	0	3 210
	1996-97 Budget	0	60 175	2 538	0	22 784	0	0	0	85 497
SPWB Base		399 574	113 916	32 064	5 188	70 930	36 088	8 662	6 692	673 114
Prog Change		(11 118)	15 367	(1 643)	(45)	(344)	(4 493)	3 132	(856)	0
Cost Increase		18 741	3 152	1 278	226	(978)	1 440	628	248	24 735
1996-97		407 197	132 435	31 699	5 369	69 608	33 035	12 422	6 084	697 849

ANNEX III - FAO SALARY AND POST ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULES

TABLE A

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES FOR DIRECTOR AND PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES

(in effect from 1 March 1995)

(in US Dollars per annum)

Category	Grade Level	First Step		Number of Steps	Maximum Step	
		Gross	Net <u>1/</u>		Gross	Net <u>1/</u>
Professional	P-1	32 951	D 26 907 S 25 412	10	44 708	D 34 610 S 32 481
	P-2	43 754	D 33 990 S 31 914	12	59 405	D 43 787 S 40 830
	P-3	54 837	D 40 997 S 38 291	15	77 945	D 54 938 S 50 985
	P-4	67 706	D 48 824 S 45 413	15	92 782	D 63 664 S 58 886
	P-5	82 807	D 57 806 S 53 611	13	105 170	D 70 848 S 65 080
Director	D-1	94 299	D 64 544 S 59 645	9	110 880	D 74 152 S 67 913
	D-2	107 062	D 71 946 S 66 026	6	119 317	D 78 961 S 71 921
	ADG	131 617	D 85 972 S 77 763	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 1995)

(in US Dollars per annum)

Category	Grade Level	First Step		Number of Steps	Maximum Step	
		Dependency Rate <u>1/</u>	Single Rate <u>2/</u>		Dependency Rate <u>1/</u>	Single Rate <u>2/</u>
Professional	P-1	269.07	254.12	10	346.10	324.81
	P-2	339.90	319.14	12	437.87	408.30
	P-3	409.97	382.91	15	549.38	509.85
	P-4	488.24	454.13	15	636.64	588.86
	P-5	578.06	536.11	13	708.48	650.80
Director	D-1	645.44	596.45	9	741.52	679.13
	D-2	719.46	660.26	6	789.61	719.21
	ADG	859.72	777.63	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\$ 488.24 x 22 = US\$ 10 741.28 per annum or US\$ 895.11 per month as post adjustment.

Using the actual data in Table D, the same staff member stationed in Accra would have received US\$ 488.24 x 17.6 ÷ 12 = US\$ 716.09 for the month of June 1995.

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 1994	Oct. 1994	Jan. 1995	April 1995	June 1995
Rome	29.6	30.4	24.4	20.0	29.2
Accra	11.4	11.4	15.0	17.6	17.6
Bangkok	25.8	25.8	29.4	25.2	25.2
Santiago	24.0	24.0	29.6	30.6	30.6
Geneva	86.8	93.8	88.2	102.6	107.8
New York	39.4	39.4	43.2	37.6	37.6

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 June 1994)

(in thousands of Lire per annum)

Grade	First Step			Number of Steps <u>2/</u>	Maximum Step		
	Gross <u>1/</u>	Pension. Remun. <u>1/</u>	Net <u>1/</u>		Gross <u>1/</u>	Pension. Remun. <u>1/</u>	Net <u>1/</u>
G-1	43 608	42 835	33 738	15	62 561	61 526	47 724
G-2	46 334	45 534	35 762	15	69 511	68 354	52 808
G-3	49 721	48 877	38 269	15	77 611	76 332	58 712
G-4	54 383	53 469	41 713	15	87 096	85 660	65 589
G-5	60 613	59 604	46 292	15	98 462	96 792	73 771
G-6	70 104	68 939	53 241	15	113 659	111 567	84 561
G-7	81 074	79 725	61 223	12	120 771	118 511	89 610

1/ Gross figures are derived from net after application of the staff assessment rates including the 36-month average exchange rate of Lire 1 405 to US\$ 1. The official UN exchange rate for a given month will continue to be used for operational purposes (e.g. separation payment).

Pensionable Remuneration figures are derived from 66.25 percent of net after application of the staff assessment rates including the 36-month average exchange rate of Lire 1 405 to US\$ 1. The official UN exchange rate for a given month will continue to be used for Pension Fund purposes. In order to establish pensionable remuneration, non-resident's allowance and language allowance are added to Pensionable Remuneration level 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 AND GRADING OF POSTS

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Table IV/A	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994
Table IV/B	Proposed Changes for 1996-97 (excluding upgradings)
Table IV/C	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995 (excluding upgradings)

SUPPORT COSTS (AOS, WFP and Other Support Cost funds)

Table IV/D	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994
Table IV/E	Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Grade and Unit
Table IV/F	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995

OTHER FUNDS

Table IV/G	Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1994
Table IV/H	Proposed Changes for 1996-97
Table IV/I	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995

SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS

Table IV/J	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994
Table IV/K	Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Grade and Unit
Table IV/L	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995
Table IV/M	Summary of Established Posts by Fund as of 1 January 1994
Table IV/N	Summary of Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Fund
Table IV/O	Summary of Proposed Establishment by Fund as of 31 December 1995

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO FOOTNOTE REFERENCES

POST BY POST DETAILS OF PROPOSED CHANGES

Table IV/P	Regular Programme - Proposed Changes
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Table IV/A: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994 1/

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	NPO	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1		12	1	3	5	5	1	1		16		28
SAD											0								0		0
AUD				1		2	4	1	2		10				1	2			3		13
OER				1		3	4	2			10		4	3	5	2			14		24
LEG				1	2	4	5	4			16		2	3	2	2			9		25
PBE				1	3	5	5	1	1		16		5	3	2				10		26
OCD											0								0		0
AGD			1		2						3	1	1	2		2			6		9
AGA				1	3	12	17	2			35	1	3	6	9	3			22		57
AGE 2/				1		2	3	1			7								0		7
AGL				1	3	15	13	4	1		37	1	3	8	9	3			24		61
AGO											0								0		0
AGP				1	4	22	18	7			52	1	2	7	20	3			33		85
AGR				1	3	10	6	2			22	1	3	6	7	7			24		46
AGS				1	4	16	10	3	1		35		3	10	10	1			24		59
ESD			1		3	2		1	1		8	3		3	1	1			8		16
ESA											0								0		0
ESC				1	5	15	17	11	7		56		14	15	18	5	1		53		109
ESH				1	4	19	17	1	1		43		4	7	15	5	3		34		77
ESN 3/				1	2	8	13	6			30	1	2	4	12	4	1		24		54
ESP				1	3	11	20	3	4		42		4	7	12	9	1		33		75
ESS				1	2	7	11	9	3		33	1	20	15	17	4			57		90
FI			1	3	8	28	24	11	1		76	1	14	20	28	13	4		80		156
FO			1	3	4	15	27	2	2		54	1	9	15	11	11	2		49		103
DDD			1	1	3	1					6		2	3	2				7		13
DDC 4/				1	7	12	14	3	1		38	1	3	4	7	18	2		35		73
DDF				1	3	5	9	4			22	1	6	2	7				16		38
SDD											0								0		0
SDR											0								0		0
SDW											0								0		0
SDA											0								0		0
TCD											0								0		0
TCA											0								0		0
TCI											0								0		0
TCO											0								0		0
JD				1	3	7	7	3			21		1	2					3		24
LGEN						1					1	1		1		1			3		4
LOJA											0								0		0
LNOR				1		2					3	2	4	2	3	2			13		16
LOEU											0								0		0
LUNO				1		1	2				4	1	1	2	1				5		9
RAF			1		1	10	13				25	2	2	10	10	9	7	7	47		72
SAFR											0								0		0
RAP			1	1		15	8		2		27	7	5	15	8	7	11	6	59		86
SAPA											0								0		0
REU				1	1	3	2	1			8	1	1	1	1	2	(1)		5		13
SEUR											0								0		0
RLC			1		1	15	10				27	3	2	11	11	6	2		35		62
SLAC											0								0		0
RNE			1		1	14	5				21	1	5	4	12	8	4	3	37		58
SNEA											0								0		0
GID			1		1	1		1			4	1	2	1	6	2			12		16
GIC				1		3	2	3	1		10	1	7	8	6	5	1		28		38
GII				1		4	7	16	4		32	1	4	12	11	8			36		68
GIL				1		3	5	10	4		23	2	6	7	12	8	3		38		61
GIP					1		2	3			6		1	1	3				5		11
AFD			1		1	1					3				1		1		3		6
AFC				1	1	1	1	1	2		7		3			2			5		12
AFF				1	3	3	5	6	2		20		10	12	7	5	2		36		56
AFP				1	3	9	13	10	6		42		15	24	14	10	1		64		106
AFS				1	3	4	3	3	1		15	5	15	16	33	70	68	22	229		244
FAORs 5/				21	40	18	18	45	13		155	69	87	89	88	107	149	98	687		842
TOTAL	1	1	12	58	129	330	342	183	61		1,117	112	279	366	427	348	263	136	1,931		3,048

Table IV/B: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Proposed Changes for 1996-97 (excluding upgradings)

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	NPO	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			(1)			1	1	(1)						1	(1)						
SAD			1	1	1	2					5		2	1	2				5		10
AUD						2	(3)				(1)										(1)
OER							(1)				(1)										(1)
LEG																					0
PBE																					0
OCD				1	2	3	3	3			12	1	4	3	4	5			17		29
AGD					(1)	1	3	1			4	2	2	6	4	1			15		19
AGA						1	(5)	1			(3)	(1)		(1)	(1)				(3)		(6)
AGE 2																					0
AGL						(4)		(1)			(5)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)				(5)		(10)
AGO																					0
AGP						(5)	(1)	2			(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	1			(5)		(9)
AGR				(1)	(3)	(10)	(6)	(2)			(22)	(1)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(7)			(24)		(46)
AGS						(3)	(2)	3	(1)		(3)			(3)	(3)				(6)		(9)
ESD					(2)		3	2	(1)		2	(1)	2	3	4	1			9		11
ESA				1	3	5	8	3	1		21		2	4	6	1			13		34
ESC					(1)	(3)	(6)	4	(3)		(9)		(4)	1	(1)	(1)			(5)		(14)
ESH				(1)	(4)	(19)	(17)	(1)	(1)		(43)		(4)	(7)	(15)	(5)	(3)		(34)		(77)
ESN 3/						(1)	(2)	1			(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)				(8)		(10)
ESP				(1)	(3)	(11)	(20)	(3)	(4)		(42)		(4)	(7)	(12)	(9)	(1)		(33)		(75)
ESS					1	(2)					(1)		(9)	(1)	(6)	7			(9)		(10)
FI					(1)	(5)	1	(1)	1		(5)		(4)	(4)	2	(6)	(2)		(14)		(19)
FO					(1)		(6)	5	(2)		(4)		2	(4)	(1)	(5)	2		(6)		(10)
DDD			(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)					(6)		2	(3)	(2)				(7)		(13)
DDC 4				(1)	(7)	(12)	(14)	(3)	(1)		(38)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(7)	(18)	(2)		(35)		(73)
DDF				(1)	(3)	(5)	(9)	(4)			(22)	(1)	(6)	(2)	(7)				(16)		(38)
SDD			1		2	7	9	1	1		21	1	4	5	7	5	1		23		44
SDR				1	2	8	5	2	1		19		2	3	6	2			13		32
SDW				1	3	4	6	1			15			3	3	1			7		22
SDA				1	2	6	6		1		16			1	4	3	1		10		26
TCD			1	1	2	3	9	4			20		5	4	8	3	1		21		41
TCA				1	2	4	6	2			15		1	3	2	2			8		23
TCI				1	7	13	11	4	1		37	1	1	2	4	10	1		19		56
TCO																					0
JD				(1)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(3)			(21)		(1)	(2)					(3)		(24)
LGEM					1	1		1			3		1	2		(1)			2		5
LOJA				1							1			1					1		2
LNOR																					0
LOEU				1							1			1					1		2
LUNO												(1)	1								0
RAF							15				15			2	4	2			8		23
SAFR				1		3	12	1	1		18			3	5	5	2		15		33
RAP						(1)	9				8				1	5	(5)		1		9
SAPA				1			6		1		8			2	4		2		8		16
REU						1					1						1		1		2
SEUR				1			7		1		9		2		1	3	1		7		16
RLC						3	2		1		6				1	(1)	1		1		7
SLAC				1			8		1		10			3	3	1	2		9		19
RNE						(2)	6				4		(1)			1		1	1		5
SNEA				1		1	3		1		6			2	2	1	2		7		13
GID					(1)		3	(1)			1		1	2	(1)	(1)	1		2		3
GIC							(1)	1					(1)		(1)	1			(1)		(1)
GII						(1)	(1)	(1)			(3)		2	(5)		(3)	1		(5)		(8)
GIL						1	(1)	1	2		3	(2)	(3)						(4)		(1)
GIP					(1)	1															0
AFD					(1)	1	4	2			6	2	5	6	4	6	2		25		31
AFC						(1)	1		(1)		(1)		(1)						(1)		(2)
AFP							(1)	(1)			(2)		(1)	(2)	(4)		(2)		(9)		(11)
AFP							(2)	(2)		1	(3)		(7)	(4)	(6)	(5)			(22)		(25)
AFS					(1)						(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(14)	(10)	(13)	(49)		(50)
FAORs				(12)	7	(3)	(13)	(43)	3		(61)	4	14	8	(5)	15	(27)	(44)	(35)	65	(31)
TOTAL			1	(3)	(1)	(24)	29	(22)	3	1	(16)	(4)	(5)	11	(12)	7	(31)	(56)	(90)	65	(41)

Table IV/C: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995 (excl. upgradings)

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	NPO	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	1	1		1	1	2	3	2	1		12	1	3	6	4	1	1		16		28
SAD			1	1	1	2					5		2	1	2				5		10
AUD				1		4	1	1	2		9				1	2			3		12
OER				1		3	3	2			9		4	3	5	2			14		23
LEG				1	2	4	5	4			16		2	3	2	2			9		25
PBE				1	3	5	5	1	1		16		5	3	2				10		26
OCD				1	2	3	3	3			12	1	4	3	4	5			17		29
AGD			1		1	1	3	1			7	3	3	8	4	3			21		28
AGA				1	3	13	12	3			32		3	5	8	3			19		51
AGE 2/				1		2	3	1			7										7
AGL				1	3	11	13	3	1		32		2	7	7	3			19		51
AGO																					
AGP				1	4	17	17	9			48		1	5	18	4			28		76
AGR																					
AGS				1	4	13	8	6			32		3	7	7	1			18		50
ESD			1		1	2	3	3			10	2	2	6	5	2			17		27
ESA				1	3	5	8	3	1		21		2	4	6	1			13		34
ESC				1	4	12	11	15	4		47		10	16	17	4	1		48		95
ESH																					
ESN 3/				1	2	7	11	7			28		1	3	7	4	1		16		44
ESP																					
ESS				1	3	5	11	9	3		32	1	11	14	11	11			48		80
FI			1	3	7	23	25	10	2		71	1	10	16	30	7	2		66		137
FO			1	3	3	15	21	7			50	1	11	11	10	6	4		43		93
DDD																					
DDC 4/																					
DDF																					
SDD			1		2	7	9	1	1		21	1	4	5	7	5	1		23		44
SDR				1	2	8	5	2	1		19		2	3	6	2			13		32
SDW				1	3	4	6	1			15			3	3	1			7		22
SDA				1	2	6	6		1		16		1	1	4	3	1		10		26
TCB			1	1	2	3	9	4			20		5	4	8	3	1		21		41
TCA				1	2	4	6	2			15		1	3	2	2			8		23
TCI				1	7	13	11	4	1		37	1	1	2	4	10	1		19		56
TCO																					
JD																					
LGEM					1	2		1			4	1	1	3					5		9
LOJA				1							1			1					1		2
LNOR				1		2					3	2	4	2	3	2			13		16
LOEU				1							1			1					1		2
LUNO				1		1	2				4		2	2	1				5		9
RAF			1		1	10	28				40	2	2	12	14	11	7	7	55		95
SAFR				1		3	12	1	1		18			3	5	5	2		15		33
RAP			1	1		14	17		2		35	7	5	15	9	12	6	6	60		95
SAPA				1			6		1		8			2	4		2		8		16
REU				1	1	4	2	1			9	1	1	1	1	2			6		15
SEUR				1			7		1		9		2		1	3	1		7		16
RLC			1		1	18	12		1		33	3	2	11	12	5	3		36		69
SLAC				1			8		1		10			3	3	1	2		9		19
RNE			1		1	12	11				25	1	4	4	12	9	4	4	38		63
SNEA				1		1	3		1		6			2	2	1	2		7		13
GID			1			1	3				5	1	3	3	5	1	1		14		19
GIC				1		3	1	4	1		10	1	6	8	5	6	1		27		37
GII				1		3	6	15	4		29	1	6	7	11	5	1		31		60
GIL				1		4	4	11	6		26		3	7	12	9	3		34		60
GIP						1	2	3			6		1	1	3				5		11
AFD			1			2	4	2			9	2	6	6	5	6	3		28		37
AFC				1	1		2	1	1		6		2			2			4		10
AFF				1	3	3	4	5	2		18		9	10	3	5			27		45
AFP				1	3	9	11	8	6	1	39		8	20	8	5	1		42		81
AFS				1	2	4	3	3	1		14	1	13	14	29	56	58	9	180		194
FAORs 5/				9	47	15	5	2	16		94	73	101	97	83	122	122	54	652	65	811
TOTAL	1	1	13	55	128	306	371	161	64	1	1,101	108	274	377	415	355	232	80	1,841	65	3,007

Table IV/D: SUPPORT COSTS (AOS, WFP and Other SC) - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994 1/

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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																						
SAD																						
AUD						2	1	2			5		2	1	2					5		10
OER																						
LEG															1					1		1
PBE						1	3	2			6		1		2					3		9
OCD																						
AGD																						
AGA															2	2				4		4
AGE 2/																						
AGL						2	2				4		1	1	2	1				5		9
AGO				1	5	9	24	11			50	1	19	61	28	27	9			145		195
AGP							1				1			1	3					4		5
AGR																						
AGS						1					1				1		1			2		3
ESD													1	1		1				3		3
ESA																						
ESC								2			2			1	1	1				3		5
ESH						1					1			1	1					2		3
ESN 3/						1	2				3				1	1				2		5
ESP															3	1				4		4
ESS																						
FI				1		4	6	2			13		3	8	5	1				17		30
FO				1		7	5	3			16	1	6	13	6	2				28		44
DDD																						
DDC 4/																						
DDF					6	9	7	3			25		2	15	11	8	5			41		66
SDD																						
SDR																						
SDW																						
SDA																						
TCD																						
TCA																						
TCI																						
TCO																						
JD																						
LGEN																						
LOJA																						
LNOR																						
LOEU																						
LUNO																						
RAF																						
SAFR																						
RAP																						
SAPA																						
REU																						
SEUR																						
RLC																						
SLAC																						
RNE																						
SNEA																						
GID																						
GIC																						
GII																						
GIL													1							1		1
GIP																						
AFD																						
AFC																						
AFP						2	4	6	2		14	1	6	9	14	5	6			41		55
AFP						2	2	2			6	1	2	7	4	3	4			21		27
AFS							7	5	1		13		2	6	10	16	11	3		48		61
FAORs 5/																						
TOTAL				3	11	41	64	38	3		160	4	46	127	97	67	36	3		380		540

Table IV/E: SUPPORT COSTS - Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Grade and Unit

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	NPO	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																					
SAD																					
AUD						(2)	(1)				(3)										(3)
OER																					
LEG																					
PBE															(1)				(1)		(1)
OCD															1	1	1		3		3
AGD																					
AGA															(2)	(2)			(4)		(4)
AGE 2/																					
AGL						(2)					(2)		(1)		(1)	(1)			(3)		(5)
AGO				(1)	(5)	(9)	(24)	(11)			(50)	(1)	(19)	(61)	(28)	(27)	(9)		(145)		(195)
AGP							(1)				(1)			(1)	(2)				(3)		(4)
AGR																					
AGS															(1)		(1)		(2)		(2)
ESD													(1)	(1)		(1)			(3)		(3)
ESA																					
ESC								(2)			(2)				(1)	(1)			(2)		(4)
ESH						(1)					(1)			(1)	(1)				(2)		(3)
ESN 3/							(1)				(1)				(1)				(1)		(2)
ESP															(3)	(1)			(4)		(4)
ESS																					
FI				(1)		(4)	(6)	(2)			(13)		(3)	(8)	(5)	(1)			(17)		(30)
FO				(1)		(7)	(5)	(3)			(16)	(1)	(6)	(13)	(6)	(2)			(28)		(44)
DDD																					
DDC 4/																					
DDF					(6)	(9)	(7)	(3)			(25)		(2)	(15)	(11)	(8)	(5)		(41)		(66)
SDD																					
SDR																					
SDW						1					1		1	2		1			4		5
SDA															1				1		1
TCD					2	2	4	2			10		3	9	6	4	2		24		34
TCA																2			2		2
TCI					1	1	1	1			3			2	1		1		4		7
TCO				1	4	16	27	9			57	1	19	61	30	27	7		145		202
JD																					
LGEM																					
LOJA																					
LNOR																					
LOEU																					
LUNO																					
RAF						1	1	1			3										3
SAFR						1	1	1			2										2
RAP					1	7	6	2			16	1	5	10	7	5	2		30		46
SAPA																					
REU																					
SEUR																					
RLC						1		1			2										2
SLAC						1					1										1
RNE						1	1				2										2
SNEA																					
GID																					
GIC																					
GII													(1)						(1)		(1)
GIL																					
GIP																					
AFD							1	1			2				1				1		3
AFC																					
AFF						(1)	(2)	(1)			(4)			(1)	1	(2)			(2)		(6)
AFP						(1)	(2)				(3)		(2)	(1)	(2)		(2)		(7)		(10)
AFS							(2)	(4)	(1)		(7)				(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(5)		(12)
FAORs 5/																					
TOTAL				(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(1)		(29)		(7)	(20)	(18)	(6)	(5)	(1)	(57)		(86)

Table IV/F: SUPPORT COSTS - Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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																						
SAD																						
AUD								2			2		2	1	2					5		7
OER																						
LEG															1					1		1
PBE						1	3	2			6		1		1					2		8
OCD															1	1	1			3		3
AGD																						
AGA																						
AGE 2/																						
AGL							2				2			1	1					2		4
AGO																						
AGP															1					1		1
AGR																						
AGS						1					1											1
ESD																						
ESA																						
ESC														1						1		1
ESH																						
ESN 3/						1	1				2					1				1		3
ESP																						
ESS																						
FI																						
FO																						
DDD																						
DDC 4/																						
DDF																						
SDD																						
SDR																						
SDW						1					1		1	2		1				4		5
SDA															1					1		1
TCD					2	2	4	2			10		3	9	6	4	2			24		34
TCA																2				2		2
TCI					1	1	1				3			2	1		1			4		7
TCO				1	4	16	27	9			57	1	19	61	30	27	7			145		202
JD																						
LGEN																						
LOJA																						
LNOR																						
LOEU																						
LUNO																						
RAF						1	1	1			3											3
SAFR						1	1				2											2
RAP					1	7	6	2			16	1	5	10	7	5	2	0		30		46
SAPA																						
REU																						
SEUR																						
RLC						1		1			2											2
SLAC						1					1											1
RNE						1	1				2											2
SNEA																						
GID																						
GIC																						
GII																						
GIL																						
GIP																						
AFD							1	1			2				1					1		3
AFC																						
AFP						1	2	5	2		10	1	6	8	15	3	6			39		49
AFP						1		2			3	1		6	2	3	2			14		17
AFS							5	1			6		2	6	9	14	10	2		43		49
FAORs 5/																						
TOTAL				1	8	37	55	28	2		131	4	39	107	79	61	31	2		323		454

Table IV/G: OTHER FUNDS - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994 1/

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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																						
SAD																						
AUD																						
OER																						
LEG																						
PBE																						
OCD																						
AGD																						
AGA							1					1	1							1		2
AGE 2/																						
AGL																						
AGO							1	3				4		1	1	3	1			6		10
AGP																						
AGR							1	3				4	1		2	2				5		9
AGS																						
ESD							1					1				1				1		2
ESA																						
ESC																						
ESH							1	1			1	3			1	1				2		5
ESN 3/							1	1	4			6		1	2	3	3			9		15
ESP																						
ESS																						
FI																						
FO																						
DDD																						
DDC 4/						16	35	9	1	1		62	1	4	11	22	10			48		110
DDF								2				2					1			1		3
SDD																						
SDR																						
SDW																						
SDA																						
TCD																						
TCA																						
TCI																						
TCO																						
JD																						
LGEN																						
LOJA																						
LNOR																						
LOEU																						
LUNO																						
RAF																						
SAFR																						
RAP																						
SAPA																						
REU																						
SEUR																						
RLC														2	3	4	1	9	20	39		39
SLAC																						
RNE																						
SNEA																						
GID																						
GIC								7	1			8					1			2		10
GII							1					1										1
GIL																	1			1		1
GIP					1	2	11	22	37	4		77	6	21	25	45	71	27	1	196		273
AFD							1		1			2		1	1	5	3			10		12
AFC							4	13	12	8		37	2		2	7	6	4		21		58
AFP																						
AFP															1	2	1			4		4
AFS							1	1				2		1	3	4	11	12	10	41		43
FAORs 5/																						
TOTAL					1	20	60	62	53	14		210	10	33	52	99	110	52	31	387		597

Table IV/H: OTHER FUNDS - Proposed Changes for 1996-97

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional						Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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																							
SAD																							
AUD																							
OER																							
LEG																							
PBE																							
OCD																							
AGD																							
AGA																							
AGE 2/																							
AGL																							
AGO						(1)	(3)				(4)		(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)				(6)		(10)	
AGP																							
AGR					(1)	(3)					(4)	(1)		(2)	(2)					(5)		(9)	
AGS																							
ESD						(1)					(1)				(1)					(1)		(2)	
ESA																							
ESC																							
ESH						(1)	(1)		(1)		(3)			(1)	(1)					(2)		(5)	
ESN 3/									1		1											1	
ESP																							
ESS																							
FI																							
FO																							
DDD																							
DDC 4/					(16)	(35)	(9)	(1)	(1)		(62)	(1)	(4)	(11)	(22)	(10)				(48)		(110)	
DDF							(2)				(2)					(1)				(1)		(3)	
SDD																							
SDR					1	4					5	1		2	2					5		10	
SDW						3					3			1	2					3		6	
SDA																							
TCD							1				1	1	4	3	2	2				12		13	
TCA																							
TCI					15	25	15	3	1		59			6	13	6				25		84	
TCO						1	4	1	2		8		1	1	4	1				7		15	
JD																							
LGEM																							
LOJA																							
LNOR																							
LOEU								2			2											2	
LUNO																							
RAF															1					1		1	
SAFR																							
RAP														1						1		1	
SAPA																							
REU																							
SEUR																							
RLC														(1)	(1)			(2)		(4)		(4)	
SLAC																							
RNE																							
SNEA																							
GID																							
GIC																							
GII						(1)					(1)											(1)	
GIL																							
GIP							(1)	(1)	1		(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	3	(15)	(7)	1	(22)			(23)	
AFD							1	(1)															
AFC							(2)	1	1						(1)	1							
AFF																							
AFP							1				1		1			1				2		3	
AFS															1	1	(1)	(1)					
FAORs 5/																							
TOTAL					(1)	(9)	4	4	4		2	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(15)	(8)	(2)	(33)			(31)	

Table IV/I: OTHER FUNDS - Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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																						
SAD																						
AUD																						
OER																						
LEG																						
PBE																						
OCD																						
AGD																						
AGA						1					1		1						1			2
AGE 2/																						
AGL																						
AGO																						
AGP																						
AGR																						
AGS																						
ESD																						
ESA																						
ESC																						
ESH																						
ESN 3/					1	1	4		1		7		1	2	3	3			9			16
ESP																						
ESS																						
FI																						
FO																						
DDD																						
DDC 4/																						
DDF																						
SDD																						
SDR					1	4					5	1		2	2				5			10
SDW						3					3			1	2				3			6
SDA																						
TCD							1				1	1	4	3	2	2			12			13
TCA																						
TCI					15	25	15	3	1		59			6	13	6			25			84
TCO						1	4	1	2		8		1	1	4	1			7			15
JD																						
LGEN																						
LOJA																						
LNOR																						
LOEU								2			2											2
LUNO																						
RAF															1				1			1
SAFR																						
RAP														1					1			1
SAPA																						
REU																						
SEUR																						
RLC													2	2	3	1	9	18	35			35
SLAC																						
RNE																						
SNEA																						
GID																						
GIC							7	1			8		1			1			2			10
GII																						
GIL																1			1			1
GIP				1	2	11	21	36	5		76	5	19	24	48	56	20	2	174			250
AFD						1	1				2		1	1	5	3			10			12
AFC					4	11	13	9			37	2		2	6	7	4		21			58
AFF																						
AFP							1				1		1	1	2	2			6			7
AFS							1	1			2		1	3	5	12	11	9	41			43
FAORs 5/																						
TOTAL				1	19	51	66	57	18		212	9	32	49	96	95	44	29	354			566

Table IV/J: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994 1/

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service								Total	NPO	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1		12	1	3	5	5	1	1		16		28	
SAD																						
AUD				1		4	5	3	2		15		2	1	3	2			8		23	
OER				1		3	4	2			10		4	3	5	2			14		24	
LEG				1	2	4	5	4			16		2	3	3	2			10		26	
PBE				1	3	6	8	3	1		22		6	3	4				13		35	
OCD																						
AGD			1		2						3	1	1	2		2			6		9	
AGA				1	3	13	17	2			36	1	4	8	11	3			27		63	
AGE 2/				1		2	3	1			7										7	
AGL				1	3	17	15	4	1		41	1	4	9	11	4			29		70	
AGO				1	5	10	27	11			54	1	20	62	31	28	9		151		205	
AGP				1	4	22	19	7			53	1	2	8	23	3			37		90	
AGR				1	4	13	6	2			26	2	3	8	9	7			29		55	
AGS				1	4	17	10	3	1		36		3	10	11	1	1		26		62	
ESD			1		3	3		1	1		9	3	1	4	2	2			12		21	
ESA																						
ESC				1	5	15	17	13	7		58		14	16	19	6	1		56		114	
ESH				1	4	21	18	1	2		47		4	9	17	5	3		38		85	
ESN 3/				1	3	10	19	6			39	1	3	6	16	8	1		35		74	
ESP				1	3	11	20	3	4		42		4	7	15	10	1		37		79	
ESS				1	2	7	11	9	3		33	1	20	15	17	4			57		90	
FI			1	4	8	32	30	13	1		89	1	17	28	33	14	4		97		186	
FO			1	4	4	22	32	5	2		70	2	15	28	17	13	2		77		147	
DDD			1	1	3	1					6		2	3	2				7		13	
DDC 4/				1	23	47	23	4	2		100	2	7	15	29	28	2		83		183	
DDF				1	9	14	18	7			49	1	8	17	18	9	5		58		107	
SDD																						
SDR																						
SDW																						
SDA																						
TCB																						
TCA																						
TCI																						
TCO																						
JD				1	3	7	7	3			21		1	2					3		24	
LGEM						1					1	1		1		1			3		4	
LOJA																						
LNOR				1		2					3	2	4	2	3	2			13		16	
LOEU																						
LUNO				1		1	2				4	1	1	2	1				5		9	
RAF			1		1	10	13				25	2	2	10	10	9	7	7	47		72	
SAFR																						
RAP			1	1		15	8		2		27	7	5	15	8	7	11	6	59		86	
SAPA																						
REU				1	1	3	2	1			8	1	1	1	1	2	-1		5		13	
SEUR																						
RLC			1		1	15	10				27	3	4	14	15	7	11	20	74		101	
SLAC																						
RNE			1		1	14	5				21	1	5	4	12	8	4	3	37		58	
SNEA																						
GID			1		1	1		1			4	1	2	1	6	2			12		16	
GIC				1		3	9	4	1		18	1	8	8	6	6	1		30		48	
GII				1		5	7	16	4		33	1	5	12	11	8			37		70	
GIL				1		3	5	10	4		23	2	6	7	12	9	3		39		62	
GIP				1	3	11	24	40	4		83	6	22	26	48	71	27	1	201		284	
AFD			1		1	2		1			5		2	1	6	3	1		13		18	
AFC				1	1	5	14	13	10		44	2	3	2	7	8	4		26		70	
AFF				1	3	5	9	12	4		34	1	16	21	21	10	8		77		111	
AFP				1	3	11	15	12	6		48	1	17	32	20	14	5		89		137	
AFS				1	3	4	11	9	2		30	5	18	25	47	97	91	35	318		348	
FAORs 5/				21	40	18	18	45	13		155	69	87	89	88	107	149	98	687		842	
TOTAL	1	1	12	62	160	431	468	274	78		1,487	126	358	545	623	525	351	170	2,698		4,185	

Table IV/K: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Grade and Unit

Div.	ADG & above			Director		Professional					Total	General Service							Total	NPO	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			(1)			1	1	(1)						1	(1)						
SAD			1	1	1	2					5		2	1	2				5		10
AUD							(4)				(4)										(4)
OER							(1)				(1)										(1)
LEG																					
PBE															(1)				(1)		(1)
OCD				1	2	3	3	3			12	1	4	3	5	6	1		20		32
AGD					(1)	1	3	1			4	2	2	6	4	1			15		19
AGA						1	(5)	1			(3)	(1)		(3)	(3)				(7)		(10)
AGE 2/																					
AGL						(6)		(1)			(7)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)			(8)		(15)
AGO				(1)	(5)	(10)	(27)	(11)			(54)	(1)	(20)	(62)	(31)	(28)	(9)		(151)		(205)
AGP						(5)	(2)	2			(5)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	1			(8)		(13)
AGR				(1)	(4)	(13)	(6)	(2)			(26)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(9)	(7)			(29)		(55)
AGS						(3)	(2)	3	(1)		(3)			(3)	(4)		(1)		(8)		(11)
ESD					(2)	(1)	3	2	(1)		1	(1)	1	2	3				5		6
ESA				1	3	5	8	3	1		21		2	4	6	1			13		34
ESC					(1)	(3)	(6)	2	(3)		(11)		(4)	1	(2)	(2)			(7)		(18)
ESH				(1)	(4)	(21)	(18)	(1)	(2)		(47)		(4)	(9)	(17)	(5)	(3)		(38)		(85)
ESN 3/						(1)	(3)	1	1		(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(6)				(9)		(11)
ESP				(1)	(3)	(11)	(20)	(3)	(4)		(42)		(4)	(7)	(15)	(10)	(1)		(37)		(79)
ESS					1	(2)					(1)		(9)	(1)	(6)	7			(9)		(10)
FI				(1)	(1)	(9)	(5)	(3)	1		(18)		(7)	(12)	(3)	(7)	(2)		(31)		(49)
FO				(1)	(1)	(7)	(11)	2	(2)		(20)	(1)	(4)	(17)	(7)	(7)	2		(34)		(54)
DDD			(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)					(6)		(2)	(3)	(2)				(7)		(13)
DDC 4/				(1)	(23)	(47)	(23)	(4)	(2)		(100)	(2)	(7)	(15)	(29)	(28)	(2)		(83)		(183)
DDF				(1)	(9)	(14)	(18)	(7)			(49)	(1)	(8)	(17)	(18)	(9)	(5)		(58)		(107)
SDD			1		2	7	9	1	1		21	1	4	5	7	5	1		23		44
SDR				1	3	12	5	2	1		24	1	2	5	8	2			18		42
SDW				1	3	8	6	1			19		1	6	5	2			14		33
SDA				1	2	6	6		1		16		1	1	5	3	1		11		27
TCB			1	1	4	5	14	6			31	1	12	16	16	9	3		57		88
TCA				1	2	4	6	2			15		1	3	2	4			10		25
TCI				1	23	39	27	7	2		99	1	1	10	18	16	2		48		147
TCO				1	4	17	31	10	2		65	1	20	62	34	28	7		152		217
JD				(1)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(3)			(21)		(1)	(2)					(3)		(24)
LGEN					1	1		1			3		1	2		(1)			2		5
LOJA				1							1			1					1		2
LNOR																					
LOEU				1				2			3			1					1		4
LUNO												(1)	1								
RAF						1	16	1			18			2	5	2			9		27
SAFR				1		4	13	1	1		20			3	5	5	2		15		35
RAP					1	6	15	2			24	1	5	11	8	10	(3)		32		56
SAPA				1			6		1		8			2	4		2		8		16
REU						1					1						1		1		2
SEUR				1			7		1		9		2		1	3	1		7		16
RLC						4	2	1	1		8			(1)		(1)	1	(2)	(3)		5
SLAC				1		1	8		1		11			3	3	1	2		9		20
RNE						(1)	7				6		(1)		1	1		1	1		7
SNEA				1		1	3		1		6			2	2	1	2		7		13
GID					(1)		3	(1)			1		1	2	(1)	(1)	1		2		3
GIC							(1)	1					(1)		(1)	1			(1)		(1)
GII						(2)	(1)	(1)			(4)		1	(5)		(3)	1		(6)		(10)
GIL						1	(1)	1	2		3	(2)	(3)			1			(4)		(1)
GIP					(1)	1	(1)	(1)	1		(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	3	(15)	(7)	1	(22)		(23)
AFD					(1)	1	6	2			8	2	5	6	5	6	2		26		34
AFC						(1)	(1)	1			(1)		(1)		(1)	1			(1)		(2)
AFF						(1)	(3)	(2)			(6)		(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)		(11)		(17)
AFP						(1)	(3)	(2)		1	(5)		(8)	(5)	(8)	(4)	(2)		(27)		(32)
AFS					(1)		(2)	(4)	(1)		(8)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(15)	(12)	(15)	(54)		(62)
FAORs 5				(12)	7	(3)	(13)	(43)	3		(61)	4	14	8	(5)	15	(27)	(44)	(35)	65	(31)
TOTAL			1	(5)	(5)	(37)	24	(28)	6	1	(43)	(5)	(13)	(12)	(33)	(14)	(44)	(59)	(180)	65	(158)

Table IV/L: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1995

	ADG & above			Director		Professional						General Service										
Div.	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Total	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4	G-3	G-2	G-1	Total	NPO	Total	
ODG	1	1		1	1	2	3	2	1		12	1	3	6	4	1	1		16		28	
SAD			1	1	1	2					5		2	1	2				5		10	
AUD				1		4	1	3	2		11		2	1	3	2			8		19	
OER				1		3	3	2			9		4	3	5	2			14		23	
LEG				1	2	4	5	4			16		2	3	3	2			10		26	
PBE				1	3	6	8	3	1		22		6	3	3				12		34	
OCD				1	2	3	3	3			12	1	4	3	5	6	1		20		32	
AGD			1		1	1	3	1			7	3	3	8	4	3			21		28	
AGA				1	3	14	12	3			33		4	5	8	3			20		53	
AGE 2/				1		2	3	1			7										7	
AGL				1	3	11	15	3	1		34		2	8	8	3			21		55	
AGO																						
AGP				1	4	17	17	9			48		1	5	19	4			29		77	
AGR																						
AGS				1	4	14	8	6			33		3	7	7	1			18		51	
ESD			1		1	2	3	3			10	2	2	6	5	2			17		27	
ESA				1	3	5	8	3	1		21		2	4	6	1			13		34	
ESC				1	4	12	11	15	4		47		10	17	17	4	1		49		96	
ESH																						
ESN 3/				1	3	9	16	7	1		37		2	5	10	8	1		26		63	
ESP																						
ESS				1	3	5	11	9	3		32	1	11	14	11	11			48		80	
FI			1	3	7	23	25	10	2		71	1	10	16	30	7	2		66		137	
FO			1	3	3	15	21	7			50	1	11	11	10	6	4		43		93	
DDD																						
DDC 4/																						
DDF																						
SDD			1		2	7	9	1	1		21	1	4	5	7	5	1		23		44	
SDR				1	3	12	5	2	1		24	1	2	5	8	2			18		42	
SDW				1	3	8	6	1			19		1	6	5	2			14		33	
SDA				1	2	6	6		1		16		1	1	5	3	1		11		27	
TCD			1	1	4	5	14	6			31	1	12	16	16	9	3		57		88	
TCA				1	2	4	6	2			15		1	3	2	4			10		25	
TCI				1	23	39	27	7	2		99	1	1	10	18	16	2		48		147	
TCO				1	4	17	31	10	2		65	1	20	62	34	28	7		152		217	
JD																						
LGEM					1	2		1			4	1	1	3					5		9	
LOJA				1							1			1					1		2	
LNOR				1		2					3	2	4	2	3	2			13		16	
LOEU				1				2			3			1					1		4	
LUNO				1		1	2				4		2	2	1				5		9	
RAF			1		1	11	29	1			43	2	2	12	15	11	7	7	56		99	
SAFR				1		4	13	1	1		20			3	5	5	2		15		35	
RAP			1	1	1	21	23	2	2		51	8	10	26	16	17	8	6	91		142	
SAPA				1		6		1			8			2	4		2		8		16	
REU				1	1	4	2	1			9	1	1	1	1	2			6		15	
SEUR				1		7		1			9		2		1	3	1		7		16	
RLC			1		1	19	12	1	1		35	3	4	13	15	6	12	18	71		106	
SLAC				1		1	8		1		11			3	3	1	2		9		20	
RNE			1		1	13	12				27	1	4	4	12	9	4	4	38		65	
SNEA				1		1	3		1		6			2	2	1	2		7		13	
GID			1			1	3				5	1	3	3	5	1	1		14		19	
GIC				1		3	8	5	1		18	1	7	8	5	7	1		29		47	
GII				1		3	6	15	4		29	1	6	7	11	5	1		31		60	
GIL				1		4	4	11	6		26		3	7	12	10	3		35		61	
GIP				1	2	12	23	39	5		82	5	20	25	51	56	20	2	179		261	
AFD			1			3	6	3			13	2	7	7	11	9	3		39		52	
AFC				1	1	4	13	14	10		43	2	2	2	6	9	4		25		68	
AFF				1	3	4	6	10	4		28	1	15	18	18	8	6		66		94	
AFP				1	3	10	12	10	6	1	43	1	9	27	12	10	3		62		105	
AFS				1	2	4	9	5	1		22	1	16	23	43	82	79	20	264		286	
FAORs 5/				9	47	15	5	2	16		94	73	101	97	83	122	122	54	652	65	811	
TOTAL	1	1	13	57	155	394	492	246	84	1	1,444	121	345	533	590	511	307	111	2,518	65	4,027	

Table IV/M: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Summary of Established Posts by Fund as at 1 January 1994 1/

Div.	RP			AOS		WFP		Other SC		Other Funds		Total			Grand Total
	Prof.	GS	NPO	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	NPO	
ODG	12	16										12	16		28
SAD															
AUD	10	3		4	4	1	1					15	8		23
OER	10	14										10	14		24
LEG	16	9					1					16	10		26
PBE	16	10		2	2	1		3	1			22	13		35
OCD															
AGD	3	6		50	145							53	151		204
AGA	35	22			2			2		1	1	36	27		63
AGE 2/	7											7			7
AGL	37	24		2	3	1	1	1	1			41	29		70
AGO										4	6	4	6		10
AGP	52	33				1			4			53	37		90
AGR	22	24								4	5	26	29		55
AGS	35	24				1	2					36	26		62
ESD	8	8			3					1	1	9	12		21
ESA															
ESC	56	53				1	1	1	2			58	56		114
ESH	43	34				1	2			3	2	47	38		85
ESN 3/	30	24				3	2			6	9	39	35		74
ESP	42	33							4			42	37		79
ESS	33	57										33	57		90
FI	76	80		13	17							89	97		186
FO	54	49		14	26	2	2					70	77		147
DDD	6	7										6	7		13
DDC 4/	38	35								62	48	100	83		183
DDF	22	16		21	36	4	5			2	1	49	58		107
SDD															
SDR															
SDW															
SDA															
TCD															
TCA															
TCI															
TCO															
JD	21	3										21	3		24
LGEM	1	3										1	3		4
LOJA															
LNOR	3	13										3	13		16
LOEU															
LUNO	4	5										4	5		9
RAF	25	47										25	47		72
SAFR															
RAP	27	59										27	59		86
SAPA															
REU	8	5										8	5		13
SEUR															
RLC	27	35									39	27	74		101
SLAC															
RNE	21	37										21	37		58
SNEA															
GID	4	12										4	12		16
GIC	10	28								8	2	18	30		48
GII	32	36							1	1		33	37		70
GIL	23	38									1	23	39		62
GIP	6	5								77	196	83	201		284
AFD	3	3								2	10	5	13		18
ARC	7	5								37	21	44	26		70
AFF	20	36		10	35	4	6					34	77		111
AFP	42	64		5	15	1	6				4	48	89		137
AFS	15	229		10	30	2	18	1		2	41	30	318		348
FAORS	155	687										155	687		842
TOTAL	1,117	1,931		131	318	23	47	6	15	210	387	1,487	2,698		4,185

Table IV/N: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Summary of Proposed Changes for 1996-97 by Fund

Div.	RP			AOS		WFP		Other SC		Other Funds		Total			Grand Total
	Prof.	GS	NPO	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	NPO	
ODG															
SAD	5	5										5	5		10
AUD	(1)			(2)		(1)						(4)			(4)
OER	(1)											(1)			(1)
LEG															
PBE					(1)								(1)		(1)
OCD	12	17			3							12	20		32
AGD	4	15		(50)	(145)							(46)	(130)		(176)
AGA	(3)	(3)			(2)			(2)				(3)	(7)		(10)
AGE 2/															
AGL	(5)	(5)		(2)	(3)							(7)	(8)		(15)
AGO										(4)	(6)	(4)	(6)		(10)
AGP	(4)	(5)				(1)		(3)				(5)	(8)		(13)
AGR	(22)	(24)								(4)	(5)	(26)	(29)		(55)
AGS	(3)	(6)				(2)						(3)	(8)		(11)
ESD	2	9			(3)					(1)	(1)	1	5		6
ESA	21	13										21	13		34
ESC	(9)	(5)				(1)		(1)	(2)			(11)	(7)		(18)
ESH	(43)	(34)				(1)	(2)			(3)	(2)	(47)	(38)		(85)
ESN 3/	(2)	(8)				(1)	(1)			1		(2)	(9)		(11)
ESP	(42)	(33)						(4)				(42)	(37)		(79)
ESS	(1)	(9)										(1)	(9)		(10)
FI	(5)	(14)		(13)	(17)							(18)	(31)		(49)
FO	(4)	(6)		(14)	(26)	(2)	(2)					(20)	(34)		(54)
DDD	(6)	(7)										(6)	(7)		(13)
DDC 4/	(38)	(35)								(62)	(48)	(100)	(83)		(183)
DDF	(22)	(16)		(21)	(36)	(4)	(5)			(2)	(1)	(49)	(58)		(107)
SDD	21	23										21	23		44
SDR	19	13								5	5	24	18		42
SDW	15	7			3	1	1			3	3	19	14		33
SDA	16	10					1					16	11		27
TCO	20	21		10	23		1			1	12	31	57		88
TCA	15	8			1			1				15	10		25
TCI	37	19				3	4			59	25	99	48		147
TCO				56	144	1	1			8	7	65	152		217
JD	(21)	(3)										(21)	(3)		(24)
LGEM	3	2										3	2		5
LOJA	1	1										1	1		2
LNOR															
LOEU	1	1								2		3	1		4
LUNO															
RAF	15	8		3							1	18	9		27
SAFR	18	15		2								20	15		35
RAP	8	1		15	30	1					1	24	32		56
SAPA	8	8										8	8		16
REU	1	1										1	1		2
SEUR	9	7										9	7		16
RLC	6	1		2							(4)	8	(3)		5
SLAC	10	9		1								11	9		20
RNE	4	1		2								6	1		7
SNEA	6	7										6	7		13
GID	1	2										1	2		3
GIC		(1)											(1)		(1)
GII	(3)	(5)						(1)	(1)			(4)	(6)		(10)
GIL	3	(4)										3	(4)		(1)
GIP										(1)	(22)	(1)	(22)		(23)
AFD	6	25		2	1							8	26		34
AFC	(1)	(1)										(1)	(1)		(2)
AFI	(2)	(9)		(4)	(2)							(6)	(11)		(17)
AFP	(3)	(22)		(3)	(6)		(1)			1	2	(5)	(27)		(32)
AFS	(1)	(49)		(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)				(8)	(54)		(62)
FAORs 5/	(61)	(35)	65									(61)	(35)	65	(31)
TOTAL	(16)	(90)	65	(20)	(39)	(7)	(7)	(2)	(11)	2	(33)	(43)	(180)	65	(158)

Table IV/O: SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Summary of Proposed Establishment by Fund as at 31 December 1995 6/

Div.	RP			AOS		WFP		Other SC		Other Funds		Total			Grand Total
	Prof.	GS	NPO	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	Prof.	GS	NPO	
ODG	12	16										12	16		28
SAD	5	5										5	5		10
AUD	9	3		2	4		1					11	8		19
OER	9	14										9	14		23
LEG	16	9					1					16	10		26
PBE	16	10		2	1	1		3	1			22	12		34
QCD	12	17			3							12	20		32
AGD	7	21										7	21		28
AGA	32	19								1	1	33	20		53
AGE 2/	7											7			7
AGL	32	19				1	1	1	1			34	21		55
AGO															
AGP	48	28							1			48	29		77
AGR															
AGS	32	18				1						33	18		51
ESD	10	17										10	17		27
ESA	21	13										21	13		34
ESC	47	48					1					47	49		96
ESH															
ESN 3/	28	16				2	1			7	9	37	26		63
ESP															
ESS	32	48										32	48		80
FI	71	66										71	66		137
FO	50	43										50	43		93
DDD															
DDC 4/															
DDF															
SDD	21	23										21	23		44
SDR	19	13								5	5	24	18		42
SDW	15	7			3	1	1			3	3	19	14		33
SDA	16	10					1					16	11		27
TCO	20	21		10	23		1			1	12	31	57		88
TCA	15	8			1				1			15	10		25
TCI	37	19				3	4			59	25	99	48		147
TCO				56	144	1	1			8	7	65	152		217
JD															
LGEM	4	5										4	5		9
LOJA	1	1										1	1		2
LNOR	3	13										3	13		16
LOEU	1	1								2		3	1		4
LUNO	4	5										4	5		9
RAF	40	55		3							1	43	56		99
SAFR	18	15		2								20	15		35
RAP	35	60		15	30	1					1	51	91		142
SAPA	8	8										8	8		16
REU	9	6										9	6		15
SEUR	9	7										9	7		16
RLC	33	36		2							35	35	71		106
SLAC	10	9		1								11	9		20
RNE	25	38		2								27	38		65
SNEA	6	7										6	7		13
GID	5	14										5	14		19
GIC	10	27								8	2	18	29		47
GII	29	31										29	31		60
GIL	26	34									1	26	35		61
GIP	6	5										6	5		11
AFD	9	28		2	1					2	10	13	39		52
AFC	6	4								37	21	43	25		68
AFF	18	27		6	33	4	6					28	66		94
APP	39	42		2	9	1	5			1	6	43	62		105
AES	14	180		6	27		16			2	41	22	264		286
FAORs	94	652	65									94	652	65	811
TOTAL	1,101	1,841	65	111	279	16	40	4	4	212	354	1,444	2,518	65	4,027

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO FOOTNOTE REFERENCES OF ANNEX IV

- 1/ Table IV/A: Regular Programme Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1994 are those approved by the Conference in November 1993 in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95.
- 2/ The General Service posts of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division in Vienna are excluded from the Regular Programme tables (IV/A and IV/C) since they are financed by FAO under contractual arrangements with IAEA.
- 3/ 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, and IV/C), but are counted as ESN posts under Other Funds in tables IV/G, IV/H and IV/I.
- 4/ Posts of the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme are located in DDC (TCD/TCI) 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 and IV/C), but are counted as DDC posts as of 1 January 1994 and TCD/TCI posts as of 31 December 1995, under Other Funds in tables IV/G, IV/H and IV/I.
- 5/ The Regular Programme tables IV/A summarizes FAOR posts as of 1 July 1993.
- 6/ The split of the Other Funds category of posts in Table IV/I is as follows:

Category	Posts
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (ESN)	16
FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (TCI and TCD)	97
Chilean Government Trust Fund (RLC)	35
Publications Revolving Fund (GIL and part of GIP)	16
Computer Services Pool (AFC)	58
Publications Pool (GIP)	235
Interpretation Pool (GIC)	10
Credit Union (AFD)	12
COPAC (SDW)	2
TCOR (Office of Special Relief Operations)	10
Commissary (AFS)	43
Headquarters Trust Funds and other jointly financed Posts	32
TOTAL	566

Table IV/P: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Proposed Changes

1. Table IV/P provides a complete list of new Regular Programme-funded posts and proposed abolitions, including transfers of posts between geographic locations. Transfers within Headquarters organizational units are not shown unless a significant modification in the terms of reference is proposed. The inclusion of all transfers within headquarters would have made the list unreasonably long and is unnecessary since Annex V explicitly indicates the original organizational units of all posts as shown in the programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 - where different from those in the new structure.
2. The new lapse factor methodology approved by the Council requires a specific treatment of vacancies resulting from the creation of new posts in the biennium in which they are established. The methodology requires that all new posts be listed in the Programme of Work and Budget with an indication of their status and when the post is expected to be filled.
3. Consequently, the list of posts in Table IV/P identifies the projected status of all new posts. This is done by indicating against all new posts which are not expected to be filled for the entire biennium, in parenthesis after the post title, the number of work years for which the post is projected to be filled in 1996-97. The budgetary consequence of such action to provide funding for only a proportion of the entire biennium.
4. The remaining new posts are costed for the entire biennium. In this connection, it may be noted that the transfer of encumbered posts between geographic locations, which appear under the column entitled "New posts" in Table IV/P, may not be expected to generate exceptional savings and are accordingly costed for the entire biennium. Moreover, several new posts are mirrored by an encumbered abolished post in the old structure and would, from a budgetary viewpoint, be tantamount to a transfer

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
ODG	P-5	Senior Attaché de Cabinet (ex-temporary post)	
	P-3	Attaché de Cabinet (ex-temporary post)	
SAD	D-2	Special Adviser for Food Security	
	D-1	Special Technical Adviser on Food Production	
	P-5	Senior Officer (Monitoring and Analysis)	
	P-5	Senior Officer (Irrigation)	
	G-6	Secretary (2 posts)	
	G-5	Operations Clerk	
	G-4	Clerk Typist	
	G-4	Clerk	
AUD		P-4	Internal Auditor - <i>to RNE</i>
OCD	D-2	Director	
	P-5	Senior Coordination Officer	
	P-4	Coordination Officer (Partnership Arrangements)	
	P-4	Coordination Officer	
	P-3	Coordination Officer (TCDC/TCCT)	
	G-6	Secretary	
	G-5	Clerk (Decentralization/Monitoring)	
	G-4	Programme Clerk (2 posts)	
	G-4	Clerk	
	G-3	Clerk (2 posts)	
	G-3	Clerk (Field Emergencies)	
	G-3	Clerk Typist	
AGD	P-5	Chief, AGDX	D-1 Assistant to ADG
	P-4	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	G-5 Stenographer
			G-5 Statistical Clerk
	P-4	Personnel Officer	
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	
	P-3	Budget and Finance Officer	
	G-6	Personnel Assistant	
	G-5	Secretary	
	G-5	Budget Finance Clerk - <i>from SC</i>	
	G-4	Administrative Clerk (Travel)	
	G-4	Administrative Clerk - <i>from SC</i> (2 posts)	
	G-3	Administrative Clerk	
	G-3	Personnel Clerk	
AGA		P-4	Animal Health Officer (Insect Control Training) - <i>to RLC</i>
		P-4	Livestock Development Officer
		P-3	Executive Officer
		G-4	Bilingual Stenographer
AGL		P-5	Senior Officer (Water Resources Development)
		P-5	Senior Officer (Soil Conservation)
		P-4	Technical Officer (Water Quality, Drainage and Salinity Management) - <i>to SAFR</i>
		P-4	Soil Resources Officer - <i>to SAFR</i>
		P-3	Executive Officer
		G-4	Research Clerk
		G-4	Clerk Typist

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
AGP	P-3	Agricultural Officer (Seed Technology) [1.5 work years]	P-5 Agricultural Officer (Crop Production) - to RAF
			P-5 Senior Officer, Programme and Planning
			P-5 Coordinator (Cooperative Action for Plant Health)
			P-4 Agricultural Officer (Operations)
			P-3 Executive Officer
			G-6 Technical Assistant
AGR			G-4 Clerk Stenographer
			P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)
			P-3 Executive Officer
			G-7 Administrative Assistant
			G-6 Research Assistant
			G-6 Technical Assistant
AGS			G-4 Clerk Stenographer
			G-3 Stenographer
			P-4 Food Industries Officer
			P-3 Executive Officer
			P-2 Administrative Officer
			G-5 Administrative Clerk
ESD	P-5 P-4 P-4 P-4 P-3 G-3	Chief, ESDX Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years] Personnel Officer Programme and Planning Officer Budget and Finance Officer Registry Clerk	G-5 Secretary (2 posts)
			G-4 Reference Clerk
			G-4 Clerk Stenographer
			D-1 Assistant to ADG
			P-5 Senior Officer (Policy and Planning)
			G-7 Research Assistant
ESA	D-2 D-1 P-5 P-4 G-5	Director Chief, ESAB Senior Economist (2 posts) Economist (2 posts) Research Clerk	
ESC	P-3 P-3 G-5 G-5 G-3	Data Management/Computer Specialist Economist Research Clerk Reference/Documents Clerk Statistical Clerk	P-5 Senior Economist - to RLC
			P-5 Senior Economist - to RAP
			P-4 Economist - to SAFR
			P-4 Programme and Executive Officer
			P-2 Administrative Officer
			P-2 Economist
			G-6 Research Assistant
			G-4 Statistical Clerk

Unit	New Posts	Abolished Posts
ESH		P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development) - <i>to RLC</i>
		P-5 Agricultural Training and Extension Officer - <i>to RAF</i>
		P-5 Senior Officer (Production Structure) - <i>to RAF</i>
		P-5 Senior Officer (Planning and Programming)
		P-4 Cooperatives and Rural Organizations Officer
		P-4 Agricultural Training and Extension Officer
		P-4 Training and Project Development Officer
		P-3 Executive Officer
		G-6 Training Assistant
		G-5 Administrative Clerk
		G-5 Secretary
		G-4 Clerk Stenographer
		G-4 Clerk Typist (2 posts)
		G-2 Typist
		G-1 Clerk/Machine Operator
ESN		P-4 Programme and Executive Officer
		P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Science)
		G-7 Administrative Assistant
		G-6 Research Assistant
		G-4 Clerk Stenographer
		G-3 Stenographer
		G-3 Bilingual Typist

Unit	New Posts	Abolished Posts
ESP		D-2 Director D-1 Chief, ESPP P-5 Senior Economist - <i>to RAF</i> (2 posts) P-5 Senior Economist - <i>to RLC</i> (2 posts) P-5 Senior Economist - <i>to SNEA</i> P-5 Senior Economist - <i>to RAP</i> P-5 Senior Economist (Policy Analyst/ Environmental and Resources Economist) - <i>to SAPA</i> P-4 Economist - <i>to RNE</i> (2 posts) P-4 Economist - <i>to RLC</i> P-4 Economist - <i>to RAP</i> (2 posts) P-4 Economist - <i>to SAFR</i> (2 posts) P-4 Economist - <i>to RAF</i> P-4 Economist (Agricultural Planning) - <i>to</i> <i>RAF</i> P-4 Economist - <i>to SLAC</i> P-4 Economist - <i>to SNEA</i> P-4 Programme and Executive Officer P-3 Economist - <i>to RAP</i> P-2 Economist - <i>to RLC</i> P-2 Administrative Officer P-2 Economist G-6 Programme Assistant G-5 Research Clerk (2 posts) G-5 Secretary G-4 Clerk Stenographer (3 posts) G-4 Administrative Clerk G-4 Clerk Typist G-4 Statistical Clerk (2 posts) G-3 Registry Clerk G-3 Bilingual Typist (3 posts) G-3 Stenographer G-3 Clerk Typist
ESS	D-1 Chief, ESSA	P-5 Senior Officer (Economic Statistics) P-4 Programme and Executive Officer G-6 Statistical Assistant G-6 Research Assistant G-5 Statistical Clerk (2 posts) G-4 Statistical Clerk

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
FI	P-5	Chief, FIDX [1.8 work years]	D-1 Assistant to ADG
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer - <i>to SAPA</i>
	P-4	Personnel Officer	P-5 Chief, FIDX (old structure)
	P-3	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	P-5 Fishery Officer
	G-6	Personnel Assistant - <i>from SC</i>	P-4 Fishery Resources Officer - <i>to RAF</i>
	G-5	Personnel Clerk - <i>from SC</i>	P-4 Fishery Liaison Officer - <i>to SAFR</i>
	G-4	Budget Clerk - <i>from SC</i>	P-4 Fishery Liaison Officer - <i>to SLAC</i>
			P-4 Fishery Liaison Officer
			P-3 Fishery Industry Officer
			G-6 Budget Assistant - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-6 Personnel Assistant - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-6 Operations Assistant - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-6 Statistical Assistant
			G-5 Budget Clerk - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
FO	P-5	Chief, FODX	G-5 Secretary (2 posts)
	P-5	Senior Forestry Officer (Global Forest Resources Assessment)	G-4 Accounting Clerk - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
	P-4	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	G-4 Clerk Stenographer
	P-4	Personnel Officer	G-4 Clerk Typist
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	G-3 Clerk Typist - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
	P-3	Information/Documentation Officer	G-3 Registry Clerk - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
	G-6	Personnel Assistant - <i>from SC</i>	G-3 Bilingual Typist - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
	G-4	Personnel Clerk - <i>from SC</i>	G-3 Clerk - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
	G-2	Documentation/Database Clerk	G-3 Clerk Stenographer
	G-2	Library Clerk	G-3 Registry Clerk
			G-2 Registry Clerk - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
SDD ADG	P-5	Chief, SDDX	D-1 Assistant to ADG
	P-4	Personnel Officer	P-5 Chief, FODX (old structure)
	P-4	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	P-4 Forestry Officer (Utilization and Environment) - <i>to RAF</i>
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	P-4 Database/Monitoring Officer - <i>to RAF</i>
	P-4	Geographic Information System Officer	P-4 Programming Officer - <i>to RAP</i>
	P-2	Information and Documentation Officer	P-4 Programme and Planning Officer
	G-6	Personnel Assistant	P-4 Forestry Officer (Sawmilling) - <i>to RLC</i>
			P-3 Personnel Officer
			P-2 Administrative Officer
			G-6 Personnel Assistant - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-5 Publications Clerk
			G-5 Secretary
			G-4 Clerk Stenographer - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-4 Clerk
SDR	G-6	Development Communications Assistant - <i>from SC</i>	G-4 Personnel Clerk
			G-3 Bilingual Typist - <i>to TCO (SC)</i>
			G-3 Registry Clerk (2 posts)
			G-3 Bilingual Typist

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
SDW	D-2	Director	
	P-3	Population Policy Officer [1.5 work years]	
	G-5	Secretary	
SDA	D-1	Chief	
DDD			D-2 Special Adviser on Special Development Subjects D-1 Senior Field Office Inspector D-1 Assistant to ADG G-4 Bilingual Stenographer
DDC			P-4 Programme Officer G-5 Drafter G-5 Statistical Clerk G-3 Bilingual Typist (3 posts) G-3 Clerk Typist G-3 Accounting Clerk
DDF			D-2 Director D-1 Chief, DDFC P-5 Senior Field Programme Officer - <i>to RAF</i> (2 posts) P-5 Senior Field Programme Officer - <i>to SAFR</i> P-4 Field Programme Officer - <i>to RAF</i> P-4 Field Programme Officer - <i>to SAFR (SC)</i> P-4 Field Programme Officer - <i>to RAF (SC)</i> P-3 Field Programme Officer - <i>to RAP</i> P-3 Liaison Officer - <i>to TCD (SC)</i> G-6 Secretary G-4 Clerk Stenographer - <i>to TCD (SC)</i> G-4 Bilingual Stenographer
TCD	D-2	Senior Field Operations Inspector	
	D-1	Chief, TCDN	
	P-5	Chief, TCDX	
	P-4	Programme Officer	
	P-4	Personnel Officer	
	P-4	Programme Analyst	
	P-4	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	
	P-4	Liaison Officer (ex-temporary post)	
	P-3	Budget and Finance Officer	
	P-3	Project Analyst	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer	
TCA	D-2	Director	
	D-1	Chief, TCAR	
	P-5	Senior Agricultural Policy Officer	
	P-5	Senior Agricultural Policy Officer [1.8 work years]	
	P-4	Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer (2 posts)	
	P-4	Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer [1.8 work years]	
	P-3	Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer	
	G-5	Secretary	
	G-4	Programme Clerk	

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
AFD	P-5	Chief, AFDX	D-1 Assistant to ADG
	P-4	Budget and Finance Officer	
	P-4	Personnel Officer	
	P-4	Information Technology Officer [1.7 work years]	
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	
	P-3	Budget and Finance Officer	
	P-3	Personnel Officer	
	G-6	Accounting Assistant	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer	
	G-4	Personnel Clerk	
AFC		P-2	Field Project Analyst
AFF	P-4	Chief, APFA	
	P-3	Executive Officer	
	G-6	Accounting Assistant	
	G-6	Social Security Assistant - <i>to Other Funds</i>	
	G-5	Accounting Clerk	
	G-4	Accounting Clerk	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer (2 posts)	
	G-4	Clerk Typist	
	G-3	Social Security Clerk - <i>to Other Funds</i>	
	G-3	Clerk	
	G-2	Clerk	
AFP	P-4	Personnel Officer (2 posts)	
	P-3	Personnel Officer (Administration)	
	G-6	Language Instructor (Half/Time) (6 posts)	
	G-5	Clerk	
	G-4	Clerk Typist - <i>to SC</i>	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer (2 posts)	
	G-4	Personnel Clerk (3 posts)	
	G-4	Clerk	
	G-3	Registry Clerk - <i>to SC</i>	
	G-3	Clerk	
	G-3	Bilingual Typist	

Unit			New Posts	Abolished Posts
AFS	P-3	Communication Officer	D-1	Assistant Director
	P-2	Maintenance Officer	P-4	Executive Officer
	G-4	Senior Telephone Mechanic	P-2	Security Officer
			G-7	Administrative Assistant
			G-7	Supervisor Telephone and Electronic Equipment Maintenance Unit
			G-7	Records Administration Supervisor
			G-6	Purchasing Assistant
			G-6	Supervisor Contractual Maintenance
			G-4	Senior Telephone Mechanic
			G-4	Executive Driver
			G-3	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanic (3 posts)
			G-3	Bilingual Telephone Operator
			G-3	Mail Clerk (2 posts)
			G-3	Stenographer
			G-3	Senior Driver (2 posts)
			G-2	Registry Clerk
			G-2	Electrician
			G-2	Mason Marble Worker
			G-2	French Polisher
			G-2	Clerk (2 posts)
			G-2	Mail Clerk
			G-2	Driver
			G-1	Specialized Labourer
			G-1	Messenger (12 posts)
GID	P-5	Chief, GIDX	D-1	Assistant to ADG
	P-4	Information Technology Officer	P-5	Chief, GIDX (old structure)
	P-4	Programme and Planning Officer	P-3	Administrative Officer
	P-4	Personnel Officer	G-3	Stenographer
	G-5	Personnel Clerk		
	G-2	Data Entry Operator		
GII	P-3	Information Officer (Arabic)	G-4	Bilingual Typist
	P-2	World Food Day Officer (ex-temporary post)	G-4	Photo Clerk
	G-2	Typist	G-4	Visual Media Clerk
GIL	P-3	Librarian (Document Delivery) [1.8 work years]	G-7	Library Assistant
	P-2	Librarian (Collection Development) [1.8 work years]	G-7	Supervisor Acquisitions Unit
			G-6	Documentation Assistant
	P-2	Documentation Officer [1.8 work years]	G-6	Supervisor Loans Unit
LGEN	D-1	Director	G-3	Clerk Typist
	P-5	Senior Forestry Officer (Europe) - <i>from JEUR</i>		
	P-3	Forestry Officer - <i>from JEUR</i>		
	G-6	Research Assistant - <i>from JEUR</i>		
	G-5	Secretary - <i>from JEUR</i> (2 posts)		
LOEU	D-2	Director		
	G-5	Secretary		
LOJA	D-2	Director		
	G-5	Secretary		

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
RAF	P-5	Senior Policy Officer - <i>from DDF</i>	P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer - <i>to SAFR</i>
	P-5	Chief, RAFF - <i>from ESP</i>	
	P-5	Senior Officer (Production Structure) - <i>from ESH</i>	
	P-4	Internal Auditor	
	P-4	Water Resources Officer [1.8 work years]	
	P-4	Policy/Programme Officer - <i>from DDF</i>	
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> (2 posts) [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i>	
	P-4	Agricultural Training and Extension Officer - <i>from ESH</i> [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Aquaculture Officer - <i>from FI</i>	
	P-4	Forestry Planning Officer - <i>from FO</i> [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from DDF</i> [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Agricultural Officer (Grassland and Forage) - <i>from AGP</i> [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	NFAP Adviser (Africa) - <i>from FO</i>	
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from JAFR</i>	
	G-5	Secretary (2 posts) [1.8 work years]	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer (2 posts) [1.8 work years]	
	G-4	Registry Clerk (2 posts) [1.8 work years]	
	G-3	Clerk Typist (2 posts) [1.8 work years]	
SAFR	D-2	Sub-Regional Representative	
	P-5	Senior Fisheries Officer [1.5 work years]	
	P-5	Senior Policy Officer - <i>from DDF</i>	
	P-5	Senior Policy Officer - <i>from JAFR</i>	
	P-4	Forest Conservation Officer [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Agricultural Education and Extension Officer	
	P-4	Food and Nutrition Officer [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Farming Systems and Processes Officer [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Water Resources Officer	
	P-4	Water Resources Management Officer - <i>from AGL</i>	
	P-4	Soil Resources Officer - <i>from AGL</i>	
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> (2 posts)	
	P-4	Cooperation and Food Security Officer - <i>from ESC</i>	
	P-4	Plant Production and Protection Officer - <i>from RAF</i> [1.5 work years]	
	P-4	Statistician - <i>from JAFR</i>	
	P-3	Fishery Liaison Officer - <i>from FI</i>	
	P-2	Administrative Officer - <i>from JAFR</i>	
	G-5	Secretary (2 posts)	
	G-5	Administrative Clerk	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer (2 posts)	
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer [1.8 work years]	
	G-4	Registry Clerk	
	G-4	Accounting Clerk	
	G-3	Clerk Typist (2 posts) [1.8 work years]	
	G-3	Clerk Typist (2 posts)	
	G-3	Senior Driver/Messenger [1.8 work years]	
	G-2	Driver/Messenger [1.8 work years]	
	G-2	Receptionist/Messenger [1.8 work years]	

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts
JAFR			D-1 Director P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist - <i>to SAFR</i> P-5 Senior Economist (Marketing) P-4 Project Analyst - <i>to RAF</i> P-4 Statistician - <i>to SAFR</i> P-4 Rural Development Officer P-3 Economist P-2 Administrative Officer - <i>to SAFR</i>
RAP	P-5 Chief, RAPP - <i>from ESP</i> P-5 Senior Food Security Officer - <i>from ESC</i> P-4 Internal Auditor P-4 Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> (3 posts) P-4 Policy/Programme Officer - <i>from DDF</i> P-4 NFAP Adviser (Asia-Pacific) - <i>from FO</i> P-4 Policy/Programme Officer - <i>from DDF</i> (SC) (2 posts) G-4 Registry Clerk [1.8 work years]		P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist P-4 Planning Economist
SAPA	D-2 Sub-Regional Representative - <i>from FAOR</i> P-4 Integrated Resource Management Officer [1.5 work years] P-4 Farming Systems and Marketing Officer [1.5 work years] P-4 Forest Resource Management Officer [1.5 work years] P-4 Plant Protection Officer [1.5 work years] P-4 Fishery Industry Officer - <i>from FI</i> [1.5 work years] P-4 Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> P-2 Administrative Officer [1.5 work years] G-5 Secretary [1.5 work years] G-5 Administrative Clerk [1.5 work years] G-4 Clerk Stenographer (3 posts) [1.5 work years] G-4 Registry Clerk [1.5 work years] G-2 Driver/Messenger [1.5 work years] G-2 Receptionist/Messenger [1.5 work years]		
REU	P-5 Senior Policy Officer P-4 Policy/Programme Officer - <i>from JEUR</i> G-3 Registry Clerk		P-4 Programme Officer - <i>to SEUR</i>

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
SEUR	D-2	Sub-Regional Representative		
	P-4	Environmental Management Officer		
	P-4	Farming Systems Development Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Livestock Development Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Information Systems Officer (AGRIIS/ Remote Sensing/GIS) - <i>from JEUR</i> [1.8 work years]		
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from JEUR</i>		
	P-4	Food Standards Officer - <i>from JEUR</i>		
	P-4	Food and Nutrition Officer - <i>from REU</i>		
	P-2	Administrative Officer [1.5 work years]		
	G-6	Secretary [1.5 work years]		
	G-6	Administrative Assistant [1.5 work years]		
	G-4	Library/Registry Clerk [1.5 work years]		
	G-3	Communications/Clerk Typist [1.5 work years]		
	G-3	Senior Driver/Messenger [1.5 work years]		
	G-3	Clerk Typist [1.5 work years]		
	G-2	Receptionist/Messenger [1.5 work years]		
<hr/>				
JEUR			D-1	Director
			P-5	Senior Forestry Officer - <i>to LGEN</i>
			P-5	Senior Economist - <i>to SEUR</i>
			P-4	Economist - <i>to SEUR</i>
			P-4	Economist - <i>to REU</i>
			P-4	Food Standards Officer - <i>to SEUR</i>
			P-3	Forestry Officer - <i>to LGEN</i>
			G-6	Research Assistant - <i>to LGEN</i>
			G-5	Secretary - <i>to LGEN</i> (2 posts)
<hr/>				
RLC	P-5	Chief, RLCP - <i>from ESP</i> [1.5 work years]	P-5	Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer - <i>to SLAC</i>
	P-5	Senior Officer (Rural Development Analysis) - <i>from ESH</i>	P-4	Fishery Officer - <i>to SLAC</i>
	P-5	Senior Policy Officer - <i>from JLAC</i> (2 posts)	P-4	Plant Protection Officer - <i>to SLAC</i>
	P-4	Forestry Officer (NFAP) - <i>from FO</i>	P-4	Animal Production Officer - <i>to SLAC</i>
	P-4	Internal Auditor	P-4	Regional Officer (Geographic Information System)
	P-4	Food Security Officer - <i>from ESC</i> [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> (2 posts)		
	P-4	Animal Health Officer - <i>from AGA</i>		
	P-2	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i>		
	G-4	Registry Clerk [1.8 work years]		

Unit		New Posts	Abolished Posts	
SLAC	D-2	Sub-Regional Representative - <i>from FAOR</i>		
	P-4	Food and Nutrition Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Forest Resources Management Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Fishery Liaison Officer - <i>from FI</i> [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Fishery Officer - <i>from RLC</i>		
	P-4	Agriculture Education and Extension Officer - <i>from RLC</i>		
	P-4	Plant Protection Officer - <i>from RLC</i>		
	P-4	Integrated Natural Resource Management Officer - <i>from RLC</i>		
	P-2	Administrative Officer		
	G-5	Secretary (2 posts)		
	G-5	Administrative Clerk		
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer		
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer [1.8 work years]		
	G-4	Registry Clerk [1.8 work years]		
	G-3	Clerk Stenographer [1.8 work years]		
	G-2	Driver/Messenger		
	G-2	Receptionist/Messenger [1.8 work years]		
JLAC			D-1	Director
			P-5	Agricultural Economist (Training) - <i>to RLC</i>
			P-4	Agricultural Economist - <i>to RLC</i>
RNE	P-4	Water Resources Officer [1.5 work years]	P-5	Plant Production and Protection Officer
	P-4	Internal Auditor - <i>from AUD</i>	G-6	Administrative Assistant
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i> (2 posts)		
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from JNEA</i>		
	G-3	Clerk Typist		
	G-1	Maintenance Operator		
SNEA	D-2	Sub-Regional Representative - <i>from FAOR</i>		
	P-5	Senior Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i>		
	P-4	Crop Protection Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Integrated Natural Resources Management Officer [1.5 work years]		
	P-4	Policy Officer - <i>from ESP</i>		
	P-2	Administrative Officer [1.5 work years]		
	G-5	Secretary [1.5 work years]		
	G-5	Administrative Clerk [1.5 work years]		
	G-4	Clerk Stenographer [1.5 work years]		
	G-4	Registry Clerk [1.5 work years]		
	G-3	Clerk Stenographer [1.5 work years]		
	G-2	Driver/Messenger [1.5 work years]		
	G-2	Receptionist/Messenger [1.5 work years]		
JNEA			D-1	Director
			P-5	Senior Agricultural Economist
			P-4	Economist (Agricultural Research Planning) - <i>to RNE</i>

ANNEX V: ORGANIGRAMS

1. This Annex sets out summarized organization charts showing all professional posts, their grades and title. For posts which are not Regular programme-funded, the source of funding is shown after the title. Where the organizational unit of an ongoing post is proposed to change as a result of restructuring, the organizational unit of the post in the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 is indicated. New posts arising since the Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95 are also highlighted.

2. It should be noted that the proposals embodied in the Organigrams of previous Programmes of Work and Budget have normally arisen from a process of rigorous internal review of post descriptions, functional statements and organizational structure involving the Personnel Division and the Establishments Sub-Committee and Committee of FAO. In the Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97 some staffing proposals - particularly those which have been initiated since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1996-97 - have yet to complete the necessary internal review, and further changes may result from such review in some modifications. In particular, further changes in grade are under consideration.

Summary Organigram

ODG Office of the Director-General

AG Agriculture Department

- AGA Animal Production and Health Division
- AGL Land and Water Development Division
- AGP Plant Production and Protection Division
- AGS Agricultural Support Systems Division

ES Economic and Social Department

- ESA Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division
- ESC Commodities and Trade Division
- ESN Food and Nutrition Division
- ESS Statistics Division

FI Fisheries Department

FO Forestry Department

SD Sustainable Development Department

- SDR Research, Extension and Training Division
- SDW Women and People's Participation Division
- SDA Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Division

TC Technical Cooperation Department

- TCI Investment Centre Division
- TCO Field Operations Division
- TCA Policy Assistance Division

AF Administration and Finance Department

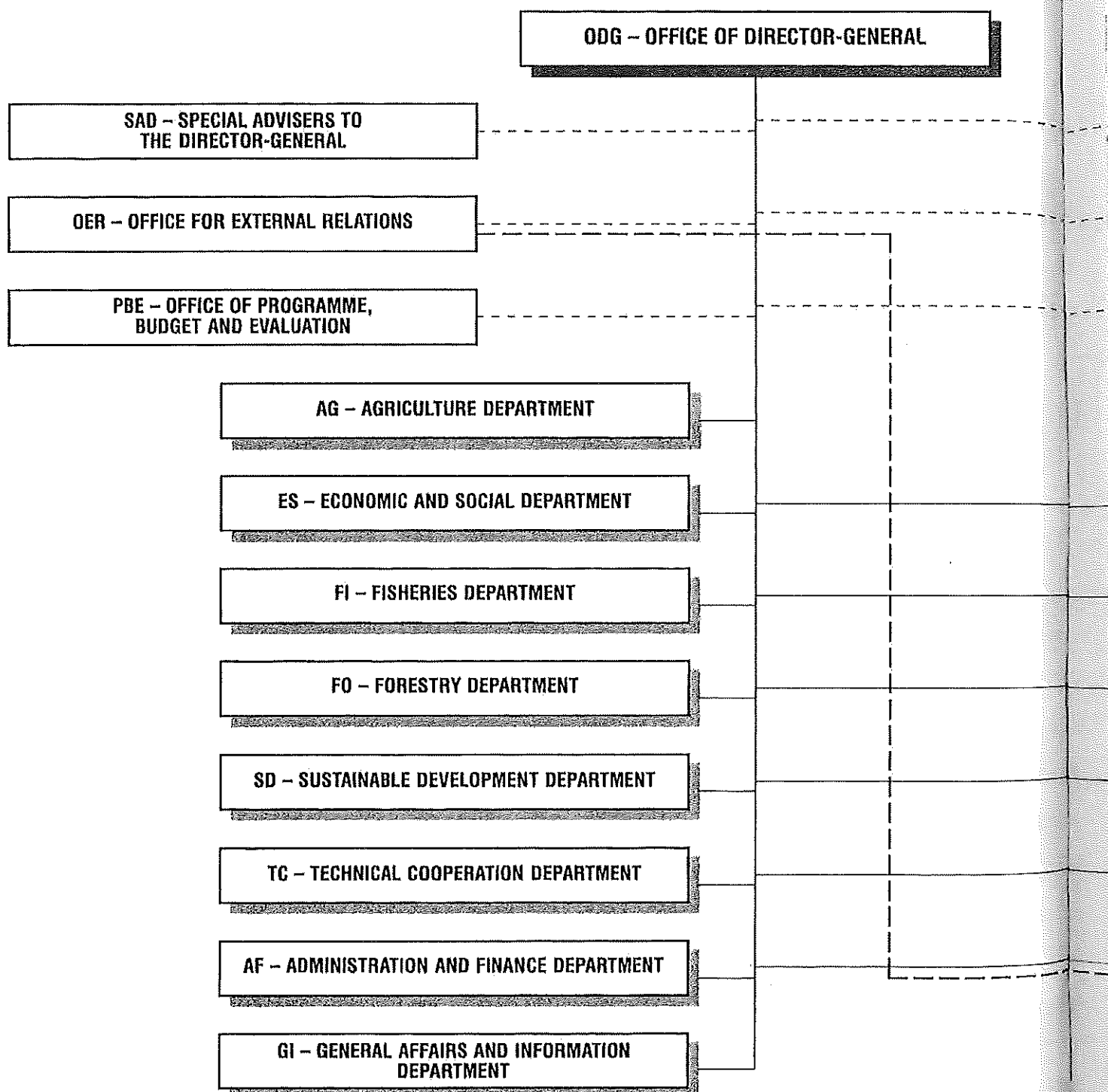
- AFC Computer Division
- AFF Finance Division
- AFP Personnel Division
- AFS Administrative Division

GI General Affairs and Information Department

- GIC Conference, Council and Protocol Affairs Division
- GII Information Division
- GIL Library and Documentation Systems Division
- GIP Publications Division

LO Liaison Offices

- RAF Regional Office for Africa
- RAP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- REU Regional Office for Europe
- RLC Regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- RNE Regional Office for the Near East



SUMMARY ORGANIGRAM

AUD – OFFICE OF INTERNAL AUDIT, INSPECTION
AND MANAGEMENT CONTROL

LEG – LEGAL OFFICE

OCD – OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF NORMATIVE,
OPERATIONAL AND DECENTRALIZED ACTIVITIES

RAF – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

SAFR – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR
SOUTHERN/EAST AFRICA

RAP – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SAPA – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

REU – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE

SEUR – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AND
EASTERN EUROPE

RLC – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND
THE CARIBBEAN

SLAC – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

RNE – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE NEAR EAST

SNEA – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR NORTH AFRICA

LO – LIAISON OFFICES

FAO REPRESENTATIVES

**SAD – SPECIAL ADVISERS TO
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

ADG Special Adviser to the Director-General (ODG)
D-2 Special Adviser for Food Security (new)
D-1 Special Technical Adviser on Food Production
(new)
P-5 Senior Officer (Monitoring and Analysis) (new)
P-5 Senior Officer (Irrigation) (new)

**AUD – OFFICE OF INTERNAL
AUDIT, INSPECTION
AND MANAGEMENT
CONTROL**

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Internal Auditor
P-5 Senior Auditor
P-5 Senior Auditor
P-5 Senior Auditor
P-4 Internal Auditor
P-3 Internal Auditor
P-3 Internal Auditor - AOS
P-3 Internal Auditor - AOS
P-2 Internal Auditor
P-2 Internal Auditor

**OER – OFFICE FOR EXTERNAL
RELATIONS**

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
P-4 Liaison Officer
P-4 Liaison Officer
P-4 Liaison Officer
P-3 Liaison Officer
P-3 Liaison Officer

**LEG – LEGAL OFFICE
LEGD – Office of Legal Counsel**

D-2 Legal Counsel

**LEGN – Development Law
Service**

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Legal Officer
P-5 Senior Legal Officer
P-4 Legal Officer
P-4 Legal Officer
P-4 Legal Officer
P-3 Legal Officer
P-3 Legal Officer
P-3 Legal Officer

**LEGA – General Legal Affairs
Service**

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Legal Officer
P-5 Senior Legal Officer
P-4 Legal Officer
P-4 Legal Officer
P-3 Legal Officer

ODG – OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

01 Immediate Office of Director-General
DG Director-General
P-4 Personal Assistant to the Director-General
0101 Immediate Office of Deputy Director-General
DDG Deputy Director-General
P-3 Personal Assistant to DDG
0102 Cabinet of Director-General
D-2 Directeur de Cabinet
D-1 Assistant Directeur de Cabinet
P-5 Senior Attaché de Cabinet
P-5 Senior Attaché de Cabinet (ex temporary)
P-4 Attaché de Cabinet
P-3 Attaché de Cabinet (ex temporary)

ODG UNITS

ODGX – ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT UNIT

P-4 Executive Officer
P-2 Administrative Officer

PBE – OFFICE OF PROGRAMME, BUDGET AND EVALUATION PBED – Office of Director

D-2 Director
D-1 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)

PBEE – Evaluation Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Evaluation Officer
P-5 Senior Evaluation Officer - TSS
P-5 Senior Evaluation Officer
P-5 Senior Evaluation Officer
P-4 Evaluation Officer
P-4 Evaluation Officer
P-4 Evaluation Officer - TSS
P-3 Evaluation Officer - TSS

PBEP – Programme and Budget Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Programme and Budget Officer
P-5 Senior Programme and Budget Officer
P-4 Programme and Budget Officer
(Systems Analyst)
P-4 Programme and Budget Officer
P-4 Programme and Budget Officer - WFP/S
P-4 Programme and Budget Officer - AOS
P-4 Programme and Budget Officer
P-3 Programme and Budget Officer
(Analyst Programmer) - AOS
P-3 Programme and Budget Officer (Systems)
P-2 Programme and Budget Officer

OCD – OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF NORMATIVE, OPERATIONAL AND DECENTRALIZED ACTIVITIES OCDD – Office of Director

D-2 Director (new)
P-3 Decentralization Support Officer (DDFO)

OCDO – Decentralization Service

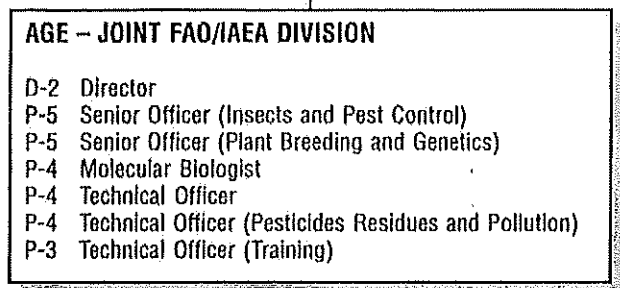
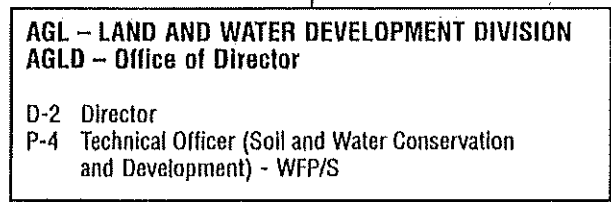
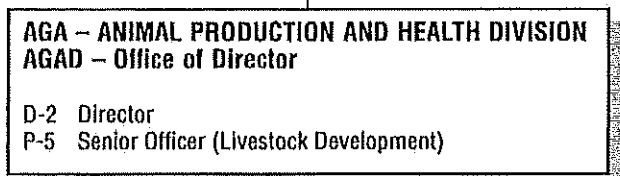
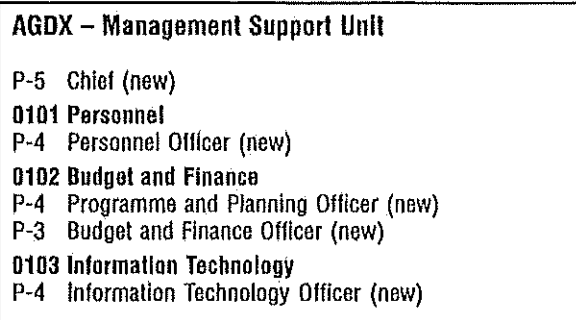
D-1 Chief (DDFO)
P-5 Senior Programme Officer (Decentralization)
(DDFO)
P-4 Programme Officer (Decentralization) (DDFO)

OCDC – Coordination Branch

P-5 Chief (DDD)
P-5 Senior Coordination Officer (new)
P-4 Coordination Officer (new)
P-3 Country Information Officer (DDFC)

OCDT – TCDC/ECDC Service

D-1 Chief (DDD)
P-4 Coordination Officer
(Partnership Arrangements) (new)
P-3 Coordination Officer (TCDC/TCCT) (new)



**AG – AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
AGD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

ADG Assistant Director-General
0101 Technical Services Unit
D-1 Senior Technical Adviser

**AG
DEPARTMENT**

**AGS – AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS DIVISION
AGSD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-5 Agricultural Services Officer - WFP/S

**AGP – PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION
AGPD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director

**AGA
DIVISION**

**AGA – ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION
AGAD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Officer (Livestock Development)

AGAH – Animal Health Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Animal Health Officer (Secretary, European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease) - Project
0101 Veterinary Services Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Health)
P-5 Senior Officer (Non-infectious and Production Diseases)
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Disease Intelligence)
0102 Infectious Diseases Group
P-5 Animal Health Officer (Virology)
P-5 Senior Officer (Infectious Diseases/EMPRES)
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Bacteriology)
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Infectious Disease Emergencies)
0103 Parasitic Diseases Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Parasitology)
P-5 Senior Officer (Insect-borne Diseases)
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Trypanosomiasis)
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Tick and Tick-borne Diseases)

AGAP – Animal Production Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Animal Genetic Resources Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Genetic Resources)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Ex-situ Conservation)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Genetic Resources and Breed Development)
P-3 Animal Production Officer (Genetic Resources Monitoring)
P-3 Animal Production Officer (Information Systems)
0102 Feed Resources Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Feed Resources)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Animal Nutrition)
P-3 Animal Production Officer (Forage Use and Feed Information)
0103 Livestock Production Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Livestock Production Systems)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Large Ruminants)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Small Ruminants)
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Small Animals)

AGAM – Meat and Dairy Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Dairy Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Dairying)
P-4 Dairy Officer (Institutional Support and Training)
0102 Meat Group
P-5 Meat Officer (Engineering and Management)
P-5 Senior Officer (Meat Technology and Hygiene)

**AGL – LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
AGLD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-4 Technical Officer (Soil and Water Conservation and Development) - WFP/S

AGLN – Plant Nutrition Management Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Strategies, Economics and Logistics of Plant Nutrients Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Nutrition Economics)
P-4 Technical Officer (Plant Nutrients Sources and Logistics)
P-3 Technical Officer (Plant Nutrition and Farm Practices Economist)
0102 Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems)
P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition)
P-3 Technical Officer (Data Processing and Biometrics Modelling)

AGLW – Water Resources, Development and Management Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Officer (Irrigation Expansion)
0101 Water Information and Policy Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Water Development and Planning)
P-5 Senior Officer (Water Technologies)
P-4 Water Resources Planning Officer
P-3 Technical Officer (Water Resources)
0102 Water Development and Technology Group
P-4 Technical Officer (Hydraulic Engineering/Data Processing)
P-4 Technical Officer (Water Resources Management)
P-4 Technical Officer (Water Development)
0103 Water Management Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Irrigation Management)
P-5 Senior Officer (Water Management)
P-4 Technical Officer (Irrigation Engineering)
0104 Water Quality and Environmental Impact Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Water Quality and Environmental Impact)
P-4 Technical Officer (Water Quality, Drainage and Salinity Management)
P-4 Technical Officer (Natural Resources Pollution) - TSS

AGLS – Soil Resources Management and Conservation Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Soil Resources Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Soil Resources)
P-4 Technical Officer (Land Classification)
P-4 Technical Officer (Land and Environment Information Systems)
P-2 Technical Officer (Computer Applications)
0102 Soil Management Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Soil Management)
P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Management)
P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Reclamation and Development)
0103 Soil Conservation Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Land Conservation and Rehabilitation)
P-4 Technical Officer (Soil Conservation)

**AGP
DIVISION**

**AGP – PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION
AGPD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director

AGPP – Plant Protection Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Pesticides Management Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Pesticides Management Group)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Pesticides)
P-4 Agricultural Officer
(Pesticides Management/Post-Harvest Protection)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Pesticides Information)

0102 Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

P-5 Coordinator, International Plant Protection Convention
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Plant Quarantine)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Plant Protection Information)

0103 Integrated Pest Management Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Entomology)
P-5 Senior Officer (Integrated Pest Management)
P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Pathology)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Epidemiology/Plant Disease Control)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Weed Management)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Integrated Pest Management)

0104 Locust and Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Migratory Pests)
P-5 Senior Officer (Migratory Pest Control)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Migratory Pests)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Locust Information and Forecasting)

AGPC – Crop and Grassland Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Biotechnology)

0101 Field Food Crops Group

P-5 Agricultural Officer (Cereals)
P-5 Agricultural Officer (Rice Agronomy)
P-5 Senior Officer (Field Food Crops)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Rice Agronomy)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Cropping Systems)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Cereals)

0102 Horticultural Crops Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Horticultural Crops)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Subsistence Horticultural Crops)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Horticulture)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Roots and Tubers)

0103 Grassland and Pasture Crops Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Grassland and Pasture Crops)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Pasture Improvement)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Tropical Pasture)

0104 Industrial Crops Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Industrial Crops)

AGPS – Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Seed Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Seed and Planting Material Improvement)
P-5 Senior Officer (Seed Production)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Seed Production and Process)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Seed Exchange)
P-4 Information Systems Officer
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Seed Security)
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Seed Technology) (new)

0102 Plant Genetic Resources Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Plant Genetic Resources)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Plant Genetic Resources)
P-3 Training Officer (Plant Genetic Resources and Seeds)

0103 Secretariat of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources

D-1 Secretary, Commission on Plant Genetic Resources
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Plant Genetic Resources)

AGS DIVISION

AGS – AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS DIVISION **AGSD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-5 Agricultural Services Officer - WFP/S

AGSE – Agricultural Engineering Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Farm Power Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Farm Power)
P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Technical and Institutional Support)
P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Agricultural Mechanization)
P-3 Agricultural Engineer (Handtools and Animal Draught Technology)
0102 Post-Harvest Technology and Farm Structures Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Post-Harvest Technology)
P-4 Agricultural Engineer (Storage of Food Crops)

AGSI – Food and Agricultural Industries Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Food Industries Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Food Industries)
P-5 Senior Officer (Post-Harvest Food Losses)
P-4 Food Industries Officer
0102 Agricultural Industries Group
P-5 Agricultural Industries Officer
P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Industries)
P-4 Agricultural Industries Officer
P-3 Agricultural Industries Officer

AGSP – Farm Management and Production Economics Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Officer (Resources Economics)
P-5 Senior Officer (Farming Systems)
P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist (Farming Systems)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Farming Systems)
P-4 Farm Management Economist
P-3 Agricultural Production Economist
P-3 Agricultural Officer (Post-Production Systems)

AGSM – Marketing and Rural Finance Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Marketing and Farm Supply Group
P-5 Marketing Economist
P-5 Senior Officer (Marketing and Farm Supply)
P-4 Marketing Economist
P-3 Marketing Economist
0102 Rural Finance Group
P-5 Rural Finance Officer
P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Finance)
P-3 Rural Finance Officer

ESDG – Global Perspectives Studies Unit

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Economist
P-3 Economist
P-3 Statistician/Analyst Programmer

**ESA – AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS DIVISION**
ESAD – Office of Director

D-2 Director (new)

ESC – COMMODITIES AND TRADE DIVISION
ESCD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

ES – ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEPARTMENT
ESD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADG Assistant Director-General

ES
DEPARTMENT

ESDX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)

0101 Personnel

P-4 Personnel Officer (new)

0102 Budget and Finance

P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)

P-3 Budget and Finance Officer (new)

0103 Information Technology

P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

ESN – FOOD AND NUTRITION DIVISION
ESND – Office of Director

D-2 Director

P-5 Senior Officer (ICN Follow-up Coordinator)

P-3 Nutrition Officer (Technical Editor)

ESS – STATISTICS DIVISION
ESSD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

**ESA
DIVISION**

**ESA – AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ANALYSIS DIVISION
ESAD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (new)

**ESAF – Food Security and
Agricultural Projects Analysis Service**

D-1 Chief (ESCF)
P-5 Senior Economist (Food Security) (ESCF)
P-5 Senior Economist (new)
P-4 Economist (Food Security) (ESCF)
P-4 Economist (Food Security) (ESCF)
P-4 Economist (new)
P-4 Economist (new)
P-3 Economist (Food Security) (ESCF)
P-2 Economist (ESPS)

**ESAE – Agricultural Sector in Economic
Development Service**

D-1 Chief (new)
P-5 Senior Economist (new)
P-5 Senior Economist (ESPS)
P-4 Economist (ESPS)
P-4 Economist (ESPS)
P-3 Economist (ESPS)

**ESAC – Comparative Agricultural Development
Service**

D-1 Chief (ESPS)
P-5 Senior Economist (ESPS)
P-4 Economist (ESPS)
P-4 Economist (ESPS)
P-3 Economist (ESPS)

**ESC – COMMODITIES AND TRADE DIVISION
ESCD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director

ESCB – Basic Foodstuffs Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Grains, Pulses and Roots Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

P-2 Commodity Specialist

0102 Oilseeds and Livestock Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

0103 Rice Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-2 Commodity Specialist

ESCP – Commodity Policy and Projections Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Economist

0101 Trade and Commodity Policy Group

P-5 Senior Economist

P-4 Economist

P-3 Economist

0102 General Analysis and Projections Group

P-5 Senior Econometrician

P-4 Econometrician

P-2 Economist

ESCR – Raw Materials, Tropical and Horticultural Products Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

0101 Sugar and Beverages Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

P-2 Commodity Specialist

0102 Horticultural Products Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

0103 Raw Materials Group

P-5 Senior Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-4 Commodity Specialist

P-3 Commodity Specialist

ESCG – Global Information and Early Warning Service

D1 Chief

P-4 Food Emergency Officer

0101 Early Warning Group

P-5 Senior Economist

P-4 Economist

P-3 Crop Assessment Specialist

P-3 Economist

P-3 Economist

P-3 Economist (new)

P-3 Data Management/Computer Specialist (new)

0102 Global Food Information Group

P-5 Senior Economist (Agricultural Economics)

P-4 Economist (Agricultural Economics)

P-3 Economist (Agricultural Economics)

ESN DIVISION

ESN – FOOD AND NUTRITION DIVISION ESND – Office of Director

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Officer (ICN Follow-up Coordinator)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Technical Editor)

ESNA – Nutrition Planning, Assessment and Evaluation Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Nutrition Planning Support Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Nutrition Planning Support)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition In Agriculture)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Policy)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Planning)
0102 Impact Assessment and Evaluation Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Food and Nutrition Assessment)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Assessment)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Information)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Food Consumption)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Assessment)

ESNP – Nutrition Programmes Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Household Food Security Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Household Food Security)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Intervention Programmes)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Relief Interventions)
0102 Nutrition Education and Communications Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Nutrition Programmes)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Training)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Nutrition Education/Communications)
P-3 Nutrition Officer (Community Nutrition)
0103 Food Aid Support Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Food Aid Support) - WFP/S
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Feeding Programmes) - WFP/S

ESNS – Food Quality and Standards Service

D-1 Chief - Codex
0101 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
P-5 Senior Officer (Food Standards) - Codex
P-4 Food Standards Officer (Nutrition) - Codex
P-4 Food Standards Officer (Nutrition) - Codex
P-4 Food Standards Officer - Codex
P-4 Food Standards Officer (Nutrition) - Codex
P-2 Food Standards Officer - Codex (new)
0102 Food Control and Consumer Protection Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Food Control and Consumer Protection)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Consumer Protection)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Protection)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Contamination Monitoring and Control)
0103 Food Quality Liaison Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Food Quality Liaison)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Safety and Additives)
P-4 Nutrition Officer (Food Quality Assurance)

ESS DIVISION

ESS – STATISTICS DIVISION ESSD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

ESSW – WAICENT Coordination Unit¹

D-1 WAICENT Manager
P-4 Corporate Data Manager
P-4 Statistician
P-3 Statistician

¹ Further restructuring under consideration

ESSB – Basic Data Branch

P-5 Chief
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Statistician
P-3 Librarian (Statistics Branch Library)
P-3 Statistician
P-3 Statistician
P-3 Statistician
P-3 Statistician
P-2 Statistician

ESSS – Statistical Development Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Censuses and Surveys)
P-5 Senior Officer (Social Statistics)
P-5 Senior Officer (Statistics Development)
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Systems Analyst (Data Processing)
P-3 Statistician

ESSA – Statistical Analysis Service

D-1 Chief (new)
P-5 Senior Officer
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Statistician
P-4 Statistician
P-3 Statistician
P-3 Statistician
P-2 Statistician
P-2 Statistician

FIDX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)

0101 Personnel

P-4 Personnel Officer (new)

0102 Budget and Finance

P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)

0103 Information Technology

P-3 Information Technology Officer (new)

FIP – FISHERY POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION
FIPD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

**FIPL – International Institutions and
Liaison Service**

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Fishery Liaison Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Liaison Officer

P-5 Senior Liaison Officer (International Institutions)

P-2 Meetings Officer

FIPP – Development Planning Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officer

P-4 Fishery Planning Officer

P-4 Fishery Planning Officer

P-3 Fishery Planning Analyst

P-3 Fishery Planning Analyst

FIR – FISHERY RESOURCES DIVISION
FIRD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

**FIRI – Inland Water Resources and
Aquaculture Service**

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Adviser (Aquaculture Development)

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer (Aquaculture)

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer (Aquaculture)

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer (Feed Specialist)

FIRM – Marine Resources Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-4 Fishery Resources Officer

P-3 Fishery Resources Officer

FI – FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
FID – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADG Assistant Director-General

FI
DEPARTMENT

FIDI – Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit

D-1 Chief

0101 Fishery Data Group

P-5 Senior Fishery Data Officer

P-3 Fishery Data Officer

P-3 Fishery Data Officer

0102 Research Information Group

P-5 Senior Fishery Officer

P-3 Fishery Information Officer

P-3 Fishery Information Officer

0103 Fishery Statistics Group

P-5 Senior Fishery Statistician

P-4 Fishery Statistician

P-4 Fishery Statistician (Aquaculture)

P-3 Fishery Statistician

FII – FISHERY INDUSTRIES DIVISION
FIID – Office of Director

D-2 Director

FIIT – Fishing Technology Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer (Fishing Gear)

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer (Training)

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

FIIU – Fish Utilization and Marketing Service

D-1 Chief

P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer

P-5 Senior Fishery Industry Officer (Quality Assurance)

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

P-4 Fishery Industry Officer

P-3 Fishery Industry Officer

P-2 Fishery Industry Officer (Trade Information)

FODX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)

0101 Personnel

P-4 Personnel Officer (new)

0102 Budget and Finance

P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)

0103 Information Technology

P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

0104 Publications and Information

P-4 Technical Editor/Writer

FON – FORESTRY POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION
FOND – Office of Director

D-2 Director

FONP – Forestry Policy and Institutions Branch

P-5 Chief

P-4 Forestry Officer (Institutions)

P-3 Forestry Officer (Institutional Development)

0101 Community Forestry Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Community Forestry)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Community Forestry)

FONS – Forestry Planning and Statistics Branch

P-5 Chief

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Economic Analysis)

P-4 Forestry Officer

P-4 Forestry Planning Officer

P-4 Forestry Planning Officer

P-3 Forestry Officer (Statistics)

P-3 Forestry Officer (Econometrics)

FOR – FOREST RESOURCES DIVISION
FORD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

FORC – Forest Conservation, Research and Education Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Forest and Wildlife Conservation Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Forest Conservation)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Land Use and Agroforestry)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Wildlife and Protected Area Management)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Arid Zones and Fuelwood)

0102 Forest Research and Education Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Forest Research)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Extension)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Education)

FORM – Forest Resources Development Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Forest Assessment and Management Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Resources Appraisal and Monitoring)

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Global Forest Resources Assessment) (new)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Management)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Global Forest Resources Assessment)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Tropical Forest Management)

0102 Forest Plantation and Genetic Resources Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Plantations)

P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Genetic Resources)

P-3 Forestry Officer (Forest Protection)

FO – FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
FOD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADG Assistant Director-General

**FO
DEPARTMENT**

**FODA – National Forestry Action Programmes
Support Unit**

D-1 Coordinator
P-3 Information/Documentation Officer (new)

FOP – FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION
FOPD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

**FOPH – Forest Harvesting, Trade and
Marketing Branch**

P-5 Chief
P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Trade Analysis)
P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Marketing)
P-4 Forestry Officer (Forest Engineering Systems)
P-3 Forestry Officer (Utilization and Environment) (FONS)

**FOPW – Wood and Non-Wood Products
Utilization Branch**

P-5 Chief
P-5 Senior Officer (Wood Based Energy)
P-4 Forestry Officer (Pulp and Paper Technology)
P-4 Forestry Officer (Non-Wood Forest Products)
P-3 Forestry Officer (Non-Wood Forest Products)

**SD
DEPARTMENT**

**SD – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
SDD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

ADG Assistant Director-General (new)

SDDX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)
0101 Personnel
 P-4 Personnel Officer (new)
0102 Budget and Finance
 P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)
0103 Information Technology
 P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

**SDDE – Environment and Sustainable
Development Coordination Unit**

D-1 Chief (AGRE)
 P-5 Senior Energy Coordinator (AGRD)
 P-5 Senior Officer (Sustainable Development) (AGRE)
 P-5 Senior Officer (Environment and Sustainable
Development) (AGRE)
 P-4 Environment Officer (AGRE)
 P-3 Technical Officer (Environment) (AGRE)
 P-2 Information and Documentation Officer (new)

**SDDR – Environmental Information
Management Unit**

D-1 Chief (AGRT)
0101 Agrometeorology Group
 P-5 Senior Officer (Agrometeorology) (AGRT)
 P-4 Agrometeorology Officer (AGRT)
0102 Remote Sensing Group
 P-5 Senior Remote Sensing Officer (Environmental
Monitoring) (AGRT)
 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Forestry) (AGRT)
 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (AGRT)
 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Monitoring) (AGRT)
0103 Geographic Information Systems Group
 P-5 Geographic Information System Manager (AGRD)
 P-4 Geographic Information System Manager (new)

**SDR – RESEARCH, EXTENSION
AND TRAINING DIVISION
SDRD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (AGRD)

**SDW – WOMEN AND PEOPLE'S
PARTICIPATION DIVISION
SDWD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (new)

**SDA – RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND AGRARIAN REFORM
DIVISION
SDAD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (ESHD)
 P-5 Senior Officer (Rural
Development and Poverty
Alleviation) (ESHD)

SDR – RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND TRAINING DIVISION
SDRD – Office of Director

D-2 Director (AGRD)

SDRR – Research Development Service

D-1 Chief (AGRR)
P-5 Senior Officer (International Agricultural Research) (AGRR)
P-5 Senior Officer (National Agricultural Research) (AGRR)
P-4 Agricultural Research Officer (AGRR)
P-4 Agricultural Research Officer (Science and Technology) (AGRR)

SDRS – Communication for Development Branch

P-5 Chief (GIIS)
P-5 Population Communications Specialist (GIIS)
P-4 Communication Officer (Audiovisual Production and Training) (GIIS)
P-3 Communication Officer (Development Support) (GIIS)
P-3 Communication Officer (Development Support) (GIIS)
P-2 Communication Officer (Audiovisual and Video Techniques) (GIIS)

SDRE – Agricultural Extension and Education Service

D-1 Chief (ESHE)
P-5 Agricultural Extension, Education and Training Methodology Specialist (ESHE)
0101 Agricultural Education Group
P-5 Agricultural Education Officer (ESHE)
P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Education) (ESHE)
P-4 Agricultural Education Officer (ESHE)
0102 Agricultural Training and Extension Group
P-5 Agricultural Training and Extension Officer (ESHE)
P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Training and Extension) (ESHE)
P-4 Agricultural Training and Extension Officer (ESHE)

SDRC – Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

D-1 Executive Secretary - Project (AGRC)
P-5 Senior Agricultural Research Officer - Project (AGRC)
P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Research) - Project (AGRC)
P-5 Senior Officer (International Agricultural Research) - Project (AGRC)

SDW DIVISION

SDW – WOMEN AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION DIVISION SDWD – Office of Director

D-2 Director (new)

SDWW – Integration of Women in Development Service

D-1 Chief (ESHW)

0101 Institution Promotion and Support Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Integration of Women in
Development) (ESHW)

P-4 Women in Development Officer (ESHW)

0102 Home Economics, Farm Households and Food Systems Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Home Economics) (ESHW)

P-4 Home Economics Officer (ESHW)

0103 Women, Environment and Development Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Women in Food Systems) (ESHW)

P-4 Women in Development Project Officer (ESHW)

SDWD – People's Participation Service

D-1 Chief (ESHA)

0101 People's Participation Promotion Group

P-5 Senior Liaison/Rural Organizations Officer - WFP/S
(ESHA)

P-4 Rural Organizations Officer (ESHA)

P-4 Small Farmer and Rural Organizations Officer
(ESHA)

0102 Cooperatives and Other Rural Organizations Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Cooperatives and Rural
Organizations) (ESHA)

P-4 Cooperatives and Rural Organizations Officer
(ESHA)

0103 Secretariat of the Committee for Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC)

P-5 Executive Secretary, COPAC - Project (ESHA)

SDWP – Population Programme Service

D-1 Chief (ESD)

P-5 Senior Officer (Population and Rural Development)
- Project (ESD)

P-5 Senior Officer (Women, Population and
Development) - Project (ESHW)

P-3 Population Policy Officer (new)

**SDA
DIVISION**

**SDA – RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRARIAN REFORM
DIVISION
SDAD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (ESHD)
P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development and
Poverty Alleviation) (ESHD)

**SDAR – Rural Development Analysis and
Organization Service**

D-1 Chief (new)
**0101 Rural Employment and Manpower Planning
Group**
P-5 Senior Officer (Employment and Manpower
Planning) (ESHA)
P-2 Rural Employment and Manpower Officer (ESHA)
0102 Rural Development Analysis Group
P-4 Rural Development Analysis Officer (ESHA)
P-4 Rural Development Analysis Officer (ESHA)
0103 Rural Development Organization Group
P-5 Rural Institutions Officer (ESHA)
P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development Organization)
(ESHA)

SDAA – Agrarian Reform and Settlement Service

D-1 Chief (ESHL)
0101 Land Tenure and Settlement Group
P-5 Senior Officer (Land Tenure and Settlement) (ESHL)
P-5 Senior Land Economist (ESHL)
P-4 Land Registration and Cadastre Officer (ESHL)
P-4 Land Tenure and Settlement Officer (ESHL)
0102 Production Structure Group
P-4 Land Tenure Systems Analysis Officer (ESHL)
P-4 Agrarian Analysis Officer (ESHL)

**TCDM – Unit for Cooperation with Multilateral and
Bilateral Agencies**

D-1 Coordinator - AOS (DDFR)
P-5 Senior Programme Officer (DDFR)
P-5 Senior Programme Officer - AOS (DDFR)
P-4 Liaison Officer - AOS (DDFR)
P-4 Programme Officer (new)
P-4 Liaison Officer (new)
P-3 Programme Officer - AOS (DDFR)
P-3 Programme Officer - AOS (DDFR)

TCDT – Technical Cooperation Programme Unit

D-1 Coordinator (DDFT)
P-5 Senior Programme Officer (DDFT)
P-4 Programme Officer (DDFT)
P-4 Programme Officer (DDFT)
P-3 Project Analyst (DDFT)
P-3 Project Analyst (new)

TCDX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)
0101 Personnel
P-4 Personnel Officer (new)
0102 Budget and Finance
P-4 Programme and Planning Officer - FAO/WB (new)
P-3 Budget and Finance Officer (new)
0103 Information Technology
P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

TCA – POLICY ASSISTANCE DIVISION
TCAD – Office of Director

D-2 Director (new)

TC – TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT
TCD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

TCDD – Immediate Office of ADG

ADG Assistant Director-General (DDD)
D-2 Senior Field Operations Inspector (new)

TC
DEPARTMENT

**TCDN – Unit for Cooperation with Private Sector
and NGOs**

D-1 Chief (new)
P-5 Senior Programme Officer - AOS (DDFR)
P-4 Programme Officer (NGOs) (OER)
P-4 Programme Analyst (new)

TCDI – Information and Procedures Unit

D-1 Chief - AOS (new)
P-4 Programme Analyst (Special Reports) - AOS (AGOD)
P-4 Programme Information Officer - AOS (AGOD)
P-4 Programme Officer (DDFC)
P-4 Systems Analyst/Programmer - AOS (AGOD)
P-3 Liaison Officer (ex temporary) (DDFD)

TCI – INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION
TCID – Office of Director

D-2 Director (DDCD)
P-4 Investment Development Officer (DDCD)
0101 Technical Support Staff
P-2 Computer Analyst/Programmer - FAO/WB (DDCD)
P-2 Project Analyst (DDCD)

TCO – FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
TCOD – Office of Director

D-2 Director - AOS (AGOD)

TCIU – Project Advisory Unit

D-1 Principal Adviser (DDCD)*
D-1 Senior Adviser (Agronomy) (DDCD)*
D-1 Senior Adviser (Economics) (DDCD)*
D-1 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
D-1 Senior Adviser (Agronomy) (DDCD)
D-1 Environmental Officer (DDCB)*

TCIE – FAO/WB Cooperative Programme Service I

D-1 Chief (DDCB)*
D-1 Water Resources Engineer (DDCD)*
D-1 Senior Economist (DDCB)*
D-1 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
D-1 Senior Forestry Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB) (DS: UK)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Irrigation Engineer (DDCB)*
P-5 Project Analyst (DDCB)*
P-5 Economist (DDCB)*
P-4 Economist (DDCB)*
P-4 Financial Analyst (DDCB) (DS: Zimbabwe)*
P-4 Economist (DDCB)*
P-4 Animal Production Officer (Livestock) (DDCB)*
P-3 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-3 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*

TCII – IFAD/UNDP/UNCDF Cooperative Programme Service

D-1 Chief (DDCI)
D-1 Senior Economist (DDCI) (DS: Philippines)
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-5 Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Rural Sociologist (DDCI)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-4 Irrigation Engineer (DDCI)
P-4 Rural Sociologist (DDCI)
P-3 Project Analyst (DDCI)

TCIP – FAO/WB Cooperative Programme Service II

D-1 Chief (DDCB)*
D-1 Senior Credit Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB) (DS: Thailand)*
P-5 Irrigation and Drainage Engineer (DDCB)*
P-5 Land and Water Development Engineer (DDCB)*
P-4 Project Analyst (DDCB)*
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Environmental Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Forestry Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Economist (DDCB)*
P-3 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*

TCI - INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION
TCID - Office of Director

D-2 Director (DDCD)
P-4 Investment Development Officer (DDCD)
0101 Technical Support Staff
P-2 Computer Analyst/Programmer (DDCD)*
P-2 Project Analyst (DDCD)

TCI
DIVISION

TCIW - WFP Liaison Unit

D-1 Senior Liaison Officer - WFP/S (DDFD)
P-5 Senior Project Analyst - WFP/S (DDFD)
P-4 Project Analyst - WFP/S (DDFD)

TCIL - FAO/WB Cooperative Programme Service III

D-1 Chief (DDCB)*
D-1 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
D-1 Senior Economist (DDCB)*
D-1 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Credit Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCB) (DS: Costa Rica)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Animal Production Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Forestry Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Forestry Officer (DDCB)*
P-5 Irrigation Engineer (DDCB)*
P-5 Rural Sociologist/Institutions Specialist (DDCB) (DS: Chile)*
P-4 Agricultural Economist (Marketing) (DDCB)*
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCB)*
P-4 Irrigation Engineer (DDCB)*
P-4 Economist (DDCB)*
P-4 Agricultural Economist (DDCB)*

TCIR - Regional/Subregional and National Development Banks Cooperative Service

D-1 Chief (DDCI)
D-1 Senior Agricultural Economist (DDCI)
D-1 Senior Economist (DDCI)
D-1 Senior Project Analyst (DDCI)
P-5 Agricultural Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-5 Economist (DDCI)
P-5 Fishery Officer (DDCI) (DS: Côte d'Ivoire)
P-5 Project Analyst (DDCI)(DS: USA)
P-5 Project Analyst (DDCI)
P-5 Project Analyst (DDCI)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI) (DS: Samoa)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (DDCI)
P-4 Economist (DDCI)
P-4 Land and Water Development Engineer (DDCI)
P-3 Agricultural Economist (DDCI)
P-3 Economist (Natural Resources) (DDCI)
P-3 Animal Production Officer (DDCI)

* Funded from FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme

TCOX – Management Support Unit¹

P-5 Chief - AOS

0104 Personnel

P-4 Personnel Officer (Servicing) - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Personnel Officer - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Personnel Officer - AOS (AGOX)

0105 Budget and Finance

P-4 Finance Officer - AOS (AGOX)

P-4 Budget and Finance Officer - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Budget and Finance Officer - AOS (AGOX)

¹ Final structure to be determined

TCOR – Special Relief Operations Service

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - Project (OSRO)

P-4 Executive Officer - Project (OSRO)

P-4 Operations Officer - Project (OSRO)

P-4 Operations Officer - Project (OSRO)

TCO2 – AG Regional Service 2

D-1 Chief - AOS (AGOE)

0101 East Africa Group

P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOE)

TCO1 – AG Regional Service 1¹

0101 Asia and the Pacific Group

P-4 Agricultural Officer - AOS (new)

0102 Near East, North Africa and Europe Group

P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGON)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGON)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGON)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGON)

¹ Restructuring under consideration in view
of decentralization to Bangkok

TCO – FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
TCOD – Office of Director

D-2 Director - AOS (AGOD)

TCO
DIVISION

TCOF – Fellowship and Reports Unit

P-5 Chief - AOS (AGOX)

0101 Fellowships Group

P-4 Fellowships Officer - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Fellowships Officer - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Fellowships Officer (Study Tours) - AOS (AGOX)

P-3 Administrative Officer (Fellowships) - AOS (AGOX)

0102 Reports Group

P-4 Reports Officer - Other (AGD)

P-3 Technical Editor - Other (AGD)

P-2 Editor - Other (AGD)

P-2 Editor - Other (ESHD)

TCO3 – AG Regional Service 3

D-1 Chief - AOS (AGOW)

0101 West Africa Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Promotion of Efficient Plant Nutrition and Farmers' Organizations) - AOS (AGLN)

P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

P-3 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

P-3 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOW)

0102 Latin America and the Caribbean Group

P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOL)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOL)

P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOL)

TCO5 – FO Operations Service

D-1 Chief - AOS (AGOD)

P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

0101 Africa Group

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-3 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

0102 Near East and Europe Group

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

0103 Asia and the Pacific Group

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - WFP/S (FODO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

0104 Latin America and Caribbean Group

P-5 Senior Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)

TCO4 – FI Operations Service

D-1 Chief - AOS (new)

P-5 Senior Officer (Trust Funds) - AOS (FIDO)

0101 Asia Group

P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

0102 Africa Group

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

0103 Latin America/Middle East/Europe Group

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)

**TCA
DIVISION**

**TCA – POLICY ASSISTANCE DIVISION
TCAD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director (new)

TCAS – Agricultural Policy Support Service

D-1 Chief (ESPT)
P-5 Senior Officer (Field Programme Coordinating) (ESPT)
P-5 Senior Agricultural Policy Support Officer (Training) (ESPT)
P-4 Agricultural Policy Support Officer (Training) (ESPT)
P-4 Agricultural Policy Support Officer (Training) (ESPT)
P-4 Agricultural Policy Support Officer (Training) (ESPT)
P-3 Agricultural Policy Support Officer (Training) (ESPT)

TCAR – Policy Coordinating Service

D-1 Chief (new)
P-5 Senior Agricultural Policy Officer (new)
P-5 Senior Agricultural Policy Officer (new)
P-4 Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer (new)
P-4 Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer (new)
P-4 Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer (new)
P-3 Agricultural Policy/Programme Officer (new)

AF DEPARTMENT

AF – ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT AFD – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADG Assistant Director-General
P-5 Senior Personnel Officer (Staff Relations)

AFDX – Management Support Unit¹

P-5 Chief (new)
0101 Personnel
P-4 Personnel Officer (new)
P-3 Personnel Officer (new)
0102 Budget and Finance
P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)
P-4 Field Liaison Officer (Administration) - AOS (AFSD)
P-4 Budget and Finance Officer (new)
P-3 Accountant - AOS (AFSD)
P-3 Budget and Finance Officer (new)
0103 Information Technology
P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

¹ Final structure to be determined

AFDC – Credit Union

P-5 Manager - Other
P-4 Accountant - Other

AFC – COMPUTER DIVISION AFCD – Office of Director

D-2 Director
D-1 Assistant Director
0101 Coordination and Control Unit
P-4 Office Automation Officer*
P-4 Systems Security Officer

AFS – ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION AFSD – Office of Director

D-2 Director
P-5 Insurance and Contracts Administrator

AFF – FINANCE DIVISION AFFD – Office of Director

D-2 Director
0102 Policy and Procedures Unit
P-5 Senior Finance Officer
P-3 Finance Officer - AOS
0103 Financial Systems Unit
P-5 Senior Finance Officer
P-4 Systems Accountant
P-3 Systems Accountant

AFP – PERSONNEL DIVISION AFPD – Office of Director

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Personnel Officer

* Computer Pool Account

AFC DIVISION

AFC – COMPUTER DIVISION AFCD – Office of Director

D-2 Director
D-1 Assistant Director
0101 Coordination and Control Unit
P-4 Office Automation Officer*
P-4 Systems Security Officer

AFCA – Administrative Applications Branch

P-5 Chief*
0101 FINSYS Group
P-4 Analyst/Programmer*
P-3 Analyst/Programmer*
P-2 Systems Development Specialist*
0102 PERSYS Group
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-3 Analyst/Programmer*
P-3 Analyst/Programmer*
0103 Reports and Inquiries Group
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-3 Systems Development Specialist*
P-2 Analyst/Programmer*
0104 Field Project Support and Other Systems Group
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-3 Analyst/Programmer*
P-2 Microcomputer Specialist*

AFCO – Facilities Operations and Maintenance Branch

P-5 Chief*
0101 Operations Group
P-4 Chief*
0102 Technical Support Group
P-3 Computer Communications/Network Specialist*
0103 Technical Systems Support Group
P-4 File Management Systems Officer*
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-3 Analyst/Programmer*
P-3 Computer System Processing and Performance Specialist*
P-2 Computer Systems Programming and Performance Specialist*
P-2 Network Support Officer*

AFCT – Technical Applications Branch

P-5 Chief*
0101 WAICENT/FAOSTAT Group
P-4 Systems Development Specialist*
P-3 Systems Development Specialist*
0102 WAICENT/FAOINFO Group
P-3 Analyst Programmer*

AFCN – Network Applications and Services Branch

P-5 Chief*
0101 Network Applications Group
P-4 Planning and Standards Officer
P-3 Systems Analyst
P-2 Field Project Analyst
0102 Workstation and Systems Integration Group
P-3 Microcomputer Specialist*
P-3 Network Management Officer*
P-3 Network Services Officer*
P-2 Computer Communications Specialist*
P-2 Microcomputer Specialist*
P-2 Network Services Officer*
P-2 Network Support Officer*
0103 Data and Textual Resources Support Group
P-4 Data Base Administrator*

* Computer Pool Account

**AFF
DIVISION**

**AFF – FINANCE DIVISION
AFFD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
0102 Policy and Procedures Unit
 P-5 Senior Finance Officer
 P-3 Finance Officer - AOS
0103 Financial Systems Unit
 P-5 Senior Finance Officer
 P-4 Systems Accountant
 P-3 Systems Accountant

AFFA – Accounting and Financial Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Headquarters Programmes Group
 P-5 Chief
 P-4 Accountant
 P-4 Accountant - WFP/S
 P-3 Accountant - AOS
0102 Field Programmes Group
 P-3 Accountant
 P-3 Accountant - AOS
 P-2 Accountant
 P-2 Accountant

AFFT – Treasury Service

D-1 Treasurer
 P-5 Investment Officer - AOS
 P-4 Finance Officer - AOS
 P-3 Treasury Officer
 P-3 Treasury Officer - AOS
 P-2 Accountant - WFP/S

AFFP – Payments Service

D-1 Chief
0101 Travel Group
 P-4 Finance Officer
 P-3 Accountant
0102 Disbursements Authorization Group
 P-3 Finance Officer - WFP/S
0103 Payroll Group
 P-4 Finance Officer
 P-3 Payroll Officer
 P-2 Payroll Officer - WFP/S

**AFP
DIVISION**

**AFP – PERSONNEL DIVISION
AFPD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-5 Senior Personnel Officer

AFPS – Human Resources Management Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Establishments Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-2 Personnel Officer

0102 Social Security Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer - WFP/S
P-1 Personnel Officer

0103 Human Resources Management Information Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-2 Personnel Officer

0104 Legal Matters Group

P-4 Personnel Officer
P-2 Personnel Officer

AFPP – Human Resources Development Service

D-1 Chief

0101 Servicing Support and Monitoring Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-2 Personnel Officer

0102 Recruitment and Placement Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer
P-3 Personnel Officer - AOS
P-3 Personnel Officer

0103 Personnel Policies and Procedures Group

P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer
P-4 Personnel Officer (Salary and Administration)
P-3 Personnel Officer
P-2 Personnel Officer (Salary and Administration)

0104 Training and Development Group

P-5 Senior Officer
P-4 Staff Development Officer (Languages)
P-4 Staff Development Officer
P-4 Staff Development Officer
P-3 Staff Development Officer
P-2 Staff Development Officer

AFPM – Medical Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Medical Officer
P-5 Medical Officer - AOS
P-4 Medical Officer
P-4 Staff Counsellor - Other (new)

**AFS
DIVISION**

**AFS – ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
AFSD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-5 Insurance and Contracts Administrator

AFSI – Infrastructures Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Communications Officer
0102 Direct Maintenance Technical Installation Group
P-4 Maintenance Officer
0103 Contracts and Methods Buildings and Construction Group
P-4 Maintenance Officer
0104 Contracts and Methods Technical Installation Group
P-3 Maintenance Officer - AOS
P-2 Maintenance Officer (new)
0105 Communications Operations Group
P-3 Communications Officer (new)
0106 Records and Archives Group
P-3 Chief

AFSP – Procurement Service

D-1 Chief
P-5 Senior Procurement Officer
0101 Computer Group
P-4 Procurement Systems Officer - AOS
0103 Contracts Group
P-4 Contracts Officer
P-3 Contracts Officer
0105 Purchasing Group A
P-4 Purchasing Officer - AOS
P-4 Purchasing Officer - AOS
0107 Purchasing Group C
P-4 Purchasing Officer - AOS
0108 Processing and Control Group
P-4 Chief - AOS (new)

AFSS – Security Services Branch

P-5 Chief

AFSCM – Commissary

P-4 Commissary Manager - Other
P-3 Assistant Commissary Manager - Other

**GI
DEPARTMENT**

**GI – GENERAL AFFAIRS AND
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
GID – OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

ADG Assistant Director-General

GIDX – Management Support Unit

P-5 Chief (new)
0101 Personnel
P-4 Personnel Officer (new)
0102 Budget and Finance
P-4 Programme and Planning Officer (new)
0103 Information Technology
P-4 Information Technology Officer (new)

**GIC – CONFERENCE, COUNCIL AND
PROTOCOL AFFAIRS DIVISION
GICD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director

**GIL – LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION
SYSTEMS DIVISION
GILD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
0101 Systems Support Unit
P-4 Systems Development Officer
P-3 Information Systems Analyst
P-2 Information Systems Officer

**GII – INFORMATION DIVISION
GIID – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
P-4 Secretary, Advisory Committee on World Food Day
P-2 World Food Day Officer (ex temporary)

**GIP – PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
GIPD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director*
P-2 Systems Analyst/Programmer - PRF
0101 Programming and Processing Control Unit
P-4 Chief*

**GIC
DIVISION**

**GIC – CONFERENCE, COUNCIL AND
PROTOCOL AFFAIRS DIVISION**
GICD – Office of Director

D-2 Director

GICI – Interpretation Branch

P-5 Chief
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (English)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (Spanish)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (Spanish)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (French)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (Chinese)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (Arabic)*
P-4 Interpreter/Translator (Arabic)*
P-3 Interpreter/Translator (Chinese)*

GICO – Conference Operations Branch

P-5 Chief
0101 Conference Programming and Facilities Group
P-3 Chief
P-3 Programming Officer
0102 Correspondence and Records Group
P-4 Chief
P-3 Records Officer
P-2 Correspondence Officer

GICP – Liaison and Protocol Branch

P-5 Chief
P-3 Liaison Officer

* Funded from Interpretation Pool Account

GII DIVISION

GII - INFORMATION DIVISION GIID - Office of Director

D-2 Director
P-4 Secretary, Advisory Committee on World Food Day
P-2 World Food Day Officer (ex temporary)

GIIP - Press Branch

P-4 Chief
P-4 Information Officer (French Desk)
P-4 Information Officer (English Desk)
P-3 Information Officer (Italian Desk)
P-3 Information Officer (German/English Desk)
P-3 Information Officer (Spanish Desk)
P-3 Information Officer (Arabic) (new)

GIII - Information Materials Production Branch

P-5 Chief
0101 Programming and Production Group
P-4 Information Materials Officer (Programming and Production)
0102 Visual Media Group
P-3 Information Materials Officer (Research and Writing)
P-3 Information Materials Officer (Research and Writing)
P-3 Visual Media Officer (Computer Graphics)
P-3 Visual Media Officer (Artist/ Designer)
P-2 Visual Media Officer (Audiovisual)
P-2 Visual Media Officer (Exhibits)

GIIE - Radio and Television Branch

P-5 Chief
P-3 Information Officer (TV)
P-3 Information Officer (Radio)
P-3 Information Officer (TV)
P-2 Film Video Production Officer

GIIM - Magazine Branch

P-5 Chief Editor
P-4 Associate Editor
P-3 Editor (Arabic)
P-3 Editor (French)
P-3 Editor (Spanish)
P-3 Layout Editor

**GIL – LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS
DIVISION
GILD – Office of Director**

D-2 Director
0101 Systems Support Unit
P-4 Systems Development Officer
P-3 Information Systems Analyst
P-2 Information Systems Officer

GILB – David Lubin Memorial Library

P-5 Chief Librarian
0101 Collection Development and Processing Group
P-4 Chief
P-3 Librarian (Cataloguing)
P-3 Librarian (Serials)
P-3 Librarian (Document Delivery) (new)
P-2 Librarian (Cataloguing)
P-2 Librarian (Collection Development) (new)
0102 Reference and Documentary Information Group
P-4 Chief
P-3 Librarian (Reference)
P-3 Librarian (Fisheries Branch Library)
P-3 Librarian (Nutrition Branch Library)
P-2 Librarian (Reference)

**GILS – Systems and Projects Development
Branch**

0101 AGRIS/CARIS Coordinating Group
P-5 Chief
P-5 Senior Information Systems Officer (Methodology and Training)
P-5 Senior Information Systems Officer (AGRIS)
P-3 Documentation Officer
P-3 Information Systems Officer (CARIS)
P-3 Information Systems Officer (AGRIS)
P-3 Information Systems Officer (CARIS)
P-2 Documentation Officer
P-2 Documentation Officer (new)
0102 Documentation Projects Operation and Support Group
P-4 Documentation Projects Officer

GIP DIVISION

GIP – PUBLICATIONS DIVISION GIPD – Office of Director

D-2 Director*
P-2 Systems Analyst/Programmer (PRF)
0101 Programming and Processing Control Unit
P-4 Chief*

GIPE – Editorial Service

D-1 Chief*
0101 Editorial Group
P-5 Chief*
7 P-3 Editors*
P-3 Layout Editor*
3 P-2 Editors*
P-2 Electronic Publication Specialist*
0102 Graphics Group
P-3 Chief*
0103 External Printing Group
P-4 Chief*

GIPP – Production and Distribution Branch

P-5 Chief*
0101 Internal Printing Group
P-3 Chief*
0102 Distribution and Sales Group
P-4 Chief*
2 P-3 Publications Promotion Officers*
P-3 Publications Promotion Officer (PRF)

GIPT – Translation Service

D-1 Chief*
0101 Terminology and Reference Group
P-4 Chief*
P-3 Terminology Officer*
0102 English Translation Group
P-4 Reviser*
2 P-3 Translator/Revisers*
0103 Arabic Translation Group
3 P-5 Senior Revisers*
4 P-4 Revisers*
3 P-3 Translator/Revisers*
0104 French Translation Group
3 P-5 Senior Revisers
6 P-4 Revisers
9 P-3 Translator/Revisers
0105 Spanish Translation Group
3 P-5 Senior Revisers*
5 P-4 Revisers*
6 P-3 Translator/Revisers*
0106 Chinese Translation Group
1 P-5 Senior Reviser
2 P-4 Revisers
1 P-4 Reviser*
3 P-3 Translator/Revisers
2 P-3 Translator/Revisers*

LIAISON OFFICES

LO – LIAISON OFFICES

LGEM – LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UN (GENEVA)

D-1 Director (new)
P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Europe) (JEUR)
P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
P-3 Forestry Officer (JEUR)

LOJA – LIAISON OFFICE WITH JAPAN

D-2 Director (new)

LNOR – LIAISON OFFICE FOR NORTH AMERICA

D-2 Director
P-5 Executive Officer
P-5 Senior Economist

LOEU – LIAISON WITH EUROPEAN UNION AND BELGIUM

D-2 Director (new)
P-3 Programme Officer - Project (new)
P-3 Programme Officer - Project (new)

LUNO – LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UN (NEW YORK)

D-2 Representative at the United Nations
P-5 Senior Liaison Officer
P-4 Liaison and Executive Officer
P-4 Liaison Officer

RAFS – Sustainable Development Department Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Production Structure) (ESHL)
P-5 Senior Officer (Science and Technology)
P-4 National and Regional Institutions Officer
(Agrarian Reform)
P-4 Agricultural Training and Extension Officer (ESHE)
P-4 Liaison Officer (Non-Governmental Organizations)
P-4 Women in Development Officer

RAFA – Agriculture Department Group

P-5 Senior Animal Production and Health Officer
P-5 Senior Crop Protection Officer
P-5 Soil Resources Officer
P-4 Water Resources Officer (new)
P-4 Agricultural Officer (Grassland and Forage) (AGPC)
P-4 Farming Systems Officer
P-4 Agro-Industries Officer
P-4 Animal Health Officer (Trypanosomiasis)
P-4 Desert Locust and Migratory Pests Officer
(DS: Algiers)
P-4 Land and Water Development Officer
P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer

RAFE – Economic and Social Department Group

P-5 Food and Nutrition Officer
P-4 Cooperation and Food Security Officer
P-4 Statistician

RAFI – Fisheries Department Group

P-5 Senior Fishery Officer
P-4 Aquaculture Officer (FIRI)
P-4 Fishery Officer

RAFO – Forestry Department Group

P-5 Forestry Officer
P-4 NFAP Adviser (Africa) (FODT)
P-4 Forestry Planning Officer (FOPW)

RAF – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

ADG Regional Representative
P-4 Programme and Planning Officer
P-4 Administrative Officer
P-4 Internal Auditor (new)
P-4 Information Officer

RAFD – Office of Deputy Regional Representative

D-1 Deputy Regional Representative

RAF**SAFR – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR
SOUTHERN AND EAST AFRICA
SAFD – Office of the Subregional Representative**

D-2 Subregional Representative (new)
P-2 Administrative Officer (JAFR)

SAFM – Multidisciplinary Team

P-5 Senior Fisheries Officer (new)
P-4 Agricultural Education and Extension Officer (new)
P-4 Farming Systems and Processes Officer (new)
P-4 Food and Nutrition Officer (new)
P-4 Forest Conservation Officer (new)
P-4 Plant Production and Protection Officer
P-4 Soil Resources Officer (AGLS)
P-4 Statistician (JAFR)
P-4 Water Resources Management Officer (AGLW)
P-4 Water Resources Officer (new)
P-4 Cooperation and Food Security Officer (ESCF)
P-3 Fishery Liaison Officer (FIPL)

RAFP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Chief (ESPP)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer (DDFA)
P-5 Senior Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFA)
P-4 Policy Officer - AOS (DDFA)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer (DDFA)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (JAFR)
P-4 Policy Officer (DDFA)
P-3 Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFA)

SAFP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Senior Policy Officer (DDFA)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer (JAFR)
P-5 Senior Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFA)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFA)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)

**RAPS – Sustainable Development
Department Group**

P-5 Senior Sociologist and Women in
Development Officer
P-4 Rural Development Officer

RAPG – Agriculture Department Group

P-5 Senior Animal Production Officer
P-5 Senior Agricultural Engineering and
Agro-Industries Officer
P-5 Senior Animal Production and Health Officer
P-5 Senior Farm Management Economist
P-5 Senior Soil Management and Fertilizer Use Officer
P-4 Plant Production Officer (Industrial Crops)
P-4 Plant Production and Protection Officer
P-4 Plant Protection Officer
P-4 Water Development and Management Officer
P-2 Technical Officer (Plant Protection)

RAPE – Economic and Social Department Group

P-5 Food and Nutrition Officer
P-5 Economist (Food Security and Food Marketing)
P-5 Statistician
P-5 Senior Food Security Officer (ESCF)

RAPI – Fisheries Department Group

P-5 Senior Aquaculture Officer
P-5 Senior Fishery Officer

RAPO – Forestry Department Group

P-4 NFAP Adviser (Asia-Pacific) (FODT)
P-4 Forest Resources Officer
P-4 Forestry Officer

RAPR – Operations Group

D-1 Chief - AOS (AGOF)
P-5 Senior Personnel Officer - AOS (AFPE)
P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-5 Senior Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)
P-5 Senior Operations Officer - WFP/S (FODO)
P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-4 Country Project Officer - AOS (AGOF)
P-4 Technical Officer (Plant Nutrition Sources
and Logistics) - AOS (AGLN)
P-4 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FIDO)
P-3 Project Operations Officer - AOS (FODO)
P-3 Budget and Finance Officer - AOS (AGOX)

RAP – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ADG Regional Representative
P-5 Senior Programme and Planning Officer
P-4 Administrative Officer
P-4 Internal Auditor (new)
P-4 Information Officer
P-2 Translator

RAPD – Office of Deputy Regional Representative

D-2 Deputy Regional Representative

RAP

**SAPA – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

SAPD – Office of the Subregional Representative

D-2 Subregional Representative (from FAOR) (new)
P-2 Administrative Officer (new)

SAPM – Multidisciplinary Team

P-4 Farming Systems and Marketing Officer (new)
P-4 Integrated Resource Management Officer (new)
P-4 Forest Resources Management Officer (new)
P-4 Fishery Industry Officer (FIID)
P-4 Plant Protection Officer (new)

RAPP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Chief (ESPP)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer - AOS (DDFP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer (DDFP)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer (DDFP)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer (DDFP)

SAPP – Policy Assistance Group

P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)

REUS – Sustainable Development Department Group

P-5 Senior Officer (Research and Technology)
P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development)
P-3 Environment and Sustainable Development Officer

REUP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Senior Policy Officer (new)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer (JEUR)
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer

REU – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE

D-2 Regional Representative
P-5 Programme and Planning Officer

REUD – Office of Assistant Regional Representative

D-1 Assistant to Regional Representative

**SEUR – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL
AND EASTERN EUROPE**
SEUD – Office of the Subregional Representative

D-2 Subregional Representative (new)
P-2 Administrative Officer (new)

SEUP – Policy Assistance Group

P-4 Policy Officer (JEUR)

SEUM – Multidisciplinary Team

P-4 Livestock Development Officer (new)
P-4 Farming Systems Development Officer (new)
P-4 Environmental Management Officer (new)
P-4 Information Systems Officer (AGRI/Remote
Sensing/GIS) (JEUR)
P-4 Food Standards Officer (JEUR)
P-4 Food and Nutrition Officer

RLCS – Sustainable Development Department Group

- P-5 Senior Agricultural Education and Extension Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Officer (Women in Development) (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development Analysis) (ESHA)

RLCE – Economic and Social Department Group

- P-5 Senior Food and Nutrition Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Commodities Officer (RLAC)
- P-4 Food Security Officer (ESCF)
- P-4 Trade and Regional Integration Officer (RLAC)

RLCO – Forestry Department Group

- P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (RLAC)
- P-4 Forestry Officer (NFAP) (FOPW)

RLCA – Agriculture Department Group

- P-5 Senior Agricultural Services Officer (Post Harvest Food Losses) (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Animal Production and Health Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Food Technology and Agro-Industries Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Land and Water Development Officer (RLAC)
- P-5 Senior Plant Protection Officer (RLAC)
- P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer (RLAC)
- P-4 Plant Production Officer (RLAC)
- P-4 Animal Health Officer (AGAH)

RLCI – Fisheries Department Group

- P-5 Senior Fishery Officer (RLAC)

**RLC – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

ADG Regional Representative (RLAC)
P-5 Information Officer (RLAC)
P-5 Programme and Planning Officer (RLAC)
P-4 Administrative Officer (RLAC)
P-4 Internal Auditor (new)

RLCD – Office of Deputy Regional Representative

D-1 Deputy Regional Representative (RLAC)

RLC

**SLAC – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR
THE CARIBBEAN**
SLCD – Office of the Subregional Representative

D-2 Subregional Representative (from FAOR) (new)
P-2 Administrative Officer (new)

SLCM – Multidisciplinary Team

P-4 Food and Nutrition Officer (new)
P-4 Forest Resources Management Officer (new)
P-4 Agriculture Education and Extension Officer
P-4 Integrated Natural Resources Management Officer
P-4 Fishery Liaison Officer (FIPL)
P-4 Fishery Officer
P-4 Plant Protection Officer

RLCP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Chief (ESPP)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer (JLAC)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer (JLAC)
P-5 Senior Policy Officer - AOS (DDFL)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (RLAC)
P-4 Policy Officer (RLAC)
P-3 Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFL)
P-2 Policy Officer (ESPP)

SLCP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Senior Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFL)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)

RNES – Sustainable Development Department Group

P-5 Senior Agricultural Extension Education and Training Officer
P-5 Senior Officer (Women in Development)
P-5 Senior Officer (Agro-Industries and Technology)

RNEE – Economic and Social Department Group

P-4 Nutrition Officer

RNEO – Forestry Department Group

P-5 Senior Forestry Officer

RNEG – Agriculture Department Group

P-5 Senior Animal Production and Health Officer
P-5 Senior Credit and Marketing Officer
P-5 Senior Irrigation and Water Resources Officer
P-5 Senior Plant Protection Officer
P-4 Range Management and Fodder Production Officer
P-4 Soils Officer
P-4 Water Resources Officer (new)

RNEI – Fisheries Department Group

P-5 Senior Fishery Officer

RNE

RNE – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE NEAR EAST

ADG Regional Representative
P-5 Information and Communication Adviser
P-5 Programme and Planning Officer
P-4 Administrative Officer
P-4 Internal Auditor (AUD)
P-4 Translator/Reviser

RNED – Office of Deputy Regional Representative

D-1 Deputy Regional Representative

SNEA – SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR NORTH AFRICA SNED – Office of the Subregional Representative

D-2 Subregional Representative (from FAOR) (new)
P-2 Administrative Officer (new)

SNEM – Multidisciplinary Team

P-4 Crop Protection Officer (new)
P-4 Integrated Natural Resources Management
Officer (new)

RNEP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Chief
P-5 Senior Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFN)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (JNEA)
P-4 Policy Officer
P-4 Policy/Programme Officer - AOS (DDFN)

SNEP – Policy Assistance Group

P-5 Senior Policy Officer (ESPP)
P-4 Policy Officer (ESPP)

ANNEX VI - MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

- A. SUMMARY OF 1994-95 AND 1996-97 REGULAR BUDGETS BY CHAPTER AND BY CCAQ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES
- B. SUMMARY OF 1996-97 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS
- C. PUBLICATIONS REVOLVING FUND 1996-97

A. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM - STANDARD BUDGET TABLES

SUMMARY OF 1994-95 AND 1996-97 REGULAR BUDGETS BY CHAPTER AND BY CCAQ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

(Amounts stated in US\$ 000 at Lire 1665 = 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	1994-95	29 438	11 018	2 107	1 304	3 963	1 356	176	4 167	53 529
	1996-97	30 428	12 362	1 990	976	2 873	983	318	3 759	53 690
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	1994-95	176 888	71 084	20 989	29 732	11 443	6 716	1 333	1 929	320 114
	1996-97	188 362	74 227	20 529	24 553	7 933	4 656	2 338	1 725	324 324
3 Development Services to Member Nations	1994-95	55 821	24 641	3 619	2 436	6 162	2 050	1 921	0	96 650
	1996-97	65 207	28 632	5 611	3 308	7 968	2 651	2 668	0	116 045
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	1994-95	0	0	2 460	60 036	14 648	0	7 854	0	84 998
	1996-97	0	0	2 344	62 296	14 731	0	8 061	0	87 432
5 Support Services	1994-95	44 232	17 995	1 150	501	3 136	1 638	787	0	69 439
	1996-97	47 653	18 243	1 054	310	2 138	1 116	704	0	71 217
6 Common Services	1994-95	19 510	7 645	29	35	15 392	4 454	719	0	47 784
	1996-97	17 534	7 032	171	29	15 015	4 345	415	0	44 542
7 Contingencies	1994-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
	1996-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
GRAND TOTAL	1994-95	325 889	132 383	30 354	94 044	54 744	16 214	12 790	6 696	673 114
	1996-97	349 184	140 496	31 699	91 473	50 659	13 751	14 504	6 084	697 849

B. UNITED NATION SYSTEMS - STANDARD BUDGET TABLES

SUMMARY OF 1994-95 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND BY MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS

(Amounts stated in US\$ 000 at Lire 1665 = US\$ 1)

Chapter		Regular Programme	United Nations Sources	Other Sources	TOTAL
1	General Policy and Direction	53 619	475	1 805	55 899
2	Technical and Economic Programmes	323 063	165 984	370 912	859 959
3	Development Services to Member Nations	117 065	15 783	36 945	169 793
4	Technical Cooperation Programme	87 655	0	0	87 655
5	Support Services	71 309	2 414	8 118	81 841
6	Common Services	44 538	752	4 838	50 128
7	Contingencies	600	0	0	600
Grand Total		697 849	185 408	422 618	1 305 875

C. PUBLICATIONS REVOLVING FUND 1996-97

(Established under the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.9)

Estimated Income	US\$	Estimated Expenditures	US\$
Brought forward from 1994-95		To Miscellaneous Income 1996-97	50 000
(a) forecast balance at 31 December 1995 in excess of capital under (b) below	50 000	Cost of reprints	200 000
(b) as capital in Fund	10 000	Sales promotion and handling, catalogues leaflets, exhibits, fairs etc.	240 000
Sales of Publications in 1996 and 1997	2 043 000	Personnel services	1 553 000
		1 x P-3 Publications Promotion Officer	
		1 x P-2 System Analyst/Programmer	
		1 x G-5 Bookshop Attendant	
		4 x G-4 Clerks	
		5 x G-3 Clerks	
		1 x G-3 Photo Technician	
		3 x G-2 Clerks	
		Carried forward to 1998-99:	
		(a) forecast balance at 31 December 1997 in excess of capital under (b) below	50 000
		(b) as capital in Fund	10 000
TOTAL	2 103 000	TOTAL	2 103 000