

January 2005

E



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Nineteenth Session

Rome, 13-16 April 2005

**MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2006-11 AND PRELIMINARY  
PROGRAMME OF WORK PROPOSALS FOR 2006-07:  
MAJOR PROGRAMMES 2.1, 2.2 AND 2.5**

**Item 3b of the Provisional Agenda**

---

## INTRODUCTION

---

1. As was done at previous sessions, the Committee is invited to carry out its forward-looking review of planned activities under Major Programmes 2.1 *Agricultural Production and Support Systems*, Major Programme 2.2 *Food and Agriculture Policy and Development*, and Major Programme 2.5 *Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts*.
2. At the last session, both the applicable section of the Medium Term Plan 2004-09 and a supplementary document were before the Committee for this purpose. It may be recalled that the Programme Committee recommended that, besides the longer term perspective offered in the Medium Term Plan document, this type of discussion in the Technical Committees should also benefit from specially prepared documents. These would contain tables indicating changes in resources from the approved budget for the current biennium to the proposed level for the next biennium, based on the assumptions in the MTP, and narratives on activities foreseen in the next biennium.
3. While the experience of the last session would appear to have been satisfactory, it may be noted that, in line with the concept of a rolling Plan, the MTP 2006-11 document considered by the Council in November 2004 focused, as far as technical programmes are concerned, only on new or substantially changed entities since the previous Plan. However, the pertinent sections from the published Medium Term Plan 2006-11 may not be sufficient for the Technical Committees to render advice on priorities for the next biennium in their respective areas, which would be taken into account in the formulation of the PWB 2006-2007.
4. Therefore, the present document seeks to present under each programme of Major Programmes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5:
  - detailed information on all the applicable entities expected to be active during the period of coverage of the MTP 2006-11; and
  - narratives on the main substantive thrusts for the biennium 2006-07 and proposed resource shifts over the approved budget for 2004-05 – based on the real growth assumption used in the MTP 2006-11.
5. The attention of the Committee is drawn in particular to those entities that are new or have been substantially changed since the previous MTP, as highlighted in the text. The Committee is invited to review and comment on these new and changed entities, and to make recommendations on the programme priorities which would be taken into account in the finalisation of proposals for the Programme of Work and Budget 2006-07 for Major Programmes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Programme Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
		2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources
210 Responding to Food Security Challenges in Light of the Transforming Food Economy	5,223	5,223	778	6,001
211 Natural Resources	16,266	16,266	706	16,972
212 Crops	26,122	26,343	1,327	27,670
213 Livestock	17,722	17,713	754	18,467
214 Agricultural Support Systems	14,807	14,567	400	14,967
215 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	5,607	5,607	235	5,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,747</b>	<b>85,719</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>89,919</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Agriculture is a major contributor to food security and sustainable development. In a world where the majority of the poor still live in rural and, increasingly, peri-urban areas, an efficient and responsive agriculture sector is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on poverty, hunger, and environmental sustainability.

During 2006-07, Major Programme 2.1 will give priority to supporting standard-setting processes and the development of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks in areas such as plant and animal genetic resources, biotechnology, biosecurity, animal health and sustainable development and management of natural resources, in particular water. It will assist countries in acquiring new technologies and promote approaches which are compatible with social, environmental and health concerns, and which contribute to increased productivity of land, water and labour. It will pursue strong linkages between normative and field activities and emphasize policy assistance, technical advice and capacity building at country level, as well as market linkages in support of farmers and agro-processing enterprises during the transition to commercial agriculture.

## PROGRAMME 2.1.0: RESPONDING TO FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES IN LIGHT OF THE TRANSFORMING FOOD ECONOMY

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
210A1	2002-2005	Sustainable Intensification of Integrated Production Systems	590	0	0	0
210A2	2002-2005	Promotion of Conservation Agriculture	880	0	0	0
210A3	2006-2011	Enhancing capacities for sustainable production systems and good agricultural practices	0	1,470	83	1,553
210P1	Continuing	Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)	2,051	2,051	195	2,246
210S1	Continuing	Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	562	562	0	562
210S2	Continuing	Technical Services for Partnership Development and Information Enhancement	548	548	0	548
210S5	Continuing	Central Support to PAIAs	592	592	500	1,092
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,223</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>6,001</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

During 2006-07, the programme will facilitate inter-disciplinary capacity building in sustainable and integrated approaches, including good agricultural practices and conservation agriculture, in different production systems. Specific attention will be given to the assembly, assessment and sharing of lessons relating to the adoption of improved agronomic and management practices in changing farmer and market circumstances. Expected accomplishments during the biennium will include: dissemination of national policy experience and concrete examples of good agricultural practices that meet economic, social and environmental objectives and contribute to food safety and security in the context of a rapidly changing food economy and globalization; information resources to support the development of sustainable integrated production systems, generation of principles and lessons learned, and enhanced capacity of partner institutions in selected locations. Two previous entities, 210A1 and 210A2, are to be consolidated into entity 210A3.

In late 2006, the eleventh regular session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) will review the status and needs of the various sectors of biodiversity as well as cross-sectoral matters, including biodiversity for food and agriculture other than plants and animals and the agro-ecosystem approach, based on an analysis of the human and financial resources available in FAO and an identification of gaps. It will adopt a medium-term programme of work and, in particular, prepare the First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, to be convened in 2007.

Additional resources would be applied under entity 210P1 to strengthen the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) and advance work on the supporting components. The Secretariat to the IT-PGRFA will be established under Programme 2.1.2, *Crops*.

Under 210A3, incremental resources under Real Growth would be used: (1) to accelerate the assessment and sharing of lessons, resulting in the earlier availability of regionally differentiated materials to support the development of sustainable production systems, and (2) to increase the number of locations where assistance would be provided for good agricultural practices initiatives. Real Growth would also allow for a more substantial catalytic provision to support work under the Priority Areas for Inter-Disciplinary Actions (PAIAs) - 210S5.

## 210A3: Enhancing capacities for sustainable production systems and good agricultural practices

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

6. The entity operates in a context of growing needs for safe and quality agricultural products and sustaining rural livelihoods, while preserving the natural resource base. It seeks to improve capacities of, and coordination between, a wide range of stakeholders to support economically, environmentally and socially sustainable agriculture.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

7. The aim of policy and technological choices in sustainable agriculture is generally not to optimize the production of one commodity in isolation, but to promote holistic solutions, to recognize the economic and social dimensions of technology adoption, and to understand the contribution of agriculture to broader livelihoods systems. This can only be achieved through multidisciplinary and coordinated approaches.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

8. FAO departments and divisions, and a variety of global and national stakeholders: line ministry decision makers and policy advisors, international institutions, universities and research institutes, extension technicians, farmer associations and other civil society organizations, private sector.

### *Objective(s)*

9. Coordinated action in various regions, exchange of information and lessons, and support to capacity building and policy change in order to demonstrate and promote integrated production systems.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Policy and technical assistance on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) concepts and approaches
- Conservation agriculture in major production systems
- Capacity building, policy and technical assistance on sustainable integrated production systems

## 210P1: Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

10. Agricultural biodiversity is a crucial resource for food security and sustainable agriculture. Environmental and economic changes are increasingly putting it at risk. Governments increasingly need to create agreed policy and regulatory frameworks for its conservation and sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

11. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) is the main intergovernmental forum for consideration and negotiation of policy instruments, agreements, regulatory frameworks, and specific action programmes addressing Members' needs for the conservation, sustainable utilization and equitable sharing of genetic resources for food and agriculture, which underpin food security and sustainable agriculture.

### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

12. The agricultural environment, and Governments, through sound policy and regulatory frameworks; farmers and livestock producers in all countries through the conservation of, access to, and use of agricultural genetic resources; and breeders and scientists improving animal breeds and crops all benefit directly. The general public and future generations will benefit from the increased availability of a large variety of agricultural products.

### ***Objective(s)***

13. Negotiation, implementation and management of national and international policy and regulatory frameworks, intergovernmental agreements and codes of conduct for the conservation and sustainable utilization of GRFA. Appropriate orientation given to FAO's work on GRFA, and inclusion of related ethical considerations in FAO's work.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Regular sessions of the CGRFA
- Secretariat Support for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Development of internationally agreed policy and regulatory frameworks for animal and plant genetic resources (as well as other sectors)
- Ethics in food and agriculture

### **210S1: Committee on Agriculture (COAG)**

14. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Planning and implementation of biennial sessions of COAG

### **210S2: Technical Services for Partnership Development and Information Enhancement**

15. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Contributions to Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) - UNCED, Agenda 21, Chapter 14
- Contribution to global perspective studies
- Departmental-level services for publication quality and communications, regional reporting and liaison

### **210S5: Central Support to PAIAs**

16. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Central Support to PAIAs

## PROGRAMME 2.1.1: NATURAL RESOURCES

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB		MTP 2006-11	
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
211A1	2002-2007	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Conservation	2,763	2,763	300	3,063
211A2	2002-2007	Land and Soil Productivity	2,471	2,471	0	2,471
211A3	2002-2007	Integrated Land, Water and Plant Nutrition Policies, Planning and Management	1,400	1,400	406	1,806
211A5	2004-2009	Land and Water Quality Improvement	793	793	0	793
211P7	Continuing	Land and Water Information Systems, Databases and Statistics	1,697	1,697	0	1,697
211P8	Continuing	Knowledge Management and Partnerships	1,263	1,263	0	1,263
211S1	Continuing	Direct Support to Member Nations and to the Field Programme	5,310	5,310	0	5,310
211S2	Continuing	International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID)	569	569	0	569
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,266</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>16,972</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Programme 2.1.1 will focus on promoting the conservation and improved use of water and land resources and plant nutrient inputs in order to support sustainable development. Priority will be given to: i) the sustainable improvement of water and land productivity; ii) water and soil conservation; iii) rehabilitation of degraded water and land resources; and iv) dissemination of appropriate practices and policies to integrate water and land management for sustainable resources development and management. Accomplishments during 2006-07 under the various technical project entities will include: completion of a comprehensive set of guidelines for on-farm water management and a crop water productivity methodology; preparation of integrated country water resources management plans; training in land management techniques of extension officers and farmers in developing countries, contributing to improved soil fertility and enhanced biodiversity; development of land degradation assessment methodologies and application in six pilot countries; organization of regional workshops and development of a Farmer Field School methodology for sustainable land management; provision of technical assistance to water scarce countries on the safe re-use of treated wastewater and irrigation water in urban and peri-urban areas as potential water resource for agriculture, to preserve water quality, sanitation and ecosystems. The programme also covers: the updating of databases such as AQUASTAT and Global AEZ to provide knowledge and information on land and water issues; the completion by AQUASTAT of an Atlas of water resources and irrigation for the Asian continent, thus contributing to efficient water resources development. Support will also continue in the formulation and implementation of projects including the SPFS and emergency and relief operations in member countries.

The incremental resources under Real Growth would be allocated to enhancing water use efficiency and conservation activities, in particular: support to on-farm water control techniques and integrated resources management; assistance to irrigation system modernization, management and scheduling; policy and institutional support for water management, including transboundary water resources; land and water management in a watershed context with focus on ecosystems and integrated planning and management of land, water and nutrient resources.

## 211A1: Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Conservation

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

17. International meetings, such as the World Water Forum 2nd and 3rd and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), have underlined the acute competition for scarce water resources among economic sectors and the necessity to come up with cost effective water management techniques. As water for food production is the main use of water, "Unlocking the productivity of agricultural water" is proposed as one of the viable option to cope with the increasing needs from population growth. This can be achieved if irrigation and water management in agriculture are more cost effective, users driven and service oriented. This needs also to look specifically for improved techniques for rainfed agriculture (crops, rainfall harvesting,...). This requires simultaneous energetic improvements in water management and technology, as well as capacity building. Action is needed at all levels, from farmers through irrigation agencies to basin and national water resources institutions.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

18. Technologies allowing more efficient water management techniques in agricultural water are to be widely disseminated. Improved irrigation system management techniques to be disseminated. National strategies for irrigation modernization (techniques, capacity development). Development of national investment plans in water management in agriculture.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

19. Farmers will benefit from increased investment and improved technologies in irrigation and rainfed areas. Public/private irrigation managers will benefit from modernization of management techniques. More participatory decision making through establishment of associations within irrigation schemes will be achieved. The cost of irrigation in national budget will decrease. The public at large will benefit from increased food production and/or more water being available for non-agricultural use.

### *Objective(s)*

20. Availability of technologies for efficient use and conservation of water in agriculture; participatory, equitable and effective water management in irrigation systems; improved irrigation policy and related institutional reforms.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- On-farm water control and management methods in irrigated and rainfed farming
- Crop water management and supplementary irrigation techniques
- Irrigation technology and water resources development, including water harvesting and shallow ground water
- Irrigation system improvement and modernization methods
- Institutional restructuring of irrigation
- Promotion of appropriate irrigation policy and river basin management

## **211A2: Land and Soil Productivity**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

21. Land resources are facing increasing pressures and limitations both in quality (degradation) and quantity in most parts of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, is facing a serious land productivity decline. Governments need to work with multiple stakeholders to ensure viable and equitable land use and efficient resource utilization through the participatory development and local adaptation of sustainable management strategies and land use options.

### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

22. Tested soil and plant nutrient management practices and rehabilitation/management practices for degraded and problem lands, if adopted by farmers, should help build up land productivity or prevent its decline, reduce excess runoff, erosion and periodic drought hazards, and result in higher, more stable yields.

### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

23. Small farmers should benefit from enhanced soil fertility. The environment and public at large will benefit from the improved management of land resources, including mitigation of land degradation.

### ***Objective(s)***

24. In the framework of the post-UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) conventions and the land management cluster of UNCED Agenda 21, test and disseminate improved land, soil fertility and integrated nutrient management options and policies, and support assessment and rehabilitation of degraded lands and problem soils in different agro-ecological zones.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Integrated soil and plant nutrient management practices
- Management, conservation and rehabilitation of degraded and problem soils
- Land resources analyses and planning tools

## 211A3: Integrated Land, Water and Plant Nutrition Policies, Planning and Management

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

25. In the absence of coherent policies, multi-stakeholder planning processes and appropriate incentive measures, communities are sometimes induced, due to poverty and inadequate support mechanisms, to adopt unsustainable techniques mining the environment or negatively affecting downstream water and land resources' users. Moreover, rural communities are unable to cope with natural events such as drought and floods in the absence of disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies and measures.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

26. Well-informed, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder decision making processes should result in more sustainable practices, strategies and policies to manage land and water resources and increase resilience to climate variability.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

27. Farming, pastoral and even urban communities are expected to benefit from the concerted, integrated and sustainable management of the land and water resources they rely upon for their livelihoods, especially in areas vulnerable to resource degradation, drought, floods and other natural hazards.

### *Objective(s)*

28. To promote integrated, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approaches to the development and sustainable management of land and water resources.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Technologies and methodologies for wetland development and conservation
- Guidelines for land and water management in rural watersheds, including disaster preparedness and mitigation for drought and flood
- Review of land, water and fertilizer use policies incorporating environmental elements
- Soil moisture management and conservation in rainfed areas, with focus on drought mitigation

## 211A5: Land and Water Quality Improvement

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

29. Poor water quality problems in many parts of the world are further complicated by poor drainage, salinity and associated environmental effects and vulnerability to natural disasters.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

30. Improved drainage systems and irrigation schemes, enhanced quality of treated waste water used in peri-urban irrigation and more appropriate land-use strategies and monitoring tools, help control waterlogging and salinity problems, decrease contamination, and mitigate the effects of related natural disasters.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

31. Rural and peri-urban farmers in irrigated areas will be better able to maintain or increase their production and mitigate disasters as a result of sustained improvements in the quality and management of irrigation water.

***Objective(s)***

32. Improved production systems and methods put in place to mitigate environmental effects from poor water quality and natural disasters; improved drainage systems and irrigation schemes, and enhanced quality of treated wastewater used in peri-urban irrigation.

***Major Output(s)***

- Water quality management techniques and attenuation of negative environmental effects
- Waterlogging and salinity control methodologies
- Disaster mitigation through waterlogging and salinity control and rehabilitation measures

**211P7: Land and Water Information Systems, Databases and Statistics**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

33. There is a need to merge information on land and water and to establish linkages with sectoral information systems with a view to forge a comprehensive information base of a multi-scale, multi-purpose nature, also facilitating analysis in support of decision making. This effort should be accompanied with monitoring of the status and utilization of land and freshwater resources worldwide, as emphasized by the sixth session of the CSD and the fifteenth session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG).

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

34. Better informed users, more relevant policies, strategies and programmes will result in improved incentive structures and measures and more sustainable management of land and water resources.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

35. Farmers, herders and fisherfolk, as well as other users of land and water resources should take advantage of improved information and enhanced policy and planning framework for more secure production levels and reduced risks to the environment.

***Objective(s)***

36. Better managed land and water resources through information systems for monitoring, and increased awareness among decision makers about the global status of such resources.

***Major Output(s)***

- Land and water information systems development
- Land databases and statistics
- AQUASTAT and contributions to the World Water Development Report
- State of the World Land and Water Resources

**211P8: Knowledge Management and Partnerships**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

37. Lack of information on, and insufficient awareness of land and water issues at country level for planning and policy making, in particular as it relates to major international UN-backed conventions (UNCED, UNCCD, UNCBD and the IPCC). There is priority on Africa.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

38. This entity collates information for the preparation of issue papers and perspective studies at global, regional and national level (e.g. Agriculture Towards 2015/30), international fora such as CSD, CEB, Global Water Partnership and for other needs such as media articles or research papers. In turn, these publications and international discussions generate greater awareness of land and water issues, resulting in improved decision making.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

39. The public at large is set to profit from improved policies, programmes and strategies for the sustainable management of land and water resources.

***Objective(s)***

40. Better informed decision making at the international, national and local levels; enhanced awareness of issues and actions related to land and water management and conservation.

***Major Output(s)***

- Knowledge centre for land and water management
- Contributions to studies and inputs to major fora

**211S1: Direct Support to Member Nations and to the Field Programme**

41. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Policy and technical assistance to member countries
- Technical support to emergency and relief operation projects
- Assistance in project formulation and technical backstopping
- Assistance in operation of field projects

**211S2: International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID)**

42. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

**Major Output(s)**

- Supporting capacity development for sustainable agricultural water management
- Technical support for IPTRID Management Committee and Consultative Group
- Development of integrated information system for IPTRID

**PROGRAMME 2.1.2: CROPS**

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
212A1	2002-2005	Alternative Crops and Cultivars for New Opportunities	1,247	0	0	0
212A3	2002-2005	Strategies and Technologies for Sustainable Crop and Grassland Production Systems	3,265	0	0	0
212A4	2002-2005	EMPRES - Plant Pests Component	1,877	0	0	0
212A5	2002-2007	"Mainstreaming IPM" by Enhancing Essential Ecological Processes	2,217	2,383	0	2,383
212A8	2002-2005	Facilitating Plant Production and Protection Decision Making	399	0	0	0
212A9	2004-2011	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources, including through Biotechnology, Biosafety and Seed Sector Development	2,346	3,373	305	3,678
212B1	2006-2011	Production and Biodiversity in Crop and Grassland Systems	0	2,577	0	2,577
212B2	2006-2011	Horticulture for improving livelihoods	0	1,245	0	1,245
212B4	2006-2011	Facilitating Plant Production Decision Making: Policy and Technology	0	284	0	284
212P1	Continuing	Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	4,170	4,170	722	4,892
212P2	Continuing	Pesticide Management	3,162	3,162	0	3,162
212P3	Continuing	Migratory Pest Management	1,849	1,849	0	1,849
212P4	Continuing	Technical Support to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2,793	2,793	300	3,093
212P5	Continuing	Support to Strategy Formulation and Promotion of Specific Action for Rice Development in Member Countries of the International Rice Commission (IRC)	645	478	0	478
212P6	Continuing	EMPRES - Plant Pests Component	0	1,877	0	1,877
212S1	Continuing	Advice to Countries and Support to Field Programme	2,152	2,152	0	2,152
<b>Total</b>			<b>26,122</b>	<b>26,343</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>27,670</b>

**Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07**

Programme 2.1.2 *Crops* will put more emphasis on horticulture for income generation and nutrition and on integrated crop production and conservation agriculture in response to growing demand from

Members. The First Meeting of the Governing Body for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) will adopt its programme of work, at which point the Secretariat of the Treaty will be placed under Programme 2.1.2 close to the substantive activities therein, and taking advantage of the experience in running Secretariats of International Conventions and Committees available under Programme 2.1.2. Accordingly, a priority area will be the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) and the IT-PGRFA, more particularly conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources through plant breeding, biotechnology, biosafety and sustainable management of agro-biodiversity. The programme will enhance complementarity between the public and private sectors in national seed systems, improve and harmonize regulatory frameworks for PGRFA, seeds and variety release and contribute to disaster preparedness, seed relief and rehabilitation.

Work on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) will give high priority to the harmonization of phytosanitary measures with the aim of reducing trade barriers while protecting national plant resources from pest damage. The programme will also continue its emphasis on reducing pesticide use to an acceptable level, taking fully into account integrated pest management, human health and environmental protection, and support early warning, early control and emergency control of the Desert Locust. The International Rice Commission will assist members on implementation of sustainable rice-based systems to achieve the goals set during the International Year of Rice 2004.

In terms of structure of entities, due to the continuing nature of the work involved, entity 212A4 *EMPRES – Plant Pests Component* is converted into a continuing programme entity (212P6), while action is to be concentrated mainly in the Western Region. In line with the recommendations of the recent evaluation of FAO's crop production activities, the present entities 212A1, 212A3 and 212A8 are to be phased out at the end of 2005 and will be replaced by three new entities which reflect a more multidisciplinary approach, with emphasis on policy and strategic development. These new entities focus more specifically on: horticulture (212B2), production and biodiversity in crop and grassland systems (212B1) and crop production decision support systems (212B4).

Expected concrete accomplishments will include: enhanced countries' capacities to use Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) by improving access and utilization of plant genetic resources, seed-related technologies and policies in support of food security; analysis of country surveys on sustainable use of genetic resources and projects to strengthen plant breeding and biotechnology in developing countries; increased harmonization of phytosanitary measures through the development of new and revised standards; an active exchange system on phytosanitary information; technical assistance to strengthen national phytosanitary systems; advice to countries on reducing risks from pesticides through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide regulation to better meet growing obligations in domestic and international trade, health, and environment, including the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks; expansion of *EMPRES* to additional regions especially for early warning and early control of Desert Locust; regular situation reports on Desert Locust, and regional and subregional frameworks for locust management; pilot community-based projects for introducing the joint FAO/WHO framework to promote fruit and vegetable production and consumption in diverse developing countries, and technical assistance on horticulture and other food crop improvement, especially in the context of good agricultural practices; national integrated production systems including the intensification of crop/livestock systems through farmers participatory Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) approaches; and the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the International Rice Commission to be held in Peru in 2006.

Additional funds for the IPPC under Real Growth conditions would be used for the acceleration of the harmonization/standard setting programme and for technical assistance, in particular for participation in the standard setting procedure and application of quarantine systems at national level.

*EMPRES – Plant Pests Component* would seek to initiate work on other transboundary plant pests and diseases using extra-budgetary resources. Due to the entry into force of the IT-PGRFA in June 2004, incremental resources would be used to enable FAO to build national, subregional and regional capacity for the activities that will be prioritized by the Governing Body of the Treaty. Support would be provided for the establishment of the Facilitating Mechanism for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for PGRFA, which is essential to identify needs, define specific activities and mobilize financial and human resources for its implementation.

## 212A5: "Mainstreaming IPM" by Enhancing Essential Ecological Processes

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

43. Countries face conflicting pressures to reduce both risks to consumers from pesticide residues in food as well as international phytosanitary risks. Chemically-based pest management leads to reduced agro-biodiversity and disrupted ecological functions and services, and ultimately leads to pest outbreaks and production instability. Health hazards associated with acute pesticide exposure are compounded by poor nutrition and infectious diseases, hence contributing to household food insecurity and poverty.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

44. With Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the preferred pest management strategy, communities should be enabled with adequate donor support to set up and sustain farmers field schools (FFS) that teach IPM. Knowledge acquired in FFS will make it possible to restrict and eliminate toxic pesticides, replacing them with recommended production techniques that enhance ecosystem services such as pest regulation by natural predators.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

45. Rural communities should benefit from more stable income due to fewer pest outbreaks, safer food, and lower risks from exposure to pesticides. Consumers (mostly urban) should experience lower health risks from pesticide residues in food and other agricultural products. The environment will be better preserved, with less disruption of ecosystem functions embodied in biodiversity.

### *Objective(s)*

46. IPM becomes, before 2012, the preferred pest management strategy for the majority of member countries, with the farmers field schools becoming the leading model for community-based participatory technology development.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Integrated pest management policies
- Support to national Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programmes
- Principles of population dynamics, epidemiology and evolution introduced in the framework of agro-biodiversity

## 212A9: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources, including through Biotechnology, Biosafety and Seed Sector Development

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

47. Farmers and breeders need access to plant genetic resources, including alternative crops and new cultivars, and related information and technologies, including through seed provision, to achieve sustainable increases in production and/or maintain profitability. This is underpinned by the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA).

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

48. Development of, and easier access to high-quality, locally adapted planting material, and improved on-farm management of agricultural biodiversity will enable farmers to achieve sustainable production increases, contributing to food security.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

49. Farming communities (including resource-poor farmers in marginal areas) and the public at large will benefit from increased food security.

***Objective(s)***

50. Wide dissemination and use, as well as conservation of plant genetic resources and related biodiversity, through strengthening of the seed sector and plant breeding capacities at national level, and effective implementation of the GPA for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA.

***Major Output(s)***

- Capacity building for enhanced use of PGRFA, including through plant breeding strategies and biotechnology
- Enhanced management practices of crop and crop-associated biodiversity through application of the ecosystem approach
- Support to on-farm management, exchange and improvement of PGRFA, and national seed systems ensuring complementarity between private, public and informal systems
- Improvement of regulatory frameworks for PGRFA seed and variety release, including PVP in both the public and the private sector
- Due attention to seeds and PGRFA in disaster preparedness, relief and rehabilitation
- Improved access to, and transfer of PGRFA and seed related technologies, including biotechnology
- Assessment of national plant breeding and biotechnology capacity for strategic planning to enhance use of PGRFA
- Monitoring of use of PGRFA, including support to the global facilitating mechanism for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action
- Assessment of biotechnology based applications, emphasizing use of PGRFA, to meet development needs
- Promoting use of alternative crops and cultivars, emphasizing under-utilized species and their genetic resources
- Policy advice and support to enhance national capacity in plant biosafety
- Support for the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements at national and international level

## 212B1: Production and Biodiversity in Crop and Grassland Systems

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

51. Crop productivity increases can be detrimental to natural resources, giving rise to widespread concerns over the sustainability of agricultural intensification (e.g. from the biological, ecological, economic and social perspectives). Emerging markets for local products offer prospects for developing country farmers and pastoralists, and represent a niche area to which science can contribute much in terms of building bridges between new and traditional technologies. Technologies are often available in a particular country or international research centre, but have not been transferred to benefit production at farm level or to other countries. The agriculture sector needs to apply rigorous processes, procedures and methodologies to assure quality food and feed production and diversify production systems.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

52. This technical project, involving inter-disciplinary expertise, aims at effective implementation of strategies and integrated technologies capable of reducing food insecurity and improving rural livelihoods, while ensuring that natural resources are not degraded.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

53. Smallholders, urban or peri-urban agricultural producers and pastoral communities will benefit from guidance regarding sustainable and profitable methods of crop production and their implementation. Consumers and the public at large should ultimately be assured of better quality and safer food, produced in ways which do not harm the environment. Public institutions and scientists will benefit from networking to improve and diversify cropping systems on a global scale.

### *Objective(s)*

54. Increased access to sufficient and quality food produced in a sustainable manner, through integrated technologies and policies.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Introduction of improved technologies in intensive cropping systems for smallholders
- Introduction of improved technologies for extensive grassland and cropping systems for sustainable livelihoods
- Sustainable food and industrial crop intensification including through Good Agricultural Practices
- Technologies and improved knowledge base for intensive forage production and conservation
- Implementation of the Global Cassava Development Strategy
- Capacity building in crop management and varietal guidance in support of Integrated Production and Pest Management

## 212B2: Horticulture for improving livelihoods

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

55. Through its diversity and adaptability to producers' and consumers' requirements, horticulture has the potential to become an increasingly important sector for the future development of agriculture. Furthermore, increased daily fruit and vegetable consumption as part of a balanced diet is promoted by FAO and WHO, in view of the known health benefits in terms of micro-nutrient intake and prevention of certain non-communicable diseases. This points to the need for efficiency improvements in fruit and vegetable supply chains, in a market-linked approach, in order to ensure year-round availability of safe fruit and vegetables at affordable prices. The health dimension, added to the potential offered by the development of high value horticultural crops as a means of improving farmers' income, constitutes a challenge for the production and trade sectors. A comprehensive approach based on multi-agency collaboration, task sharing and, where appropriate, partnership with the private sector, is needed to address this challenge. Policy guidance will be provided to countries, and technical decision support mechanisms established.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

56. This technical project aims to support sustainable development of the horticulture sector. It will foster interdisciplinarity and internal/external partnerships, assist with external resource mobilization and deliver effective, need-driven services to countries in this sector.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

57. Smallholders, home gardeners, urban and peri-urban producers and traders of horticultural commodities should be able to benefit from demand arising from increased consumer awareness of the role of fruit and vegetables in healthy diets. Consumers and the public at large should ultimately be assured of supplies of better quality and safe produce, at affordable prices and produced in ways which do not harm the environment.

### *Objective(s)*

58. Promotion of strategies for increasing small farmers' income while addressing health concerns and technical constraints along fruit and vegetable food chains; adaptation and dissemination of technologies for increasing horticulture efficiency and product availability.

### *Major Output(s)*

- FAO-WHO global fruit and vegetable initiative
- Policies and strategies to support rational development of urban and peri-urban horticulture
- Technical guidance for increasing efficiency of perennial fruit production chains
- Technical support to horticultural education
- Technical support and capacity building for good agricultural practices in horticulture, including organic management
- Strategies and technologies for increasing year-round vegetable availability

## 212B4: Facilitating Plant Production Decision Making: Policy and Technology

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

59. Farmers require demand-oriented, operational knowledge rather than general advice. Yet, technical information on crop production, plant breeding and biotechnology is often not well referenced and insufficiently tailored to particular ecological contexts at the country level.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

60. This entity is to ensure the provision of comprehensive and more demand-responsive technical information through AGP decision support databases and Web sites, for enhanced and safer technology adoption. The dimensions of crop diversity, new technologies and ecological compatibility will be given particular attention, to ensure that short-term objectives of crop production increases are not met at the cost of long-term sustainability.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

61. Farmers and policy makers should directly benefit from an improved knowledge base on plant production and related disciplines.

### *Objective(s)*

62. Provision of demand-oriented and timely policy and technical advice.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Development and enhancement of key crop databases and decision support systems
- FAO crop-related Web sites, electronic newsletters and new publications on major and minor crops

## 212P1: Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

63. The negative effects of plant pests on crop production and conservation, national plant resources and biodiversity.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

64. The IPPC provides an essential framework and forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange between contracting parties. It is predicated on the assumption that effective multilateral action is necessary to prevent the spread and introduction of pests and to promote measures for their control.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

65. Farmers, as far as protection of their crops is concerned; general public through protection of agricultural systems and the environment, as well as facilitation of trade.

***Objective(s)***

66. Promote appropriate regulatory frameworks and effective national and international phytosanitary measures for the control of plant pests. Reduction of the spread of plant pests and better control through common action. This either cannot be achieved by countries individually, or at higher cost.

***Major Output(s)***

- International Phytosanitary Standards
- Harmonized approaches among concerned international and regional agreements and organizations
- Exchange of mandatory phytosanitary information
- Support national phytosanitary systems
- Settlement of Disputes
- Provision of an efficient administrative framework
- Support to Regional FAO Commissions

**212P2: Pesticide Management*****Development problem to be addressed:***

67. The use of pesticides remains necessary to sustain and increase production levels in many cropping systems. However, pesticides - and notably obsolete ones - pose serious risks to human health and the environment.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

68. The work of this entity is guided by the Revised Version of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. This entity contributes to the development of standards on pesticide management, pesticides residues, and on pesticide product quality. This entity supports the Interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention for the application of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. The standards facilitate the trade of pesticides and agricultural products, while at the same time protecting human health and the environment. Improved information exchange, the use of less hazardous alternatives (bio-pesticides) and the disposal of obsolete pesticides are other areas of interest which should contribute to reducing risks associated with pesticides.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

69. Farmers and other users of pesticides, as well as consumers through the reduction of pesticide-related health and environmental risks.

***Objective(s)***

70. Sound pesticide management practices in compliance with international standards, and focussing on risk reduction.

***Major Output(s)***

- International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides promoted and updated
- Recommendations for Pesticide Maximum Residue Levels to Codex, Standards for pesticide residues
- Secretariat to the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

- Prevention of obsolete pesticide stocks and facilitation of their disposal
- Technologies for replacement of pesticides highly hazardous for the environment
- Technical Support for national regulatory systems and sound pesticide management

### 212P3: Migratory Pest Management

#### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

71. Transboundary plant pests, in particular the Desert Locust, but also other locusts, grain-eating birds and armyworm, may cause substantial crop damage and represent a continuing threat to the livelihood of rural populations and to the overall food security of affected countries. Prevention and control programmes must be effective, while respecting human health and the environment.

#### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

72. Migratory pests, by definition, practically affect more than one country, and management practices in one country affect other countries. The management of migratory pests, therefore, needs to be supported by effective inter-country approaches and cooperation.

#### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

73. Farmers and pastoral communities in affected regions will benefit from improved protection of crops and pastures. The public at large will gain from the reduction and substitution of chemical pesticides with bio-pesticides.

#### ***Objective(s)***

74. Regional and inter-regional cooperation and coordination for the management of migratory pests, in particular Desert Locusts, but also other locusts, grain-eating birds and armyworms.

#### ***Major Output(s)***

- Monthly bulletins on the desert locust situation, including forecasts, special alerts and summaries on other locust outbreaks
- Coordination of desert locust management and cooperation among affected countries
- Technical support services to governments on migratory pest control

### 212P4: Technical Support to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

#### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

75. The conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, facilitated access to these resources and sharing of benefits derived from their use, and are essential to food security and sustainable agriculture. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was underwritten by Members in this light.

#### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

76. The wide implementation of the International Treaty on PGRFA will result in the conservation and enhanced use of plant genetic resources. Access by farmers to high-quality, locally-adapted planting material will provide the basis for sustainable production increases and contribute to food security and diversity.

#### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

77. Parties to the International Treaty on PGRFA and other countries, through effective technical support to the Treaty itself and its supporting components. Farming communities and the public at large will benefit from increased food security and diversity.

### ***Objective(s)***

78. To assist parties in implementing the Treaty and its supporting components (the Global Plan of Action, international ex situ collections, PGRFA networks, and the global information system), hence contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, facilitated access to these resources and the sharing of benefits derived from their use.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Rolling Global Plan of Action (GPA) for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA refined on the basis of an agreed periodically updated report on the State of the World's PGRFA
- Facilitating mechanism for the implementation by all stakeholders of the Global Plan of Action
- Support to international networks of ex situ collections
- Contributions to an enhanced Global Information System for PGRFA, including seeds and crop improvement
- Support to seed security networks
- Technical support to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group (ITWG) on PGRFA as well as the Governing Body of the Treaty

## **212P5: Support to Strategy Formulation and Promotion of Specific Action for Rice Development in Member Countries of the International Rice Commission (IRC)**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

79. Rice is the staple food for more than 3 billion people in the world and provides 50-60% of daily energy requirements in their diets. Yield increase was the principal factor contributing to the rapid growth in the world's rice production during the 1970s and 80s. But since 1990, the average growth has decelerated considerably, from about 2 percent per year in the 1980s to about 1 percent per year in the 1990s. Intensive rice production also needs to be adjusted in order to reverse growing environmental degradation, such as agro-chemical pollution, increased pest infestation and loss of biodiversity, while water and land resources for rice production have become more scarce.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

80. The coordination of national, regional and global efforts should greatly assist sustainable rice production for food security and poverty alleviation, and will remain the main focus of the International Rice Commission.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

81. Rice-growing farmers should benefit from the continued refinement of national policies and technologies available for rice intensification. Rice consumers would benefit from continued availability of their staple food and price stability.

***Objective(s)***

82. Adjustment of national rice development programmes, and wide implementation of the Commission's recommendations aimed at increasing rice production on a sustainable and environmentally-friendly basis.

***Major Output(s)***

- Harmonization of action on rice development in countries through IRC sessions, meetings and steering committee, and inter-regional cooperative networks
- Assistance for the implementation of IRC's recommendations in countries and monitoring of their impact
- Collation, analysis and publication of information on innovative rice technologies, production factors, constraints and opportunities in different agro-ecologies

### 212P6: EMPRES - Plant Pests Component

***Development problem to be addressed:***

83. Transboundary plant pests, especially the desert locust, are a continuing threat to the livelihoods of rural populations and to the overall food security of affected countries. Prevention and control programmes must be effective, while respecting human health and the environment.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

84. The entity is to minimize the risk of transboundary plant pest emergencies, initially focusing on desert locusts, through support of early warning systems, early reaction and research capabilities.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

85. Farmers and pastoral communities will benefit from protection of crops and pastures. The public at large will gain from the reduction and substitution of chemical pesticides with bio-pesticides.

***Objective(s)***

86. To minimise the risk of transboundary plant pest emergencies, initially focusing on desert locust, through support of early warning systems, early reaction and research capabilities.

***Major Output(s)***

- Coordination of EMPRES activities, with focus on West and North West Africa
- Improved locust survey and early warning systems
- Support to early locust control capacity
- Improved desert locust contingency planning implementation and control

- Technical support for early warning and early control, for transboundary plant pests other than locusts

### 212S1: Advice to Countries and Support to Field Programme

87. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

#### *Major Output(s)*

- Technical support and advice to field programme, including emergencies, with respect to crop production
- Technical support and advice to field programme, including emergencies, with respect to crop protection
- Technical support and advice to field programme, including emergencies, with respect to seed systems

### PROGRAMME 2.1.3: LIVESTOCK

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
213A3	2002-2005	Contribution of Livestock to Poverty Alleviation	2,078	0	0	0
213A5	2002-2005	Developing the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources	1,968	0	0	0
213A6	2002-2005	Veterinary Public Health Management and Food and Feed Safety	1,415	0	0	0
213A7	2002-2005	EMPRES - Livestock	2,953	0	0	0
213A8	2002-2005	Technologies and Systems for Efficient Natural Resource Use in Livestock Production	2,283	0	0	0
213A9	2002-2005	Environmental Management of Insect Borne Diseases	1,009	0	0	0
213B1	2002-2005	Livestock Sector Analysis and Strategy Development	1,140	0	0	0
213B2	2006-2011	Livestock Sector Analysis and Policy Development	0	1,140	200	1,340
213B4	2006-2011	Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety	0	1,665	0	1,665
213B5	2006-2011	Livestock Development and Poverty Reduction	0	3,502	0	3,502
213B6	2006-2011	Livestock - Environment Interactions	0	3,577	354	3,931
213P1	Continuing	Global Livestock Information	1,948	1,948	0	1,948
213P2	Continuing	EMPRES - Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	0	2,953	200	3,153
213S1	Continuing	Advice to Member Countries and Support to the Field Programme	2,928	2,928	0	2,928
<b>Total</b>			<b>17,722</b>	<b>17,713</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>18,467</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Programme 2.1.3 is to support the globally increasing demands for livestock products in an equitable and environmentally sound manner, while recognizing the need for appropriate food safety levels. Core work on animal health, production and product processing is complemented by policy advisory and information/communication functions which promote poverty alleviation, sustainability of the natural resource base and public health. During 2006-07, the programme will strengthen national disease prevention and management systems and support improved access of small livestock producers to markets with safe and high quality products, both underpinned by the use of good agricultural practices. The first report of the World's Animal Genetic Resources will be finalized and priority actions for the improved management and conservation of domestic animal genetic resources will be identified and addressed. The programme will work to secure agreement among countries to cease rinderpest vaccination and join the process for the declaration of global freedom from the disease in 2010. It will prepare detailed guidance on managing the livestock sector in emergency situations. Detailed policy guidance will be made available and testing started for the management of livestock wastes in high intensity and high density production systems. The Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA) will be made available interactively in all its intended elements.

Consolidation and repositioning of constituent entities is to take place to sharpen the programme's focus on areas of highest relevance and priority. The structure will comprise six TP or CP entities against the previous eight, with major outputs also reduced. Entity 213S1 will remain unchanged. Entity 213B1 becomes an entity with virtually the same name but somewhat reformulated, 213B2. Due to the continuing nature of the work involved, EMPRES is converted into a continuing entity (213P2, formerly 213A7). Entity 213B4 *Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety* is evolved from the previous 213A6 to cater for inputs to standard setting processes in the Codex Alimentarius and the sanitary and phytosanitary measures context. Two new entities incorporate the core parts of former entities 213A3, 213A5, 213A8 and 213A9 (all discontinued at the end of 2005):

- 213B6 *Livestock-Environment Interactions*, addressing the reciprocal impacts of livestock and the environment (disease dynamics and ecology, biodiversity and environmental health) incorporating: the Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD), formerly housed as a Major Output of 213A8; activities on environmental management of insect-borne diseases (previously under 213A9); and 213A5 *Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources* with its long-term (statutory) elements in support of the CGRFA process;
- 213B5 *Livestock Development and Poverty Reduction*, expanding on the previous 213A3 with incorporation of some elements (production/processing) of 213A8 and the breeding elements of 213A5. This new entity will deal with livestock production, post-harvest technologies and services to maximize the potential of livestock to contribute to rural development and poverty alleviation.

Incremental resources under Real Growth conditions would be used (1) to strengthen the Programme's capabilities in environmental and disease risk assessment and management (e.g. for Highly Pathogen Avian Influenza, HPAI), (2) to accelerate the preparation of the Global Early Warning System for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GLEWS) agreed with OIE and WHO in the context of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), and (3) to enhance the Programme's contribution to the design and negotiation of pro-poor livestock development policies in countries and regions.

## 213B2: Livestock Sector Analysis and Policy Development

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

88. Livestock production is growing more dynamically than any other agricultural activity. This trend is associated with rapid structural change in terms of increased market orientation, geographical shifts, intensification and industrialisation. These changes pose a series of threats: the potential loss of livelihoods because changing requirements in the food chain tend to exclude vulnerable groups, in particular small producers; environmental degradation stemming from sprawling industrial livestock production and caused by mobility restrictions in dry and otherwise marginal settings; and the risks of human and animal disease spread due to changing ecologies and management practices. These threats need to be adequately addressed in national policies and international agreements.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

89. Decision makers need to be better informed about the policy issues emerging from changes in the livestock sector. They need to be equipped with tools to analyse the issues at stake and to identify suitable options. This process needs to be embedded in a policy dialogue which FAO can foster through formal (intergovernmental bodies) and informal (public action) processes.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

90. Poor and vulnerable groups would gain from a more balanced policy environment. The public at large should benefit from more emphasis placed on public health and environmental sustainability issues.

### *Objective(s)*

91. Enhanced understanding of the policy issues related to structural change in the livestock sector, in combination with enhanced capacity in analysis and formulation, negotiated and applied in a conducive policy environment.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Global and regional livestock sector assessments
- Decision support tools for policy formulation
- Livestock policy dialogue

## 213B4: Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

92. Changes in farming systems, particularly the intensification of livestock production, and global trade in livestock products have led to increased human health risks transmitted through animals and animal products. The sustainability of animal production, veterinary public health, food security, food safety, rural development and trade are compromised by zoonotic diseases.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

93. Improved veterinary and animal health capacity at the country level is likely to pay off in terms of human public health, consumer confidence and expanding trade.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

94. Consumers are the end beneficiaries of programmes to control zoonotic diseases and to improve food safety. Producers, large and small, will benefit from healthier and more productive and profitable livestock, safer products and fewer barriers to domestic and international trade. The entity focuses on both producers and consumers in developing countries.

***Objective(s)***

95. National veterinary public health structures are established or strengthened for the control of zoonotic diseases.

***Major Output(s)***

- Integrated control of major zoonotic diseases
- Inputs to, and implementation of Codex Alimentarius and SPS Agreements
- Good practices for reduction of food-borne human health risks

**213B5: Livestock Development and Poverty Reduction*****Development problem to be addressed:***

96. Livestock producers in developing countries face numerous constraints: insufficient access to markets, goods and services, weak institutions and frequent lack of skills, knowledge and appropriate technologies. These constraints are often compounded by increased vulnerability due to natural disasters, conflicts and HIV/AIDS. Both production and productivity remain below potential, and losses and wastage can be high. However, adapted breeds, local feed resources and animal health interventions are available, along with improved and adapted technologies that include product preservation and value-adding product processing. Together with supportive policies and institutions, they have the potential to substantially improve productivity, income generation and to make a major contribution to poverty reduction.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

97. Capacity building materials and decision support tools produced by this entity will be incorporated into national poverty reduction strategies and by development agencies (national, bi- and multi-lateral and Non-governmental Organizations) in formulating and implementing programmes targeted at poor livestock-dependent communities in developing countries.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

98. Rural and peri-urban households that keep livestock in developing countries will benefit from improved productivity of their animals resulting in increased income, asset accumulation and reduced vulnerability. Consumers should benefit from increased access to quality food of animal origin. Increased product processing will generate employment opportunities.

***Objective(s)***

99. Improved livestock husbandry and health, animal product processing and greater market access inherent in programmes aiming at livestock dependent smallholders; small-scale animal husbandry reflected in national poverty reduction strategies.

***Major Output(s)***

- Good practices for equitable livestock production
- Capacity building for income and employment generation through livestock product processing
- Strategies to improve access to livestock services
- Strategies for coping with the impact on livestock of emergencies, conflicts and HIV/AIDS

**213B6: Livestock - Environment Interactions*****Development problem to be addressed:***

100. This entity is concerned with livestock-related natural resource management issues such as environmental degradation and pollution, threats to animal genetic diversity and the environment-mediated emergence and spread of disease. The important aspects of livestock-environment interactions need to be elucidated and reflected in technical, policy and institutional approaches.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

101. Decision support tools and capacity building materials produced by this entity will be used by development agencies (national, bi- and multilateral and Non-Governmental Organizations) in formulating and implementing strategies and programmes targeted at environmentally sound livestock development (referred to above and below as the Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative).

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

102. The intended beneficiaries extend throughout the animal food chain from livestock keepers to consumers. Benefits to the environment will stem from management options that utilise natural resources with minimum degradation and optimal maintenance of biodiversity. The reduction in disease emergence and associated reduced risk to human health will benefit human population at large. Expected benefits comprise healthier and more productive livestock, safer products, and a more profitable and sustainable livestock sub-sector.

***Objective(s)***

103. Policies are implemented to foster livestock development while protecting the environment, public health and genetic resources; national livestock and veterinary services and field and grass-root projects promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPM) for livestock systems at all levels of production intensity.

***Major Output(s)***

- Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative
- Environmental disease management, including integrated pest management for endemic diseases
- Area-wide management of arthropod-borne diseases
- Domestic animal genetic resources management strategy

**213P1: Global Livestock Information*****Development problem to be addressed:***

104. Driven by population and income increases, livestock production is growing more dynamically than any other agricultural sector and currently accounts for more than 40% of the gross value of agricultural production. This trend will have social, public and animal health and environmental implications. Objective, comprehensive and timely information is needed to guide

national governments and the international community to successfully respond to the challenges of livestock sector growth and intensification.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

105. Better informed decision makers in the livestock sector should be able to devise more effective development programmes and policies, including enhanced participation of small-scale livestock producers in the expanding market for livestock products.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

106. Small-scale livestock producers are the main intended end beneficiaries, through their increased participation in expanding markets, while the public at large will benefit from the impact of healthier, more sustainable and equitable livestock production methods.

***Objective(s)***

107. Improved decision making at local, national, regional and international level with respect to livestock policies and technologies that enhance livelihoods and income opportunities for small-scale livestock producers while at the same time promoting sustainable natural resource use.

***Major Output(s)***

- Livestock information dissemination
- Livestock sector baseline information

**213P2: EMPRES - Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

108. The endemic or epidemic occurrence of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) has a profound negative effect on livestock production and other livestock functions (e.g. draught power), on wildlife conservation and genetic diversity, food security, and constrains access to formal markets. TAD prevention and control, including response to emergencies, need to rely on efficient tools, methods and strategies, appropriate policies and strong public veterinary services.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

109. The early warning and emergency intervention system supported by this entity and its relationship with the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases, are designed to assist countries improve prevention and control of diseases at the local, national and regional levels. Some of the diseases have public health implications, thus their control will increase consumer confidence and protect their health. Up-to-date information on the diseases and their management will enable the participation of countries in formal trade agreements. The eradication of rinderpest - to be accomplished during the time period of this MTP - will remove a major threat to animal production and wildlife conservation worldwide.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

110. Beneficiaries of improved TAD prevention and control range from rural poor, pastoral communities and peri-urban households that keep livestock in low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs), to the highly industrialised commercial operations around the world. The benefits of prevention, through enhanced biosecurity and good animal production and health practices, will be improved life expectancy and health of the animals, higher productivity, better market access and increased farm income, asset accumulation, reduced vulnerability, and in the case of zoonotic diseases, lower public health risks.

***Objective(s)***

111. Eradication of a major animal disease, rinderpest; effective national and regional prevention and control strategies and capabilities for transboundary animal disease management and control; enhanced understanding of disease dynamics; enhanced contingency and emergency preparedness in countries and improved efficiency of the public veterinary services.

***Major Output(s)***

- Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP)
- Livestock disease prediction and warning
- Integrated disease control strategies

**213S1: Advice to Member Countries and Support to the Field Programme**

112. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Direct advice to member countries and field programme support concerning livestock health and veterinary services
- Technical backstopping to SPFS and TCOR emergency projects on all aspects of animal health and veterinary services development
- Direct advice to member countries and field programme support concerning livestock production and development
- Technical support to emergency and relief operation projects with respect to animal production and livestock development

## PROGRAMME 2.1.4: AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB		MTP 2006-11	
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
214A1	2002-2007	Enhancing small farmer income and livelihoods by improving farmer strategies and skills for market-oriented farming	2,618	1,810	0	1,810
214A2	2002-2005	Meeting Urban Food Needs	1,340	0	0	0
214A3	2002-2005	Sustainable Commercial Provision of Input Supply, Mechanisation, Investment Support and Marketing Services	1,935	0	0	0
214A4	2002-2007	Capacity building for small and medium post-production enterprises	2,045	1,645	0	1,645
214A9	2004-2009	Enhancing Food Quality and Safety by Strengthening Handling, Processing and Marketing in the Food Chain	1,281	1,131	0	1,131
214B1	2006-2011	Guidance on policies and institutions for sustainable agricultural services provision	0	1,935	200	2,135
214B3	2006-2011	Enhancing farmer-market linkages	0	1,458	0	1,458
214B4	2006-2009	Policy and institutional support for fostering competitive agro-industries	0	1,150	200	1,350
214P2	Continuing	Agricultural Services - Data and Information Systems	1,167	1,117	0	1,117
214S1	Continuing	Field Programme Support and Advisory Services to Countries	4,421	4,321	0	4,321
<b>Total</b>			<b>14,807</b>	<b>14,567</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>14,967</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

The programme aims at improving capacity building and strengthening market linkages to support farmers and agro-processing enterprises in making the transition to commercial agriculture. Region-specific materials will be developed to build farmers' management and marketing skills. Emphasis will be given to information on promising farm income opportunities and on post-harvest technologies for high value, non-traditional products. Capacity building to support small farmers and agro-processing enterprises and rural finance will be another priority. At the sectoral level, country policy and institutional requirements for addressing policy and institutional constraints affecting provision of agricultural services will be identified to feed into appropriate strategies. Policy guidance materials will be made available to improve access to marketing, rural finance and mechanization services. Particular emphasis will be given to strategies and approaches for improving product quality and safety as well as increasing competitiveness and efficiency using modern market, industrial organization and food chain concepts. Priority policy actions and technologies for improving quality and safety in food chains will be identified. Assessments will be made of effective approaches to food chain management and product innovation in order to increase trade competitiveness.

Five entities (214A1, 214A4, 214A9, 214P2 and 214S1) remain basically unchanged, except for consolidation of some activities currently spread across several entities. In order to highlight better policy and institutional support to marketing, rural finance and mechanization and obtain clarity in user focus, entity 214A3, ending in 2005, is replaced by two new entities, 214B1 *Guidance on Policies and Institutions for Sustainable Agricultural Services Provision* and 214B3 *Enhancing Farmer-Market Linkages*. This latter entity is to absorb the work on food distribution systems and rural-urban linkages formerly

under 214A2 *Meeting Urban Food Needs*. A new entity 214B4 *Policy and Institutional Support for Fostering Competitive Agro-industries* is to be established to address the rapid sectoral level changes occurring worldwide in the organization of agro-industries and markets, and the growing interest in strengthening medium-scale agro-industries and related commercial farming enterprises. Incremental resources under Real Growth would be used (1) to accelerate policy and institutional support for private sector marketing, agribusiness development and agro-industry innovation in order to enhance growth and trade competitiveness; (2) to increase outreach and the regional adaptation of capacity building materials for improving the technical and business skills of small farmers and agro-processing enterprises and their access to essential services and post-harvest technologies.

### 214A1: Enhancing small farmer income and livelihoods by improving farmer strategies and skills for market-oriented farming

#### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

113. The commercialization of small farm production is a critical rural development issue throughout the developing world and in transition economies. Small farmers face unprecedented opportunities and risks as a result of market liberalization, privatization of agricultural services, and globalization of trade.

#### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

114. It is necessary to strengthen the capacity of public sector and civil society organizations to establish enabling conditions and provide better information on new opportunities for farmer development and enhance farmers' managerial and entrepreneurial skills. These will enable farmers to make sound decisions with respect to diversification, enterprise management and resource allocation. As a result, farmers will respond more rapidly and effectively to new market opportunities and minimize risks associated with commercialization and globalization.

#### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

115. Enhanced livelihoods, in particular through higher incomes and competitiveness of small farmers, including vulnerable groups and farmers living in fragile "at risk" ecosystems.

#### ***Objective(s)***

116. To improve the support provided by public sector and civil society organizations to small farmers, including adjustments in their income and livelihood strategies, improved farm business management and income generation in the context of agricultural commercialization and globalization.

#### ***Major Output(s)***

- Appraisal and promotion of opportunities for increasing farm income
- Training approaches and materials for improving management skills
- Technical support and guidance on selection and efficient use and management of appropriate farm-level equipment, storage and processing

## 214A4: Capacity building for small and medium post-production enterprises

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

117. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the agricultural sector generate a significant share of income and employment in low- and middle-income developing countries. However, knowledge and skills for enterprise management and for the selection and use of appropriate processing technologies are limited. As a result, their performance is often far from optimal.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

118. Governments and civil society organizations (trading boards, business associations, NGOs supporting small enterprises) can assist small and medium enterprises through enabling policies and institutional frameworks, information, training, and technical advice.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

119. The agricultural sector at large will benefit from the improved competitiveness and employment generation capacity of post-production enterprises, and from a better interface between producers and these enterprises.

### *Objective(s)*

120. Small and medium scale enterprises and entrepreneurs in member countries have increased capacity and efficiency to offer consumers food and agricultural products through sustainable and profitable agribusiness ventures.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Capacity building and technical assistance in managerial and marketing practices
- Technical support on processing, packaging, storage, transport and distribution technologies
- Technical guidance for increasing the efficiency, profitability and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises

## 214A9: Enhancing Food Quality and Safety by Strengthening Handling, Processing and Marketing in the Food Chain

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

121. Incidences of rejection of food-stuff at national, regional and international levels due to low quality and/or contamination are on the increase, resulting in health hazards, physical and economic losses, reduced consumer confidence and lower trade competitiveness. The quality of food is governed by both pre- and post-production practices. Inadequate food handling, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and marketing may result in physical damage and/or chemical, environmental and biological contamination. In the long run, unsafe and low-quality foods may also hinder improvements in nutrition and health, poverty alleviation and social development.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

122. By increasing the capacity of institutions and organizations related to the food handling, processing and marketing chains to promote the adoption of practical and effective measures to control problems in food handling, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and marketing, the private sector in countries concerned will increase its capacity to offer high-quality and safe food products to consumers

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

123. Consumers clearly benefit from high-quality and safe foods and a lower incidence of food-related illnesses. Producers, processors and traders also benefit from increased consumer confidence and increased market shares and profitability.

***Objective(s)***

124. Concrete, economically feasible and environmentally sound measures taken at the technical level to enhance food quality and safety during handling, processing, packaging, storage, transportation and marketing

***Major Output(s)***

- Policy assistance in developing strategies for assuring food quality and safety in the food chain
- Development and dissemination of technologies and good practices in handling processing and marketing chains for enhancing food quality and safety

**214B1: Guidance on policies and institutions for sustainable agricultural services provision*****Development problem to be addressed:***

125. Imperfect implementation of structural adjustment policies and marketing liberalization in many countries have resulted in farmers confronting increased market uncertainty and reduced levels of support services. Inconsistent policies have continued to deter the private sector from responding to the opportunities presented. Some policy interventions have often undermined the effective provision of essential support services (marketing, finance and mechanisation) by the private sector. Studies and policy advice related to how the private sector marketing systems function and on the efficiency in providing rural financial services, are required as the basis for informed policy making. Whilst increasing globalisation of trade can provide expanded market opportunities, policy constraints continue to frustrate many countries in actually achieving improved access to markets and these need to be studied and addressed.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

126. The entity aims at strengthening the capacity of policy makers and planners so that appropriate, coherent and enabling policy environments are put in place. This will permit farmers to receive enhanced marketing, rural finance and mechanisation services.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

127. Farmers will receive more effective services; policy makers, government officials and donor agencies will have a better appreciation of policy and institutional constraints affecting the provision of effective marketing, rural finance and mechanisation services and of how to remove constraints limiting exporter access to overseas markets.

***Objective(s)***

128. Introduction of an enabling policy environment for private sector provision of improved marketing, rural finance and mechanisation services to farmers and enhanced market access by exporters to regional and international markets.

***Major Output(s)***

- Policies and strategies to support agricultural mechanisation and related services
- Capacity building and technical assistance in improving rural finance
- Guidance on marketing policies and enabling environments for private sector marketing

**214B3: Enhancing farmer-market linkages*****Development problem to be addressed:***

129. Trade liberalization and growing concentration in the food processing and distribution systems, combined with more exacting standards on food quality and safety, are negatively impacting small farmers' access to both export markets and, increasingly, domestic markets. Strategies and programmes are needed to support producers to meet the needs of the increasingly competitive and concentrated agri-food system in all regions. Similarly, both procurement and input supply linkages between farmers and agribusinesses (processors and exporting companies), input suppliers and financial institutions need improvement, if small farmers are to enhance their competitiveness and not be marginalized. Whilst globalization of trade has improved access of developing countries to developed country markets, agricultural exports are still seriously constrained by deficiencies in supply chain linkages, infrastructure and services in the exporting country. The impact of these constraints on export development needs to be addressed. Continued rapid urbanization in developing countries requires food to be moved over longer distances, and supply chain issues related to strengthening rural-urban linkages and improving food supply and distribution to and within cities need to be addressed.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

130. The entity aims at strengthening the capacity of ministries of agriculture, financial service and mechanisation service providers, civil society organisations as well as agribusiness to provide enhanced services to farmers. This should help establish effective linkages with and respond to the requirements of markets.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

131. Small and medium scale farmers will have improved access to markets and enhanced income-earning opportunities through being better informed of market requirements and having better linkages with rural financial institutions and input and mechanization service providers.

***Objective(s)***

132. Enhanced income-earning opportunities of small and medium scale farmers through improved linkages with service providers and market outlets.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Technical support and outreach materials for improving market access and marketing services
- Technical support for improving financial services
- Technical support and outreach materials for machinery supply, maintenance and hire services
- Technical support and outreach materials for improving business support activities of farmers organizations and other CSOs

### **214B4: Policy and institutional support for fostering competitive agro-industries**

#### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

133. If poverty is to be reduced and economic returns are to be realized from agricultural production, the development of the agro-industry sector as well as commercial farming and related agricultural enterprises is important in almost all developing countries. Recent trends in agri-food systems are challenging farmers, produce traders, agro-industrial processors and other stakeholders to improve the efficiency of their operations and to be more responsive to consumer demands as well as regulatory frameworks.

#### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

134. The entity will seek to exploit the potential contributions of small enterprises in the agro-industrial sector to poverty reduction, job creation, increasing incomes of farmers and traders as well as improving the general health and nutrition of the population. Competitiveness in the sector requires that its outputs are not only of the right quality but are also competitively priced. Success within the sector is driven by several related factors, including input costs and availability, the technologies adopted, management skills, capacity to innovate, linkages to input suppliers as well as wholesale and retail markets and the institutional setting. Some of these factors are controlled at the individual firm level, but all are directly influenced by policies affecting the agri-food system and by the institutions related to it.

#### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

135. Improved competitiveness leads to direct benefits to many stakeholders of the agricultural sector. More vulnerable stakeholders, such as small farmers and small scale agro-industrial operators, are expected to reap significant gains, in terms of enhanced and more stable incomes and through improved opportunities for growth and development.

#### ***Objective(s)***

136. Enhanced capacity of the institutions (public agencies, research organizations, trade associations, NGO and public-private chain coordination boards) to formulate, implement and evaluate policies and strategies to strengthen the competitiveness of the agro-industrial sector.

***Major Output(s)***

- Policy and institutional support for agribusiness development, supply chain management and commercial farming
- Policy and institutional support for fostering product and agro-industry innovation
- Support to the Global Initiative on Post Harvest Management

**214P2: Agricultural Services - Data and Information Systems*****Development problem to be addressed:***

137. Policy makers, managers, and agricultural services providers in the public and private sector need information and statistical data about technologies and services available to the agriculture sector. These should enable them to frame appropriate policies and ensure efficient support services and enterprise development.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

138. Improved information management and access relating to agricultural services will improve decision making and the formulation of agricultural services policies and programmes.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

139. End beneficiaries are the farmers through improved technical information and policy environment and the general public through sustainable production and quality of agricultural products.

***Objective(s)***

140. Enhanced capacity in countries for data collection, information access, and decision making in agriculture.

***Major Output(s)***

- Global information and data on farm power and mechanization
- Post-harvest information systems and databases
- Information systems and databases for rural finance, agricultural marketing and farm economics

**214S1: Field Programme Support and Advisory Services to Countries**

141. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Field programme support
- Direct advisory services to countries
- Contributory services to PAIAs and programme entities in other divisions

## PROGRAMME 2.1.5: AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS OF ISOTOPES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	MTP 2006-11			
			PWB 2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
215A1	2002-2007	Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity-Building	2,112	2,112	235	2,347
215A2	2002-2007	Sustainable Intensification of Livestock Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity-building	1,722	1,722	0	1,722
215P1	Continuing	Strengthening Compliance with International Food Safety Standards through Good Agricultural Practices	1,773	1,773	0	1,773
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>5,842</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Programme 2.1.5 is to assist Members apply isotopes and biotechnology to intensify agricultural production systems while conserving natural resources and ensuring food quality and safety. The Programme is delivered through three entities covering respectively crops, livestock and food safety, each providing a mix of validated methodologies, information products and support for training and capacity building at national and regional levels.

Detailed guidelines and protocols coupled with technical advice will strengthen national capacities for applying molecular, genomic and isotope abundance methods to select and introduce genes for key traits into crops and contribute to making cropping systems more productive and sustainable. To mitigate the risks to crop production and the environment posed by exotic or alien invasive insects, the programme will assist in the use of Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) and other biological control methods by providing standard operation procedures for rearing and sterilization of target species. It will contribute to the process of declaration of global freedom from rinderpest by providing analysed results from national serological and molecular surveys, as well as to the international regulatory framework by providing inputs to OIE (Office international des épizooties) on validation criteria for diagnostic assays and accreditation of veterinary laboratories. Also, access of countries to molecular tools for characterizing indigenous animal genetic resources will be improved by the provision of primers and the development of internationally standardized sampling and analytical protocols. The programme will finalize and test a management plan for emergency preparedness procedures to minimize the risks to food production and food security from nuclear or radiological accidents, and develop and test guidelines and protocols for good agricultural practices relating to the management of pesticides and veterinary drugs within production systems, thereby promoting compliance with Codex standards on residue levels.

Incremental resources under Real Growth would be used primarily to strengthen international cooperation for the further development of primers to molecularly characterize animal genetic resources, speed up the development of internationally standardized sampling and analytical protocols and provide micro-satellite data for a database linked to Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS); and to strengthen human resource capacities for integrating molecular and phenotypic information on local breeds through establishment of an international network and associated workshops. A further priority would be to strengthen work on veterinary public health, focusing on the development, validation and transfer of molecular tools for diagnosis, surveillance and epidemiology.

## 215A1: Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity-Building

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

142. Efforts to achieve development goals through agriculture and international trade are being undermined by various forms of soil degradation, the use of crop germplasm that is poorly adapted to harsh environments and the physical damage or trade restrictions caused by insect pests. Identifying the causes, understanding the dynamics and finding solutions to these problems require access to appropriate diagnostic tools and plant production and protection technologies.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

143. Nuclear techniques and biotechnologies provide valuable tools for researching both constraints and opportunities for intensifying and diversifying cropping systems, and for promoting international trade.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

144. Producers, through access to more cost-effective crop management practices and use of higher yielding crop germplasm; consumers through availability of higher quality and safer fruits and vegetables. Environmental benefits include reduced soil erosion and nutrient mining, increased carbon sequestration, more efficient use of water and external inputs.

### *Objective(s)*

145. Advanced technologies for assessing land degradation and crop water productivity, improving tolerance of crops to stresses and for managing insect pests biologically, used by National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), CG Centres and plant protection authorities, and transferred to extension services, NGOs and farmer/grower groups.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Improved soil, water and nutrient management practices and capacities for sustainable intensification of cropping systems and environmental protection
- Biotechnology and enhanced capacities for crop germplasm characterization, selection and improvement
- Improved procedures and capacities for risk assessment and management of major trade related insect pests of crops and biological control agents

## 215A2: Sustainable Intensification of Livestock Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity-building

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

146. Governments have to grapple with the risks accompanying the "livestock revolution", and in particular with the challenges of increasing productivity without degrading the feed and genetic resources upon which production depends, and of ensuring that diseases which impact on trade and human health are brought progressively under control or eradicated.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

147. Biotechnologies such as immunoassays and molecular markers, as well as the sterile insect technique (SIT), can assist with better characterizing and managing feed and animal genetic resources and controlling or eradicating transboundary animal diseases.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

148. Livestock producers and exporters through improved productivity and freedom from International Office of Epizootics (OIE) List A diseases; consumers through more widely available and safer products.

***Objective(s)***

149. Improved livestock productivity and safer livestock products through technologies and strategies that increase feed conversion and reproductive efficiencies and lead to progressive control of major diseases and insect vectors.

***Major Output(s)***

- Biotechnology and strengthened capacities for characterizing farm animal genetic resources and improving natural resource management within production systems
- Biotechnology and enhanced capacities for assessing and managing the risks from transboundary animal diseases, diseases of veterinary public health importance and veterinary drugs through international standards to improve diagnosis, surveillance and control
- Area-wide policies and integration of the SIT into intervention campaigns against tsetse and screwworm flies

**215P1: Strengthening Compliance with International Food Safety Standards through Good Agricultural Practices*****Development problem to be addressed:***

150. Ensuring the safety and quality of food and agricultural products are essential concerns of consumers and users of such products world-wide, which are increasingly difficult to meet in a context of fast urbanization and globalization. There is a need to harmonize national food safety regulations around the standards and guidelines established by the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission since these are used as references by the World Trade Organization (WTO) for trade-related issues. In implementing these standards (which relate primarily to pesticide and veterinary drug residues and microbiological and radionuclide contaminants), national authorities are increasingly giving priority to establishing food control systems that do not simply rely on "end-product testing" but that are designed to ensure quality and safety throughout the food chain, i.e. from "farm to table".

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

151. This entity was originally formulated with the primary aim of strengthening the capacities of food and pesticide control laboratories for analyzing contaminants and residues covered by Codex Alimentarius food safety standards in compliance with national regulatory frameworks, relying essentially on "end-product testing" of products. While continuing with this approach in response to specific requests from countries, its future focus will be to develop methodologies (e.g. simple screening tests), indicators and guidelines, and through these, to foster the development of national strategies and actions that protect food chains from safety hazards at source, i.e. through Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). The recent FAO/WHO report on Diet, Nutrition and Chronic Diseases gives impetus to the need to encourage fruit and vegetable production. The livestock

revolution taking place primarily in urban and peri-urban settings will inevitably be accompanied by greater use of veterinary drugs for controlling disease and improving feed conversion efficiencies, thereby raising risks to human health from misuse of veterinary drugs. Initial work will, therefore, emphasize production systems that supply consumers with fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products. However, in keeping with the new approach, increased attention will be given to: (a) developing internationally agreed Guideline Levels for Radionuclides in Foods; and (b) assisting countries with emergency preparedness procedures to minimize the risks to food production and food security from nuclear or radiological accidents.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

152. Consumers, through safer and better quality produce; producers and traders, through improved income generation and trade potential; the environment through reduced contamination of soil and water resources with pesticides and fertilizers.

***Objective(s)***

153. Wider use of good agricultural practices compliant with food and environmental safety standards and greater preparedness of the food and agricultural sectors for nuclear and radiological emergencies.

***Major Output(s)***

- Reducing Food Safety Hazards within Agricultural Production Systems
- Application of International Standards on Irradiation and Radionuclide Levels in Food and Agricultural Commodities

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.2: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
		2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources
220 Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	6,288	7,530	500	8,030
221 Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety	19,727	19,618	250	19,868
222 Food and Agricultural Information	31,573	31,467	1,500	32,967
223 Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks	14,235	13,768	300	14,068
224 Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy	12,238	11,316	1,050	12,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,061</b>	<b>83,699</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>87,299</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Major Programme 2.2 is heavily involved with global and regional priorities set by major international conferences or pronouncements, including the *World Food Summit: five years later*, WTO Ministerial Conferences, the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, the Fora of Food Safety Regulators, the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals, and the World Summit on the Information Society. Follow-up includes analyzing reasons for insufficient progress in combating hunger and malnutrition, and proposing and supporting actions that can be taken, nationally and internationally, to improve the situation while stressing the various contributions of agriculture and rural development to overall socio-economic development. Other thrusts include: ensuring greater participation of developing countries in the formulation of a rules-based food and agricultural trading system, improved quality and safety of food for consumers, assisting commodity dependent economies with commodity development and diversification strategies, providing early warning of impending food crises, natural resource management strategies for poverty alleviation, the implications of globalization and urbanization on the food economy, and addressing the information gap that separates the poor and hungry in rural areas from the world's information and knowledge resources, thus bridging the rural "digital divide".

The modernized FAOSTAT, and its country version CountryStat, will come into operation with revised methodologies, domains, model parameters and dissemination tools. FAO will completely align its statistical classifications with international norms. Similarly, improved access to FAO information resources under the WAICENT framework and coherence in agricultural information will be pursued, as will the extension of the WAICENT corporate model components to national levels in support of the strategic "Programme for Bridging the Rural Digital Divide", including facilitation of information and knowledge networks (AGORA, AGLINET, AGRIS).

Continued work aimed at promoting access to and consumption of nutritionally adequate and safe food, particularly through nutrition education and national development policies will also be among achievements of this Major Programme. Complementary activities on methodological and conceptual frameworks, coupled with empirical research through strengthened inter-institutional collaboration among varied stakeholders, will also support policy analysis and dialogue.

## PROGRAMME 2.2.0: INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMME ENTITIES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
220A1	2004-2009	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information for Better Policy Targeting (FIVIMS)	4,179	4,157	500	4,657
220A3	2006-2011	Demographic Change and Urbanization: Impact on Consumption Patterns	0	150	0	150
220A4	2006-2011	Managing Nutrition in a Transforming Food Economy	0	50	0	50
220A5	2006-2011	Evolution of Commodity Value Chains and Impact on Markets, Trade and Food Security	0	800	0	800
220A6	2006-2011	Analysis of the Impact of the Changing Structure of the Food Economy	0	376	0	376
220P1	Continuing	World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals Monitoring and Action	1,425	1,313	0	1,313
220S1	Continuing	Servicing the Committee on World Food Security	684	684	0	684
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,288</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>8,030</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

This programme covers *inter alia* the analysis of structural changes in international value chains for agricultural commodities. It will trace the implications of these changes for developing countries dependent on international commodity trade whether as commodity exporters or food importers (new entity 220A5). Special attention will be given to two key aspects. First, the impact of increasing concentration on the scope for commodity-dependent exporters to diversify their production and exports, especially vertically into value added products, and the strategies needed for success. Secondly, the particular implications of these structural changes in global food markets for low income food deficit countries. The new entity 220A3 will focus on the identification of upcoming problems associated with long-term developments in world food and nutrition due to changes in population composition and in the location of population.

Activities in the biennium 2006-07 will also aim at the formation and functioning of information networks among stakeholders, identify the major issues and influences on small farmers based on historical and current trends, further develop a conceptual framework and carry out a number of case studies to analyze and document changes in the food economy, including the rapid spread of supermarkets, and the resulting opportunities and threats posed by these changes to small producers in developing countries. Case studies in at least three countries will be conducted in the biennium (two other new entities are introduced to support this work).

Entities 220A1 *FIVIMS*, 220P1 and 220S1 are to continue. Two Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security will be held; the session in 2006 will focus on the mid-term review of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

Under Real Growth conditions there would be increased work under 220A1 to build national capacity in dietary surveys and nutrition assessments. Further work would be carried out on the application of vulnerability group profile methodologies and specific case studies collated and shared with partners to create a body of knowledge and expertise. Further work would also be carried out on the development of methodological guidelines on the design of national FIVIMS that specifically address institutional issues, which are increasingly highlighted as one of the key constraints faced in

translating information held by food insecurity information systems into action to address the causes of food insecurity and vulnerability.

## 220A1: Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information for Better Policy Targeting (FIVIMS)

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

154. Decision makers at sub-national, national, regional and global levels need reliable, accurate and timely information on the magnitude, incidence and causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability, for the design, implementation and monitoring of pro-poor policy measures and interventions. Actions taken to address food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability within the context of poverty reduction are often poorly targeted, are sectorally focused, and are designed without a careful assessment and analysis of who are food insecure, malnourished and vulnerable, where the food insecure are located and why these population groups are suffering from food insecurity. Policies and programmes designed to address food insecurity and poverty need to be monitored to assess their effectiveness and efficiency, with a view towards improving both.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

155. Improved information and better analysis of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability within the context of poverty reduction at national and sub-national level will lead to more appropriate and effective actions. These should support: better targeting of policy measures and programmes, improved efficiency in the allocation of public resources, more effective coordination and collaboration among multiple stakeholders, and effective monitoring of progress towards achieving national food security, poverty reduction and nutritional related development goals and targets.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

156. All food insecure, malnourished and vulnerable groups will benefit from better designed and targeted policies, programmes and interventions

***Objective(s)***

157. Provision of accurate and timely information on the incidence, nature and causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability at the national and sub-national levels to assist Members and the international community in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes to achieve national and global food security and poverty reduction goals within the framework provided by the MDGs.

***Major Output(s)***

- Improved methods, techniques and tools for FIVIMS
- Enhanced capacity in countries in information management and use
- Coordinated actions by national and international partners in support of FIVIMS
- Global assessment and monitoring of progress towards food security targets

**220A3: Demographic Change and Urbanization: Impact on Consumption Patterns*****Development problem to be addressed:***

158. The entity will focus on the identification of upcoming problems associated with long-term developments in world food and nutrition due to changes in population composition (e.g. aging) and in the location of population (increasingly urbanized).

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

159. Policies and strategies need to be based on better informed decisions, which in turn need to rely on an accurate assessment of major trends in diets. FAO will provide an assessment of the major long-term changes foreseen in diets and their underlying causes. This should form a basis for policy makers to formulate measures to deal with undesirable and detrimental effects of unhealthy diets.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

160. Essentially policy makers in countries, and the public at large depending on measures taken.

***Objective(s)***

161. Increased awareness at national and international levels of expected long-term developments in food consumption and nutrient intakes, and informed policy and programmatic choices, as a result.

***Major Output(s)***

- Analysis of the impact of demographic changes on food consumption and diets

**220A4: Managing Nutrition in a Transforming Food Economy*****Development problem to be addressed:***

162. There is widespread acknowledgement within the scientific community that not only developed countries, but also developing countries are undergoing a "nutrition transition" stemming from rapid socio-economic, demographic and technological changes, which is leading to a shift in dietary consumption and physical activity patterns. While there is clear evidence to that effect in developed countries, there is relatively little data from developing countries which make a link between dietary pattern changes and rising risks of non-communicable disease. There is a need: 1) to build capacity in developing countries for collection, analysis and dissemination of data in order to adequately and convincingly document dietary transition; 2) to raise countries' awareness on the problem and its consequences; and 3) to develop appropriate responses including strategies and programmes that effectively promote healthy diets.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

163. The scope of this entity is dual: 1) to bring about a solid base of national and even local evidence for changing dietary patterns and increasing risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases, so that national, district and municipal authorities can commit necessary resources to develop appropriate programmes for promotion of healthy diets; and 2) to develop and disseminate information materials and guidelines to raise awareness and to strengthen national capacities to implement nutrition promotion programmes.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

164. Populations and individuals undergoing nutrition transition. The more immediate beneficiaries will be: technical institutions responsible for data collection and analysis for purposes of informing policy makers as well as programme managers in government; NGOs who are responsible for implementing nutrition promotion programmes.

***Objective(s)***

165. Enlightened decision making and related programme development, including formative research for testing and evaluating effective education and communication tools.

***Major Output(s)***

- Dietary consumption surveys and data analysis in relation to nutrition transition
- Promoting healthy diets to meet consumer dietary needs

## 220A5: Evolution of Commodity Value Chains and Impact on Markets, Trade and Food Security

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

166. The changing nature of commodity value chains affects the sharing of benefits and profits within those chains, notably between developing country producers/ exporters and large international trading/processing and retailing enterprises. In this context, there is a requirement to analyze price transmission and the make-up of the final prices. Increasing concentration along commodity chains has also obvious implications for food security.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

167. It is expected that the food and agricultural commodity markets could function more effectively as a result of better information and analysis to be developed under this entity. Decision making of the key market agents at national and international levels would also be facilitated.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

168. Producers, traders and other national and international market participants as well as governments will benefit from more effective analysis and policy guidance on commodity chains

### *Objective(s)*

169. Enhanced market efficiency and improved decision making in national and international commodity markets by concerned actors in developing countries.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Value chain analyses of international trade in basic foodstuffs
- Value chain analyses of international trade in tropical and horticultural products
- Analysis of changing market structures in international commodity trade

## 220A6: Analysis of the Impact of the Changing Structure of the Food Economy

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

170. Globalization, urbanization, increasing incomes and the opportunity cost of food purchasing and preparations have led to changes in the distribution and retail of food, in the sense of growing concentration in the processing and retail sectors. Supermarkets have become the dominant food retailer in many developing countries, which seriously impact the organization of the agri-food markets and the related institutions. Since poverty and food insecurity are still widespread in many of these countries, there is growing concern regarding the potential impact on the poor of the changes in national and regional agri-food systems.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

171. An increased understanding of the factors that promote or inhibit small-scale producers' access to dynamic markets is instrumental to influencing policy decisions and the facilitation of stakeholder alliances.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

172. Small farms and firms will ultimately benefit through improved policies and improved linkages with dynamic markets.

***Objective(s)***

173. Improved policies and enabling environment so as to improve linkages between small farms and firms and dynamic markets and facilitate the adjustment of small holders and rural communities to the changing food systems.

***Major Output(s)***

- Changes in food distribution and retail systems and their impact on rural poverty
- Transformation of production systems and implications for farm structures

**220P1: World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals Monitoring and Action**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

174. This entity is complementary to the preceding one in being of an ongoing nature, as opposed to the one-time, highly focused exercise covered under 220A2.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

175. Close monitoring of progress towards World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and fostering of information exchange, debate and consensus building on policy issues, will result in more effective implementation of food security policies, strategies and action plans, thus helping to reduce the number of hungry people.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

176. The vulnerable groups in developing countries suffering from hunger and poverty are also the main beneficiaries.

***Objective(s)***

177. An operational mechanism is set up, monitoring progress towards the attainment of the WFS goals and helping decision makers in governments, donor agencies and civil society to implement policies and manage food security interventions and take corrective action, as necessary.

***Major Output(s)***

- Monitoring of World Food Summit achievements
- Analysis of MDG policy issues of relevance to FAO
- Monitoring of, and information exchange on WFS Plan of Action implementation
- Thematic analyses on WFS follow-up issues
- Monitoring of MDGs in the context of the UN system

**220S1: Servicing the Committee on World Food Security**

178. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Servicing of Committee on World Food Security

## PROGRAMME 2.2.1: NUTRITION, FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
221A2	2002-2007	Nutrition Improvement for Sustainable Development	1,698	1,673	0	1,673
221A4	2002-2007	Community Action for Improved Household Food Security and Nutrition	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
221A5	2002-2007	Food and Nutrition Education, Communications and Training	1,362	1,419	0	1,419
221A6	2002-2007	Nutrition and Household Food Security in Emergencies	684	684	0	684
221P1	Continuing	Nutrient Requirements and Dietary Assessment for Food Safety and Quality	1,353	1,353	0	1,353
221P2	Continuing	Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)	6,661	6,723	0	6,723
221P5	Continuing	Food Quality Control and Consumer Protection	2,559	2,529	150	2,679
221P6	Continuing	Food Safety Assessment	2,856	2,826	100	2,926
221P7	Continuing	Public Information about Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety	143	0	0	0
221P8	Continuing	Food Quality and Safety throughout the Food Chain	174	174	0	174
221S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme	1,237	1,237	0	1,237
<b>Total</b>			<b>19,727</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>19,868</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Programme 2.2.1 is to promote access to and consumption of nutritionally adequate and safe food by all, with high priority given to assuring the quality and safety of food. The Programme will maintain its prime emphasis on Codex Alimentarius and Codex-related issues of food safety and quality, nutrition information and education, household food security and nutrition interventions, as well as due reflection of nutrition consideration in national development policies.

Resources under Real Growth conditions would be used to further address the growing importance of food safety in relation to consumer protection and to international food trade, including the scientific assessment of food additives, contaminants, veterinary drugs and foods derived from biotechnology, and the development and dissemination of relevant tools to assist countries in the establishment of effective food quality assurance and food control systems at both national and local levels and in enhancing their effective participation in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

### 221A2: Nutrition Improvement for Sustainable Development

#### *Development problem to be addressed:*

179. With the World Food Summit, and its follow up five years later and based on the recommendations of the International Conference on Nutrition, a large number of countries have

adopted national plans of action on food security and nutrition. These documents describe major policy orientations and define strategies for meeting the goals of reducing hunger and malnutrition. Different implementation strategies need to be analyzed to draw lessons on best practices of what works and what does not, so as to improve the impact, community participation and sustainability of national actions.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

180. The intent is to generate lasting effects through capacity building, co-operative learning and empowerment of vulnerable populations and communities. Experience has shown that community-based participatory processes which are able to mobilize populations and empower them are essential for rapid and sustainable reduction of under-nutrition and malnutrition.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

181. The end beneficiaries are food insecure rural and urban households with particular attention to women, and also community groups, community leaders and local NGOs. Their views and interests will be at the heart of the learning process supported by this entity.

***Objective(s)***

182. To enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of national plans of action for food security and nutrition.

***Major Output(s)***

- Food security and nutrition policy advocacy
- Assistance in the implementation of National Plans of Action for Nutrition (NPAN) and WFS Plan of Action
- Strategies to meet urban food security and nutrition needs

**221A4: Community Action for Improved Household Food Security and Nutrition**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

183. National and sectoral development policies and programmes must address household food security and be complemented by effective, inter-disciplinary, participatory and community-based action addressing local causes of malnutrition (e.g. chronic or seasonal shortages, lack of dietary diversity, HIV/AIDS, inappropriate feeding practices).

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

184. Better targeted, more participatory and well coordinated community-based programmes aimed at improving household food security and nutrition, are expected to strengthen community ownership and promote sustainability, thus improving performance and benefits to food insecure poor and vulnerable communities in both rural, urban and peri-urban areas. Lessons learned at the community level will be fed back to policy formulation in order to remove policy constraints to household food security and promote pro-poor policies for improving household food security and nutrition.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

185. Vulnerable and poor population groups including those living with HIV/AIDS will benefit most from participatory appraisal and planning processes and community ownership of measures for addressing local causes of household food insecurity and malnutrition.

***Objective(s)***

186. Assist national and international development institutions, NGOs and community groups to initiate, implement and evaluate community-based programmes aimed at improving household food security and nutrition in rural, urban and peri-urban areas; enhance collaboration among development practitioners in practical community-based food security and nutrition interventions.

***Major Output(s)***

- Methodologies and guidelines for household food security and nutrition strategies and actions
- Capacity building at national, sub-national and institutional levels for household food security and nutrition actions and interventions
- An international forum for promoting household food security and community nutrition

**221A5: Food and Nutrition Education, Communications and Training*****Development problem to be addressed:***

187. FAO's constitutional mandate includes ensuring adequate nutrition, empowering producers and consumers, disseminating nutrition information, improving education related to nutrition and spreading public knowledge of nutritional science and practice. Well nourished, healthy individuals are better able to contribute to social and economic development. The entity addresses the Millennium Development Goals related to education and hunger and malnutrition, as well as the objectives of the ICN and WFS. Practical knowledge and skills are needed to empower individuals to practice lifelong healthy eating habits. Accurate, accessible information enables individuals to make informed food choices. A more informed public will lead to greater consumer demand for a diversity of foods to improve diets, farm incomes and sustain biodiversity. This entity promotes social and policy support mechanisms to enhance poor households' access to a variety of food and to enhance capacities for effective nutrition education and communication to the public. Special attention must be given to highly vulnerable groups (e.g. victims of emergencies and HIV/AIDS affected communities) and feeding and care of children. Public information on Nutrition: Public interest in nutrition, diet and health and food safety has never been so high, requiring unbiased, understandable and readily available information on these subjects.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

188. Effective nutrition education is a key determinant for ensuring that the benefits of agricultural and economic development translate into adequate diets for all groups. Raising awareness of the benefits of consuming a healthy diet will lead to greater demand for diverse nutritious foods. Malnutrition and diet-related diseases create social and economic losses as well as human suffering. Public information about nutrition will provide information to help professional non-specialists and educated "lay" persons in making informed decisions. The information products under this entity also provide an opportunity for practitioners, as well as researchers to exchange views and experiences.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

189. General public, consumers, poor households, victims of emergencies, communities affected by HIV/AIDS, children, youth and elderly. Public information on Nutrition: Consumers, the general public and educators should take advantage of unbiased information on nutrition to improve diets.

***Objective(s)***

190. Strengthened capacities of national and local institutions in developing countries and countries in transition to implement effective nutrition education and communication programmes and activities.

***Major Output(s)***

- Promotion of better nutrition through schools
- Capacity building in nutrition education and communication

**221A6: Nutrition and Household Food Security in Emergencies*****Development problem to be addressed:***

191. Natural disasters and complex emergencies, including HIV/AIDS have significant detrimental effects on food security and nutritional status of affected populations. Many countries require assistance and capacity building to assess this impact, understand coping mechanisms and design appropriate relief and rehabilitation programmes, preparedness plans in at-risk areas, and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation programmes.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

192. Strengthened local capacities, better inter-agency collaboration and the incorporation of explicit nutrition and household food security objectives into emergency relief and rehabilitation interventions will more effectively safeguard the food and nutrition security of the populations vulnerable to, or affected by such emergencies.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

193. Population groups and communities affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies, including those affected by HIV/AIDS, will benefit from a combination of interventions geared to ensure household food and nutrition security, including - but not limited to - food aid and group feeding programmes.

***Objective(s)***

194. National and international development institutions working in emergencies have the technical skills to take due account of food security, nutrition and livelihood aspects in emergency preparedness, response and rehabilitation, including HIV/AIDS.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Methods and techniques for incorporation of household food security and nutrition considerations in emergency preparedness, response and rehabilitation
- Training programmes for incorporation of household food security and nutrition considerations in emergency preparedness, response and rehabilitation
- Mechanisms for coordinated nutrition interventions in emergency situations

## **221P1: Nutrient Requirements and Dietary Assessment for Food Safety and Quality**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

195. Comprehensive data on consumption and composition of foods, and establishing international norms for nutrient requirements and limits for macro-nutrients (energy and protein), micro-nutrients (vitamins and minerals), and bioactive non-nutrients which need to be regularly updated as new scientific information becomes available. This information is essential for international and national policy makers and planners and is required for agricultural planning, agriculture and trade policy development, food industries, nutrition intervention strategies, emergency responses, assessment of malnutrition, estimation of numbers of undernourished at global, national and sub-national levels, and in the provision of scientific advice to Codex and Codex related activities.

### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

196. Accurate and up-to-date information on nutrient requirements, and the contrasting of these with dietary patterns, constitute the basis for advice on healthy diets, for the estimation of the number of under-nourished in a given country or region and trends therein, and for Members in assessing their food needs. Governments, NGOs and civil society use these data to design interventions and programmes to improve nutritional status of populations, as well as to promote healthy diets and food quality and safety. International food trade is also facilitated through nutrient content labelling, and risk exposure assessment is achievable by integrating contaminant or anti-nutrient content with nutrient data.

### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

197. Consumers worldwide benefit from reliable, authoritative and evidence based nutrient intake recommendations, food composition and nutrient content; the food insecure, malnourished and vulnerable groups may benefit from better designed and targeted interventions.

### ***Objective(s)***

198. Authoritative internationally accepted estimates of the minimum, optimal and maximum or safe level of intakes of macro-nutrients (energy, protein, carbohydrates, fats), micronutrients (vitamins, minerals, trace elements), non-nutrients, and anti-nutrients are used as a basis to provide advice on healthy diets, to estimate the number of under-nourished and malnourished will assist countries in assessing their food needs and in designing nutrition programmes and interventions.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis
- Recommendations and applications of human nutrient requirements
- Dietary consumption and food data systems
- Nutrient needs and dietary assessment for food quality and safety

## 221P2: Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

199. Protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade, require science-based, internationally-accepted standards for food quality and safety that can be used in national and international regulatory frameworks.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

200. Food standards form the commonly agreed basis for consumer protection and the removal of arbitrary or unjustified discrimination measures to trade. National standards that are based on internationally agreed standards provide adequate consumer protection and lead to the reduction of arbitrary and unjustified technical barriers to trade.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

201. Food producers, processors, traders and consumers will benefit from the improved confidence in the quality and safety of food products marketed in domestic and international trade.

### *Objective(s)*

202. Internationally accepted, science-based food standards and related instruments are used by governments at the national level, or as a reference in bi-lateral, regional or international agreements to protect consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Food standards, guidelines and other recommendations for consumer protection and trade
- International policies and principles for food standardisation

## 221P5: Food Quality Control and Consumer Protection

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

203. Under the WTO agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT), countries are required to harmonize their food safety and quality standards with those of Codex Alimentarius; they also need to establish effective food quality assurance and control systems at both national and local levels to protect local consumer and promote trade. In addition, increased consumer awareness of food quality and safety issues requires objective and science-based risk communication. Developing countries need technical assistance to build their capacity in food safety and quality control to protect their consumers and to participate more effectively in international food standards setting (codex).

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

204. Well formulated national policies and regulatory frameworks for food quality control and consumer protection will facilitate the establishment of effective food quality assurance and food control systems at both national and local levels, including food import/export inspection and certification and foods distributed through the informal sector. The entity also enhances consumer awareness of food quality and safety issues through objective and science-based risk communication.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

205. By contributing to the safety and quality of the food supply, this entity will benefit, above all, consumers in all regions.

***Objective(s)***

206. To help countries organize and manage their food control systems, harmonize their food standards and regulations with the Codex Alimentarius, participate in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and therefore facilitate access of their products to international food markets.

***Major Output(s)***

- Harmonisation of national food control regulations with Codex
- Support to national food quality and safety assurance systems and programmes
- Support to risk communication and consumer awareness

**221P6: Food Safety Assessment*****Development problem to be addressed:***

207. Ensuring quality and safety of food in the interest of consumer protection and international trade requires the scientific assessment of risks associated with food additives, contaminants, veterinary drugs, microbiological hazards, and biotechnologies, so as to provide a scientific basis for the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and FAO's member countries. It also helps resolve emerging and/or accidental food safety-related problems.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

208. Many countries do not have easy access to the expertise and the resources necessary to undertake comprehensive risk assessments. Neutral, independent and scientifically-grounded assessments of food-related risks and contaminant exposure are, therefore, indispensable for them to take appropriate measures in protecting their consumers.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

209. Consumers should benefit from safer food; and food producers and traders from stronger consumer confidence.

***Objective(s)***

210. To assist countries with sound, scientific assessments of food-related risks, allowing them to respond appropriately to food-related crises and to implement effective regulatory systems; enhance transparency in international food trade through globally accepted scientific assessments.

***Major Output(s)***

- Scientific safety evaluations of food additives, contaminants and processes

- Risk assessment through dietary intake studies
- Database on food additives and contaminants
- Food safety rapid alert and crisis management system

## 221P8: Food Quality and Safety throughout the Food Chain

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

211. Food quality and safety are paramount to ensure public health, consumer confidence and access to international trade. Yet providing safe and nutritious food to consumers requires a commitment to quality throughout the food chain, i.e. in agriculture production, harvesting, processing and marketing practices, and the set-up of "farm (or sea) to table" quality control systems.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

212. This entity provides a framework for access to safe and nutritious food, addressing policy advice, safety evaluations, capacity building and technical assistance, and actions that need to be taken along the food chain at national and international level, laying the groundwork for the development of comprehensive and efficient food safety systems.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

213. Consumers are prime end beneficiaries via the expected improvement of the safety and quality of food supplies. Food producers, processors and distributors should take advantage of improved access to national and international markets.

### *Objective(s)*

214. Contribute to the development of comprehensive and efficient food safety systems and provide a framework for more focused policy advice, provision of safety evaluations, capacity building and technical assistance, and required interventions along the food chain.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Elaboration of strategic frameworks for the food chain

## 221S1: Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme

215. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Support to regional and sub-regional offices for the implementation of normative information and tools
- Support for conferences and meetings on food data systems and nutrition in development
- Field programme support (ESNP)
- Support to other entities and non-FAO bodies (ESNP)
- Field programme support (ESNS)
- Support to other entities and non-FAO bodies (ESNS)

## PROGRAMME 2.2.2: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
222A2	2002-2005	FAO/World Bank/USDA Initiative for Agricultural Statistics in Africa	485	0	0	0
222A3	2002-2006	FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System	279	279	0	279
222A4	2002-2005	Systematic Evaluation and Improvement of Statistical Data Quality	4	0	0	0
222A5	2002-2007	World Agriculture Information Resource System (WAIR)	2,272	2,272	0	2,272
222A6	2006-2011	Multi-Agency Programme for Capacity Building in Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa	0	368	0	368
222P1	Continuing	Agricultural Resources, Income and Food Security Statistics	2,863	2,500	100	2,600
222P2	Continuing	Agricultural Production, Trade Statistics and Food Balance Sheets	4,840	4,400	100	4,500
222P3	Continuing	Agricultural Surveys and Statistics Development	1,665	1,500	20	1,520
222P5	Continuing	Programme for the Improvement of Language Coverage	1,999	1,999	0	1,999
222P6	Continuing	WAICENT Corporate Information Management and Dissemination Systems	4,962	4,962	700	5,662
222P7	Continuing	Standards, Norms and Procedures for Improved Access to Agricultural Information	1,249	1,249	0	1,249
222P8	Continuing	Facilitation of WAICENT Outreach	2,400	2,400	0	2,400
222P9	Continuing	Management and acquisition from FAO and other providers of information collections, including the Virtual Library	4,754	4,754	0	4,754
222Q1	Continuing	Management of FAOSTAT/CountryStat and Coordination of Statistics at FAO	0	1,117	580	1,697
222S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme	1,628	1,494	0	1,494
222S2	Continuing	Assistance to Countries in Capacity Building for Agriculture and Food Information through WAICENT	2,173	2,173	0	2,173
<b>Total</b>			<b>31,573</b>	<b>31,467</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>32,967</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

This programme continues to be implemented by the Statistics Division (ESS) and the Library and Documentation Systems Division (GIL) which are jointly responsible for the Organization's principal corporate information systems under the WAICENT framework (e.g. FAOSTAT and the Corporate Document Repository). Adjustments to the structure are two new entities 222Q1 and 222A6 (for ESS), while existing 222P1, 222P6 and 222P9 have been somewhat refocused. The rationale for the two new entities is summarized as follows:

- *222Q1: Management of FAOSTAT/CountryStat and Coordination of Statistics at FAO.* This entity is to build on updated or upgraded methodologies, as well as working and dissemination systems of the current FAOSTAT, including through entity 222A4 ending in 2005. It will expand outreach of CountryStat, improve coordination of statistical activities and information at FAO, and pursue an active and leading role at the international level.
- *222A6: Multi-Agency Programme for Capacity Building in Food and Agriculture Statistics in Africa.* This new entity will build on the former 222A2 under which some 15 African countries benefited from direct support to develop their agricultural statistics programmes and/or implement plans at national level. Limited support was also provided through extra-budgetary funding.

It is expected that the modernized FAOSTAT will come into operation in the next biennium, with revised methodologies, domains, model parameters and dissemination tools. It is also expected that CountryStat (the country version of FAOSTAT) will successfully pass the pilot phases and be ready for full operation. Complete alignment of FAO's statistical classifications to the international norms is planned. A new quality assessment scheme will be part of the statistical system. Also thanks to the new FAOSTAT, a revised data compilation system will be put into effect, including questionnaires, focal points, communication tools, active follow-up and editing. The Programme for World Census of Agriculture 2010 will be fully operational in 2006 with a new approach to agricultural censuses.

Improved access to FAO information resources under the WAICENT framework will continue to be sought, with due emphasis on greater coherence in agricultural information and extension of the WAICENT corporate model components to national levels in support of the "Programme for Bridging the Rural Digital Divide". Coherence will be achieved *inter alia* through electronic publishing guidelines based on best practices and international standards, improved resource descriptions through multilingual ontologies and metadata, establishment of semantic standards relevant to food security and rural development, standards for the multi-lingual digitization of FAO information, and coordination through the applicable PAIA to maintain quality in corporate systems and content management tools. Within the framework of the Programme for Bridging the Rural Digital Divide, information management expertise will be transferred to Members through the implementation of distance learning modules (IMARK), facilitating access to information and knowledge networks (AGORA, AGLINET, AGRIS), regional expert consultations and technical workshops on information management, and advisory and technical services under the field programme.

The Real Growth resources would be used to expand FAOSTAT to countries through CountryStat. This involves extensive country specific product development and capacity-building activities. The second area would be the development of new domains in the statistical database namely agricultural resource, price and income statistics. A third area would be coordinating statistical activities in FAO to improve the consistency and the coverage of different databases compiled in various technical departments, improve their quality and reduce the burden on countries from data compilation activities.

As regards WAICENT and associated areas, Real Growth resources would be applied to: enhancement of WAICENT access tools for Members, such as the WAICENT Information Finder; increased digital content to the Corporate Document Repository in support of the Virtual Library, affording Members access to more readily available multi-lingual information on agricultural and rural development; electronic publishing guidelines to cover additional agricultural domains and to establish better linkages between different types of information for enhanced search functionality of the FAO Web site; more timely multi-lingual distance learning modules on information management (IMARK); and additional regional workshops for transfer of WAICENT methodologies at the national level.

## 222A3: FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

216. National programmes could produce more effective results through a cross-sectoral, area-based approach. However, despite the existence of a large number of country-based information systems, the information generated by the various systems lacks integration. Information tends to be generated and used in a circumscribed manner and tailored to a specific system, unit or area of interest, thus contributing to a compartmentalized approach to development.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

217. The FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System will integrate analytical, multilingual information with thematic databases and a digital map repository. It will facilitate access to information on multiple factors contributing to national food insecurity, fostering an integrated and multi-sectoral approach, decreasing design costs and increasing efficiency of projects and policies.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

218. The international community at large will benefit, particularly developing countries lacking adequate communication infrastructures, as they will have facilitated access to country information across sectors for coordinated national and international development, especially during and after disaster relief interventions. These benefits will come within reach of grass roots populations (farmers, mountain people, fishermen, pastoral people and victims of conflict and natural disasters).

### *Objective(s)*

219. Analysts, researchers, project formulators and policy makers will have a comprehensive, area-specific view of the state of agriculture, enabling them to take a coordinated approach across sectors, to identify specific target areas and/or populations in need of attention and to better define technical or emergency assistance.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Development and implementation of FAO country profiles and mapping information system

## 222A5: World Agriculture Information Resource System (WAIR)

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

220. National governmental and non-governmental rural development organizations, research centres, libraries and universities have a rich store of information, of which only a limited portion is available for sharing through modern information communication technologies such as the Internet. Their content is often non-transferable for various reasons, such as scarce resources, low priority given to information, and lack of good meta data (i.e. for classification and methodological purposes). This results in poor exchange of information amongst stakeholders, redundancies and waste of resources in data collection.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

221. Access to quality information and peer reviewed literature through AGRIS, AGLINET and AGORA. More effective dissemination of quality agricultural information resources will strengthen abilities within countries and in the international community to formulate, develop and evaluate development programmes and policies effectively.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

222. Stakeholders involved in agricultural and rural development and food security, including policy makers, rural services providers, farmers' organizations and others. Countries will benefit by having access to the global experience in science and technology for the agricultural sector gained by national and international development organizations, research institutions and universities, and from more coherent and better planned international cooperation.

***Objective(s)***

223. Decision makers, scientists and development workers will have access to a centralized gateway to multimedia resource collections on research and development in agriculture, and will be better able to search and retrieve information relevant to their work. Members will become proactive participants in the management and networking of national agricultural and research information systems.

***Major Output(s)***

- Tools and support for information management networks facilitating access to worldwide agricultural information resources

**222A6: Multi-Agency Programme for Capacity Building in Food and  
Agricultural Statistics in Africa**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

224. The lack of a broad and reliable statistical base on the food and agricultural sector, and the limited capacity of countries to produce such data still remain major constraints to the development and implementation of effective policies for food security and rural development in a large number of countries of the continent. This impairs monitoring and evaluation of progress towards development goals, including the Commitments of the World Food Summit.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

225. An initiative supported by FAO, the World Bank and USDA was launched for strengthening Agricultural Statistics in Africa. This new entity is the continuation and expansion of these activities in a new context of a Multi-Agency Programme (FAO, World Bank, PARIS21, French Co-operation, African Development Bank, etc.). The availability of reliable and relevant statistical information on the rural sector will support evidence-based policy formulation and contribute to increased effectiveness of programmes.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

226. The rural population at large through more effective and efficient development programmes in the rural sector designed and implemented on the basis of a broad and reliable statistical information base.

***Objective(s)***

227. Enhanced access by national governments, the private sector and development agencies to reliable and timely food and agricultural statistics for improved sectoral planning and monitoring.

***Major Output(s)***

- Assessment studies and formulation of food and agricultural statistics component in target countries
- Collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of data in target countries
- Capacity building through regional undertakings

- Technical supervision of progress in specific countries

## 222P1: Agricultural Resources, Income and Food Security Statistics

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

228. Complete and accurate agricultural resources and income and food security statistics are essential to formulation, monitoring and evaluation of economically-sound food and agricultural policies and to supporting appropriate decision making.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

229. The entity will ensure statistical data on agricultural population, labour force, prices, resources and incomes and major food security dimensions.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

230. People working in agriculture, people suffering from food deprivation and the public at large are to benefit from food and agricultural policies taking economic and environmental factors into consideration.

### *Objective(s)*

231. To provide analysts and policy makers in governments and development agencies with: a set of up-to-date and world-wide statistical series and indicators relating to land use, population, labour force, agricultural inputs, prices, income, investment, resources and food security issues; and statistical profiles with integrated presentation of key indicators of the agricultural sector.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Agricultural inputs, resources and environmental statistics
- Agricultural prices, income and investment statistics
- Statistical Profiles for Agriculture Sector and Rural Development Analysis
- Government Expenditures in Agriculture
- Food Security Statistics
- Household Surveys

## 222P2: Agricultural Production, Trade Statistics and Food Balance Sheets

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

232. Complete and accurate statistical data regarding crop and livestock production, trade and utilization statistics need to be maintained so as to support economic analysis and forecasting, and the development, implementation and evaluation of effective policies and programmes for food security and rural development.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

233. This continuing programme activity complements the preceding in terms of FAO's core statistical work, covering the key areas of agricultural production and trade statistics and food balance sheets (FBSs).

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

234. Ultimate beneficiaries will be producers and consumers, as well as investors, benefiting from improved policy outcomes as well as more accurate forecasts by analysts. Better use of resources through investment in agriculture and related infrastructure.

### ***Objective(s)***

235. To provide users in FAO and the world community at large with a set of consistent and up-to-date series and indicators relating to production, trade and utilization - crop and livestock - statistics to analyze and monitor the food and agricultural regional and global situation and to support decision making.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Agricultural production statistics
- Agriculture trade statistics
- Supply Utilization Accounts (SUAs) and Food Balance Sheets (FBSs)

## **222P3: Agricultural Surveys and Statistics Development**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

236. The lack of timely, reliable and comprehensive agricultural data in many countries represents a critical constraint to policy making and development planning, as well as monitoring the performance of the sector and improving food security. To overcome this development problem, this CP supports the development of integrated systems of food and agricultural statistics including the design and implementation of comprehensive agricultural census and survey programmes.

### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

237. This CP supports the development of methodologies and technical tools for agricultural censuses and surveys and contributes to the production, by countries, of harmonized and improved basic data which will contribute to better planning, evaluation and policy setting in the agricultural sector.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

238. Planners and administrators in the public and private sectors will benefit by having a better information base for decision making with the ultimate benefit flowing to society at large.

***Objective(s)***

239. Improved availability, reliability, timeliness and usefulness of statistics relating to food and agriculture at the national level for improved sector planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes addressing food security issues.

***Major Output(s)***

- Agricultural Censuses and Surveys
- Strengthening of national capacities in agricultural statistics

### 222P5: Programme for the Improvement of Language Coverage

***Development problem to be addressed:***

240. Members have re-emphasized the importance of the equal treatment of language in the activities of the Organization and in the production of its outputs.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

241. The funds provided under this entity will enhance FAO's ability at corporate level, to provide its information products and outputs in the required languages, particularly by meeting eventual funding gaps in individual entities.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

242. Members and civil society world-wide will benefit from the availability of FAO's messages and information products in all official languages.

***Objective(s)***

243. Ensure that information and normative products generated under all programmes are accessible in the required FAO languages.

***Major Output(s)***

- Integrated multilingual publishing environment
- Support to multilingual publishing activities

### 222P6: WAICENT Corporate Information Management and Dissemination Systems

***Development problem to be addressed:***

244. While information communication technologies, in particular the Internet, have greatly facilitated timely access to corporate information systems in both developed and developing countries, the problem remains to locate and retrieve specific information. Some developing countries also have limited access to information communication technologies, constraining their integration into the evolving global market. Their exclusion is further heightened by the lack of multilingual information and information systems.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

245. This entity will facilitate the search for, and access to FAO's collection of information by governmental and non-governmental institutions and civil society organizations that will be better able to assess the state of food and agriculture in respective countries, and to establish and implement more effective policies and programmes aimed at food security and sustainable agricultural production.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

246. The international community at large benefits from WAICENT as it provides timely access to a vast multilingual repository of information on food and agriculture. Developing countries lacking adequate communication infrastructures will benefit from facilitated access and retrieval of authoritative information on food, agriculture and sustainable rural development in a variety of forms.

***Objective(s)***

247. Decision makers, researchers, planners and evaluators, in particular in developing countries, will be assured timely access to multilingual information on food, agriculture and rural development through the Worldwide Web and other media such as CD-ROM.

***Major Output(s)***

- Enhanced access to the FAO's Web sites and repositories
- Multilingual information management components to facilitate access to FAO's information through Internet and other dissemination tools
- Support to thematic information systems and related expert networks

**222P7: Standards, Norms and Procedures for Improved Access to Agricultural Information*****Development problem to be addressed:***

248. The major constraint to integrating information from different sources and to providing an effective search and retrieval capability is the lack of uniform standards, norms and procedures that guide information collection, processing and dissemination and lend it coherence to manage it. Without such standards, national agricultural information systems will remain isolated and many professionals will not benefit from national and international information resources on agricultural research and rural development.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

249. This continuing programme activity will develop uniform standards for collecting, archiving and disseminating information and knowledge that will help national communities and international organizations have access to more reliable information at a lower cost.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

250. Countries and various user groups will benefit from improved access to information, while better informed national policies in support of rural development and international cooperation initiatives are of interest to all populations.

***Objective(s)***

251. The adoption of international standards and methodologies for the collection, storage and dissemination of electronic information pertaining to food and agriculture, enabling better management of national information systems, and resulting in increased utilization of available information.

***Major Output(s)***

- A reference framework for the organisation, classification and cataloguing of information in FAO's areas of expertise
- Clearinghouse for the adoption and implementation of information management standards

**222P8: Facilitation of WAICENT Outreach*****Development problem to be addressed:***

252. Complementary to entities 222P6 and 222P7, the problem to be addressed is the limited access to, and exchange of, information and knowledge related to agriculture and food security at local, national, and regional levels. This is to be remedied by the development and strengthening of systems for information management and exchange at all levels, with a strong emphasis on the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the context of bridging the Rural Digital Divide.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

253. The programme entity will provide the mechanisms for effective dissemination and uptake of methods and tools for managing and exchanging agricultural information, developed under the WAICENT Framework. These new tools and methods, when applied, will facilitate the flow of information to and from rural stakeholders, helping to bridge the rural digital "divide" and thereby enhancing livelihoods.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

254. Improved information management, dissemination and exchange systems in countries will enhance access to available information and knowledge bases by stakeholders at all levels involved in agricultural development and food security, including policymakers, rural service providers, farmers' organizations, and others.

***Objective(s)***

255. Enhanced ability of individuals, organizations, and communities in countries to access and exchange information and knowledge, as well as improve the efficiency, quality and relevance of information being exchanged among the various stakeholder groups involved in agricultural development and food security.

***Major Output(s)***

- Adaptation of WAICENT methodologies, tools, and applications for information management to support national agricultural and food security systems in countries
- Training and distance-learning materials for agricultural information management

- Support to enhanced visibility of WAICENT

## 222P9: Management and acquisition from FAO and other providers of information collections, including the Virtual Library

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

256. Agricultural and rural development depend on knowledge drawn from different sources, including the latest researched and scientific methodologies, pilot projects, and experimentation in the field. However, this needs to be organized into qualitative collections containing the most relevant and up-to-date information.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

257. When repositories are well-organized, information is more readily available and more easily found by researchers, analysts, scientists or experts. This subsequently provides policy makers with more timely information to address food security issues in countries.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

258. The public at large will benefit from the possibility to access high quality information from repositories focussed on agricultural and rural development.

### *Objective(s)*

259. availability of repositories of highly relevant expertise in agricultural and rural development; increased capacity of countries to assess appropriate, verified methodologies and measures to be applied at the national level.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Archival and preservation of FAO's technical information
- Information repositories relevant to agriculture and rural development

## 222Q1: Management of FAOSTAT/CountryStat and Coordination of Statistics at FAO

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

260. Improved coverage, availability and quality of food and agricultural data is an essential basis for decision making and for other analytical uses.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

261. Complete, accurate and available statistical data for sound policy development and decision making. This entity will build on significant investments to upgrade FAOSTAT.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

262. Ultimate beneficiaries will be producers and consumers, benefiting from improved policy outcomes by using FAOSTAT/CountryStat.

***Objective(s)***

263. Wide availability of statistical data of acceptable quality and broad relevance to analysts and decision makers.

***Major Output(s)***

- FAOSTAT/CountryStat database operation, maintenance and management
- Coordination of FAO statistical activities, and inter-agency statistical activities
- Maintenance and development of agricultural classifications
- FAO Statistical Yearbook
- Evaluation of quality of statistics

**222S1: Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme**

264. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Advice/assistance to countries on socio-economic indicators relating to agriculture and associated databases
- Advice/assistance to countries on Supply Utilization Accounts (SUAs), Food Balance Sheets (FBSs) and Trade
- Advice/assistance to countries on development of integrated systems of food and agricultural statistics and agricultural censuses
- Contributory support to entities in other divisions and PAIA
- Meetings of statistical commissions and statutory bodies

**222S2: Assistance to Countries in Capacity Building for Agriculture and Food Information through WAICENT**

265. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Field Programme Support: Field missions and projects identified and formulated concerning national information services, systems and networks
- Advisory Services to countries: Ad hoc advisory services to governments, Regional and Subregional Offices concerning WAICENT corporate activities, AGRIS/CARIS and establishment and strengthening of national information systems and networks
- Support to non-FAO bodies, Support to Programme Entities in other Divisions, Secretariat Servicing of Statutory Bodies

## PROGRAMME 2.2.3: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MONITORING, ASSESSMENTS AND OUTLOOKS

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
223A2	2004-2009	Global Food and Agricultural Perspective Studies	1,387	1,226	0	1,226
223P2	Continuing	The State of Food and Agriculture	1,167	1,161	0	1,161
223P3	Continuing	Market Assessments for Basic Food Commodities and Impact on Global Food Security	1,476	1,326	0	1,326
223P4	Continuing	Projections and Global Commodity Market Assessments	1,028	1,028	0	1,028
223P5	Continuing	Market Assessments of Tropical, Horticultural and Raw Material Commodities and Impact on Food Security	2,133	1,983	0	1,983
223P6	Continuing	Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture	6,319	6,319	300	6,619
223S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme	725	725	0	725
<b>Total</b>			<b>14,235</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>14,068</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Emphasis will be given to analytically based commodity outlook work, development of primary data bases (prices, quantities, policies, etc.), and provision of information and early warning on food security at global, regional, national and sub-national (household) levels. Thematic commodity studies will be undertaken on issues identified as important, including international and national commodity risk management strategies and instruments for both exports and imports, and strategies for diversification and value addition in domestic and export markets. The development of the model of world agricultural commodity markets will continue, and analyses of policy reforms undertaken. Under 223A2, preparatory work for a new long-term perspective study *Agriculture Towards 2050* will be initiated, while publications on thematic topics of global significance will be issued. Resources under Real Growth conditions will allow for improved methodologies for Crop and Food Supply Assessments. Analyses would be undertaken and technical assistance provided to countries on strategies to address foreseen food shortages and emergencies. The impacts of food aid on commodity markets and affected households would be assessed.

### 223A2: Global Food and Agricultural Perspective Studies

#### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

266. Identification of the upcoming bottlenecks and problems associated with expected long-term developments in world food, nutrition, agriculture and natural resource use, which require corrective agricultural policies.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

267. Policies and plans need to be based on better informed decisions, which in turn need to rely on accurate forecasts of major problems and trends.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

268. FAO will provide views on all major long-term global food, nutrition, agriculture and natural resource issues. Hence, producers and consumers in general will benefit from policy decisions and development plans based on more analytic information and informed judgement.

***Objective(s)***

269. Key decision makers at national and international levels will be more aware of long-term developments, constraints and opportunities in world food, nutrition and agriculture, and will be able to make more informed policy and programmatic choices, as a result.

***Major Output(s)***

- Analytical framework and database
- AT 20XX all-in-one report and intermediate papers
- Contributions to studies undertaken by UN and non-UN organizations

## 223P2: The State of Food and Agriculture

***Development problem to be addressed:***

270. In today's fast-paced and increasingly globalized world, trends and constraints affecting agriculture ought to be identified as they emerge, so they can be addressed through collaborative arrangements or local interventions.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

271. The prime purpose of the SOFA documents is to enhance awareness of agricultural problems and opportunities by policy makers and opinion leaders, thus leading to more appropriate policies and international cooperation aimed at solving specific issues.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

272. General public and the international community are expected to benefit from more appropriate and timely policy making and/or international cooperation in addressing priority issues in food and agriculture.

***Objective(s)***

273. Decision makers can make improved policy or planning decisions based on enhanced awareness and understanding of global or major trends, constraints and opportunities in agricultural development.

***Major Output(s)***

- Review of situation, trends, policies and issues in food and agriculture at the global and regional levels

## 223P3: Market Assessments for Basic Food Commodities and Impact on Global Food Security

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

274. There is a lack of readily available, comprehensive, consistent and unbiased data, information and assessments related to the effects of emerging commodity policies and global market developments for basic foodstuffs, especially dealing with developing countries, that would facilitate planning and adaptation to changing market conditions.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

275. The food and agricultural commodity market will function more effectively as a result of better information and analysis to be developed under this entity. Decision making of the key market agents at national and international levels would also be facilitated.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

276. The general public, consumers and producers would benefit from enhanced functioning of food and agricultural commodity markets at national and international levels.

### *Objective(s)*

277. The key actors in food and agricultural commodity market will be able to make better decisions in adapting to changing market conditions. In particular, decision makers in governments will promote appropriate programmes or policies aimed at enabling the private sector to seize emerging commodity market opportunities.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Integrated databases and analytical/modelling tools for basic foodstuffs
- Publications on market situation and short-term outlook for basic foodstuffs
- Reports on global indicators of food security reflecting developments in trade and markets of basic food commodities
- Commodity studies and medium-term projections for basic foodstuffs
- Exchange of commodity information on basic foodstuffs through electronic means and networking

## 223P4: Projections and Global Commodity Market Assessments

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

278. Governments, other national and international actors need to make appropriate, effective decisions based on reliable analyses of current global market developments and medium-term prospects for agricultural commodities, as well as analyses of cross-cutting issues.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

279. The implementation of policies, strategies and plans for trade, commodity development and food security would be assisted by FAO's analysis of current developments and future prospects in global commodity markets.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

280. Producers, industries, traders and consumers will benefit from informed decisions regarding trade, commodity development strategies and food security planning.

***Objective(s)***

281. Countries adjust their policies, strategies and plans to seize trade-related opportunities, based on increased awareness of current developments and future prospects in global commodity markets.

***Major Output(s)***

- Commodity Market Review and analytical studies on market developments and trends
- Analytical studies on commodity outlook and projections

**223P5: Market Assessments of Tropical, Horticultural and Raw Material  
Commodities and Impact on Food Security**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

282. There is a need for improved planning and adaptation to changing market conditions for tropical, horticultural and raw material commodities so as to maximize returns from trade in these commodities, to improve market efficiency and to enhance food security.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

283. Trade in these agricultural commodities has a significant impact on the growth of the agricultural sector and hence on incomes, employment and food security. Regular, comprehensive and unbiased information to be provided under this entity will facilitate decision making and enhance market efficiency, which in turn will lead to superior resource allocation and maximization of income and food security benefits from commodity trade.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

284. Producers, traders and other national and international market participants will benefit from more effective participation in these commodity markets.

***Objective(s)***

285. Enhanced market efficiency and improved participation in commodity markets by developing countries, through better informed policies and decision making.

***Major Output(s)***

- Publications on market situation and short-term outlook for raw materials, tropical and horticultural products
- Commodity studies and medium-term projections for raw materials, tropical and horticultural products
- Electronic exchange of commodity information and networking
- Integrated databases and analytical/modelling tools for raw materials, tropical and horticultural products
- Reports on food security and export earnings from raw materials, tropical and horticultural products

## 223P6: Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

286. Natural and man-made disasters may cause large-scale food insecurity or even famines. There is a need for early warning systems providing timely and accurate information on volatile food security situations, so as to prompt appropriate and coordinated relief operations before a crisis emerges.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

287. Established on the recommendation of the World Food Conference in 1974 in the wake of the 1972-73 food crisis, the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) plays a unique role in providing information on a timely and accurate basis, on the impact on food security of natural and man-made disasters triggering relief operations and therefore helping the affected populations and communities to access food and other relief assistance.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

288. Populations affected by natural and man-made disasters and in need of food assistance.

### *Objective(s)*

289. Enable the provision of relief assistance to people affected by natural and man-made disasters in time to prevent loss of life or minimize human suffering.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Special alerts
- Crop and food supply assessment mission reports
- Food Situation and Outlook reports
- Emergency operations for joint approval by the FAO Director-General and the WFP Executive Director
- Early warning software, database and Internet systems and the dissemination of regular reports, special alerts and food security data

## 223S1: Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme

290. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESCB)
- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESCG)
- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESCP)
- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESCR)
- Field programme support (ESC)
- Servicing of Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and its subsidiary Inter-governmental Groups (IGGs)

## PROGRAMME 2.2.4: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND TRADE POLICY

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
224A2	2002-2005	Commodity and Trade Policy Support to Developing Countries for Trade Negotiations	1,594	0	0	0
224A4	2006-2011	Support for Implementation of Multi-Lateral Trade Negotiation Outcomes	0	1,435	700	2,135
224P1	Continuing	Policy Analysis for agriculture and the rural economy	1,588	1,568	0	1,568
224P2	Continuing	Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty: Analysis of Linkages	1,774	731	250	981
224P3	Continuing	Economics of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability	553	550	100	650
224P4	Continuing	Analysis and Consensus-Building on Emerging Commodity and Trade Issues	3,984	3,484	0	3,484
224P5	Continuing	Enhancing Diversification and Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities	1,153	1,153	0	1,153
224P6	Continuing	Food Security Policy Analysis and Impact Assessment	0	828	0	828
224S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme	1,592	1,567	0	1,567
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,238</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>12,366</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

This programme covers key aspects of commodity policy and development strategies, and their linkages to national and household food security. With respect to international agricultural trade policy, it includes analyses, technical assistance to countries and capacity building to support effective participation in international trade negotiations and implementation of multilateral trade agreements. Analyses will be undertaken in connection with strategies to cope with increased vulnerability to commodity shocks at both macro and household levels and of the food security implications of import surges. With respect to commodity development, analyses will be undertaken and technical assistance provided to countries on policies and programmes for increasing export earnings and diversification.

The other main thrust in the biennium 2006-07 will be enhancing understanding of the impact of agricultural, rural development and environmental policies on poverty and food security through methodology development and empirical case studies. This will be accomplished by further analytical work and policy research on a number of relevant subjects, including the role of non-farm activities in rural development and its linkages to agriculture, commercialization of agriculture and its welfare impact on smallholders, the importance of migration in rural development and poverty alleviation, the potential for environmental service payments for poverty alleviation, and the impact of seed supply systems on the access to crop genetic resources, on farm diversity and household welfare. Furthermore, emphasis will be put on conducting analytical work and strengthening inter-institutional collaboration in a number of countries to facilitate the inclusion of food security concerns in Poverty

Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and integrating the voluntary guidelines on the right to food in policy advice.

Three existing entities, 224P1, 224P2 and 224P3 make self-explanatory contributions to this body of analytical work. A new programme entity, 224P6 *Food Security Policy Analysis and Impact Assessment* is to focus on improved food security and vulnerability analysis in different contexts (from emergency to development situations) and will lead to more effective and evidence-based food security policies, programmes and interventions. The other entities support the trade policy aspects of this Programme and include new 224A4 *Support for Implementation of Multilateral Trade Negotiation Outcomes* which follows on Entity 224A2 *Commodity and Trade Policy Support to Developing Countries for Trade Negotiations* which has contributed to analysis of trade-related policies and strengthening of national capacities to participate fully in the current round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations.

Resources under Real Growth conditions would allow for expanded work on (i) empirical studies to document the economic costs of hunger; (ii) streamlining food security concerns and analysis in PRSPs and related government strategies; (iii) analyzing the role of agriculture in poverty reduction, food security and rural viability; (iv) promoting the use of the voluntary guidelines for protecting the right to food of vulnerable groups; and (v) the economics of natural resource management, as well as inputs to international conventions and treaties, including support to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, the UN Convention to Combat Drought and Desertification, the International Treaty on PGRFA, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Furthermore, in the light of the expected conclusion of the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations and the growing pace of globalization, the increasing requests for information, timely analyses, and capacity building to deal with an increasingly complex international environment would be met in a more satisfactory manner (224A4).

#### 224A4: Support for Implementation of Multi-Lateral Trade Negotiation Outcomes

##### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

291. There are substantial and firmly expressed requirements of countries for assistance in strengthening their capacity to implement trade agreements and in following-up on trade negotiations. There is a related need for enhanced capacity at the national level to analyse issues on trade agenda relating to agriculture, particularly from the perspective of food security, rural development and poverty alleviation.

##### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

292. This entity will support effective implementation of trade agreements by countries by strengthening capacities to analyse trade issues and raising awareness about the implications of trade agreements.

##### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

293. Technical experts, policy advisers, universities and NGOs; the effective implementation of trade agreements and enhanced ability to utilize trading opportunities will benefit economies at large.

##### ***Objective(s)***

294. Enhanced national capacities to implement agricultural trade agreements and benefit from trading opportunities.

##### ***Major Output(s)***

- Assistance to implementing commitments on trade agreements at the national and international levels
- Support to continuing negotiations related to trade agreements

- Analysis of implications of trade agreements for agricultural development and food security at the national and global levels

## 224P1: Policy Analysis for agriculture and the rural economy

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

295. A fundamental reason for the slow progress in reducing food insecurity and poverty is that insufficient attention is paid to agriculture and the rural economies of developing countries, both in terms of an enabling policy framework and resource mobilization for the development of the sector. Developing countries need an improved policy framework for agricultural and rural development, one that would mobilize public resources, be conducive to private initiative and investment, and take into account the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

296. The adoption and implementation of an appropriate policy framework in line with FAO's recommendations will lead to more balanced and dynamic agricultural and rural development, with the participation of the rural poor.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

297. The poor and under-nourished in developing countries, especially rural dwellers and those who derive their livelihoods directly or indirectly from the agricultural sector, will benefit from more balanced and self-sustaining agricultural and rural development.

### *Objective(s)*

298. Policy makers and international organizations have increased awareness of the need to revise agricultural and rural development policies and their distributional implications; build policy-makers capacity to design, adjust and evaluate policies of relevance to agriculture and rural development, and use this capacity to negotiate and implement enabling policy frameworks for agriculture development.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Analysis of policy trends and agriculture performance in selected countries
- Publications on current and emerging issues in economic analysis and policy research
- Support to agricultural adjustment and policy reform
- Impact assessment of macro and agricultural policies on food security in varying socio-economic contexts

## 224P2: Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty: Analysis of Linkages

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

299. The failure of development strategies and programmes to reduce poverty and hunger at the rates required to meet the MDGs and the WFS targets ultimately stems, among other things, from inadequate understanding of and policy guidance on: the economic benefits from hunger reduction; the causes of poverty and income inequality; the linkages between poverty, inequality and food insecurity; the rural nature of poverty; and the impact that growth in agriculture and rural off-farm activities can have on poverty reduction and inequality. Furthermore, the lack of good quality and relevant household-level data on the income and livelihood strategies of the rural poor is a factor constraining efforts to fill these knowledge gaps. An improved understanding of the relationship between poverty, and agricultural and rural development and added support for the production of more relevant household-level data on the subject are essential steps for designing the appropriate

mix of direct interventions and long-term growth policies which will bring about more rapid reduction in poverty and hunger.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

300. The aim of this entity is precisely to foster a clearer understanding of the above issues. Improvements in the information base at the household level and in the analytical underpinning of policies aimed at better addressing the issue of rural poverty and inequality will lead to more effective development actions at national and local levels to sustain a faster pace in poverty and hunger reduction and meet the MDGs and WFS targets.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

301. Poor, under-nourished and food insecure people in developing countries, particularly in rural areas, will ultimately benefit from faster reduction than achieved so far in the extent of hunger and poverty.

***Objective(s)***

302. Strengthened awareness among decision makers at national and international levels about the importance of reversing declining resource flows to agricultural and rural development and improving the policy environment in order to fight hunger and poverty.

***Major Output(s)***

- Comparative socio-economic analysis and policy implications of the roles of agriculture in developing countries for equitable development
- Contribution of agriculture and farm-off-farm linkages to poverty alleviation
- Assessment of economic costs of hunger

**224P3: Economics of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

303. Great concerns have been expressed about the environmental sustainability of agricultural activities. Environmental management is critical to improving agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, particularly amongst poor populations, but this needs to be fostered through appropriate policy measures based on scientific understanding of practical issues and needs faced by the producers.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

304. Appropriate knowledge-based and environmentally-friendly policies and programmes, as supported by work under this entity, will provide incentives and enabling measures for end beneficiaries to realize more sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

305. Agricultural producers, especially those in marginal areas or in areas where environmental degradation is at high risk of causing negative impacts on agricultural productivity and human welfare, will benefit from more sustainable management of important natural resources.

***Objective(s)***

306. Decision makers, increasingly aware of the economics of environmental degradation, propose, adopt and implement agricultural policies and programmes taking environmental costs into

account; supporting the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and conventions. Environmental policy changes reflecting greater awareness of food security concerns.

***Major Output(s)***

- Methods for valuation of environmental costs and benefits
- Support to implementation of multilateral environmental agreements

**224P4: Analysis and Consensus-Building on Emerging Commodity and Trade Issues**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

307. Developing countries do not contribute to, and benefit enough from international trade and globalization, in part because their exports are composed primarily of raw agricultural products with little value added. There is a need for developing countries to achieve optimal benefits from trade by strengthening their capacity to market processed and semi-processed goods, and participate in fair and efficient international markets.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

308. Commodity trade enhances development, eases debt servicing burdens and improves food security. Improved understanding of factors affecting commodity trade and analyses of emerging issues impacting on trade, should provide a basis for improved, more cooperative trade policies, greater access to international markets by developing countries, and a fairer share of trade benefits accruing to same.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

309. National governments and market participants, especially those of developing countries, will benefit from increased earnings, access to technologies and management skills, as well as greater choice in consumption through fair international trade.

***Objective(s)***

310. The international trading system becomes better accepted by all countries as a fair and efficient system, and developing countries improve their capacity in maximizing the benefits from trade in processed and semi-processed food and agricultural commodities.

***Major Output(s)***

- Analytical studies of trade issues of agricultural commodities
- Analyses of the impact of trade and commodity market developments on food security
- Analysis of the effect of new technologies and scientific developments on the trade of agricultural commodities
- Support to Members on regional trade issues and arrangements
- Facilitation of consensus building on commodity and trade issues

**224P5: Enhancing Diversification and Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities*****Development problem to be addressed:***

311. There are serious weaknesses in the competitiveness of developing country exports of agricultural commodities and, hence, a need to identify and exploit product and market development opportunities.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

312. The entity responds to the need to enhance capacity of developing countries in formulating and executing effective commodity trade strategies and programmes to support private sector competitiveness will facilitate trade-led economic growth and improved food security.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

313. National governments, market participants and producers of developing countries will benefit from greater export opportunities.

***Objective(s)***

314. More effective national commodity and trade development strategies; enhanced capacity to generate individual commodity and trade development projects aimed at improved competitiveness and exploitation of market opportunities.

***Major Output(s)***

- National commodity and trade strategies
- Commodity development programmes in collaboration with funding bodies, including the CFC

## 224P6: Food Security Policy Analysis and Impact Assessment

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

315. Food insecurity is often caused by the interplay of a range of factors. While poverty is a root cause of food insecurity, many other factors also affect the availability, accessibility and stability of food in an increasingly globalized world. There is an urgent need to improve understanding of the causes of food insecurity and impacts of various policies on food security so that the World Food Summit targets may be realized.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

316. The entity will carry out food security and vulnerability analysis in different contexts from emergency to development situations, leading to more effective food security policies, programmes and interventions.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

317. Food insecure or potentially food insecure people, through improved policies and faster reduction in the number of undernourished people.

### *Objective(s)*

318. Effective analytical foundation for policies aimed at reducing food insecurity and vulnerability, at country and regional levels.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Analysis of effective programmes to enhance direct access to food
- Analytical studies of vulnerability to food insecurity, including exposure to risks, as well as the degree of resilience, experienced by rural and urban livelihoods
- Analytical studies and methods on food security, including evaluation of policies, practices and impact in different contexts
- Analytical studies on human rights based approaches for food security and their implications for national strategies, policies and programmes

## 224S1: Technical Support Services to Member Nations and the Field Programme

319. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESAC)
- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESAE)
- Contributory support to programme entities in other divisions and non-FAO bodies (ESAF)
- Field programme support (ESA)

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.5: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMME THRUSTS

Programme e	Title	PWB		MTP 2006-11	
		2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
251	Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer	20,246	20,270	0	20,270
252	Gender and Population	5,592	6,066	750	6,816
253	Rural Development	8,029	8,144	750	8,894
256	Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	11,422	11,422	400	11,822
<b>Total</b>		<b>45,289</b>	<b>45,902</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>47,802</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Major Programme 2.5 promotes sustainable development concepts, methods and practices aiming at environmental, social and economic well-being of rural people, especially the poor. This basic aim relates closely to the MDGs and the outcomes of key global summits. The Major Programme ensures FAO's leadership in the follow-up to WSSD, acts as corporate focal point for sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD), gender, HIV/AIDS, communication for development, education, training, land tenure, bio-energy and the multi-lateral environmental conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and desertification. It also contributes to strengthening national capacities in research and technology and ensures close cooperation with regional and international agricultural research systems through the secretariats of the CGIAR Science Council and the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR). It provides policy advice, capacity building support and information with particular focus on reducing vulnerability to natural, economic and political shocks, and rehabilitation in post-disaster and conflict situations. Three component programmes are centred on people (their knowledge, resources, social relations, equity and equality), rural institutions (i.e. the norms, values, practices and organizational arrangements that affect how people access and manage land and other resources, implement programmes and govern themselves) and the environment and natural resources for present and future generations.

The fourth Programme 2.5.6 coordinates, helps to formulate and monitors the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS). Phase I of the SPFS has been implemented in 75 countries. It encourages farmers to test simple and affordable technologies and institutional models that can bring about sustainable increases in farm output and incomes and reduce seasonal and inter-annual variability in production and consumption. It also supports measures to broaden access to food. The programme emphasizes national ownership and the engagement of civil society and promotes sharing of experience among developing countries through South-South Cooperation. Increasingly, support for the SPFS will be broadened to the design and implementation of national food security programmes, working with what is expected to be a growing number of countries strongly committed to hunger eradication, in partnership with the members of the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH).

## PROGRAMME 2.5.1: RESEARCH, NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
251A1	2002-2005	Integrated Use of Information for Sustainable Development	2,245	0	0	0
251A2	2002-2005	Youth in Agriculture, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods	893	0	0	0
251A3	2002-2005	Partnerships for Improving Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture	821	0	0	0
251A4	2002-2005	Integrated Development and Dissemination of Agricultural Knowledge and Technology for Food Security and Sustainable Development	3,022	0	0	0
251A5	2002-2005	Secretariat of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)	92	0	0	0
251A6	2002-2007	Support to Environmental Agreements and Promotion of Integrated Environmental Planning and Management	1,476	1,476	0	1,476
251A7	2006-2011	Education for Rural People	0	2,131	0	2,131
251A8	2006-2011	Environmental Information and Decision Support Systems	0	1,692	0	1,692
251A9	2006-2011	Strengthening research systems and biotechnology applications	0	1,842	0	1,842
251P1	Continuing	Environmental Geo-Information Infrastructure and Services	1,370	1,370	0	1,370
251P3	Continuing	Information and Communication Technologies in Support of Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Systems	1,857	2,501	0	2,501
251P4	Continuing	Secretariat of the CGIAR Science Council	5,367	6,500	0	6,500
251S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services to Member Nations, the Field Programme, and Other Related Activities	3,103	2,758	0	2,758
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,246</b>	<b>20,270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,270</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

A major thrust will be in the agriculture – environment interface, monitoring and assessment of natural resources and agro-meteorology. The promotion of geospatial technologies and renewable energy will receive strong emphasis. Through these activities the programme will provide support to FAO Members to achieve improved planning and decision-making with a view to harmonizing agricultural production and environmental concerns. Another thrust is the link between science and technology. It will be implemented by strengthening national agricultural research systems (NARS) to improve access to information, the development and adoption of appropriate technologies, and the safe application of biotechnology. The programme will also support the CGIAR, through the Secretariat of the Science Council, in priority setting, monitoring and evaluation of CGIAR centre programmes and impact evaluation. The incorporation of sustainable development concepts in national research agendas will be emphasized. Improved national capacities for formulating and implementing policies for harmonization of regulatory frameworks are among the expected achievements. The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) will facilitate the participation of NARS in regional and international fora and promote interaction among stakeholders in agricultural research.

The structure of entities is to be simplified moving from addressing a broad research, extension, training and environment agenda to a prime focus on the “environment” component of sustainable development. There will also be close links to the “institutions and policy” component of sustainable development in science and research. To this effect, three new programme entities are created (251A7, 251A8 and 251A9) and one somewhat modified, whilst five programme entities will be completed and pertinent activities transferred under other entities (251A1, 251A2, 251A3, 251A4 and 251A5, the latter being moved to 251A9). This will leave the Programme with eight compared to ten programme entities hitherto.

## 251A6: Support to Environmental Agreements and Promotion of Integrated Environmental Planning and Management

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

320. The conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment are essential in reducing rural poverty and food insecurity. This requires better coordination of national, regional and global efforts toward integrated approaches to issues such as biodiversity, climate change, and desertification.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

321. International environmental agreements provide a common forum for countries to harmonize and integrate their policies and programmes related to the sustainable management of their natural resources.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

322. Rural communities and national analysts and policymakers will benefit from the conservation of their biodiversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and reduction of dryland degradation.

### ***Objective(s)***

323. Thanks to the integration of cross sectoral issues (e.g., biodiversity, climate change, desertification, organic farming, energy, ecosystem management), decision makers at national and sub-national levels will formulate or improve policies for management of natural resources.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Secretariat of FAO's inter-departmental activities on the three international conventions to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Coordination of cross-sectoral activities linked to organic agriculture, energy, integrated ecosystem management and follow-up of Agenda 21
- Policy guidelines on priority environmental issues
- Capacity building and advisory services to countries on high-priority environmental issues
- Multi-lateral environmental agreements
- Global terrestrial observing system (GTOS)
- Integrated natural resources management

## **251A7: Education for Rural People**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

324. Illiteracy is strongly correlated to poverty and hunger and is mainly a rural phenomenon which hinders rural development, threatens productivity and health and limits the opportunities to improve livelihoods. The weaknesses of basic education services in rural areas are related to the fact that many countries still lack capacities to formulate policies and the experience needed to plan and deliver effective services for rural people. Increased demand for policy advice and technical assistance in such areas is likely to stem from the lead role assigned to FAO by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg 2002) regarding the Education for Rural People (ERP) initiative.

### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

325. Policies and programmes to increase access to relevant and adequate basic educational services in rural areas will directly and positively contribute to improve productivity, food security and livelihoods of rural people. To ensure managerial efficiency, flexibility and visibility to the ERP initiative, the new entity will: mainstream Education for Rural People (ERP) within national rural development and education plans; mobilize the political will and build the capacity of policy makers and managers within ministries of agriculture and of education and youth to increase access to quality basic education services for rural people; and network with civil society, UN agencies and other multi- and bilateral organizations in fostering ERP.

### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

326. Rural people with special emphasis on women and girls living in developing countries and countries in transition. Ministries of Agriculture and Education will also benefit in their capacity to plan and manage basic education services.

***Objective(s)***

327. Appropriate national policies and strategies aimed at strengthening basic education services for rural people.

***Major Output(s)***

- Capacity building, policies and advocacy of Education for Rural People (ERP)
- Consolidation of ERP Partnerships as follow-up to WSSD
- Support to national youth development for food security

**251A8: Environmental Information and Decision Support Systems*****Development problem to be addressed:***

328. Limited access to reliable environmental and natural resource data and tools to analyze and manage this information constrains the ability of national planners, decision makers and scientists to assess environmental conditions and anticipate significant emerging trends at local, national and regional levels. Many developing countries lack capacity to use environmental information management systems and related decision support tools. This has a negative impact on their national development policies and on agriculture sector development.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

329. Environmental decision support information and tools are necessary for improved land use planning and sustainable agricultural production. Improved quality of, and access to information (e.g. on gender, demography, ecosystem change, land quality issues, water availability, biodiversity, climate change) facilitates assessment, analysis, and decision making in rural development, and consequently supports a dynamic agricultural development process. The entity is geared to provide these tools.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

330. Decision makers in ministries of agriculture, environment, offices of land use planning and rural development, early warning and disaster preparedness organizations.

***Objective(s)***

331. Improved access to reliable environmental and natural resource data and tools to assess environmental conditions and anticipate significant emerging trends; increased capacity to use environmental information management systems and related decision support tools.

***Major Output(s)***

- Geo-spatial information management systems and analytical tools
- Agrometeorology, remote sensing, GIS and land cover databases

**251A9: Strengthening research systems and biotechnology applications*****Development problem to be addressed:***

332. Agricultural research systems need to become more efficient and more responsive to the changing external environment to support effectively national agricultural development policies. Capacity to access, assess, adapt and disseminate technologies needs to be strengthened.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

333. The entity will provide technical assistance to strengthen capacities of developing countries in: generating, accessing, adapting, disseminating and promoting the use of technologies; developing adequate biosafety frameworks; taking advantage of advances in biotechnology in agriculture. Capacities in biosafety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and the harmonization of regulatory frameworks will also be supported. A wider knowledge base on policy issues related to biotechnology and tools for public awareness and communication in biotechnology will be developed.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

334. Producers and consumers of food and agricultural products, due to improved nutrition and food safety and reduced environmental impact.

***Objective(s)***

335. Strengthened national capacities for formulation and implementation of research and technology development policies; priority setting in the agricultural research agendas of developing countries.

***Major Output(s)***

- Development of national and regional capacities for biosafety of GMOs
- Collection, analysis and dissemination of information relevant for policy formulation and decision-making in biotechnology
- Public awareness and communication in biotechnology
- Mechanisms and tools in support of research and technology development
- Support to international agricultural research systems, fora and networks

**251P1: Environmental Geo-Information Infrastructure and Services**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

336. There is a rapidly growing demand for accurate, up-to-date, and geo-referenced information for environmental assessment and monitoring, and for management and conservation of renewable natural resources. Weakness in national geo-spatial data and information infrastructure prevents most developing countries from using the information that is available to them, thus constraining rural development.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

337. The ability of FAO member countries to make scientifically-based decisions on environmental protection and integrated natural resources management and to undertake timely interventions is highly dependent on access to relevant geo-spatial information. Decisions and policies based on accurate information lead to improved results and impacts.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

338. End beneficiaries are disadvantaged farmers and rural populations living in environmentally threatened areas. They will benefit from better policies and planning for sustainable development as a result of better environmental information.

***Objective(s)***

339. To assist governments as well as international organizations and donor agencies in making timely and effective scientifically-based decisions and formulating policies in relation to the development of food production, natural resources management and the migratory pests situation, through accurate and timely geo-referenced information.

***Major Output(s)***

- Support to environmental data acquisition and management
- Tools and methodological frameworks for integrated analysis of geo-information
- Monitoring of, and periodic reporting on natural resources conditions and trends

### 251P3: Information and Communication Technologies in Support of Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Systems

***Development problem to be addressed:***

340. Farmers and other producers, as well as consumers, require access to timely and appropriate knowledge and information to make informed decisions. Existing information delivery systems for agricultural research, extension and education are often weak, unresponsive to users' needs, not gender-sensitive, and lacking effective mechanisms for interaction.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

341. Capacity building of agricultural research, extension and education staff in the use of appropriate and adapted information and communication technologies (ICTs) and in participatory communication will enhance their ability to meet the priority information and knowledge needs of male and female farmers. This effort should be also gender-sensitive.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

342. The end beneficiaries will be male and female farmers, producers and consumers, i.e. from increased and more equitable access to diversified sources of timely information and knowledge that reflects their needs and priorities. In addition, they should gain access to new channels of communication that may enable them to influence development decisions.

***Objective(s)***

343. To harness the potential of new information and communication technologies to assist countries in addressing major obstacles in agricultural and rural development.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Application of ICTs to the establishment of innovative linkage mechanisms and networks for national agricultural research, extension and education systems
- Conceptual frameworks, methodologies and training materials for ICT applications and content development, distance-learning and information dissemination, and impact assessment
- Support to ICTs for accelerated advancement of rural women and rural girls
- Developing Communication Policies, Strategies and Guidelines for Sustainable Rural Development
- Development and Capacity Building in Communication Methods, Media and Approaches

### **251P4: Secretariat of the CGIAR Science Council**

### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

344. Research is essential for generating the kinds of new policies, technologies and institutions that raise agricultural productivity and help ensure increased, sustainable food and agricultural production in all regions. There are many actors in the global agricultural research system. A key player in this global effort is the CGIAR - a major network of internationally-funded scientific research institutes whose Science Council - jointly funded - is hosted by FAO.

### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

345. The Science Council, with technical and logistic support from the Science Council Secretariat, contributes to ensuring the relevance and quality of science in the CGIAR, advises the latter on strategic scientific issues relevant to the Group's goal and mission and helps mobilize the best global scientific expertise for addressing the goals of the international agricultural research community.

### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

346. The poor, the malnourished and the hungry--whether rural or urban. All of these can and do benefit from the results of high-quality agricultural research and appropriate scientific solutions to many rural development problems.

### ***Objective(s)***

347. Enhanced relevance and improved quality of the CGIAR research organizations and their partners; testing and evaluation of technologies, policies and institutions being researched by the CGIAR & partners; and ultimately, integration of the most promising technologies, policies and institutional innovations into government and non-government agricultural extension efforts.

### ***Major Output(s)***

- Advice on CGIAR science policy, priorities and strategy, and resource allocation
- Assessments of relevance and quality of science in the CGIAR through external and peer reviews
- Ex-post impact assessment of CGIAR activities
- Organization and implementation of SC meetings
- Dissemination of information and documentation to SC and CGIAR members and stakeholders of SC decisions, reports, strategic studies and reviews

## 251S1: Technical Support Services to Member Nations, the Field Programme, and Other Related Activities

348. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Assistance in strengthening agricultural research and technology development capabilities leading to improved sustainable production systems and promoting regional and international cooperation
- Programme development, advice and collaboration in extension, education, communication and rural youth
- Technical assistance to member countries for environmentally-sound agricultural development
- Co-ordinated support to the international bodies and undertakings on follow up of Agenda 21, WSSD and relevant cross cutting issues

## PROGRAMME 2.5.2: GENDER AND POPULATION

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
252A3	2002-2007	Gender and Natural Resources Management	1,197	1,297	0	1,297
252A4	2004-2009	Analysis and Mitigation of the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Security and Rural Development	1,127	1,074	750	1,824
252P1	Continuing	Promotion of Gender and Population issues, especially in Policies, Information and Agricultural Statistics	2,171	2,417	0	2,417
252S1	Continuing	Technical Support to Member Nations and the Field Programme	1,097	1,278	0	1,278
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,592</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>6,816</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Programme 2.5.2 supports capacity building and policy assistance to member nations in the core areas of gender, HIV/AIDS and other poverty-related diseases and their relation with rural poverty and food insecurity. The programme will foster national capacities and provide tools and policy advice towards the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular regarding the role of gender equality and mitigation of HIV/AIDS in the reduction of rural poverty and food insecurity. It will continue to ensure implementation of the Gender Plan of Action and the Strategy on HIV/AIDS and other poverty-related diseases both in FAO and in countries. Expected accomplishments include at least six workshops on gender, gender disaggregated data development and use and HIV/AIDS issues each year; no less than four policy advice missions; testing and development of gender-sensitive research and indicators related to all the MDGs including sectoral indicators; Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) sector guides and other training materials; policy advisory notes and other policy assistance on gender and the conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification, natural resource management, HIV/AIDS impact on food security, rural ageing; assistance to countries to develop agriculture sector strategies for HIV/AIDS; publications on the gender and social dimensions of globalization and trade, new forms of energy,

coping with natural disasters, biotechnology and new information technologies. The programme will continue to liaise and to promote joint work with the UN system in its areas of competence. Under Real Growth conditions, Programme 2.5.2 would reinforce normative activities and policy assistance in the area of the impact of HIV/AIDS and other poverty-related diseases on food security. It would be able to play a more effective role in the UN system joint programming efforts to counter the triple threat caused by the combined effects of food insecurity, HIV/AIDS and weakened governance in Southern Africa. At the end of the biennium, at least six countries would have a strengthened capacity to counter the effects of HIV/AIDS and other poverty related diseases on the agricultural sector, and to formulate and implement policies as well as projects funded by global HIV/AIDS funds.

### 252A3: Gender and Natural Resources Management

#### *Development problem to be addressed:*

349. Knowledge about the gender differences vis-a-vis the management of resources both human and natural is presently lacking in member countries. This gap needs to be filled and documented to assist in the preparation of policies that respond appropriately to the needs of both men and women when dealing with their environment.

#### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

350. Building and strengthening institutional capacity for gender-responsive and participatory natural resource management planning, and helping with enhanced opportunities for equitable participation of women and men in policy and programme formulation.

#### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

351. Rural communities and individuals (both women and men), who will see their needs and priorities with regard to natural resources adequately addressed in rural development policies and programmes.

#### *Objective(s)*

352. Policies, programmes and projects that ensure gender equality in the distribution and management of natural resources and increased farmers' participation in policy and programme formulation processes.

#### *Major Output(s)*

- Gender-responsive methods for natural resources management
- Support for gender-responsive natural resources management policy

### 252A4: Analysis and Mitigation of the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Security and Rural Development

#### *Development problem to be addressed:*

353. HIV/AIDS has dramatic implications for food security and rural development efforts, particularly in countries hard hit by the epidemic. Not only does hunger render individuals more vulnerable to HIV infection, but also AIDS-related illness and deaths aggravate food insecurity by decimating labour, savings, and other key household assets. Countries lack the necessary knowledge and institutional capacity to deal with these problems effectively.

#### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

354. Policies and programmes to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture and rural development will have a direct positive influence on the agricultural sector in the worst affected countries, improving the livelihoods and food security of AIDS-affected people.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

355. Institutions working on rural development issues will benefit from having clear understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS on rural development and the role that agriculture should play in addressing the epidemic. Rural communities and households will benefit from better policies and programmes to mitigate the negative effect of HIV/AIDS on rural livelihoods.

***Objective(s)***

356. Timely and reliable evidence on the effects of HIV/AIDS on agriculture and food security. Appropriate interventions and policy instruments to counter the effects of HIV/AIDS on the rural and agricultural sector.

***Major Output(s)***

- Gender-sensitive methodologies, policy and decision support tools on HIV/AIDS
- Technical assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation

**252P1: Promotion of Gender and Population issues, especially in Policies, Information and Agricultural Statistics**

***Development problem to be addressed:***

357. Gender issues and population dynamics have many implications for policy and programming decisions regarding agriculture and rural development, and food security and livelihood options, especially for the poorest groups. However, these are not always effectively incorporated into decision-making by governments, NGOs, or civil society organizations. Within FAO itself, there is a need for the development and adaptation of appropriate tools for the integration of gender and population issues, especially concerning the development impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This entity is designed to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender and population issues into FAO's work and that of its direct clients and partners in Member Nations. While there are many methods and tools for mainstreaming gender and population issues, this entity highlights the special roles of the Socio-economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) training programme and the Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD) and Statistics programme for mainstreaming activities both within FAO and Member Nations.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

358. Mainstreaming of gender and population issues, including HIV/AIDS, in FAO's work and that of its direct clients will lead to more sensitive (and, therefore, more effective) rural development policies and programmes. This will be achieved primarily as a result of awareness-raising, training materials, and improved documentation and databases produced by this entity.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

359. Primarily the population involved in agriculture and the rural economy, who will benefit from gender and age differentiated priorities and needs' assessments in rural areas.

***Objective(s)***

360. FAO staff and government, NGO and civil society counterparts will be able to utilize gender and population information, including about HIV/AIDS, in support of national and sub-national policy and programme planning and decision making. The enhanced capacity to utilize the SEAGA

methods and tools, as well as sex and age disaggregated data and statistics will, in turn, reduce or eliminate discrimination by gender, age and/or socio-cultural characteristics, and lead to more equitable development interventions.

***Major Output(s)***

- Support to national capacity for SEAGA in agriculture and rural development
- Corporate focal point for gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in FAO and Member Nations
- Policy analysis and advisory assistance to Member Nations on the nexus of gender, population and equitable agriculture, food security and rural development
- Improved gender and demographic factors in agricultural statistics

**252S1: Technical Support to Member Nations and the Field Programme**

361. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Advice and assistance to member countries and civil institutions on gender-responsive approaches and population issues to enhance food security

### PROGRAMME 2.5.3: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB		MTP 2006-11	
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
253A1	2002-2005	Access 21: Land Tenure Institution Building for Food Security and Sustainable Rural Development	1,756	0	0	0
253A2	2002-2005	Improved Rural Institutions and Services to Promote Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development and Enhance Livelihoods	2,109	0	0	0
253A4	2002-2005	Participatory Approaches and Methods to Support Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development to Enhance Livelihoods and Food Security	1,012	0	0	0
253A5	2006-2011	Sustainable and affordable systems, including security of tenure, for access to land and other natural resources	0	1,903	0	1,903
253A6	2006-2011	Enhanced Rural Institutions, Extension and Participatory Processes for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)	0	3,121	750	3,871
253P1	Continuing	Management and Support to the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security	260	260	0	260
253S1	Continuing	Technical Support Services on Participatory Approaches, Institutional Development and Access to Land Resources	2,892	2,860	0	2,860
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,029</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>8,894</b>

#### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

In terms of structure, entity 253A5 is to replace the previous 253A1 which is to end in 2005. This entity will be geared to provide tools and best practices for improved access to land and enhanced land tenure security for the rural poor. New entity 253A6 will also build on previous entities 253A2, 253A4 and part of 251A4. It will provide support to policies and practices for sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) and sustainable livelihoods. The programme also includes the Secretariat of the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security, and its national thematic groups (253P1).

During 2006-07, 253A5 will focus on the preparation and testing of appropriate policy materials on sustainable, affordable approaches for access to land and other natural resources and the development of methodologies for national arrangements to improve land tenure security. Complementary outputs of 253A6 will support, on the one hand, the preparation, testing and dissemination of policies and practices to strengthen the implementation of SARD and sustainable livelihoods and, on the other hand, the development and promotion of methods for institutional analysis and capacity-building to strengthen the contribution of public, producer and community-based organizations to SARD, sustainable livelihoods for the poor, and reduction in rural people's vulnerability to natural, economic and political shocks. Policies, institutional measures and methods will be developed to strengthen national extension systems, including the promotion of effective linkages among research, extension, private and public sector and farmer organizations, and extension capacity building for the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS. All these outputs will be generated using participatory approaches and methods. The UN System Network on Rural Development and

Food Security will aim at supporting the design and dissemination of policies, strategies and practices on rural development and food security at country level. Real Growth allocations would allow to expand work on building capacities of decision makers in designing and implementing policies and best practices for SARD, including more detailed analysis of the issues and practical training in policy design.

#### **253A5: Sustainable and affordable systems, including security of tenure, for access to land and other natural resources**

##### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

362. Systems to provide access to land and other natural resources and land tenure security in many countries are not reaching the rural poor. Many approaches used in development projects are not sustainable after their completion. The absence of sustainable, affordable systems of land tenure makes it difficult for the rural poor to accumulate assets, and to ensure household security.

##### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

363. The entity will assist countries to put in place effective systems of access to land and other natural resources, and land tenure security.

##### ***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

364. The rural poor, both men and women.

##### ***Objective(s)***

365. Enhanced functioning of national systems to provide access to land and other natural resources, and increased land tenure security for the rural poor.

##### ***Major Output(s)***

- Policy materials on sustainable, affordable approaches for access to land and other natural resources
- Methodologies for national arrangements to provide improved land tenure security

#### **253A6: Enhanced Rural Institutions, Extension and Participatory Processes for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)**

##### ***Development problem to be addressed:***

366. Successful SARD needs to overcome a combination of negative factors: lack of responsiveness to producer and other community-based organizations by public service providers; limited use of modern management methods and entrepreneurial approaches by producer organizations; limited effectiveness of programmes in promoting sustainable livelihoods and food security due to insufficient and often incorrect use of participatory approaches by government and NGO staff; weakness of national rural extension services and often limited access of clients to these services, leading to limited adoption of improved approaches and technologies; vulnerability of rural populations to natural and man-made shocks, including HIV/AIDS; difficulty for producer and community-based organizations to influence policy choices regarding their livelihood strategies.

##### ***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

367. Effective policies and institutions related to service delivery and the use of participatory approaches will be promoted. This should lead to better access to resources and services, thus improved food security and more sustainable livelihoods.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

368. Poor farmers and other rural producers will benefit from better service provision by rural institutions, including those related to extension, which would also allow them to have their needs and aspirations reflected in local development projects and programmes. Producer organizations will be more efficiently managed and better positioned to take advantage of market opportunities.

***Objective(s)***

369. Enhanced policies and institutions and capacity for the delivery of services; better use of participatory approaches in relation to rural people's livelihoods.

***Major Output(s)***

- Support to policies and practices to strengthen the implementation of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) and Sustainable Livelihoods
- Support to policies, institutions and practices to strengthen national extension systems
- Strengthening of rural institutions, including public, producer and community-based organizations
- Promotion of effective linkages among research-extension, private-public sectors and farmer organizations
- Strengthening of institutional capacities to reduce rural people's vulnerability to natural, economic and political shocks
- Strengthening of extension capacity for the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS
- Inter-disciplinary application of participatory approaches and methods for sustainable rural livelihoods

**253P1: Management and Support to the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security*****Development problem to be addressed:***

370. Developing countries, particularly the Low-income, Food-deficit Countries (LIFDCs) need to enhance food security through rapid increases in food production and productivity, reducing year-to-year variability in food production on an economically- and environmentally-sound basis and improving people's access to food.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

371. Enhanced collaboration among development partners will facilitate more cost-effective and sustainable results.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

372. Ultimately, the food insecure and rural poor will benefit from strategies and programmes that are formulated and implemented in a more coherent and coordinated manner.

***Objective(s)***

373. The adoption and/or implementation by national and international organizations of multi-stakeholder perspectives and strategies, and coordinated programmes on food security and rural development.

***Major Output(s)***

- Management of the Network secretariat, including support to national Thematic Groups
- Information and knowledge development, dissemination and exchange

**253S1: Technical Support Services on Participatory Approaches,  
Institutional Development and Access to Land Resources**

374. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

***Major Output(s)***

- Field programme support on participatory approaches and institutional development
- Field programme support on equitable and secure access to land resources

**PROGRAMME 2.5.6: FOOD PRODUCTION IN SUPPORT OF FOOD  
SECURITY IN LIFDCS**

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	MTP 2006-11			
			PWB 2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
256P1	Continuing	Management and Coordination	2,140	2,140	0	2,140
256P2	Continuing	SPFS Formulation	1,015	1,015	0	1,015
256P3	Continuing	SPFS Implementation	8,267	8,267	400	8,667
<b>Total</b>			<b>11,422</b>	<b>11,422</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>11,822</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

No change is made to the structure in terms of the three well-established entities covering management, formulation and implementation of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) (in the latter two cases, as funded by the central provision in the Programme of Work and Budget). As recalled above, support to countries through the SPFS will be broadened to encompass national food security programmes, particularly in the context of renewed commitment to hunger eradication embodied in the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH).

Resources under Real Growth would benefit implementation (256P3) of the SPFS. They would in particular enable the formulation of additional South-South Cooperation components of SPFS projects, and augment the capacity of the Regular Programme provision to fund project activities at country level.

## 256P1: Management and Coordination

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

375. Developing countries, particularly the Low-income, Food-deficit Countries (LIFDCs) need to enhance food security through rapid increases in food production and productivity, reducing year-to-year variability in food production on an economically- and environmentally-sound basis and improving people's access to food.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

376. The SPFS has been designed to address the above problem. This entity ensures coordination and monitoring of the various stages of the SPFS. Attention is paid to promoting funding of the SPFS through mobilization of resources from donors, financial institutions and the concerned governments. The entity facilitates successful formulation and implementation of the SPFS in an increasing number of participant countries, especially LIFDCs. This includes securing the involvement of the pertinent technical services of the Organization, guided by an external oversight panel.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

377. Recipient governments are assisted in addressing food security on a sustainable basis and the livelihoods of rural people are improved. Donors and financial institutions are provided with a common framework to contribute to improved food security.

### *Objective(s)*

378. Effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the SPFS at all levels; promotion of South-South Cooperation (SSC) initiatives and increased mobilization of funds from donors and financial institutions in support of the SPFS.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Coordination and monitoring at Headquarters and decentralized structures
- Coordination and monitoring of the formulation of the SPFS and SSC components
- Coordination and monitoring of the implementation of SPFS
- SPFS guidelines and reports, dissemination of information
- Capacity building for SPFS programme management at country level

## 256P2: SPFS Formulation

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

379. In joining the SPFS, interested governments need assistance in programme and project formulation.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

380. Food security issues are addressed in close collaboration with recipient governments by assisting in the formulation of SPFS Phase I, Extension of Phase I and Phase II at the country level, taking into account the needs of targeted populations and a sustainable production approach. Moreover, the entity provides for joint formulation of SSC partnerships, including tripartite agreements.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

381. Government departments and institutions are empowered in creating the policy and institutional framework needed for an expanding SPFS. Farmers in the project areas are the immediate beneficiaries together with community-based organizations which provide input services and assistance in efficient utilization of resources (e.g. Water User Associations) on the production side and in post harvest activities.

***Objective(s)***

382. Assist countries, especially LIFDCs, in achieving food security through the formulation of an SPFS National Programme Document and Plan of Action and of Phase I or extension/expansion of the programme.

***Major Output(s)***

- Formulation of national SPFS programmes at Phase I, Phase I Extension and Phase II levels
- Formulation of SSC within the framework of the SPFS

### 256P3: SPFS Implementation

***Development problem to be addressed:***

383. The effective implementation and expansion of the SPFS to meet requirements and expectations of interested countries requires a steady flow of resources.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

384. FAO provides technical assistance and financial support comes from various sources, including bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks and other financing institutions, governments own resources, NGOs, private sector entities and FAO itself. This combination of factors creates an enabling environment to address food insecurity in an effective and sustainable way.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

385. The prime end beneficiaries are undernourished people, who suffer from unreliable access to food much of the time.

***Objective(s)***

386. To provide essential financial support to food security enhancement of LIFDCs, through rapid increases in productivity and food production on an economically- and environmentally-sound basis; to improve people's access to food; to promote diversified food production on a self-reliant basis through better input supply services and access to village credit.

***Major Output(s)***

- Implementation of national SPFS programmes at Phase I level
- Implementation of national SPFS programmes at Extension of Phase I/Phase II levels
- Implementation of SSC activities in SPFS countries