

# REPORT

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# OF THE CONFERENCE OF FAO

**Forty-first Session**  
**Rome, 22-29 June 2019**

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**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

## COUNCIL

(as from 1 July 2019)

*Independent Chairperson of the Council: Mr Khalid Mehboob*

Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	Cameroon <sup>1</sup>	Guinea <sup>3</sup>	Qatar <sup>3</sup>
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>3</sup>	India <sup>1</sup>	Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>
Andorra <sup>6</sup>	China <sup>2</sup>	Japan <sup>2</sup>	Russian Federation <sup>2, 17</sup>
Angola <sup>3</sup>	Congo <sup>2</sup>	Jordan <sup>2</sup>	Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup>
Argentina <sup>3</sup>	Costa Rica <sup>3</sup>	Kuwait <sup>3, 15</sup>	South Africa <sup>1</sup>
Australia <sup>1</sup>	Dominican Republic <sup>4</sup>	Malaysia <sup>5</sup>	South Sudan <sup>4</sup>
Austria <sup>3, 13</sup>	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Mexico <sup>3</sup>	Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>
Azerbaijan <sup>7</sup>	Egypt <sup>1</sup>	Monaco <sup>9</sup>	Uganda <sup>3</sup>
Bahamas <sup>3</sup>	Equatorial Guinea <sup>2</sup>	Nicaragua <sup>2</sup>	United Kingdom <sup>16</sup>
Belgium <sup>3</sup>	Finland <sup>1</sup>	Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	United States of America <sup>3</sup>
Brazil <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3, 14</sup>	Peru <sup>10</sup>	Viet Nam <sup>2, 12</sup>
Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup>	Germany <sup>8</sup>	Philippines <sup>2, 11</sup>	Zimbabwe <sup>3</sup>
Cabo Verde <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Term of office: end of the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2017) to 30 June 2020

<sup>2</sup> Term of office: 1 July 2018 – end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of Conference (2021)

<sup>3</sup> Term of office: end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference (June 2019) to 30 June 2022

<sup>4</sup> Term of office: end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference (June 2019) to end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)

<sup>5</sup> Malaysia replaced Thailand from 1 January 2019 – 30 June 2020

<sup>6</sup> Andorra replaced North Macedonia from 1 July 2019 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Conference (July 2021)

<sup>7</sup> Azerbaijan replaced Estonia from 1 July 2019 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)

<sup>8</sup> Germany replaced Italy from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

<sup>9</sup> Monaco replaced Bulgaria from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

<sup>10</sup> Peru replaced Chile from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference (2019) to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)

<sup>11</sup> Myanmar to replace the Philippines from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (2021)

<sup>12</sup> Indonesia to replace Viet Nam from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)

<sup>13</sup> Israel to replace Austria from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022

<sup>14</sup> Italy to replace France from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022

<sup>15</sup> Sudan to replace Kuwait from 1 December 2020 to 30 June 2022

<sup>16</sup> The United Kingdom replaced Spain from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

<sup>17</sup> Spain will replace the Russian Federation from 1 July 2020 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)

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Argentina <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic <sup>4</sup>	Kuwait <sup>3, 9</sup>	Spain <sup>12</sup>
Australia <sup>1</sup>	Egypt <sup>1</sup>	Mexico <sup>3</sup>	Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>
Azerbaijan <sup>6</sup>	Equatorial Guinea <sup>2</sup>	Monaco <sup>1</sup>	Sweden <sup>1</sup>
Bahamas <sup>3</sup>	Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	Myanmar <sup>10</sup>	Thailand <sup>1, 13</sup>
Belgium <sup>3</sup>	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Nicaragua <sup>2</sup>	Tunisia <sup>1</sup>
Brazil <sup>3</sup>	Guinea <sup>3</sup>	Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	Uganda <sup>3</sup>
Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup>	India <sup>1</sup>	Peru <sup>11</sup>	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>
Cameroon <sup>1</sup>	Indonesia <sup>14</sup>	Qatar <sup>3</sup>	United States of America <sup>3</sup>
Canada <sup>3</sup>	Israel <sup>7</sup>	Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>	Zimbabwe <sup>3</sup>
China <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Term of office: 1 July 2020 – end of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Conference (2023)

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C 2019/REP

# **REPORT**

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# **OF THE CONFERENCE OF FAO**

**Forty-first Session**  
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## Introduction

### McDougall Memorial Lecture<sup>1</sup>

1. Ms Graça Machel, Chair of the Board of the Graça Machel Trust, delivered the 31<sup>st</sup> McDougall Memorial Lecture.

### Tribute to José Graziano da Silva<sup>2</sup>

2. The Conference paid tribute to the Director-General, Professor José Graziano da Silva, for his stewardship of the Organization and his noteworthy achievements in the course of his two successful terms.

3. Recognizing Professor José Graziano da Silva's outstanding leadership, personal engagement, and untiring advocacy in promoting Zero Hunger, the Conference adopted the following Resolution:

#### Resolution 1/2019

##### José Graziano da Silva Award for Zero Hunger

**Appreciating** the eminent services rendered by Professor José Graziano da Silva to the Organization, throughout his two terms as Director-General, in promoting FAO's vision of a world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition, particularly during a period of combined challenges of climate change and the intensification of natural hazards, internal and global migration and increased numbers of protracted crises, disasters and conflicts;

**Recalling** that, in 2006, under the leadership of Professor José Graziano da Silva as Assistant Director-General of FAO and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, the region committed itself to the Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger 2025 Initiative;

**Recognizing** that, in 2012, the Director-General, José Graziano da Silva, initiated a transformative reform of the Organization, based on the pillars of decentralization, and a strategic agenda with five major objectives, the first of which is Zero Hunger;

**Stressing** that, in 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the second of which is Zero Hunger;

**Recognizing** the strong commitment of Professor José Graziano da Silva to reform and to build a results-oriented, efficient and effective foundation for FAO's vision;

**Expressing** its deep gratitude to Professor José Graziano da Silva for his outstanding services to the Organization, and for his unfailing dedication to the vision of Zero Hunger:

- 1) **Decides** that a "José Graziano da Silva Award for Zero Hunger" be established as a continuing tribute to Professor José Graziano da Silva in order to recognise successful efforts to achieve Zero Hunger through active involvement of civil society actors;
- 2) **Agrees** that the terms and conditions of the José Graziano da Silva Award for Zero Hunger be as follows:
  - a) *Nature of the award*: the award will consist of a scroll describing the recipient's achievements, a medal inscribed with the name of the recipient, and a cash prize in the amount of USD 25 000 to be awarded to a civil society organization for major achievements in promoting Zero Hunger best practices;
  - b) *Selection of award winners*: the winners will be selected by a Committee comprising the Independent Chairperson of the Council, the Chairperson of the Programme Committee and the Chairperson of the Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director-General. The Committee will make its selection from a list drawn up by an *ad hoc* interdepartmental Screening Committee;

<sup>1</sup> C 2019/INF/7; C 2019/PV/1; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>2</sup> C 2019/LIM/20; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

- c) *Conferment of the award*: the award will be presented by the Director-General at each regular session of the Conference to the individual recipient or a representative of the recipient institution, who will be invited to FAO headquarters in Rome for the ceremony, with the Organization bearing the cost of travel and *per diem*.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

### **Papal Audience<sup>3</sup>**

4. Delegates of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference attended a Papal Audience on Thursday, 27 June 2019. The Address by the Holy Father, Pope Francis is contained in *Appendix L*.

### **Statement by a Representative of the FAO Staff Bodies<sup>4</sup>**

5. Ms Eva Moller, Deputy General Secretary of the Union of General Service Staff made a statement on behalf of the FAO Staff Representative Bodies.

### **In Memoriam<sup>5</sup>**

6. The Conference observed one minute of silence in memory of those staff members who had died since the Conference last met. The names of the deceased staff members were read aloud and are contained in the Verbatim Records of the Conference.

### **Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons<sup>6</sup>**

7. The Council nominated and the Conference elected Mr Enzo Benech, Minister for Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay, as Chairperson of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference.
8. The Council nominated and the Conference elected the three Vice-Chairpersons of the Conference: Mr Ulrich Seidenberger (Germany), Mr Abdulla bin Abdulaziz Al Subaie (Qatar), and Mr Thanawat Tiensin (Thailand).

### **Appointment of the General Committee and Credentials Committee<sup>7</sup>**

9. The Council recommended and the Conference elected the:

#### Seven members of the General Committee

Australia	Niger
Canada	Peru
China	San Marino
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	

#### Nine members of the Credentials Committee

Côte d'Ivoire	New Zealand
Cuba	Oman
Guatemala	San Marino
Kuwait	United States of America
Malaysia	

<sup>3</sup> C 2019/INF/12; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>4</sup> C 2019/PV/8; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>5</sup> C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>6</sup> C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/LIM/5; C 2019/PV/1; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>7</sup> C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/LIM/5; C 2019/PV/1; C 2019/PV/10

### **Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Session<sup>8</sup>**

10. The Conference adopted its Agenda, as amended. The Agenda is given in *Appendix A* to this Report.

11. The Conference adopted the arrangements proposed by the 160<sup>th</sup> Session of Council and the timetable proposed by the 161<sup>st</sup> Session of Council.

#### *Establishment of Commissions and Appointment of their Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Drafting Committees*

12. The Conference concurred with the Council's recommendations to establish two Commissions.

13. In accordance with Rules VII and XXIV.5(b) of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO), the 161<sup>st</sup> Session of Council nominated Ms Marie-Therese Sarch (United Kingdom) as Chairperson of Commission I and Mr Bommakanti Rajender (India) as Chairperson of Commission II, which the Conference approved.

14. Ms Jeehan Alestad (Kuwait) was elected Chairperson of the Drafting Committee for Commission I with the following membership: Argentina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Viet Nam.

15. Mr Thomas Duffy (USA) was elected Chairperson of the Drafting Committee for Commission II with the following membership: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan and United States of America.

16. The Conference appointed the foregoing officers and, taking into consideration the proposals of the General Committee, in accordance with Rule X-2(c) of the GRO, also appointed the following Vice-Chairpersons:

Commission I:           Mr Haitham Abdelhady Elsayed Elshahat (Egypt)  
                              Ms Zora Weberová (Slovakia)

Commission II:         Ms Jeanne Dambendzet (Congo)  
                              Mr Inge Nordang (Norway)

#### *Right of Reply*

17. The Conference confirmed the decision taken at its previous sessions to the effect that, when a Member wished to reply to criticisms of its Government's policy, it should preferably do so on the day on which such criticism had been voiced after all those wishing to participate in the discussion had had an opportunity to speak.

#### *Verification of Credentials*

18. The Credentials Committee held two meetings on 19 and 22 June 2019 to examine the credentials received for this session of the Conference. A report was issued as document C 2019/LIM/16 Rev.1, stating that 192 Member Nations and one Member Organization, the European Union, submitted credentials or information on the composition of their delegations. Two Members and two Associate Members did not provide any information on their participation or representation in the Conference session. The list reflected the situation as at 22 June 2019.

19. The credentials of the representatives of the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and related organizations were duly deposited as prescribed under Rule III-2 of the GRO.

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<sup>8</sup> C 2019/1; C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/INF/1 Rev.1; C 2019/INF/2; C 2019/LIM/5; C 2019/LIM/16 Rev.1; C 2019/LIM/17; C 2019/LIM/18; C 2019/LIM/19; C 2019/PV/2; C 2019/PV/10

### *Voting Rights*

20. The Conference noted that, in accordance with Article III.4 of the Constitution, at the beginning of the Session ten Member Nations (Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) had lost their voting rights in the Conference, since the amount of their arrears of contributions to the Organization exceeded the amount due for the two preceding years.

21. The Conference decided to restore the voting rights to Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), which had requested special consideration under Article III.4 of the Constitution.

22. Subsequently, one Member Nations (Chad) made payments sufficient to regain their voting rights.

23. The Conference accepted the request by Liberia and Papua New Guinea to repay their arrears through instalment plans and, therefore, decided to restore their voting rights. To this effect, the Conference adopted the following Resolutions:

#### **Resolution 2/2019**

#### **Payment of Contributions – Liberia**

#### **THE CONFERENCE,**

**Noting** that the Government of Liberia had made a proposal that it liquidate its arrears of contributions over a period of four years commencing in 2020, in addition to paying each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment.

#### **Decides** that:

- 1) Notwithstanding Financial Regulation 5.5 the arrears of contributions of Liberia totaling USD 8 167.52 and EUR 5 723.78 be settled through the payment of four annual instalments of USD 2 041.88 and EUR 1 430.94 from 2020 to 2023.
- 2) The first instalment shall be payable in 1 January 2020.
- 3) The annual payment of the instalments referred to above, together with the payment of each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment and any advances to the Working Capital Fund, shall be considered as fulfilment of the financial obligations of Liberia to the Organization.
- 4) Instalments shall be payable in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.5.
- 5) Default in payment of two instalments shall render this instalment plan null and void.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

#### **Resolution 3/2019**

#### **Payment of Contributions – Papua New Guinea**

#### **THE CONFERENCE,**

**Noting** that the Government of Papua New Guinea had made a proposal that it liquidate its arrears of contributions over a period of four years commencing in 2020, in addition to paying each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment.

#### **Decides** that:

- 1) Notwithstanding Financial Regulation 5.5 the arrears of contributions of Papua New Guinea totaling USD 10 827.98 and EUR 37 790.69 be settled through the payment of four annual instalments of USD 2 706.99 and EUR 9 447.67 from 2020 to 2023.
- 2) The first instalment shall be payable in 1 January 2020.

- 3) The annual payment of the instalments referred to above, together with the payment of each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment and any advances to the Working Capital Fund, shall be considered as fulfilment of the financial obligations of Papua New Guinea to the Organization.
- 4) Instalments shall be payable in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.5.
- 5) Default in payment of two instalments shall render this instalment plan null and void.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

### **Admission of Observers<sup>9</sup>**

#### *Intergovernmental Organizations and International Non-Governmental Organizations*

24. The Conference reviewed the list of intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to which the Director-General had extended a provisional invitation to the Session, and confirmed them.

#### *Palestine*

25. The Conference confirmed the invitation issued by the Director-General to Palestine, at the suggestion of the 160<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council.

### **Appointments and Elections**

#### **Appointment of the Director-General<sup>10</sup>**

26. The Conference had before it three nominations for the Office of Director-General:

- Mr Qu Dongyu (China)
- Ms Catherine Geslain-Lanéelle (France)
- Mr Davit Kirvalidze (Georgia)

27. The Conference, after one secret ballot, appointed Mr Qu Dongyu to the office of Director-General for the period from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2023.

28. The Conference noted that during the election for the position of Director-General of FAO on Sunday, 23 June, one delegate ostensibly showed their ballot paper to the plenary, thereby violating the secrecy of the vote and Article XII.10 of the basic texts of FAO. It was recognized that this occurrence does not question the validity of the ballot.

29. Pursuant to Rule XXXVII.4 of the GRO, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the Conference adopted the following Resolution:

#### **Resolution 4/2019**

#### **Appointment of the Director-General**

**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Acting** in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution,

**Having proceeded** to a secret ballot as laid down in Rules XII and XXXVII of the General Rules of the Organization,

- 1) **Declares** that Mr Qu Dongyu is appointed to the office of Director-General for a period of four years from 1 August 2019, the term of office expiring on 31 July 2023; and

**Having considered** the recommendation regarding the conditions of appointment of the Director-General submitted by the General Committee in accordance with Rules X, paragraph 2(j) and XXXVII, paragraph 4 of the General Rules of the Organization,

<sup>9</sup> C 2019/13 Rev.1; C 2019/LIM/17; C 2019/PV/2; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>10</sup> C 2019/7; C 2019/7 Add.1; C 2019/7 Add.2; C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/LIM/17; C 2019/LIM/20; C 2019/PV/2; C 2019/PV/3; C 2019/PV/10

- 2) **Resolves** that:
- a) the Director-General shall receive a gross annual salary of USD 248,617 corresponding to a net annual salary of USD 187,532 at the dependency rate, or USD 166,764 at the single rate, and an annual post adjustment corresponding to USD 1,875.32 for each multiplier point at the dependency rate, or USD 1,667.64 at the single rate, payable in accordance with the provisions of the Organization governing the salary of staff members;
  - b) the Director-General shall receive a representation allowance of USD 50,000 net *per annum*;
  - c) the Organization will directly rent appropriate housing accommodation to be assigned as the official residence of the Director-General and pay related expenses, *in lieu* of rental subsidy;
  - d) the Director-General shall be entitled to all other allowances and benefits accruing to staff members of the Organization in the Professional and Higher Categories;
- 3) **Further resolves** that the Director-General shall have the option to either be a participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, or *in lieu* thereof, he shall be entitled to receive, in monthly instalments, the equivalent of the Organization's contributions to the Fund that would have been payable had he been a participant, as a supplement to his monthly remuneration; and
- 4) **Further resolves** that the terms and conditions of appointment of the Director-General shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations subject, however, to the provisions of the contract to be signed by the Chairperson of the Conference on behalf of the Organization and by the Director-General elect, in accordance with Rule XXXVII, paragraph 4.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

### **Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council<sup>11</sup>**

30. The Conference had before it one nomination for the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council.

31. The Conference appointed Mr Khalid Mehboob to the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council for the period 1 July 2019 to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference.

#### **Resolution 5/2019**

### **Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council**

#### **THE CONFERENCE,**

**Taking into account** Rule XXIII of the General Rules of the Organization regarding the Independent Chairperson of the Council and Resolution 9/2009 regarding the Independent Chairperson of the Council<sup>12</sup>;

**Having regard** to the need to safeguard the independence and accountability of the role of the Independent Chairperson of the Council:

1. **Declares** that Mr Khalid Mehboob is appointed Independent Chairperson of the Council until the Forty-second Session of the Conference (July 2021);
2. **Decides** that the conditions of appointment attached to the office of the Independent Chairperson of the Council will be as follows:
  - a) The Chairperson is required to be present in Rome for all sessions of the Council, the Conference, the Finance Committee and the Programme Committee and will normally be expected to spend at least six to eight months of the year in Rome;
  - b) An annual allowance equivalent to USD 23 831 will be paid to the Chairperson;
  - c) A *per diem* allowance equivalent to the applicable standard daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rate at 140% will be paid to the Chairperson when travelling out of Rome in the performance of his functions;

<sup>11</sup> C 2019/9; C 2019/LIM/17; C 2019/LIM/20; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>12</sup> Basic Texts, Volume II, Section E

- d) The travel expenses of the Chairperson will be covered by the Organization when he travels in the performance of his functions;
- e) Secretariat services will be made available to the Chairperson to assist him in the performance of his functions;
- f) Interpretation services will be made available to the Chairperson, at his request, depending on the availability of resources;
- g) Office space, equipment and supplies required by the Chairperson in the performance of his functions will be made available to him;
- h) Assistance will be provided to the Chairperson in carrying out the necessary administrative formalities for the acquisition of the documents required for his stay in Rome and for his travels in the performance of his functions.

3. **Decides** that the implementation modalities of this Resolution will be agreed between the Chairperson and FAO.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

### **Election of Council Members<sup>13</sup>**

32. The Conference elected the following Member Nations as Members of the Council:

#### **Period from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference (June 2019) to 30 June 2022**

<b>Region (Seats)</b>	<b>Members</b>
Africa (5)	1. Angola 2. Burkina Faso 3. Guinea 4. Uganda 5. Zimbabwe
Asia (0)	
Europe (3)	1. Austria/Israel <sup>14</sup> 2. Belgium 3. France/Italy <sup>15</sup>
Latin America and the Caribbean (5)	1. Argentina 2. Bahamas 3. Brazil 4. Costa Rica 5. Mexico
Near East (2)	1. Kuwait/Sudan <sup>16</sup> 2. Qatar
North America (2)	1. Canada 2. United States of America
Southwest Pacific (0)	

<sup>13</sup> C 2019/11; C 2019/LIM/5; C 2019/LIM/19; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>14</sup> Austria would occupy the seat from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference to 30 June 2020. Israel would replace Austria for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022).

<sup>15</sup> France would occupy the seat from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference to 30 June 2020. Italy would replace France for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022).

<sup>16</sup> Kuwait and Sudan applied jointly for one Council seat as follows: Kuwait would occupy the seat from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference to November 2020. Sudan would replace Kuwait for the remainder of the term of office (from December 2020 to June 2022).

**Period from 1 July 2020 to the end of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Conference (June 2023)**

<b>Region (Seats)</b>	<b>Members</b>
Africa (4)	1. Cameroon 2. Eritrea 3. South Africa 4. Tunisia
Asia (3)	1. India 2. Pakistan 3. Thailand/Malaysia <sup>17</sup>
Europe (4)	1. Germany 2. Monaco 3. Sweden 4. United Kingdom
Latin America and the Caribbean (1)	1. Cuba
Near East (3)	1. Afghanistan 2. Egypt 3. Saudi Arabia
North America (0)	
Southwest Pacific (1)	1. Australia

**Period from the end of the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference (June 2019)  
to the end of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference (July 2021)**

<b>Region (Seats)</b>	<b>Members</b>
Africa (1)	1. South Sudan
Latin America and the Caribbean (1)	1. Dominican Republic

**Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the  
Staff Pension Committee<sup>18</sup>**

33. In accordance with Article 6(c) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Conference appointed two members and two alternate members to the Staff Pension Committee as follows and for the periods specified below:

**For the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022**

Member Ms Kelli Ketover  
Alternate Permanent Representative of the United States of America to FAO

Alternate Mr Anton Minaev  
Alternate Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to FAO

**For the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023**

Member Ms María Cristina Boldorini  
Permanent Representative of Argentina to FAO

Alternate Mr Thanawat Tiensin  
Permanent Representative of Thailand to FAO

<sup>17</sup> Thailand would occupy the seat from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021. Malaysia would replace Thailand for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 January 2022 to the end of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Conference).

<sup>18</sup> C 2019/10; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10



## Substantive and Policy Matters

### Review of the State of Food and Agriculture<sup>19</sup>

34. Ninety-one Delegations and three Observers intervened on this Agenda Item, commenting on the agricultural and food security situation at the global level and in their respective countries, with a focus on the theme of the General Debate: “Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development”.

35. The Conference:

- a) recognized that rural migration is a phenomenon that presents both opportunities and challenges, benefits as well as costs, for migrants themselves and for societies in general;
- b) noted that policy priorities relating to rural migration depend on country contexts;
- c) stressed that – aside from the case of forced migration linked to crisis situations – it is important not to consider migration *per se* as a problem that requires a solution and that, as such, policies should not aim to either stem or promote migration; and
- d) emphasized that an objective of migration-related policies must be to make migration a choice, not a necessity, and to maximize the positive impacts while minimizing the negative ones.

36. The Conference also acknowledged the importance of providing alternative opportunities to prospective rural migrants, not least by promoting development in rural areas or in their proximity; and also recognized the concomitant need for support to rural migrants.

### Regional Conferences

#### Regional and Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:

*Report of the 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Africa  
(Khartoum, the Sudan, 19-23 February 2018)<sup>20</sup>*

37. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein and concerns raised about the seniority of FAO Representatives in Africa, reiterating the request for FAO Representatives to be at grade P5 and above.

38. It expressed its gratitude to the Sudan, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific  
(Nadi, Fiji, 9-13 April 2018)<sup>21</sup>*

39. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.

40. It expressed its gratitude to the Republic of Fiji, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Europe  
(Voronezh, Russian Federation, 16-18 May 2018)<sup>22</sup>*

41. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.

42. It expressed its gratitude to the Russian Federation, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

<sup>19</sup> C 2019/2; C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/PV/4; C 2019/PV/5; C 2019/PV/6; C 2019/PV/7; C 2019/PV/8; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>20</sup> C 2019/14; C 2019/IPV/1; C 2019/IPV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>21</sup> C 2019/15; C 2019/IPV/1; C 2019/IPV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>22</sup> C 2019/16; C 2019/IPV/1; C 2019/IPV/5; C 2019/PV/10

*Report of the 35<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for  
Latin America and the Caribbean (Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5-8 March 2018)<sup>23</sup>*

43. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
44. It expressed its gratitude to Jamaica, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East  
(Rome, Italy, 7-11 May 2018)<sup>24</sup>*

45. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
46. It expressed its gratitude to Lebanon for the excellent chairing of the Regional Conference.

*Input from the Fifth Informal Regional Conference for North America  
(Washington, D.C., United States of America, 18-19 April 2018)<sup>25</sup>*

47. The Conference took note of the Informal Regional Conference for North America held to allow Member Nations of the region to make inputs into the Organization's prioritization process.

### Technical Committees<sup>26</sup>

#### Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from<sup>27</sup>:

48. The Conference:
- a) adopted Resolution 6/2019 reaffirming the global commitment to addressing the growing global threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), set out in *Appendix C* to this Report;
  - b) mandated the Council to consider and adopt the FAO Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors before 2020, following an inclusive consultation process.

*Report of the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Agriculture  
(1-5 October 2018)<sup>28</sup>*

49. The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), and in particular:
- a) adopted Resolution 7/2019 "*Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO*", set out in *Appendix D* to this Report;
  - b) endorsed the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers; and
  - c) requested that an inclusive consultation process under the leadership of the Chairpersons of the Programme Committee and the Committee on Agriculture be put in place to further develop the Ten Elements of Agroecology to be submitted for review by the Programme Committee at its next session, and thereafter for consideration and approval by the Council at its December 2019 session.

*Report of the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems  
(26-28 September 2018)<sup>29</sup>*

50. The Conference endorsed the Report of the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), and in particular underlined the importance of FAO's commodity market monitoring,

<sup>23</sup> C 2019/17; C 2019/I/PV/1; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>24</sup> C 2019/18 Rev.1; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>25</sup> C 2019/LIM/1; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>26</sup> C 2019/INF/6; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>27</sup> C 2019/LIM/15; C 2019/LIM/22; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>28</sup> C 2019/21 Rev.1; C 2019/30; C 2019/LIM/13; C 2019/LIM/21; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>29</sup> C 2019/22; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

assessment, outlook and standard setting work for improved market transparency and for informed policy decisions.

*Report of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee on Fisheries (9-13 July 2018)*<sup>30</sup>

51. The Conference endorsed the Report of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), and in particular welcomed the increasing number of Parties to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (PSMA).

*Report of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Forestry (16-20 July 2018)*<sup>31</sup>

52. The Conference endorsed the Report of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO), and in particular recognized the urgency of action to promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **Committee on World Food Security**

#### **Reports of the 44<sup>th</sup> (9-13 October 2017) and 45<sup>th</sup> (15-19 October 2018) Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security**<sup>32</sup>

53. The Conference endorsed the Reports of the 44<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and encouraged the use of CFS agreed products by all stakeholders.

### **Other Substantive and Policy Matters**

#### **Evaluation of FAO's Work on Gender**<sup>33</sup>

54. The Conference welcomed the Evaluation of FAO's Work on Gender, and welcomed Management's agreement to implement the recommendations, in particular to update FAO's Policy on Gender Equality.

#### **Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**<sup>34</sup>

55. The Conference:
- a) noted the work undertaken by FAO and its efforts to implement, monitor follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
  - b) noted the reversal of progress to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), and stressed that more concerted action is needed by FAO, Member Nations and other stakeholders to address the increasing number of hungry and malnourished people, leaving no one behind; and
  - c) noted with appreciation the statement made by the Netherlands on the launch of the informal Youth Council for Zero Hunger.

#### **Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)**<sup>35</sup>

56. The Conference welcomed the Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and noted the work undertaken by FAO and its efforts in following up on ICN2 commitments and implementing the Decade of Action on Nutrition.

<sup>30</sup> C 2019/23; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>31</sup> C 2019/24; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>32</sup> C 2019/19 Rev.1; C 2019/20 Rev.1; C 2019/I/PV/2; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>33</sup> C 2019/27; C 2019/27 Sup.1; C 2019/I/PV/3; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>34</sup> C 2019/28; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>35</sup> C 2019/29; C 2019/I/PV/3; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

## **Progress report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System<sup>36</sup>**

57. The Conference noted the progress report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System, and took note of the implications and funding of the UN system reform called for in United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 72/279 on the *Repositioning of the United Nations Development System*.

### **Report of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (18-22 February 2019)<sup>37</sup>**

58. The Conference:

- a) welcomed and endorsed the Report of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; and
- b) welcomed the first report of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* and plans for its follow-up.

### **International Years and Days<sup>38</sup>**

#### *International Year of Fruits and Vegetables<sup>39</sup>*

59. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session for the Declaration of an International Year of Fruits and Vegetables in 2021 and adopted Resolution 8/2019, set out in *Appendix E* to this Report.

#### *International Year of Rye<sup>40</sup>*

60. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session for the Declaration of an International Year of Rye in 2025 and adopted Resolution 9/2019, set out in *Appendix F* to this Report.

#### *International Year of Millets<sup>41</sup>*

61. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session for the declaration of an International Year of Millets in 2023 and adopted Resolution 10/2019, set out in *Appendix G* to this Report.

#### *International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste<sup>42</sup>*

62. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session to declare the annual observance of an International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste on 29 September and adopted Resolution 11/2019, set out in *Appendix H* to this Report.

#### *International Tea Day<sup>43</sup>*

63. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session to declare the annual observance of the International Tea Day on 21 May and adopted Resolution 12/2019, set out in *Appendix I* to this Report.

<sup>36</sup> C 2019/26; C 2019/I/PV/3; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>37</sup> C 2019/25; C 2019/I/PV/3; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>38</sup> C 2019/INF/11; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>39</sup> C 2019/LIM/8 Rev.1; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>40</sup> C 2019/LIM/9; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>41</sup> C 2019/LIM/10; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>42</sup> C 2019/LIM/11; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>43</sup> C 2019/LIM/12; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

## United Nations/FAO World Food Programme<sup>44</sup>

64. The Conference:
- a) endorsed the Annual Reports of the World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and FAO on its activities in 2016 and 2017; and
  - b) commended WFP staff for their dedicated work in challenging circumstances.

### Biennial Theme 2020-21<sup>45</sup>

65. The Conference endorsed the Biennial Theme 2020-21 - *Promoting healthy diets and preventing all forms of malnutrition*, stressing that FAO has a leading role in supporting countries in transitioning towards sustainable agriculture and food systems.

## Programme and Budgetary Matters

### Programme Implementation Report 2016-17<sup>46</sup>

66. The Conference:
- a) endorsed the findings of the Report of the 159<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council on the Programme Implementation Report (PIR) 2016-17;
  - b) expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the programme of work in 2016-17, and welcomed FAO's important work related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and encouraged FAO to continue to improve its contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2);
  - c) welcomed FAO's results in reaching 82% of the planned Outputs under a more rigorous target setting and measurement approach;
  - d) noted with concern the rise of global hunger as a result of climate change and increasing number of conflicts and called on FAO to build on lessons learned and adjust activities, where necessary, so that results could make greater contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
  - e) expressed satisfaction at the net budgetary appropriation expenditure at 99.6%, the higher delivery of Trust Funds and Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), and the resource mobilization figure of over USD 2 billion;
  - f) welcomed the alignment of the FAO results framework to the SDGs;
  - g) encouraged FAO's work related to the collection and analysis of data, in particular to support national efforts to monitor and achieve the SDGs;
  - h) emphasized the importance of FAO's work on scientific advice and standard setting and of sustainable regular programme funding for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Joint FAO/WHO food safety scientific advice programme;
  - i) noted the progress made since the issuance of the document in achieving equitable geographical representation of staff, and gender balance at professional and senior levels;
  - j) appreciated the priority given by the Organization to the use of partnerships to enable it to leverage its comparative advantages, including *inter alia* with academia and the private sector and through South-South and Triangular Cooperation;
  - k) encouraged the continuing efforts to strengthen the capacity of the decentralized offices network, including through the review of country office staffing models;
  - l) requested that the evaluation of FAO's strategic results framework be presented to the Council at its session in December 2019;
  - m) recalled the importance of using agreed terminology and intergovernmental documents when preparing programmatic documents; and
  - n) endorsed the Programme Implementation Report 2016-17.

<sup>44</sup> C 2019/INF/9; C 2019/INF/10; C 2019/I/PV/3; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>45</sup> C 2019/12 Rev.1; C 2019/31; C 2019/LIM/5; C 2019/I/PV/4; C 2019/I/PV/5; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>46</sup> C 2019/8; C 2019/8 WA6; C 2019/8 WA7; C 2019/LIM/2; C 2019/II/PV/1; C 2019/II/PV/4; C 2019/PV/10

### Programme Evaluation Report 2019<sup>47</sup>

67. The Conference:
- a) welcomed the Programme Evaluation Report 2019, including the main findings emerging from the thematic, strategic, country and project evaluations completed during the period 2017-18;
  - b) welcomed the inclusion in the report of examples of findings and lessons learnt from the Strategic Objective evaluations and encouraged Member Nations to consider use of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES);
  - c) welcomed the progress made in the use of partnerships and their improved quality and stressed the need to make further efforts to strengthen synergies with other UN system organizations, especially Rome-based Agencies, as well as strengthening strategic partnerships with the private sector;
  - d) welcomed the synthesis of lessons learnt in the application of the Country Programming Framework (CPF), and looked forward to the further strengthening of the tool to guide FAO's support to the countries in line with the national government priorities and in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Repositioning of the United Nations Development System;
  - e) welcomed the evaluation of FAO's work on gender and appreciated the relevance and validity of FAO's Policy on Gender Equality as an overarching framework to guide the gender work of the Organization, and encouraged FAO to leverage its proximity to rural communities and track record in agriculture to play a key part in addressing gender issues in rural areas, and to further build the capacity of its technical officers to mainstream gender in their work;
  - f) appreciated the work done by the Office of Evaluation with its thematic, strategic, country and project evaluations, and encouraged the office to propose ways to further strengthen the results frameworks of CPFs and associated monitoring and evaluation while noting with concern that many country programmes are not linked to higher development objectives; and
  - g) welcomed the initiative taken by the Office of Evaluation to support national evaluation capacity development and encouraged the office to continue its effort to this end.

### Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (Reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21<sup>48</sup>

68. The Conference considered the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018-21 (reviewed) and the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21, the observations and recommendations of the Council, as well as additional information provided by the Secretariat in Information Note 1.
69. The Conference commended the Organization for its maintenance of a flat nominal Regular Programme budget and the increase of voluntary contributions to facilitate achievement of the Strategic Objectives and implementation of the integrated Programme of Work.
70. Regarding the substance of the proposals in the MTP/PWB, the Conference:
- a) appreciated the close alignment of FAO's Strategic Objectives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
  - b) supported the priorities, areas of de-emphasis and resource allocations, including the additional resources for innovative and sustainable agriculture approaches and for combating all forms of malnutrition and promoting nutrition-sensitive, sustainable food systems;
  - c) requested that FAO increase the funding in the PWB 2020-21, through efficiencies and cost savings without negatively impacting the delivery of the agreed programme of work, or, if necessary, from the areas of technical de-emphasis to the extent feasible for: i) FAO's work on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and on the Joint FAO/WHO food safety scientific advice programme; and ii) mainstreaming biodiversity at FAO;

<sup>47</sup> C 2019/4; C 2019/II/PV/2; C 2019/II/PV/4; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>48</sup> C 2019/3; C 2019/3 Information Note 1; C 2019/3 WA11; C 2019/LIM/4 Rev.1; C 2019/II/PV/2; C 2019/II/PV/3; C 2019/II/PV/4; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

- d) encouraged continued monitoring of cost increase assumptions and further review of opportunities for savings and efficiency measures in order to facilitate consideration of the proposals by the Council in December 2019;
- e) reaffirmed the importance of the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) appropriation in achieving the SDGs and welcomed the share of the TCP at 14 percent of the net budgetary appropriation, while taking note of Conference Resolution 9/89<sup>49</sup> and the recommendation of the Conference at its 39<sup>th</sup> Session<sup>50</sup>;
- f) highlighted the importance of addressing Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- g) noted the special technical and development needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
- h) stressed the need for considering all approaches regarding sustainable agriculture and food systems in the preparation of the programme of work of the Organization;
- i) requested in the next biennium a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation review of TCP implementation;
- j) stressed the importance of multilingualism at FAO and underlined the importance of maintaining the integrity of language service capacity within the PWB 2020-21;
- k) emphasised the need to take into account priorities for all countries, including middle-income, and upper-middle income countries; and
- l) highlighted the importance of the full implementation of the repositioning of the UN Development System.

71. In addition, the Conference:

- a) welcomed the proposed flat nominal budget level with no change in the level of assessed contributions and net budgetary appropriation compared with 2018-19;
- b) appreciated the identification of efficiency gains and savings with a view to reallocating USD 29.9 million to cover cost increases and priority areas without negatively impacting the delivery of the programme of work;
- c) encouraged Members to continue to provide voluntary contributions for the sustainable funding of the integrated programme of work and budget; and
- d) noted that adjustments in resource allocations and results frameworks arising from decisions and guidance of the Governing Bodies and from the work planning process would be reported in the Adjustments to the PWB 2020-21 for consideration by the Council in December 2019.

72. Concerning the longer-term financial health of the Organization, the Conference deferred to future biennia the replenishment of the Working Capital Fund, as well as incremental funding of the After-Service Medical Coverage past service liability.

73. The Conference:

- a) recalled Council's request for a proposal to be presented on the systematic use of unspent balances of biennial appropriations, following review by the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) and the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees (*footnote CL 158/REP, para 10c*), and requested that such a proposal be presented to their next Sessions in October-December 2019; and
- b) authorized the Director-General, notwithstanding Financial Regulation 4.2, to use any unspent balance of the 2018-19 appropriations for one-time uses in 2020-21, based on a proposal to be submitted to and agreed by the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees, and the Council at their meetings in April-May 2020 following review of the proposal presented on the systematic use of unspent balances.

<sup>49</sup> C 1989/REP/Resolution 9/89 (<http://www.fao.org/3/x5588E/x5588e09.htm#Resolution9>)

<sup>50</sup> C 2015/REP/paragraph 71d (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-mo153e.pdf>)

74. The Conference adopted the following Resolution as recommended by the Council:

**Resolution 13/2019**

**Budgetary Appropriations 2020-21**

**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Having considered** the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget;

**Having considered** the proposed total net appropriation of USD 1,005,635,000 for the financial period 2020-21 at the 2018-19 rate of EUR 1=USD 1.22, which assumes US dollar and Euro expenditure equal to USD 546,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000;

**Having considered** that the above net appropriation remains equivalent to USD 1,005,635,000 at the same budget rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.22 established for 2020-21 after translation of the EUR portion;

1. **Approves** the Programme of Work proposed by the Director-General for 2020-21 as follows:

a) Appropriations are voted at a rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.22 for the following purposes:

	<b>USD</b>
Chapter 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	85,470,000
Chapter 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable	199,885,000
Chapter 3: Reduce rural poverty	67,286,000
Chapter 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	107,963,000
Chapter 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	54,590,000
Chapter 6: Technical Quality, Statistics and cross-cutting themes (climate change, gender, governance, nutrition)	69,245,000
Chapter 7: Technical Cooperation Programme	140,788,000
Chapter 8: Outreach	74,507,000
Chapter 9: Information Technology	36,687,000
Chapter 10: FAO Governance, Oversight and Direction	64,095,000
Chapter 11: Efficient and Effective Administration	65,206,000
Chapter 12: Contingencies	600,000
Chapter 13: Capital Expenditure	16,892,000
Chapter 14: Security Expenditure	22,421,000
<b>Total Appropriation (Net)</b>	<b>1,005,635,000</b>
Chapter 15: Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund	92,162,000
<b>Total Appropriation (Gross)</b>	<b>1,097,797,000</b>

- b) The appropriations (net) voted in paragraph (a) above minus estimated Miscellaneous Income in the amount of USD 5,000,000 shall be financed by assessed contributions from Member Nations of USD 1,000,635,000 to implement the Programme of Work. Such contributions shall be established in US dollars and Euro and shall consist of USD 541,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000. This takes into account a split of 54% US dollars and 46% Euro for the appropriations (net) and of 100% US dollars for Miscellaneous Income.
- c) The total contributions due from Member Nations to implement the approved Programme of Work shall amount to USD 541,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000. Such contributions due from Member Nations in 2020 and 2021 shall be paid in accordance with the scale of contributions adopted by the Conference at its Forty-first session.



- d) In establishing the actual amounts of contributions to be paid by individual Member Nations, a further amount shall be charged through the Tax Equalization Fund for any Member Nation that levies taxes on the salaries, emoluments and indemnities received by staff members from FAO and which are reimbursed to the staff members by the Organization. An estimate of USD 7,500,000 has been foreseen for this purpose.

2. **Encourages** Members to provide voluntary contributions to facilitate achievement of the Strategic Objectives and implementation of the integrated Programme of Work under the results framework.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

## **Administrative, Financial and Legal Matters**

### **Audited Accounts 2016 and 2017<sup>51</sup>**

75. The Conference took note of the FAO Audited Accounts 2016 and 2017 and the Reports of the External Auditor. The results and official accounts of 2016 were examined by the Finance Committee at its 169<sup>th</sup> Session in November 2017 and by the Council at its 158<sup>th</sup> Session in December 2017. The results and official accounts of 2017 were examined by the Finance Committee at its 173<sup>rd</sup> Session in November 2018 and by the Council at its 160<sup>th</sup> Session in December 2018. The following Resolutions were adopted:

#### **Resolution 14/2019**

#### **FAO Audited Accounts 2016**

**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Having considered** the Report of the 158<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council, and

**Having examined** the FAO Audited Accounts 2016 and the External Auditor's Report thereon

**Adopts** the FAO Audited Accounts 2016.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

#### **Resolution 15/2019**

#### **FAO Audited Accounts 2017**

**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Having considered** the Report of the 160<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council, and

**Having examined** the FAO Audited Accounts 2017 and the External Auditor's Report thereon

**Adopts** the FAO Audited Accounts 2017.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

### **Scale of Contributions 2020-21<sup>52</sup>**

76. The Conference noted that at its 161<sup>st</sup> Session the Council had recommended that the FAO proposed Scale of Contributions for 2020-21 be derived from the UN Scale of Assessments in force during 2019.

<sup>51</sup> C 2019/5 A; C 2019/5 B; C 2019/6 A; C 2019/6 B; C 2019/LIM/3; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>52</sup> C 2019/INF/8; C 2019/LIM/6; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

77. The Conference then adopted the following Resolution:

**Resolution 16/2019**  
**Scale of Contributions 2020-21**

**THE CONFERENCE**

**Having noted** the recommendations of the Hundred and Sixty-first Session of the Council;

**Confirming** that as in the past, FAO should follow the United Nations Scale of Assessments subject to adaptation to the composition of FAO membership;

**Decides** that the FAO Scale of Contributions for 2020-21 should be derived directly from the United Nations Scale of Assessments in force during 2019;

**Adopts** for use in 2020 and 2021 the Scale set out in *Appendix J* to this Report.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

**Payment by the European Union to Cover Administrative and other  
Expenses Arising out of its Membership in the Organization<sup>53</sup>**

78. The Conference set the lump-sum payment due by the European Union to cover administrative and other expenditures arising out of its membership in the Organization at EUR 583 291 for the 2020-21 biennium.

79. As in previous biennia, it was proposed that the sum due by the European Union be paid into a trust or special fund established by the Director-General under Financial Regulation 6.7.

**Other Administrative, Financial and Legal Matters<sup>54</sup>**

80. The Conference adopted Resolution 17/2019 “*Amendments to the Convention Placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of FAO*”, set out in *Appendix K* to this Report.

**Other Matters**

**Date and Place of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference<sup>55</sup>**

81. The Conference decided that its 42<sup>nd</sup> Session should be held in Rome from 12-16 July 2021.

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<sup>53</sup> C 2019/LIM/7; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>54</sup> C 2019/LIM/14; C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

<sup>55</sup> C 2019/PV/9; C 2019/PV/10

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## Appendix A

### Agenda for the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference

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#### Introduction

1. Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons
2. Appointment of the General Committee and Credentials Committee
3. Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Session
4. Admission of Observers

#### Appointments and Elections

5. Appointment of the Director-General
6. Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council
7. Election of Council Members
8. Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the Staff Pension Committee

#### Substantive and Policy Matters

9. Review of the State of Food and Agriculture

##### *A. Regional Conferences*

10. Regional and Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:
  - 10.1 Report of the 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Africa (Khartoum, the Sudan, 19-23 February 2018)
  - 10.2 Report of the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Nadi, Fiji, 9-13 April 2018)
  - 10.3 Report of the 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Europe (Voronezh, Russian Federation, 16-18 May 2018)
  - 10.4 Report of the 35<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5-8 March 2018)
  - 10.5 Report of the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East (Rome, Italy, 7-11 May 2018)
  - 10.6 Input from the Fifth Informal Regional Conference for North America (Washington, D.C., United States of America, 18-19 April 2018)

##### *B. Technical Committees*

11. Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:
  - 11.1 Report of the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Agriculture (1-5 October 2018)
  - 11.2 Report of the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (26-28 September 2018)
  - 11.3 Report of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee on Fisheries (9-13 July 2018)
  - 11.4 Report of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Forestry (16-20 July 2018)

**C. Committee on World Food Security**

12. Reports of the 44<sup>th</sup> (9-13 October 2017) and 45<sup>th</sup> (15-19 October 2018) Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security

**D. Other Substantive and Policy Matters**

13. Evaluation of FAO's Work on Gender
14. Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
15. Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
16. Progress report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System
17. Report of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (18-22 February 2019)
18. International Years and Days:
- 18.1 Proposal for an International Year of Fruits and Vegetables
- 18.2 Proposal for an International Year of Rye
- 18.3 Proposal for an International Year of Millets
- 18.4 Proposal for an International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste
- 18.5 Proposal for an International Tea Day
19. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme
20. Biennial Theme 2020-21

**Programme and Budgetary Matters**

21. Programme Implementation Report 2016-2017
22. Programme Evaluation Report 2019
23. Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (Reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21 (Draft Resolution on budget level)

**Administrative and Financial Matters****A. Administrative and Financial Matters**

24. Audited Accounts 2016 and 2017 (Draft Resolutions)
25. Scale of Contributions 2020-21 (Draft Resolution)
26. Payment by the European Union to Cover Administrative and other Expenses Arising out of its Membership in the Organization
27. Other Administrative, Financial and Legal Matters

**Other Matters**

28. Date and Place of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference
29. Any Other Matters
- 29.1 McDougall Memorial Lecture
- 29.2 In Memoriam

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## Appendix B

### List of Documents

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Symbol	Document Title
C 2019/1	Provisional Agenda
C 2019/2	The State of Food and Agriculture: Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development
C 2019/3	Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21
C 2019/3 Information Note no 1	C 2019/3 - Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21 - Information Note no. 1 – June 2019 - Proposal to carry over any unspent balance of the 2018-19 budgetary appropriation for one time uses
C 2019/3-WA11	Web Annex 11: Scheduled sessions
C 2019/4	Programme Evaluation Report 2019
C 2019/5 A	Audited Accounts - FAO 2016
C 2019/5 B	Audited Accounts - FAO 2016 - Part B - Report of the External Auditor
C 2019/6 A	Audited Accounts - FAO 2017
C 2019/6 B	Audited Accounts - FAO 2017 - Part B - Report of the External Auditor
C 2019/7	Appointment of the Director-General (Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference and Council)
C 2019/7 Add.1	Appointment of the Director-General (Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference and Council) - Addendum
C 2019/7 Add.2	Appointment of the Director-General (Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference and Council) – Addendum 2
C 2019/8	Programme Implementation Report 2016-17
C 2019/8 WA6	C 2019/8 Web Annex 6: Unscheduled and Cancelled Sessions
C 2019/8 WA7	C 2019/8 Web Annex 7: Regional Dimensions Results
C 2019/9	Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council
C 2019/10	Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the Staff Pension Committee
C 2019/11	Election of Council Members
C 2019/12 Rev.1	Arrangements for the 41 <sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference
C 2019/13 Rev.1	Admission to the Session of Representatives and Observers of International Organizations

C 2019/14	Report of the 30 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Africa (Khartoum, the Sudan, 19-23 February 2018)
C 2019/15	Report of the 34 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Nadi, Fiji, 9-13 April 2018)
C 2019/16	Report of the 31 <sup>st</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Europe (Voronezh, Russian Federation, 16-18 May 2018)
C 2019/17	Report of the 35 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5-8 March 2018)
C 2019/18 Rev.1	Report of the 34 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East (Rome, Italy, 7-11 May 2018)
C 2019/19 Rev.1	Report of the 44 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 9-13 October 2017)
C 2019/20 Rev.1	Report of the 45 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 15-19 October 2018)
C 2019/21 Rev.1	Report of the 26 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 1-5 October 2018)
C 2019/22	Report of the 72 <sup>nd</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Rome, 26-28 September 2018)
C 2019/23	Report of the 33 <sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee on Fisheries (Rome, 9-13 July 2018)
C 2019/24	Report of the 24 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Forestry (Rome, 16-20 July 2018)
C 2019/25	Report of the 17 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Rome, 18-22 February 2019)
C 2019/26	Interim Report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System
C 2019/27	Evaluation of FAO's Work on Gender– Summary Report
C 2019/27 Sup.1	Evaluation of FAO's Work on Gender – Management response
C 2019/28	Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
C 2019/29	Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
C 2019/30	The International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers
C 2019/31	Biennial Theme 2020-21 – Promoting healthy diets and preventing all forms of malnutrition
<b>C 2019 INF Series</b>	
C 2019/INF/1 Rev.1	Provisional Timetable
C 2019/INF/2	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights Submitted by the European Union and its Member States
C 2019/INF/3	Guide on conduct of Plenary Meetings
C 2019/INF/4	Statement of the Director-General

C 2019/INF/5	Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Director-General
C 2019/INF/6	Notification of Membership of the Committee on Commodity Problems; Committee on Fisheries; Committee on Forestry; Committee on Agriculture; and Committee on World Food Security
C 2019/INF/7	McDougall Memorial Lecture
C 2019/INF/8	Status of Current Assessments and Arrears as at 17 June 2019
C 2019/INF/9	2016 Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council
C 2019/INF/10	2017 Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council
C 2019/INF/11	FAO Policy on Proclamation and Implementation of International Years
C 2019/INF/12	Address of His Holiness Pope Francis

**C 2019 LIM Series**

C 2019/LIM/1	Report of the Fifth Informal Regional Conference for North America (Washington, D.C., United States of America, 18-19 April 2018)
C 2019/LIM/2	Programme Implementation Report 2016-17
C 2019/LIM/3	FAO Audited Accounts 2016 and 2017 (Draft Resolutions)
C 2019/LIM/4 Rev.1	Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21 (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/5	Arrangements for the 41 <sup>st</sup> Session of the FAO Conference (Recommendations to the Conference)
C 2019/LIM/6	Scale of Contributions 2020-21 (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/7	Payment by the European Union to cover Administrative and Other Expenses Arising out of its Membership in the Organization
C 2019/LIM/8 Rev.1	International Year of Fruits and Vegetables (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/9	International Year of Rye (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/10	International Year of Millets (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/11	International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/12	International Tea Day (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/13	Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/14	Amendments to the Convention Placing the International Poplar Commission within the Framework of FAO (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/15	FAO Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors
C 2019/LIM/16 Rev.1	First Report of the Credentials Committee
C 2019/LIM/17	Report of the First Meeting of the General Committee
C 2019/LIM/18	Report of the Second Meeting of the General Committee
C 2019/LIM/19	Third Report of the General Committee
C 2019/LIM/20	Fourth Report of the General Committee

C 2019/LIM/21	The Ten Elements of Agroecology, guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems
C 2019/LIM/22	Antimicrobial Resistance (Draft Resolution)
C 2019/LIM/23	José Graziano da Silva Award for Zero Hunger (Draft Resolution)

**C 2019 PV Series**

C 2019/PV/1 to 10	Verbatim Records of Plenary
C 2019/I/PV/1 to 5	Verbatim Records of Commission I
C 2019/II/PV/1 to 4	Verbatim Records of Commission II

**C 2019 Web Documents**

Journals of the Conference
Information for Participants
List of Delegates and Observers
Verbatim Records of the Session



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## Appendix C

### Resolution 6/2019

#### Antimicrobial Resistance

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#### THE CONFERENCE,

**Recognizing** the importance of addressing the growing global threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in all countries through a coordinated, multi-sectoral, One Health approach in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

**Recognizing** that access to effective antimicrobials and their appropriate and prudent use has a role in productive and sustainable agriculture and aquaculture – and that their misuse contributes to the rising rates of antimicrobial resistance which negatively impacts the advances made in medicine, public health, veterinary care, food and agriculture production systems, and food safety;

**Further recognizing** the importance of basing policy and practices on sound scientific evidence, and risk analysis principles;

**Reaffirming** the FAO resolution 4/2015 on Antimicrobial Resistance, and noting the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) resolution No. 36 (2016) on combating antimicrobial resistance and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) resolution UNEP/EA.3/Res.4 (2018) on environment and health;

**Recalling** the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2016, (Resolution A/RES/71/3) and the establishment of the ad-hoc Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG);

**Noting** the adoption by the 68<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (through WHA 68.7), into which FAO and OIE provided substantial technical inputs and guidance, and noting the reports of the Executive Board of WHO at its 144<sup>th</sup> Session (2019);

**Recognizing** the important role of the Tripartite in coordinating and enhancing the global response to the antimicrobial resistance threat and its continuing effort to further integrate environmental aspects through close collaboration with UNEP;

**Noting** the report of the IACG on AMR to the UN Secretary General, and the need for continued joint action of United Nations Agencies, Member States and other relevant stakeholders, and also the need for further investment to mitigate the AMR threats to human, animal and plant health, food safety and sustainable use of natural resources;

**Reaffirming** the need for a coherent, comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach at global, regional and national levels via a ‘One Health’ approach, involving relevant actors in the human, animal, plant health, agriculture and aquaculture sectors, environment and food safety;

**Noting** the adoption by the 72<sup>nd</sup> World Health Assembly of a resolution on antimicrobial resistance, the 87<sup>th</sup> General Session of the World Assembly of National Delegates of the [OIE];

#### THE CONFERENCE,

1. **Supports** the ongoing work of FAO, including through the Tripartite<sup>1</sup> collaboration with UNEP, with Member States, the private sector and other partners,<sup>2</sup> to address antimicrobial resistance in food and agriculture systems, taking into account the needs of food and agriculture sectors world-wide;

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/publications/AMR-Tripartite-Workplan-updated-08-April-2019.pdf?ua=1>

<sup>2</sup> <http://mptf.undp.org/>

2. **Notes** the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding<sup>3</sup> signed by the Directors-General of FAO, OIE and WHO on 30 May 2018 and requests FAO's management to consult with the Member States on the content and implementation of the Tripartite and UNEP Work Plan on AMR (2019-2020), taking note of the work of the IACG;
3. **Urges** Member States and FAO to facilitate efforts to strengthen analysis and sharing of international scientific evidence for development, transmission and control of antimicrobial resistance in food, agriculture and environment, including technology transfer;
4. **Encourages** FAO, in close cooperation with the other Tripartite Agencies and UNEP to establish clear coordination for implementation of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and align reporting to their governing bodies on progress to their respective mandates;
5. **Encourages** Member States to engage in the work of the Tripartite agencies, and UNEP, taking note of the work of the IACG;
6. **Underlines** the need to increase political and public awareness, high-level engagement and leadership to promote AMR awareness and that it be addressed with One Health approaches at local, national, regional and global levels, as appropriate;
7. **Stresses** the need for continued support for developing countries, to enhance capacity building, including through developing and strengthening programmes and national systems for detection, surveillance and monitoring antimicrobial resistance and monitoring for antimicrobial sales or use; to ensure adequate access to those in agriculture needs for quality, safe, efficacious and affordable and existing and new antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies and vaccines; to elaborate policies for the management of antimicrobial resistance risks in food, agriculture and the environment to further develop and strengthen productive and sustainable agriculture and food systems; and to take measures to secure prudent and appropriate use of antimicrobials;
8. **Invites** other relevant stakeholders to coordinate among the Tripartite Agencies with UNEP and, as appropriate, share responsibilities in promoting prudent and appropriate uses of antimicrobials in the environment and the agriculture sectors;
9. **Stresses** the need for extrabudgetary resources to support FAO's AMR technical assistance provided to Members for developing, implementing, and monitoring their multisectoral National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance;
10. **Regularly update** Members on the progress made in addressing AMR at global, regional and national levels and FAO's technical and governing bodies, as appropriate and consult regularly with Members and relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the global development and stewardship framework addressing AMR.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.who.int/zoonoses/MoU-Tripartite-May-2018.pdf?ua=1>

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## Appendix D

### Resolution 7/2019

#### Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO

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#### THE CONFERENCE,

**Recognizing** that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner represents a formidable global challenge;

**Recognizing** that the number and prevalence of undernourished persons in the world is increasing<sup>1</sup> and if efforts are not enhanced, the SDG target of hunger eradication will not be achieved by 2030;

**Expressing** concern that unsustainable agricultural practices continue to negatively affect natural resources (such as loss of biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, and land degradation) and show inefficiencies along the food chain<sup>2</sup>;

**Recognizing** the urgent need to achieve the environmentally, socially and economically sustainable transformation of our food systems, in line with Agenda 2030 relevant goals and targets;

**Recalling** that at its 40<sup>th</sup> session, the FAO Conference<sup>3</sup> endorsed the key role that agriculture plays in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, welcomed the alignment of FAO's Strategic Objectives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and called on FAO to continue to strengthen its normative and science and evidence-based work with particular attention to agroecology, biotechnology, sustainable production, climate change, biodiversity, mechanization, statistics, food safety, nutrition, youth and gender;

**Stressing** that sustainable agriculture, as defined by the five principles of the Common Vision on Sustainable Food and Agriculture, endorsed by the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) at its 25<sup>th</sup> Session<sup>4</sup>, can foster inclusive growth, enhance income, promote the eradication of extreme poverty, and improve livelihoods and resilience, in particular of smallholders and family farmers;

**Recognizing** the co-existence of a broad range of sustainable agricultural approaches, that can contribute to meeting the challenges facing farmers and food systems;

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/I9553EN/i9553en.pdf>, (SOFI 2018, p.xii)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6583e.pdf>, (The future of food and agriculture – Trends and challenges, p. 49)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mu208e.pdf>, (p.6)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr949e.pdf> (p.7)

**Noting** that several of FAO's Regional Conferences held in 2018<sup>5</sup> highlighted the need for transformative change to support transition to sustainable agriculture and food systems, and the potential of a number of sustainable agricultural approaches in this regard;

**Recognizing** that agroecology is one approach, among others, to contribute to feeding sustainably a growing population and support countries in achieving SDGs;

**Noting** further the potential of agricultural innovation in supporting transformative change of the different agricultural systems, and the need to strengthen the capacity of family farmers to innovate, including through adaptation, sustainable use of knowledge systems, indigenous resources, scientific solutions, co-creation and learning;

**Recalling** that COAG in paragraph 14 of its report of the Twenty-sixth Session held in October 2018<sup>6</sup> welcomed the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative, and supported the 10 Elements of Agroecology developed by FAO as a guide to one of the ways to promote sustainable agriculture and food systems as benefits each country's national context.

**Requests** FAO to:

- a) Thoroughly integrate policies and all the approaches towards more sustainable and innovative agricultural and food systems in its planning and work, to fully implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- b) Continue exploring different sustainable agricultural approaches with the view to maximizing synergies and complementarities;
- c) Demonstrate leadership in promoting inclusive transition towards more sustainable agriculture and food systems, and to proactively engage in efforts to address economic, environmental and social trade-offs;
- d) Give special attention to the specific needs of women, youth and family farmers including within the Framework of the UN Decade of Family Farming;

<sup>5</sup> A) The Thirty-fourth Session of the FAO Regional Conference of Asia and the Pacific (APRC) "noted the importance of promoting sustainable agricultural production through agro-ecological methods increasing biodiversity, and supporting Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) as well as biotechnologies" in order to implement the climate change elements of the 2030 Agenda (Para. 19 v; APRC/18/REP). The APRC also highlighted agroecology as one of the relevant strategies - among others- to bring about sustainable intensification of agriculture in order to feed the growing population (Para. 16 iv; APRC/18/REP).

B) The Thirty-fifth Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC) recommended FAO to "support knowledge exchange for agricultural innovation, including agroecology, biotechnologies and other technologies, to enhance sustainable rural development." (Para 18 vi; LARC/18/REP). The LARC also recommended FAO to "Support the development of strategies and policies for the conservation and recovery of degraded forests and soils, by encouraging countries to invest in national initiatives on agro-forestry, agroecological and organic production systems as well as biotechnologies that protect and preserve biodiversity, especially for family farmers, and support experience exchange initiatives at global and regional levels" (Para. 20 vii; LARC/18/REP).

C) The Thirty-first Session of the FAO Conference for Europe and Central Asia (ERC):

- "highlighted the potential of agroecological approaches, in particular for smallholders and family farmers, to accelerate the transition to sustainable agriculture and food systems and called on governments to promote such agroecological and other sustainable agricultural approaches as befits their national contexts" (Para. 18 c; ERC/18/REP);
- "emphasized the need for research and quality data on agroecological and other sustainable agricultural approaches" (Para. 18 d; ERC/18/REP);
- "requested that FAO ii) incorporate agroecological approaches and diversification into the three Regional Initiatives; and iii) further develop its work on agroecology, for example in the context of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) and the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative, discussing this in FAO's technical and governing bodies" (Para. 18 k; ERC/18/REP);
- "reiterated the importance of combining digital technological innovations with other innovations, including agroecology as well as enhanced capacities of all actors, in order to promote a development change in food and agriculture systems" (Para. 20 b; ERC/18/REP).

D) The Thirty-fourth Session of the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East (NERC):

- "recognized the contribution of agroecology to support adaptation to climate change in semi-arid areas for sustainable agricultural development, food security and nutrition" (Para. 17 a; NERC/18/REP). In this regard, the NERC "called upon governments to identify and provide incentives to agricultural producers particularly small-scale farmers to foster transitions to more sustainable agriculture and food systems, based on agro-ecological practices" (Para. 17 b; NERC/18/REP);
- "invited stakeholders to establish national and regional platforms for exchange of knowledge and experiences on agroecology" (Para. 17 c; NERC/18/REP)
- "encouraged Members to promote the adoption and scaling up of agroecology, which requires mobilization of resources and cooperation between countries that share common agroecological concerns" (Para. 17 d; NERC/18/REP).
- requested FAO to "integrate agroecology into the existing Regional Initiatives and strengthen its work on agroecology in the context of the United Nations (UN) Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" (Para. 18 a; NERC/18/REP);
- "support countries to build on the successes achieved under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation experience for enhancing cooperation and experience sharing in the area of agroecology" (Para. 18 b; NERC/18/REP);
- "support countries to better work together with the other active partner organizations and international and regional research organizations for promoting and upscaling agroecology" (Para. 18 c; NERC/18/REP)
- "build countries capacities in the areas of relevance to agroecology for climate adaptation for food security and nutrition, including support to rehabilitation of degraded lands, monitoring and assessment of land degradation and taking a proactive role in rangelands management and the conservation of biodiversity" (Para. 18 d; NERC/18/REP).

E) The Fifth Session of the FAO Informal Regional Conference for North America (INARC) identified the support to agroecological approaches as a complementary tool with other agricultural innovations and urged FAO to work more closely with Member States on agroecology going forward.

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/bodies/Conference\\_2019/MY349\\_21/MY349\\_C\\_2019\\_21\\_en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/bodies/Conference_2019/MY349_21/MY349_C_2019_21_en.pdf)

- e) Assist countries and regions to enhance their commitment and engage more effectively in transitioning towards sustainable agriculture and food systems by:
  - i) Strengthening science and evidence-based normative work on all sustainable agricultural approaches, by developing appropriate indicators and supporting countries' capacities to measure their compliance, tools and protocols to evaluate the contribution of these practices to sustainable agriculture and food systems;
  - ii) Catalyzing scientific evidence and co-creation of knowledge and innovation, and facilitating their dissemination, in particular with women and youth while also strengthening communication, awareness raising and sharing of experience and good practices;
  - iii) Encouraging innovation in agriculture, *inter alia*, through the utilization of relevant and context adapted technology and tools - including ICT and biotechnology - as it can offer a solution to a wide range of issues;
  - iv) Facilitating policy dialogue and providing technical support to countries, upon their request, including capacity development of smallholders and family farmers through, *inter alia*, south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation, private sector partnerships, and networking among member countries.
- f) Strengthen its collaboration with other United Nations agencies and programmes, in particular IFAD and WFP, in order to scale-up sustainable agricultural approaches, through policies, responsible investments, participatory research and knowledge generation and sharing for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- g) Report regularly on progress on the integration of sustainable agricultural practices including agroecology among others, into the planning and work of the Organization.

**Invites** all Member States to:

- a) Support FAO and share their own expertise on a broad range of sustainable agriculture practices, including agroecology among others, and foster innovations that enhance food security and nutrition through policies, responsible investments, participatory research and knowledge generation and sharing for the achievement of the SDGs; and
- b) Promote and enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with other international and regional organizations, farmers, private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, in support of sustainable agricultural practices.

Adopted on 28 June 2019



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**Appendix E**  
**Resolution 8/2019**  
**International Year of Fruits and Vegetables**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Considering** the urgent need to raise awareness of the nutritional and health benefits of fruit and vegetable consumption and to advocate for healthy diets through the increased sustainable production and consumption of fruits and vegetables;

**Recalling** the UN General Assembly resolution proclaiming the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, and the need to implement sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets, which include a variety of foods and the abundance of the consumption of fruits and vegetables;

**Recalling** recommendation 10 of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN-2) that establishes, inter alia, the promotion of crop diversification and increased fruit and vegetable production;

**Recognizing** the important contribution of fruits and vegetables in the prevention of non-communicable chronic diseases, especially cardiovascular and cancer, obesity and diabetes;

**Noting** the importance of sustainable farming and production practices to the livelihoods of millions of rural farm families and small family farmers around the world;

**Cognizant** of the important contribution of fruits and vegetables, and particularly indigenous crops, to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and incomes of family farmers especially small family farmers;

**Concerned** about the high levels of losses and waste in the fruit and vegetable supply/value chains, and the negative economic, environmental and social impacts of these losses and waste;

**Recognizing** the need to empower women through education, to assure the quality of family diets;

**Recognizing** that the observance of an International Year of Fruits and Vegetables in 2021 by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of the nutritional and health benefits of fruit and vegetable consumption and promote global attention to increasing healthy diets and lifestyles through fruit and vegetable consumption, while directing policy attention to addressing production issues and losses and waste;

**Stressing** that costs for implementation of the Year and FAO involvement will be covered by extra-budgetary resources to be identified;

**Requests** the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 2021 as the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables.

Adopted on 28 June 2019





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**Appendix F**  
**Resolution 9/2019**  
**International Year of Rye**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Considering** the urgent need to raise awareness of the climate resilience of rye for cool temperate zones, semi-arid and high altitude zones, where other cereals cannot be grown, through the increased sustainable production and consumption of rye;

**Considering** the urgent need to raise awareness of the tolerance of rye to marginal lands, sandy soils, poor soils with low fertility and for weed control, where other cereals cannot be grown, through the increased sustainable production and consumption of rye;

**Considering** the unique nutritional benefits of rye and the opportunity to consume rye products, made available through the promotion of sustainable production techniques for rye;

**Recalling** the United Nations General Assembly resolution proclaiming the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, and the need to implement sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets, which include a variety of foods;

**Recalling** recommendation 10 of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN-2) that establishes, *inter alia*, the promotion of crop diversification to diversify diets;

**Noting** consumer demand for baked products with the unique flavour of rye and the market for baked products with reduced gluten compared to wheat flour;

**Recognizing** the important contribution of rye to the cultivation of staple foods in climate adverse environments;

**Recognizing** the importance of rye as a good rotational crop because of its ability to compete effectively with weeds in poor soils and to be used as a pioneer crop to improve the fertility of wasteland;

**Noting** the importance of sustainable farming and production practices to the livelihoods of millions of rural farm families and small family farmers around the world;

**Cognizant** of the historical contribution of rye to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and incomes of family farmers and its significant role for pasture, hay and as cover and green manure crop;

**Concerned** about the current need to invigorate market recognition of the benefits of rye and to promote efficient value chains;

**Recognizing** the vast genetic diversity of rye and its adaptive capacities to a range of production environments and potential as a genetic source for wheat improvement programmes, being a constituent of triticale, a synthesised crop;

**Recognizing** the need to empower women through education to assure the quality of family diets;

**Recognizing** that the observance of an International Year of Rye by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of the nutritional and health benefits of rye consumption and its suitability for cultivation under adverse and changing climatic conditions, while directing policy attention to improving value chain efficiencies;

**Stressing** that costs for implementation of the Year and FAO involvement will be covered by extra-budgetary resources to be identified;

**Requests** the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 2025 as the International Year of Rye.

Adopted on 28 June 2019



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**Appendix G**  
**Resolution 10/2019**  
**International Year of Millets**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Considering** the urgent need to raise awareness of the climate resilient and nutritional benefits of millets and to advocate for healthy diets through the increased sustainable production and consumption of millets;

**Recalling** the United Nations General Assembly resolution proclaiming the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, and the need to implement sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets, which include a variety of foods;

**Recalling** recommendation 10 of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) that establishes, *inter alia*, the promotion of crop diversification to diversify diets;

**Recognizing** the important contribution of millets to the cultivation of nutritious foods in climate adverse environments;

**Noting** the importance of sustainable farming and production practices to the livelihoods of millions of rural farm families and small family farmers around the world;

**Cognizant** of the historical contribution of millets, to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and incomes of family farmers;

**Concerned** about the current need to invigorate market recognition of the benefits of millets and to promote efficient value chains;

**Recognizing** the vast genetic diversity of millets and their adaptive capacities to a range of production environments;

**Recognizing** the need to empower women through education, to assure the quality of family diets;

**Recognizing** that the observance of an International Year of Millets by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of the nutritional and health benefits of millet consumption and their suitability for cultivation under adverse and changing climatic conditions, while directing policy attention to improving value chain efficiencies;

**Stressing** that costs for implementation of the Year and FAO involvement will be covered by extra-budgetary resources to be identified;

**Requests** the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets.

Adopted on 28 June 2019



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**Appendix H**  
**Resolution 11/2019**  
**International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Considering** the urgent need to raise awareness of the economic, social and environmental impacts of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) and of the need for actions to stem the problem of FLW;

**Recalling** that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.3 calls for halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains (including post-harvest losses) by 2030;

**Recognizing** that high levels of FLW reduce the efficiency of the value chain, and thus the sustainability of food systems;

**Recognizing** that high levels of food losses negatively impact the availability of and access to food, as well as incomes in poorer segments of society in middle- and low-income countries;

**Noting** that FLW are drivers of climate change and environmental degradation;

**Noting** that reducing FLW will also directly impact a number of other SDG Goals;

**Cognizant** of the urgent need to raise awareness and to educate food supply chain actors and consumers in particular, in order to bring about behaviour change toward achieving the sustained reduction of FLW;

**Expressing** concern that current efforts to address FLW reduction are highly fragmented;

**Cognizant** of the critical role of the private sector in bringing about a reduction in FLW at the global level;

**Recognizing** that the observance of an International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste would contribute significantly to raising awareness at all levels, of the need to reduce FLW and promote global efforts and collective actions toward achieving SDG target 12.3;

**Stressing** that costs arising from the implementation of the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, and FAO involvement, will be met by voluntary contributions;

**Requests** the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 29 September of each year as the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste.

Adopted on 28 June 2019



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**Appendix I**  
**Resolution 12/2019**  
**International Tea Day**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Noting** that tea constitutes the main means of subsistence for millions of poor families who live in a number of least developed countries;

**Noting** that tea production and processing contributes to the fight against hunger Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2), the reduction of extreme poverty (SDG 1), the empowerment of women (SDG 5) and the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15);

**Recognizing** that tea is a main source of income and export revenues for some of the poorest countries and, as a labour-intensive sector, provides jobs especially in remote and economically disadvantaged areas;

**Affirming** that tea can play a significant role in rural development, poverty reduction and food security in developing countries, being one of the most important cash crops;

**Recalling** the urgent need to raise public awareness of the importance of tea for rural development and sustainable livelihoods and to improve the tea value chain to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

**Reemphasizing** the call from the Intergovernmental Group on Tea to direct greater efforts towards expanding demand, particularly in producing countries where per capita consumption is relatively low, and **supporting** efforts to address the declining per capita consumption in traditional importing countries;

**Trusting** that such a celebration would promote and foster collective actions to implement activities in favour of the sustainable production and consumption of tea and raise awareness of its importance in fighting hunger, malnutrition and poverty;

**Stressing** that the costs of activities associated with the implementation of the International Tea Day, and FAO involvement, will be met through voluntary contributions;

**Requests** the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 21 May of each year as the International Tea Day.

Adopted on 28 June 2019





**Appendix J**  
**Scale of Contributions 2020-21**  
*(2018-19 Scale shown for comparative purposes)*

	Proposed Scale <sup>1</sup>	Actual Scale <sup>2</sup>
Member Nation	2020-21	2018-19
Afghanistan	0.007	0.006
Albania	0.008	0.008
Algeria	0.138	0.161
Andorra	0.005	0.006
Angola	0.010	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.915	0.892
Armenia	0.007	0.006
Australia	2.210	2.337
Austria	0.677	0.720
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.060
Bahamas	0.018	0.014
Bahrain	0.050	0.044
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010
Barbados	0.007	0.007
Belarus	0.049	0.056
Belgium	0.821	0.885
Belize	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.016	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.013
Botswana	0.014	0.014
Brazil	2.949	3.823
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.029

<sup>1</sup> Derived directly from the UN Scale of Assessments for 2019-2021 as adopted by General Assembly resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Derived directly from the UN Scale of Assessments for 2016-2018 as adopted by General Assembly resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015.

Bulgaria	0.046	0.045
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004
Burundi	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.006	0.004
Cameroon	0.013	0.010
Canada	2.734	2.921
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.004	0.005
Chile	0.407	0.399
China	12.006	7.922
Colombia	0.288	0.322
Comoros	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.006
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.062	0.047
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	0.009
Croatia	0.077	0.099
Cuba	0.080	0.065
Cyprus	0.036	0.043
Czechia	0.311	0.344
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.008
Denmark	0.554	0.584
Djibouti	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.046
Ecuador	0.080	0.067
Egypt	0.186	0.152
El Salvador	0.012	0.014
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.010
Eritrea	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.039	0.038
Eswatini	0.002	0.002
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010
Fiji	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.421	0.456
France	4.428	4.860

Gabon	0.015	0.017
Gambia	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.008
Germany	6.091	6.390
Ghana	0.015	0.016
Greece	0.366	0.471
Grenada	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.036	0.028
Guinea	0.003	0.002
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.002
Haiti	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.009	0.008
Hungary	0.206	0.161
Iceland	0.028	0.023
India	0.834	0.737
Indonesia	0.543	0.504
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.398	0.471
Iraq	0.129	0.129
Ireland	0.371	0.335
Israel	0.490	0.430
Italy	3.308	3.748
Jamaica	0.008	0.009
Japan	8.565	9.681
Jordan	0.021	0.020
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.191
Kenya	0.024	0.018
Kiribati	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.252	0.285
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.003
Latvia	0.047	0.050
Lebanon	0.047	0.046
Lesotho	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.030	0.125
Lithuania	0.071	0.072
Luxembourg	0.067	0.064

Madagascar	0.004	0.003
Malawi	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.341	0.322
Maldives	0.004	0.002
Mali	0.004	0.003
Malta	0.017	0.016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.011	0.012
Mexico	1.292	1.435
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.011	0.010
Mongolia	0.005	0.005
Montenegro	0.004	0.004
Morocco	0.055	0.054
Mozambique	0.004	0.004
Myanmar	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.009	0.010
Nauru	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.007	0.006
Netherlands	1.356	1.482
New Zealand	0.291	0.268
Nicaragua	0.005	0.004
Niger	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.250	0.209
Niue	0.001	0.001
North Macedonia	0.007	0.007
Norway	0.754	0.849
Oman	0.115	0.113
Pakistan	0.115	0.093
Palau	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.045	0.034
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.004
Paraguay	0.016	0.014
Peru	0.152	0.136
Philippines	0.205	0.165
Poland	0.802	0.841
Portugal	0.350	0.392

Qatar	0.282	0.269
Republic of Korea	2.267	2.039
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004
Romania	0.198	0.184
Russian Federation	2.405	3.088
Rwanda	0.003	0.002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.002	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.146
Senegal	0.007	0.005
Serbia	0.028	0.032
Seychelles	0.002	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.485	0.447
Slovakia	0.153	0.160
Slovenia	0.076	0.084
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.272	0.364
South Sudan	0.006	0.003
Spain	2.146	2.443
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.031
Sudan	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.005	0.006
Sweden	0.906	0.956
Switzerland	1.151	1.140
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.024
Tajikistan	0.004	0.004
Thailand	0.307	0.291
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003
Togo	0.002	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.034
Tunisia	0.025	0.028

Turkey	1.371	1.018
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.026
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.008	0.009
Ukraine	0.057	0.103
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.604
United Kingdom	4.568	4.464
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010
United States of America	22.000	22.000
Uruguay	0.087	0.079
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.023
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.728	0.571
Viet Nam	0.077	0.058
Yemen	0.010	0.010
Zambia	0.009	0.007
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.004
	100	100

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**Appendix K**  
**Resolution 17/2019**  
**Amendments to the Convention Placing the International Poplar**  
**Commission within the Framework of FAO<sup>1</sup>**

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**THE CONFERENCE,**

**Recalling** the Conference's approval of the Convention Placing the International Poplar Commission within the Framework of FAO ("the Convention") under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution at its 10<sup>th</sup> Session in November 1959, which came into force on 26 September 1961;

**Recalling** the Conference's approval of the amendments proposed by the International Poplar Commission at its Second Special Session in October 1967 and of the amendments proposed at its Third Special Session in November 1977, which came into force as from the date of such approval;

**Recalling also** that the International Poplar Commission at its Special Session, held in Rome, Italy, on 6 February 2019, adopted proposed amendments to the Convention;

**Considering** that paragraph 3 of Article XII of the Convention requires the concurrence of the Conference for amendments to become effective;

**Having considered** the report of the 161<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council, and noting the understanding that amendments would not involve new obligations for Members of the International Poplar Commission[...]

**Concurs** with the amendments to the Convention, in accordance with Article XII, paragraph 3, as follows:

**~~Convention Placing the International Poplar Commission Within the Framework of FAO~~**  
**Convention on the International Commission on Poplars and Other Fast-Growing Trees Sustaining**  
**People and the Environment**

**Article I – Status**

The International ~~Poplar~~ Commission on Poplars and Other Fast-Growing Trees Sustaining People and the Environment (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") ~~shall be~~ *which is* placed within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") ~~and the present Convention whose object is to achieve that purpose shall be governed by the provisions of Article XIV of the Constitution of the Organization~~ *and by the present Convention*.

**Article II – Membership**

1. Member Nations of the Commission shall be such Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization as accept this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of this Convention.
2. The Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of its membership, admit to membership such other States that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency as have submitted an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept this Convention as in force at the time of admission.

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<sup>1</sup> Deletions are indicated using ~~strikethrough text~~ and insertions are indicated using *underlined italics*

3. Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are not Members of the Commission may, upon request, be represented as observers at sessions of the Commission. Non-member States of the Organization that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may, upon request, be represented as observers at sessions of the Commission, subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to Nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

### **Article III – Functions**

The functions of the Commission shall be:

- a) to study and engage on the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation ~~scientific, technical, social, economic, and environmental aspects of~~ Populus and other fast-growing trees. In addition to the Commission's work on the genus Populus, the Commission's subgroups may work on other genera that sustain people and the environment. Priorities of the Commission's work are forest resources production, protection, conservation and utilization, with a view to sustaining livelihoods, land uses, rural development and the environment. This work includes food security issues, climate change and carbon sinks, biodiversity conservation and resilience against biotic and abiotic threats, and combating deforestation.
- b) to promote the exchange of ~~ideas~~ sustainable management practices, knowledge, technology, and material, on mutually agreed terms, between researchers, developers, between research workers, producers, and users;
- c) to arrange joint research programs;
- d) to stimulate the organization of congress combined with study tours;
- e) to report and make recommendations to the Conference of the Organization, through the Director-General of the Organization; and
- f) to make recommendations to ~~the National Poplar Commissions~~ or other national bodies provided for in Article IV of this Convention, through the Director-General of the Organization and the governments concerned.

### **Article IV – Establishment of National ~~Poplar~~ Commissions**

Each contracting Nation shall make provision as soon as possible and to the best of its ability, either for the establishment of a National ~~Poplar~~ Commission dealing with poplars and other fast-growing trees, or, if not possible, for the designation of some other suitable national body, and shall transmit a description of the competence and scope of the National Commission or other body and of any changes thereto, to the Director-General of the Organization who shall circulate this information to the other Member Nations of the Commission. Each contracting Nation shall communicate to the Director-General the publications of its National Commission or other body.

### **Article V – Seat of the Commission**

The seat of the Commission shall be in Rome at the Headquarters of the Organization.

### **Article VI – Sessions**

1. Each Member Nation of the Commission shall be represented at sessions of the Commission by a single delegate who may be accompanied by an alternate and by experts and advisers. Alternates, experts and advisers may take part in the proceedings of the Commission but not vote, except in the case of an alternate who is duly authorized to substitute for the delegate. Each Member Nation of the Commission shall have one vote. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast except as otherwise provided in this Convention. A majority of the Member Nations of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

2. The Director-General of the Organization, in consultation with the ~~Chairman~~ person of the Executive Committee of the Commission, shall convene a regular session of the Commission once every four years. Special sessions of the Commission may be convened by the Director-General in consultation with the ~~Chairman~~ person of the Executive Committee, or if requested by the Commission, or by at least one-third of the Member Nations of the Commission.



3. The sessions of the Commission shall be held at the place determined by the Commission within the territories of its Member Nations or at the seat of the Commission.

4. The Commission shall elect, at the beginning of each session, from amongst the delegates, a ~~Chairman~~person and two ~~Vice-Chairman~~persons.

5. ~~There shall be a General Committee of the session consisting of the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen of the session and the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen of the Executive Committee. Recommendations of the Commission should be given due consideration by the National Commissions and other national bodies provided for in Article IV of this Convention.~~

#### **Article VII – Executive Committee**

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Commission consisting of 12 members and up to 5 co-opted members.

Twelve members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Commission from among individuals nominated by Member Nations of the Commission upon the suggestion of their respective National ~~Popular~~ Commissions or other national bodies provided for in Article IV of this Convention. Members of the Executive Committee shall be appointed in their personal capacity because of their special competence, and shall serve for a period of four years. Members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The Executive Committee may, in order to ensure the co-operation of the necessary specialists, co-opt one to five additional members under the same conditions as are provided for in paragraph 2 above. The term of office of the additional members shall expire with the term of the elected members.

4. The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the Commission, act on behalf of the Commission as its executive organ. The Executive Committee shall in particular make proposals to the Commission regarding the general orientation and the program of work of the Commission, study technical questions and implement the program as approved by the Commission.

5. The Executive Committee shall elect from amongst its members a ~~Chairman~~person and a ~~Vice-Chairman~~person.

6. Sessions of the Executive Committee may be convened as often as necessary by the Director-General of the Organization in consultation with its ~~Chairman~~person. The Committee shall meet in connection with each regular session of the Commission. It shall also meet at least once between two regular sessions of the Commission.

7. The Executive Committee shall report to the Commission.

#### **Article VIII – Secretary**

A Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by the Director-General of the Organization from amongst the senior staff of the Organization and shall be responsible to the Director-General. The Secretary shall perform such duties as the work of the Commission may require.

#### **Article IX – Subsidiary Bodies**

1. The Commission may, if necessary, establish sub-commissions, committees or working parties, subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization. Sessions of such sub-commissions, committees or working parties shall be convened by the Director-General of the Organization in consultation with the ~~Chairman~~person of such body.

2. Membership in subsidiary bodies shall be open to all Member Nations of the Commission, or shall consist of selected Member Nations of the Commission, or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity, as determined by the Commission.

#### **Article X – Expenses**

1. Expenses incurred by delegates of Member Nations of the Commission and of their alternates and advisers, when attending sessions of the Commission, or subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations.

2. Expenses of all the members of the Executive Committee when attending sessions of the Executive Committee shall be borne by the countries of which they are nationals.
3. Expenses incurred by individuals invited in their personal capacity to attend sessions or participate in the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies shall be borne by such individuals except when they have been requested to perform a specific task on behalf of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.
4. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Organization.

When the Commission or Executive Committee hold sessions elsewhere than at the seat of the Commission, all additional expenses related to such sessions shall be borne by the host government. The expenses for publications relating to sessions of the Commission other than the reports of such sessions, of the Executive Committee and subsidiary bodies shall be borne by the host government.

6. The Commission may accept voluntary contributions generally or in connection with specific projects or activities of the Commission. Such contributions shall be paid into a Trust Fund to be established by the Organization. The acceptance of such voluntary contributions and the administration of the Trust Fund shall be in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

#### **Article XI – Rules of Procedure**

The Commission may, by a majority of two-thirds of its membership, adopt and amend its own rules of procedures, which shall be consistent with the General Rules of the Organization. The Rules of the Commission and any amendment thereto shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of the Organization, and as from the date of such approval.

#### **Article XII – Amendments**

1. This Convention may be amended by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission.
2. Proposals for amendments may be made by any Member Nation of the Commission in a communication addressed to the Director-General of the Organization not later than 120 days before the session at which the proposal is to be considered. The Director-General shall immediately inform all Member Nations of the Commission of all proposals for amendment.
3. Amendments shall become effective only with the concurrence of the Conference of the Organization and as from the date of such concurrence. The Director-General of the Organization shall inform all Member Nations of the Commission, all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of such amendments.
4. Amendments involving new obligations for Member Nations of the Commission shall come into force in respect of each Member Nation only upon acceptance by it. The instruments of acceptance of amendments involving new obligations shall be deposited with the Director-General of the Organization. The Director-General of the Organization shall inform all Member Nations of the Commission, all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of such acceptance. The rights and obligations of any Member Nation of the Commission that has not accepted an amendment involving additional obligations shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the Convention in force prior to the amendment.

#### **Article XIII – Acceptance**

1. Acceptance of this Convention by any Member Nation or Associate Member of the Organization shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General of the Organization and shall take effect on receipt of such notification by the Director-General.
2. Acceptance of this Convention by Non-Member Nations of the Organization shall become effective on the date on which the Commission approves the application for membership in conformity with the provisions of Article II of this Convention.
3. The Director-General of the Organization shall inform all Member Nations of the Commission, all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of all acceptances that have become effective.

Acceptance of this Convention may be made subject to reservations which shall become operative only upon unanimous concurrence by the Member Nations of the Commission. The Director-General of the Organization shall notify forthwith all Member Nations of the Commission of any reservations. Members of the Commission not having replied within three months from the date of the notification shall be deemed to have accepted the reservation.

#### **Article XIV – Territorial Application**

Member Nations of the Commission shall, when accepting this Convention, state explicitly to which territories their participation shall extend. In the absence of such a declaration, participation shall be deemed to apply to all the territories for the international relations of which the Member Nation of the Commission is responsible. Subject to the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2 below, the scope of the territorial application may be modified by a subsequent declaration.

#### **Article XV – Interpretation and Settlement of Disputes**

Any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this Convention, if not settled by the Commission, shall be referred to a committee composed of one member appointed by each of the parties to the dispute, and in addition an independent chairman ~~man~~<sup>person</sup> chosen by the members of the committee. The recommendations of such a committee, while not binding in character, shall become the basis for renewed consideration by the parties concerned of the matter out of which the disagreement arose. If as the result of this procedure the dispute is not settled, it shall be referred to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court, unless the parties to the dispute agree to another method of settlement.

#### **Article XVI – Withdrawal**

1. Any Member Nation of the Commission may give notice of withdrawal from the Commission at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of its acceptance of this Convention. Such notice of withdrawal shall take effect six months after the date of its receipt by the Director-General of the Organization, who shall inform all Member Nations of the Commission, all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of such receipt.

2. A Member Nation of the Commission that is responsible for the international relations of more than one territory shall, giving notice of its own withdrawal from the Commission, state to which territory or territories the withdrawal is to apply. In the absence of such a declaration, the withdrawal shall be deemed to apply to all the territories for the international relations of which the Member Nation of the Commission is responsible. A Member Nation of the Commission may give notice of withdrawal with respect to one or more of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Any Member Nation of the Commission that gives notice of withdrawal from the Organization shall be deemed to have simultaneously withdrawn from the Commission, and this withdrawal shall be deemed to apply to all the territories for the international relations of which the Nation concerned is responsible, with the exception of Associate Members.

#### **Article XVII – Termination**

This Convention shall be considered terminated if and when the number of Member Nations of the Commission falls below 6 unless the remaining Member Nations of the Commission unanimously decide otherwise, subject to the approval of the Conference of the Organization. The Director-General of the Organization shall inform all Member Nations of the Commission, all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of such termination.

#### **Article XVIII – Entry into force**

1. This Convention shall enter into force as soon as twelve Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization have become parties to it by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

2. With respect to such Nations as are already Members of the Commission and who become parties to the present Convention, the provisions of this Convention shall replace the provisions of the Statutes of the International Poplar Commission adopted at the second session of the Commission held on 20 to 28 April 1948 in Italy.

**Article XIX – Authentic Languages**

The English, French and Spanish texts of this Convention shall be equally authentic.

Adopted on 28 June 2019

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## Appendix L

### Address by the Holy Father, Pope Francis

Sala Regia, Vatican  
Thursday, 27 June 2019

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I greet the Chairperson, Mr Enzo Benech, the distinguished delegates of the different nations and agencies, and all those taking part in this 41st Session of the FAO Conference.

In particular, I wish to convey my greetings and appreciation to the Director-General, Professor José Graziano da Silva, who, in a few weeks, will conclude his service to this Organization. My heartfelt thanks for your work. And I congratulate His Excellency Dr Qu Dongyu on his election as FAO Director-General. I am confident that, with the help and cooperation of all, we will continue to cooperate in expanding and increasing, with responsibility and commitment, the effort to attain Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2 of the 2030 Agenda, and thus eliminate the complex, grave and unacceptable scourges of hunger and food insecurity with greater speed and efficacy.

The goal of Zero Hunger worldwide remains a great challenge, even if it must be acknowledged that great progress has been made in recent decades. In order to combat lack of food and access to drinkable water, there is a need to intervene on their underlying causes. The origin of this tragedy lies above all in a failure of compassion, the lack of interest on the part of many and a scant social and political will to honour international obligations.

Lack of food and water is not an internal and exclusive affair of the most poor and vulnerable countries, but one that concerns each of us. The approach we take makes us responsible, in one way or another, for increasing or alleviating the suffering of many of our brothers and sisters (cf. Address to the Members of the European Federation of Food Banks, 18 May 2019). We are all called to hear their desperate cry and to find ways of enabling them to remain alive and see their most basic rights respected.

One of these means, which is within our reach, is a reduction in the waste of food and of water. For this to happen, increased awareness of the problem and a greater sense of social responsibility will prove an investment, both short and long term. The younger generation will then pass on this witness to those yet to come, in the realization that this social tragedy can no longer be tolerated (cf. *Laudato Si'*, 50).

There is an evident link between environmental instability, food insecurity and migratory movements. The increased numbers of refugees throughout the world in recent years – the most recent UN statistics are striking – have shown us that one country's problem is a problem of the entire human family. For this reason, agricultural development needs to be promoted in the most vulnerable regions, strengthening the resilience and sustainability of the land. This can only be accomplished, on the one hand, by investing in the development of technology and, on the other, by coming up with innovative and solidary policies for development.

FAO and other international organizations are appropriate actors to coordinate necessary and decisive measures aimed at ensuring that all, particularly the poorest, have access to basic goods. These multilateral bodies need to be supported by the commitment of governments, businesses, academia, institutions of civil society and private individuals. Joint efforts by all will realize the goals and commitments already undertaken, through programmes and policies capable of helping local populations to grow in a sense of responsibility for their countries, communities and, ultimately, their own lives.

I would like to conclude by reaffirming the commitment of the Holy See to cooperate with FAO and to support the global effort to eliminate hunger in the world and to ensure a better future for our planet and for mankind as a whole. May God bless you in your work and your devotion to the authentic progress of our great human family. Thank you very much.



## PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

(July 2019 - June 2021)

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Mr Hans Hoogeveen  
(Netherlands)

### Members

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Canada (Ms Jennifer Fellows)  
Chile (Ms Tamara Villanueva)  
China (Mr Ni Hongxing)  
France (Ms Delphine Borione)  
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Mr Mohammad Hossein Emadi)  
Jordan (Mr Salah Yousef Ahmad Al-Tarawneh)  
Malaysia (Mr Muhammad Rudy Khairudin Mohd Nor)  
Mali (Ms Traore Kone)  
New Zealand (Mr Don Syme)  
United Kingdom (Ms Terri Sarch)  
Zambia (Mr Kayoya Masuhwa)

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

(July 2019 - June 2021)

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Ms Imelda Smolcic  
(Uruguay)

### Members

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Bangladesh (Mr Manash Mitra)  
Brazil (Mr Rodrigo Estrela de Carvalho)  
Egypt (Mr Haitham Abdelhady)  
Ethiopia (Mr Mitiku Tesse Jebessa)  
Germany (Mr Heiner Thofern)  
Japan (Mr Toru Hisazome)  
Mexico (Mr Benito Santiago Jiménez Sauma)  
Niger (Ms Rahila Rabiou Tahirou)  
Russian Federation (Mr Vladimir Kuznetsov)  
Sudan (Mr Sid Ahmed Alamain Hamid Alamain)  
United States of America (Ms Emily Katkar)

## COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS

(July 2019 - June 2021)

### Chairperson

Ms Daniela Rotondaro  
(San Marino)

### Members

Fiji (Ms Esala Nasayi)  
Gabon (Mr Charles Essonghe)  
Jordan (Mr Ali Albsoul)  
Nicaragua (Ms Mónica Robelo Raffone)  
Philippines (Mr Theodore Andrei Bauzon)  
Spain (Mr Rafael Osorio de Rebellón)  
United States of America (Ms Emily Katkar)

## WFP EXECUTIVE BOARD 2019

### Term of office expiring

31 December 2019

### Elected by FAO Council

Argentina (C)  
Canada (D)  
Congo (A)  
Germany (D)  
Pakistan (B)  
Zimbabwe (A)

### Elected by ECOSOC

Egypt (A)  
Finland (D)  
Mexico (C)<sup>9</sup>  
Saudi Arabia (B)  
Spain (D)  
Sudan (A)

31 December 2020

Algeria (A)  
Belgium (D)  
Brazil (C)  
Equatorial Guinea (A)<sup>4</sup>  
Ireland (D)  
Poland (E)

China (B)  
Guatemala (C)  
Hungary (E)  
Japan (D)  
Lesotho (A)  
United Kingdom (D)

31 December 2021

Afghanistan (B)<sup>5</sup>  
Kuwait (B)<sup>6</sup>  
Mexico (C)<sup>7</sup>  
Netherlands (D)  
Nigeria (A)<sup>8</sup>  
United States of America (D)

Burkina Faso (A)  
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (B)  
Republic of Korea (B)  
Sweden (D)  
Switzerland (D)  
Russian Federation (E)

<sup>1</sup> Angola and Zimbabwe reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Zimbabwe serving in 2017 and 2018, and Angola serving in 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Colombia and Mexico reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Mexico serving in 2017 and Colombia serving in 2018 and 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Greece and Norway resigned their seats effective 31 December 2018 and Luxembourg and Spain will complete their respective terms of office from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Rotating seat occupied by a country of List A (2018-2020) held by Equatorial Guinea.

<sup>5</sup> Afghanistan and India reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Afghanistan serving in 2019 and India serving in 2020 and 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Kuwait and Afghanistan reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Kuwait serving in 2019 and 2020 and Afghanistan serving in 2021.

<sup>7</sup> Mexico and Peru reached an agreement to share an FAO Council elected seat, with Mexico serving in 2019 and Peru serving in 2020 and 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Nigeria serving in 2019 and Côte d'Ivoire serving in 2020 and 2021.

**FAO MEMBERS**  
**194 Member Nations**  
**2 Associate Members**  
**1 Member Organization**

Afghanistan	Gabon	Oman
Albania	Gambia	Pakistan
Algeria	Georgia	Palau
Andorra	Germany	Panama
Angola	Ghana	Papua New Guinea
Antigua and Barbuda	Greece	Paraguay
Argentina	Grenada	Peru
Armenia	Guatemala	Philippines
Australia	Guinea	Poland
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	Portugal
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Qatar
Bahamas	Haiti	Republic of Korea
Bahrain	Honduras	Republic of Moldova
Bangladesh	Hungary	Romania
Barbados	Iceland	Russian Federation
Belarus	India	Rwanda
Belgium	Indonesia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saint Lucia
Benin	Iraq	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bhutan	Ireland	Samoa
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Israel	San Marino
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Sao Tome and Principe
Botswana	Jamaica	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Japan	Senegal
Brunei Darussalam	Jordan	Serbia
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kiribati	Singapore
Cabo Verde	Kuwait	Slovakia
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia
Cameroon	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solomon Islands
Canada	Latvia	Somalia
Central African Republic	Lebanon	South Africa
Chad	Lesotho	South Sudan
Chile	Liberia	Spain
China	Libya	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Lithuania	Sudan
Comoros	Luxembourg	Suriname
Congo	Madagascar	Sweden
Cook Islands	Malawi	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Syrian Arab Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Maldives	Tajikistan
Croatia	Mali	Thailand
Cuba	Malta	Timor-Leste
Cyprus	Marshall Islands	Togo
Czechia	Mauritania	Tokelau
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mauritius	(Associate Member)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mexico	Tonga
Denmark	Micronesia	Trinidad and Tobago
Djibouti	(Federated States of)	Tunisia
Dominica	Monaco	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Mongolia	Turkmenistan
Ecuador	Montenegro	Tuvalu
Egypt	Morocco	Uganda
El Salvador	Mozambique	Ukraine
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	United Arab Emirates
Eritrea	Namibia	United Kingdom
Eswatini	Nauru	United Republic of Tanzania
Estonia	Nepal	United States of America
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Uruguay
European Union	New Zealand	Uzbekistan
(Member Organization)	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
Faroe Islands	Niger	Venezuela
(Associate Member)	Nigeria	(Bolivarian Republic of)
Fiji	Niue	Viet Nam
Finland	North Macedonia	Yemen
France	Norway	Zambia
		Zimbabwe

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