



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
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Food
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Organisation
des
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pour
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Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

THIRTIETH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, 27 September to 1 October 2010

Agenda item 9

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET 2010-11 AND AREAS OF PRIORITY ACTION FOR THE REGION FOR THE FOLLOWING BIENNIUM

I. Strategic framework: the new results-based approach in the Organization and the new role of the Conference

1. The Immediate Plan of Action for FAO's Renewal (IPA), approved by the 35th (Special) Session of the FAO Conference in November 2008, lays the foundation for an enhanced results-based approach to programme planning, implementation and reporting in the Organization. The IPA served as the basis for the preparation in 2009 of the Strategic Framework 2010-19, Medium Term Plan 2010-13 and Programme of Work and Budget 2010-11, which were approved by the FAO Conference at its Thirty-sixth Session in November 2009 (see summary in Annex 1).
2. The Conference also adopted a renewed and more inclusive intergovernmental process of review of programme and budgetary priorities and proposals¹, in which from 2010 the Regional Conferences will report to the Council, through the Programme and Finance Committees, on these matters, and in doing so will:
 - advise on and identify the special problems of their respective regions and the priority areas of work which should be taken into account in the preparation of the planning, programme and budgetary documents of the Organization, and suggest adjustments to these documents; and
 - review and advise on the performance of the Organization in the region with regard to its contribution to the achievement of results using relevant performance indicators, including any evaluations considered pertinent.²

¹ CR 10/2009

² CR 6/2009 and new GRO XXXV

3. The purpose of this document is to present, for review and recommendation of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, the main challenges and priorities of FAO's work in the Region during 2010-11 and the proposed priorities for 2012-13. The priority areas of work for the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), including the Sub-regional Office for the Pacific Islands, are based on those identified in the Regional Priority Framework 2010-19 prepared by RAP in 2009 through close consultation with the member countries.³ The main emphasis and actions under each of the five regional priority areas for the 2010-11 biennium and for the 2012-13 biennium are presented, respectively, in Sections II and III below.

4. The presentation in Section II follows that of the published Programme of Work and Budget 2010-11,⁴ for which detailed operational plans were prepared in the first half of 2010. Section III further refines the five regional priority areas of action as a basis for obtaining the guidance from Members. The expected regional results under each of the five priority areas, would then need to be further refined and outcomes progressively sharpened in preparing and implementing the PWB 2012-13.

II. The Programme of Work and Budget 2010-11 Asia and the Pacific

5. The text below presents the main challenges and priorities of FAO's work in the Region as set forth in the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2010-11. The five priority areas are defined in the Regional Priority Framework 2010-19. The appropriation of funds by Strategic Objective corresponding to PWB 2010-11 is shown in Annex 2.

6. Despite strong economic growth and sustained progress in agriculture, in 2009, the region still had some 642 million undernourished people compared to 566 million in 2004-2006 (337 million in South Asia, 136 million in East Asia, 85 million in Southeast Asia and 8 million in Central and Western Asia). Of the world's 680 million poor, two thirds are in Asia and the Pacific region. About 500 million, or 30 percent of developing Asia's 1.7 billion labour force are either under-or unemployed. While there has been a reduction in the incidence of poverty, progress has been unevenly distributed and some countries have experienced sharp increases in inequality.

7. Apart from rapid population growth, the region is facing increasing challenges, especially the impact of climate change and global warming which is increasing pressure on the natural resource base, as well as increasing the frequency of natural disasters. Declining investment in the rural sector and agricultural infrastructure, vulnerability to external shocks, as well as the impact of trade and food safety are also becoming major concerns in the region.

8. Further, reflecting lessons from the economic and food crisis, the region will have to adopt a new growth model relying more on domestic and intra-regional economic activities rather than export-orientation. Creating a judicious balance between export-orientation and domestic activities will influence agricultural sector reform in the region – involving policy, institutions, governance, investment, technology innovation, information and capacity building dimensions – supported by FAO's close attention and appropriate response.

9. The main priority actions of FAO in the Region reflect those significant regional issues and priority needs for policy advice and technical assistance debated at the 29th APRC and subsequent consultative meetings with regional economic groups/fora:

a) *Strengthening of food and nutritional security* (SOs D, H, K): Emphasis will be on upstream policy analysis and advice to members; support to formulating NMTPFs, regional diagnostic studies and facilitation of policy dialogues on emerging issues such as climate change,

³ APRC 10/10

⁴ C 2009/15 MTP-PWB, paragraphs 313-315

biofuel development, financial and economic crises and their impacts on small farmers; prevention and progressive control of high impact animal diseases; sound and gender responsive food security and nutritional policies and programmes, as well as mapping related resource flows and actions and monitoring their impact. FAO can play a key role in the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information and statistics on nutrition, food, agriculture and forestry and fishery resources, through, for example, support to regional agricultural information systems, monitoring regional “state of food and agriculture”, production of selected indicators, and capacity building in agriculture census and statistics, including for sex and age disaggregation.

b) *Fostering the agriculture and rural sector’s optimum contribution to growth and equity* (SOs A, B, C, D, G, L): special focus will be on small producers, landless workers and the vulnerable poor, in view of the prevailing small farming systems in the region. Attention will be on: assisting countries to diversify and improve the major crop production base while addressing sustainable conservation and use of plant genetic resources; developing regional standards; enhancing capacity in genetic improvement for small ruminants; mitigating the impact of highly intensive livestock production on the environment and strengthening the economic and regulatory environment for disease control; and developing an enabling environment for rural producers, workers and the agribusiness sector, as well as capacity building for value chain actors, especially those small and medium food processing enterprises.

c) *Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilisation* (SOs A, B, C, E, F): land and water scarcity is critical in Asia. Forest degradation and deforestation already present pressing challenges. Assistance to countries will focus on: coping with water and land scarcity and inequality; adapting to, and mitigating, the adverse impacts of climate change; putting in place good practices and promoting good governance; adopting multisector approaches to reconcile competition between users of natural resources; promoting responsible and sustainable fishing practices and sustainable aquaculture production, and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Transboundary and subregional approach will be emphasised in analytical assessment, policy and technical support, along with the provision of a neutral forum to enhance subregional cooperation on natural resource management.

d) *Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies* (SOs A, B, D, I): Main thrusts will be: strengthened regional capabilities for the development and implementation of regulations and standards for plant protection, food safety and biosecurity, and genetic resources; promotion of more resilient production systems; early warning systems to prevent food emergencies due to slow and sudden-onset natural disasters; and rehabilitation and transition strategy plans. Support needs to continue on regional networks on transboundary animal disease control and prevention, and on enhancing national capacity in plant pest and animal disease surveillance, diagnosis and control, in particular for Avian Influenza, which is endemic in many parts of the region.

e) *Climate change and impact on agriculture and food and nutrition security* (SOs E, F): climate change presents a particular problem in Asia and the Pacific region due to its diversified ecosystems, especially in small island developing states and low lying countries. Practical ways are required to cope with systemic, long-term threats of climate change and to help manage the impact of transitory shocks to food and agricultural production and to the small farmer. Subregional and ecosystem based approaches need to be developed for specific areas, such as south Asia, the Pacific islands and the Greater Mekong subregion, in order to reduce the vulnerability of small farmers and to make farming more resilient to climate change. Effort will be directed to developing and implementing strategies for advocacy, policy dialogue and assistance in disaster and risk reduction and preparedness, in adaptation of small farmers to climate change and mobilization of development assistance, based on FAO’s competence and strong regional networks in fisheries, aquaculture, forest, dryland and watershed development.

III. Priority areas of action 2012-13

Context

10. FAO's action in the Region during the next biennium will contribute to addressing the four key global challenges identified in the FAO Strategic Framework 2010-19. These include (1) wide spread problem of poverty and chronic hunger affecting millions, exacerbated by the food and economic crises of 2007-09 as well as by the widening inequality among people in the context of rapid growth, (2) serious implications on food and agriculture of the continuing population growth and increasingly diverse demand for food, (3) significant depletion and degradation of natural resources in recent years, and (4) the need to reverse the declining investment in agriculture in recent years, which would be essential to correct the stagnation of both agricultural productivity and production growth.

11. FAO's work in the region will more specifically address the particular regional challenges in this context. The five Regional Priority Areas have been reformulated during 2009 in close consultation with the member countries of the Region into regional actions, as elaborated in the Regional Priority Framework. Proposed regional actions for each of these priority areas during the biennium 2012-13, including the main planned results linked to corporate Organizational Results, are summarized below.

Regional Priority Areas and Main Planned Actions

A. Strengthening food and nutritional security

12. RAP's objectives will be to contribute to making significant inroads into the prevalent hunger and malnutrition in Asia and the Pacific, in line with the targets of the WFS and the MDGs, and to support regional initiatives towards meeting these goals. In particular, RAP will be working with governments and partners to raise awareness on the causes and effects of the persistent problems of undernutrition, energy-protein malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiency and to develop focused strategies to combat them, which should include three key dimensions of food security i.e. supply, access and utilization. It is important that these and other nutritional considerations are integrated into national policies and strategies, action plans and subsequent investment plans for food security interventions including agriculture, livestock, aquaculture and related programmes as well as off-farm and non-farm sectors, so that a comprehensive approach would be promoted through concerted efforts with a greater synergy and complementarity.

13. Primary tools used will be policy dialogue on strategies and approaches, support for institution and technical capacity building, situation analysis and gender disaggregated needs assessment of vulnerable populations, improved means of information gathering and dissemination, advocacy and partnerships, and strengthening South-South collaboration.

14. Expected results would include: (i) improved awareness and commitment at national policy level regarding the need to address the problems of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty, especially through awareness building and nutrition education, effective implementation of their programmes aimed at WFS and MDGs targets; (ii) enhanced capacity for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of national/regional strategies and programmes for food security in a gender responsive fashion; (iii) reinforcement of agriculture and rural development programmes by mainstreaming food security and safety related methods/practices, such as integrated food chain approach; and (iv) strengthened capacity for collection, processing, analysis and dissemination/reporting of statistics on food security and agriculture, including sex and age-disaggregated statistics. The planned regional results in this priority area would contribute to achievement of organizational results D2, D3, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, K1 and K2.

B. Fostering agricultural production and rural development

15. RAP's key objectives in this priority area will be to increase agricultural output and productivity, raise rural living standards, improve market access and support agri-business. In particular, it will reinforce its advocacy role for investment in agricultural development, which not only makes a significant contribution to food security and economic growth, but also helps to improve the income and livelihood of a broad section of people who suffer from poverty and hunger, especially among the rural poor. Another broad thrust will be to increase the outputs and productivity of cereals and crops, livestock and fish in order to accelerate the pace to meet the rapidly rising demand in the Region, especially through use of innovative technologies and practices consistent with the principle of sustainable use of natural resources.

16. Primary tools used will be policy advice and support to countries in formulating sectoral programmes and investment plans, technical advice and support for adoption of biotechnology and other technical approaches for improved productivity, technical support in agri-business development and capacity building.

17. Expected results would include: (i) enhanced recognition by the countries for greater priority on agricultural investment, including FAO's active role in promoting public and private sector investment and mobilizing financial support for agriculture from the international financial institutions and donors; (ii) stronger capacity of member countries for formulating and implementing gender sensitive policies, strategies and programmes for crop intensification, diversification and integrated plant nutrient management, especially for cereals, fruits and vegetables, high value crops, industrial crops and bio-energy crops; (iii) enhanced coordination and management of invasive plant pests and migratory pests, especially through the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC); (iv) strengthened policy and technical capacity of member countries in livestock sector development, productivity and genetic improvement of ruminants, management of animal health, prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases and other infectious diseases, and knowledge sharing through consultations/workshops and networking; (v) promoted food chain approach for food safety, quality management and organized marketing through developing institutional framework and operational programmes, and strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of small scale producers/farmers and workers; (vi) improved policies, strategies and programmes for the promotion of small and medium size agro-entrepreneurs and their improved participation in international trade; (vii) mainstreamed gender issues in the sector development; (viii) enhanced institutional capacity for technical research and knowledge, including dissemination and exchange of knowledge. The planned regional results in this priority area would contribute to organizational results A1, B1, B2, B4, C4, C6, D4, G1, G2, G3, G4, L1.

C. Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization

18. RAP will be a strong advocate of the sustainable use and management of natural resources which have been under growing pressure due to population increase and economic development in the Region. Improving on the current trend of managing land, water, aquatic and forest resources is an essential condition for agricultural development, food security and rural development as well as for poverty and hunger reduction. RAP's key objectives in this priority area will be to reduce natural resource degradation to a sustainable level, to promote technologies and practices with more holistic and equitable approaches balancing improved productivity and sustainable management of natural resources, and to support conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

19. Primary tools used will be policy and technical advice on strategies and programmes, technical support and capacity building for specific approaches and technologies, studies and analyses on major problems/issues regarding resource uses, and regional collaboration and networking, especially through the Regional commissions and technical bodies.

20. Expected results would include: (i) enhanced awareness and commitment by member countries to the need to address the issues relating to sustainable management of natural resources; (ii) stronger policy, institutional and technical capacity of member countries for adopting appropriate and equitable strategies and measures for land and water management as well as in other sub-sector programmes (e.g. ecosystem approach to fisheries/aquaculture and participatory community approaches to forest and bio-diversity protection); (iii) stronger institutional and technical capacity for protection and management of biodiversity and genetic natural resources for food and agriculture; (iv) strengthened policies and strategies for reducing the negative impact of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and other associated sectors on the environment; (v) improved fishery resource assessment and sustainable expansion of aquaculture; (vi) improved forestry policies, institutions, regulations and management tools for forest harvesting, responsible management of planted forests, fire management and management of pest and invasive species; (vii) enhanced regional cooperation on forest and fisheries through respective Regional Technical Commissions and FAO technical statutory bodies; (viii) strengthened participatory sustainable natural resource management and better livelihoods of forestry and fisheries-dependent coastal communities; (ix) improved capacity for sustainable land management and monitoring of land degradation; (x) strengthened capacity for improving water productivity to address water scarcity, and adopted methodologies for productivity improvement of medium and large irrigation systems; and (xi) enhanced capacity for natural resource management through extension/education and communication including improved information/knowledge on the key issues through regional studies, monitoring and assessment; (xii) wider dissemination and adoption of technical standards and methods through regional collaboration; and (xiii) support to the REDD+ readiness and the UN-REDD partnership in the region. The planned regional results in this priority area would contribute to organizational results A4, B3, C1, C2, C3, C5, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, F1, F2, F3, F6.

D. Improving capacity to prepare and respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies

21. Natural disasters exacerbate chronic poverty and hunger, particularly among the more vulnerable who have limited capacity to cope. The region became very vulnerable to natural disasters in the recent past including serious damage in the agriculture sector caused by cyclone earthquake, drought, floods, etc. On the other hand, the region is also prone to an increased number of animal and plant transboundary diseases such as H5N1 and Foot and Mouth Disease. The capacity to prevent, manage and respond to food threats and emergencies must become an integral component of hunger and poverty alleviation efforts in the Region. RAP's key objectives in this priority area are: (i) to facilitate a shift in emphasis from purely emergency response towards broad-based and concerted disaster risk reduction, preparedness and prevention programmes, with emergency response followed up by a link between relief, recovery and development (LRRD) to mitigate the long-term impact and (ii) to assist countries in developing capacity for effective transition to a more broad-based approach.

22. Primary tools used will be advocacy, capacity building and technical assistance, better management information systems, collaboration and partnership on regional mechanisms and regional networking.

23. Expected results would include: (i) stronger national capacity for institutional response to natural disasters and their consequences through systematic measures for preparedness, response and mitigation; (ii) improved capacity among the countries to control and manage effectively transboundary pests and diseases within the Region; (iii) increased adoption of and adherence to

internationally accepted technical standards and practices for food safety and quality and worker safety and health, including those relating to pesticides and other agro-chemicals; and (iv) improved collaboration among countries and institutions of the Region for effective prevention and mitigation of natural disasters as well as for measures to control and manage threats to food and worker safety. The planned regional results in this priority area would contribute to the achievement of organizational results A2, A3, B2, D3, I1, I2, and I3.

E. Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security

24. Climate change and the agriculture sector affect each other: the latter emits greenhouse gases (GHG) from croplands, forest clearing and animals, while the former results in the loss of agricultural land, salt water intrusion, changes in temperature and rainfall regimes and increasingly severe weather hazards. RAP's key objectives of this priority area are: to assist the member countries to strengthen their capacity to enhance smallholder adaptation strategies to climate change, to raise awareness and information on the effects of climate change on agriculture, fisheries and forestry; to identify and disseminate innovative technologies and appropriate gender responsive practices for coping with the adverse impacts of climate change as well as for reducing GHG emitted by agriculture; and to support capacity building of countries in addressing the consequences of climate change in collaboration with international organizations.

25. Primary tools used will be assistance in policy/strategy formulation and technical issues, capacity building support, case studies in selected major food production areas, dissemination of suitable technical options and practices and promotion of regional networking and cooperation with international institutions especially for funding support.

26. Expected results would include: (i) strengthened policy and technical dialogues among the countries in the Region; (ii) enhanced national capacity for implementing sectoral strategies including the strategy for industrial and bioenergy crops development, and for incorporating measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation with emphasis on smallholder farmers; (iii) adoption of improved production systems better adapted to mitigating the impact of climate change in all sub-sectors, including technologies and practices for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable management of natural resources; (iv) exchange of information on research and development regarding climate change issues; (v) wider adoption of best practices guidelines for forestry harvesting, management of forestry pests and diseases, responsible management of planted forests, and protection from forest fires; and (vi) increased collaboration with international funding agencies to support national/regional actions related to climate change, including a carbon trading financing facility. The planned regional results in this regional priority would contribute to the achievement of Organizational Results C3, E4, E6 and F5.

Core functions and implementation arrangements

27. RAP will deliver the regional results through FAO's core functions: (a) providing the regional perspectives, trend monitoring and assessments on food agriculture in the Region; (b) capacity building and technical support, including of rural institutions; (c) policy assistance and advice; (d) building partnerships and alliances, especially for mobilization of financial and investment support to member countries; (e) strengthening the FAO information, knowledge and statistics on food and agriculture for the Region and (f) developing and disseminating international technical standards and instruments on food and agriculture. Implementation will be facilitated by RAP's new organizational structure, which involves building technical clusters with a multidisciplinary approach on three core thematic areas as a basis for effective mobilization of RAP and FAO technical capacity: (a) Agriculture and Food Systems, (b) Economic, Social and Policy Assistance and (c) Natural Resources and the Environment.

Mapping of Asia-Pacific 2010-2019 regional priorities corresponding to organizational results of the FAO Strategic Framework 2010-2019

Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities 2010-2019	Organizational results of the FAO Global Strategic Framework 2010-2019 (a)
A: Strengthening food and nutritional security	D2, D3 H1, H2, H3, H4, H5 K1, K2
B: Fostering agricultural production and rural development	A1 B1, B2, B4 C4, C6 D4 G1, G2, G3, G4 L1
C: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization	A4 B3 C1, C2, C3, C5 E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6 F1, F2, F3, F6
D: Improved capacity to respond to threats and disasters	A2, A3 B2 D3 I1, I2, I3
E: Climate change, its impact on agriculture and food security and nutrition	E4, E6 F5

Note: (a) See Annex 2 of document APRC/10/10 FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific (2010-2019): Towards Food Security in the Region for detailed descriptions

Annex 1. FAO's new results-based approach

1. The Immediate Plan of Action for FAO's Renewal (IPA), adopted at the Thirty-fifth (Special) Session of the FAO Conference in November 2008, lays the foundation of an enhanced results-based approach to programme planning, implementation and reporting in the Organization. This is coupled with a revitalized and more inclusive intergovernmental process of review of priorities and programme and budget proposals.
2. The four-year Medium Term Plan applies the principles and major elements of the results-based approach. The major elements, as set forth in the Strategic Framework, are as follows:
 - **Global Goals**, which represent the fundamental impacts in terms of development in areas within FAO's mandate that member countries seek to achieve;
 - **Strategic Objectives**, which contribute to the achievement of the global goals;
 - **Functional Objectives**, which provide the enabling environment for FAO's work;
 - **Organizational Results**, which define the outcome of FAO's work in relation to each strategic and functional objective;
 - **Core Functions**, which are the critical means of action to be employed by FAO to achieve results.
3. The 11 strategic objectives agreed in the Strategic Framework reflect the assessment of challenges and opportunities relating to food, agriculture and rural development. They express the impact in countries, regions and globally, that is expected to be achieved over the long term (ten years) by FAO Members and Associate Members, as a result of the value-added interventions of the Organization. In order to ensure that all aspects of FAO's work are considered within a results-based framework, complementary Functional Objectives assist the Organization in ensuring an effective impact of technical delivery with due attention to efficiency, and therefore also firmly contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Objectives (*Figure 1*).
4. Under the Strategic Objectives, the more specific **Organizational Results** represent the outcomes expected to be achieved over a four-year period through the adoption and use of FAO's products and services by the Member States and Associate Members. The identification of Organizational Results also applies in the case of the Functional Objectives.
5. The eight Core Functions draw on FAO's comparative advantages and need to be applied at all levels: global, regional and national. They are subject to articulated strategies to ensure coherent approaches, cooperation among organizational units, mutual learning and pursuit of excellence.
6. The Organizational Results, measured through indicators, constitute the backbone of the four-year Medium Term Plan and the biennial Programme of Work and Budget and reflect the substantive priorities upheld by the Membership (see MTP Section C and PWB Section IV).
7. Other tools to inform the development and help secure the achievement of the Organizational Results and Strategic Objectives, include:
 - the National Medium-Term Priority Frameworks which are developed together with the governments concerned to focus FAO's efforts on clearly identified national needs;
 - the structured and consultative development of subregional and regional areas of priority action, channelled, among other conduits, through the Regional Conferences and the specialized Regional Commissions;
 - at global level, a limited number of impact focus areas aimed at mobilizing voluntary contributions for priority groups of Organizational Results, providing a communication and advocacy tool, and with an emphasis on capacity building and policy frameworks.
8. During implementation, progress towards achievement of the Organization Results will be tracked through the measurement of their indicators. This results-based monitoring will permit the identification of any issues that could prevent FAO from delivering the Organizational Results, and will thus provide the opportunity to make in-course adjustments and changes to forward

planning. Biennial implementation reporting under the new results-based regime will change significantly, both in terms of content and presentation. Future reports will focus on the achievement of outcomes as measured against targets specified in the Medium Term Plan and in the Programme of Work and Budget, rather than on activities and outputs.

Table 1. Main components of the FAO results framework**FAO's Vision**

A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all inhabitants, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

The three Global Goals of Members:

- Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods.
- Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

Strategic Objectives

- a) Sustainable intensification of crop production
- b) Increased sustainable livestock production
- c) Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources
- d) Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain
- e) Sustainable management of forests and trees
- f) Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture
- g) Enabling market environment to improve livelihoods and rural development
- h) Improved food security and better nutrition
- i) Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies
- j) Gender equality in access to resources, goods and services and in decision-making in rural areas
- k) Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development

Functional Objectives

- l) Effective collaboration with Member States and stakeholders
- m) Efficient and effective administration

Core Functions

- Monitoring and assessment of long-term and medium-term trends and perspectives
- Assembly and provision of information, knowledge and statistics
- Development of international instruments, norms and standards
- Policy and strategy options and advice
- Technical support to promote technology transfer and build capacity
- Advocacy and communication
- Interdisciplinarity and innovation

ANNEX 2 : 2010-11 BUDGET BY STRATEGIC/FUNCTIONAL OBJECTIVE AND REGION⁵ (US\$ MILLIONS)

SO/FO	Headquarters/ Global		Africa		Asia and Pacific		Europe and Central Asia		Latin America and the Caribbean		Near East		Total		
	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Net Approp	Extra-budgetary	Total
A	39.2	143.4	3.5	7.8	1.7	19.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	11.6	2.7	8.7	50.4	192.1	242.5
B	23.8	135.1	2.5	2.5	1.5	4.6	1.1	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.5	4.7	32.6	155.0	187.6
C	47.5	54.7	3.4	2.3	1.4	21.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.6	4.6	57.1	87.8	144.9
D	21.6	9.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	25.3	18.1	43.4
E	32.3	56.5	3.6	6.2	1.8	9.1	2.0	0.0	2.7	5.9	1.2	0.3	43.6	78.0	121.6
F	43.1	56.8	3.7	3.7	1.9	8.6	1.3	1.0	2.4	9.4	2.2	5.4	54.6	84.9	139.5
G	34.6	24.2	3.1	15.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	7.6	1.2	1.5	41.6	51.5	93.1
H	49.7	39.6	3.4	16.4	1.9	14.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	18.1	2.2	1.8	60.5	89.9	150.4
I	7.2	367.7	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	372.2	380.0
K	8.6	5.8	0.8	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.1	10.3	12.7	23.0
L	36.3	45.8	0.9	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	38.6	51.8	90.4
X	192.8	12.5	5.4	0.1	9.8	0.2	7.2	0.5	5.2	1.5	5.1	3.6	225.5	18.4	243.9
Y	79.9	14.4	7.0	0.6	7.9	0.0	16.1*	1.9	7.4	1.2	4.6	0.4	122.9	18.5	141.4
FAOR	0.0	0.0	45.6	6.0	15.5	3.5	2.4	0.1	17.1	3.9	7.6	0.7	88.2	14.2	102.4
TCP	20.6	0.0	36.1	0.0	21.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	16.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	111.7	0.0	111.7
Contingency	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Capex	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	27.1
Security	24.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.8	25.7
<i>Less: Unidentified Further Efficiency Gains and One-Time Savings</i>													(22.8)	0.0	(22.8)
Total	689.8	966.6	121.0	70.8	67.6	92.5	44.2	12.7	62.8	70.4	37.9	32.9	1,000.5	1,245.9	2,246.4

⁵ C 2009/15 MTP/PWB Annex V adjusted for approved budget level (CR 3/2009) including cost increases and before distribution of unidentified further efficiency gains and one-time savings.

*Includes Shared Services Centre budget for Budapest and Rome hubs.

