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PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Hundred and Fifth Session

Rome, 8 - 9 February 2011

PRIORITIES FOR THE TECHNICAL WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THE 2012-13 BIENNIUM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Advice on priorities from the five Regional Conference sessions and four Technical Committee sessions held in 2010 is provided in tabular form. The report of the 29th Session of the Committee on Fisheries, held 31 January to 4 February 2011, will be tabled at the Programme Committee session.
- Areas of commonality in the advice from the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees are identified, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and preparedness for emergencies, requirements of small farmers, and ensuring greater resilience to external shocks such as high food price volatility.
- The connection between the advice on priorities from Technical Committees and the eleven substantive Strategic Objectives of the Organization is directly established, while the Regional Conferences tended to highlight in generic terms the substantive areas of importance to respective regions or subregions and the type of FAO's involvement deemed to match expressed requirements.
- An indication of proposed areas of emphasis and de-emphasis for the 2012-13 biennium is presented for each Strategic Objective at the level of the Organizational Results, taking into account the advice of the Technical Committees and Regional Conferences and lessons learned from the first year of implementation of the PWB 2010-11.

GUIDANCE SOUGHT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

- The Committee is requested to consider the proposed areas of emphasis and de-emphasis for each Strategic Objective in 2012-13 and provide any comments or guidance thereon to assist the Secretariat in preparing the PWB 2012-13 for consideration at its next Session.

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I. Background

1. At its last session of October 2010, the Programme Committee examined a summary of the outcomes of the discussions of the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees on priorities for the technical work of the Organization.¹ The Committee provided clear guidance on the prioritization process for preparing the PWB 2012-13,² which was endorsed by Council in November.³ The Secretariat is following this guidance in preparing the PWB 2012-13.

2. This paper responds to the specific request that the Secretariat provide documentation to the Programme Committee's February 2011 meeting, complementing the information provided in document PC 104/2 to include:

- a) the results of the Regional Conference for the Near East, the Committee on Fisheries, the Council, and the Committee on World Food Security in the matrix;
- b) the relation of the priorities expressed by the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees to the Strategic Objectives and Organizational Results;
- c) an indication of proposed areas of emphasis and de-emphasis of the Organizational Results for the 2012-13 biennium, also taking into account lessons learned from the first year of implementation of the PWB 2010-11.

II. Advice on Priorities from Regional Conferences and Technical Committees

3. At the time of preparation of document PC 104/2 in October 2010, four of the FAO Regional Conferences had been held (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean), and four sessions of Technical Committees had taken place (Committees on Agriculture, Commodity Problems, Forestry, and World Food Security). The document provided in two Annexes, respectively: 1) extracts from reports of these four Regional Conferences related to regional areas of priority action; and 2) the extracts from reports of these four Technical Committees covering views expressed on substantive priorities in respective areas of mandate.

4. As requested by the Programme Committee, these Annexes have been updated for the present session, as follows:

- a) information was added to the Annex 1 regarding priorities expressed by the Regional Conference for the Near East (Khartoum, Sudan, 4-8 December 2010),⁴ and the informal conference of Members of the North American region (Washington, DC, USA, 16-17 November 2010);⁵
- b) information was added to the Annex 2 regarding priorities expressed by the Committee on World Food Security (11-16 October 2010) and the Council (29 November – 3 December 2010). The priorities considered by the Committee on Fisheries (31 January – 4 February 2011) are available in document COFI/2011/9. An extract of the report of the Committee on Fisheries on priorities will be tabled at the Programme Committee meeting.

¹ PC 104/2

² CL 140/8 paragraphs 5-12

³ CL 140/REP paragraph 11

⁴ NERC/10/REP

⁵ CL 140/PV

III. Areas of commonality in the advice from Regional Conferences and Technical Committees

5. At its last session, the Committee requested the Secretariat to: “... *analyze commonalities in the recommendations and guidance received from the Regional Conferences, Technical Committees and other governing bodies (e.g. Council) on priorities with a view to relate these to the Strategic Objectives and Organizational Results*”.
6. The Regional Conferences tended to highlight in generic terms the substantive areas of importance to respective regions or subregions and, to some extent, the type of FAO’s involvement deemed to match expressed requirements. They also called for specific FAO programmes or activities in support of regional cooperation, or of direct interest to many Members in the region. The informal Conference of the North American Region addressed global priorities for FAO.
7. Each Technical Committee highlighted priorities within the relevant Strategic Objectives except for CFS, where there was no specific reference to SOs in the conclusions of this Committee. The Technical Committees were more prone than the Regional Conferences to call for specific activities to be implemented, normally in keeping with FAO’s mandate, but which may be highlighted without a holistic perspective in mind.
8. In view of the above, the connection between the advice on priorities from Technical Committees and the eleven substantive SOs of the Organization is more directly established, than that received from the Regional Conferences. Furthermore, conclusions and observations rarely alluded to specific Organizational Results (ORs), and even less so to indicators of achievement and related targets. However, in many instances, Members have stated clearly their expectation that this type of information would figure more prominently in the discussions at the next cycle of Regional Conference and Technical Committee meetings in 2012.

Areas of commonality

9. In general terms, the observations and recommendations would fall in the following categories:
- stressing the importance of, and needed support to important sectors or subsectors, or major technical disciplines, within the broad domain of food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry (e.g. water, land management and tenure, crops, animal health, aquaculture, forest conservation, credit, agribusiness);
 - urging FAO to address key social, economic or institutional dimensions of policy formulation and developmental actions (e.g. gender, food safety, poverty alleviation, improved distribution systems) or new challenges (e.g. climate change) from the perspective of food and agriculture;
 - appreciating the core functions of FAO and calling for their continued application as appropriate, either in generic terms, or – which may be more directly useful in terms of implications for the focus of underlying ORs – in relation to specific programmes or disciplines;
 - reiterating the high value accorded by Members to normative instruments or global operational programmes of FAO (e.g. Right to Food, IPPC, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, Codex, EMPRES, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Forest Resources Assessment);
 - supporting, or requesting specific activities (including analytical work or information systems) and programmes.
10. Whether widely shared or specific to a given region or sector, priorities identified can be correlated to the SOs and ORs in the MTP/PWB, as currently formulated. Some specific areas of priority emerge across the SOs.
11. *Climate change*. The priority given to climate change mitigation and adaptation is consistently expressed. This provides the opportunity to assign appropriate emphasis and refine relevant OR

indicators specifically linked to the impact of climate change and the progress made in countries for both mitigation and adaptation.

12. *Emergencies.* There is a notable emphasis on the key role FAO should play in connection with emergencies, especially from the point of view of risk prevention and preparedness. The advice provided tends to emphasize the strong multidisciplinary character inherent in assistance to vulnerable countries.

13. *Requirements of small farmers.* A common thread emerging from the recommendations relates to addressing the special requirements of the small farmers (including foresters and fisherfolk). This is deemed particularly important, especially in the present and highly challenging context of fast changes experienced by internal distribution systems of food and agricultural products. There are equally challenging issues stemming from fast evolving international trade patterns and rules. Both developments greatly threaten the viability and survival of the smallholder sector.

14. *Resilience to external shocks.* Several recommendations converge on giving high priority to assistance to countries and regions in improving capabilities to deal with, and ensuring greater resilience to external shocks, including high food price volatility.

IV. Proposed areas of programmatic emphasis and de-emphasis by Strategic Objective

15. Based on the revised cycle of governance input to the programme and budget process and the calendar of FAO governing body sessions 2010-11, the Secretariat prepared a timeline for the preparation, approval and adjustment of the MTP 2010-13 / PWB 2012-13⁶. With regard to prioritization, the timeline has five main phases.

- a) Advice on priorities provided by the Regional Conferences (including regional technical commissions) and Technical Committees to the Council via the Programme and Finance Committees from March to October 2010.
- b) Guidance on priorities provided by the Programme and Finance Committees to Council and by the Council to the Secretariat during October and November 2010.
- c) Preparation by the Secretariat of the MTP 2010-13 / PWB 2012-13 from October 2010 to February 2011, reflecting guidance provided by the governing bodies on priorities.
- d) Governing body review of and decision on the MTP 2010-13 / PWB 2012-13 during March-June 2011.
- e) Any necessary adjustments to the PWB 2012-13 based on Conference decisions, prepared by the Secretariat during July-September 2011, with review by the Programme and Finance Committees and approval by Council in October-November 2011.

16. Concerning the preparation of the MTP 2010-13 / PWB 2012-13, the Secretariat put in place a four-step process aimed at strengthening the role of the strategy teams and decentralized offices in programme planning and resource allocations:

- a) formulation of regional results, taking account of regional priority areas of action identified by the regional conferences and contributing to achievement of Organizational Results;
- b) refinement of the Strategic Objective results frameworks (improvement in indicators, baselines, and targets) and identification of priorities and areas of emphasis and de-emphasis taking into account the views of the Technical Committees, experience in 2010 (based on the Mid-Term Review) and any pertinent Evaluations, by the Organization-wide Strategy Teams;

⁶ PC 103/4 Annex II

- c) recording of contributions to ORs and allocations of resources to Organizational Results by departments and offices based on commitments made in the Strategy Teams;
- d) review by Strategy Teams of unit contributions to Organizational Results.

17. Based this process, Strategy Team Leaders have indicated areas of emphasis and de-emphasis within the Strategic Objectives for 2012-13. These are presented for each Strategic Objective as follows.

Strategic Objective A - Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production

A01 Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels

A02 Risks from outbreaks of transboundary plant pests and diseases are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels

A03 Risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels

A04 Effective policies and enabled capacities for a better management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) including seed systems at the national and regional levels

18. The four ORs under SO A correspond to priority areas of emphasis endorsed by COAG, and the majority of the priorities identified by the five FAO Regional Conferences are addressed by those ORs.

19. The issues and challenges and assumptions and risks identified in the MTP 2010-2013 for SO A remain valid for the next biennium. There have been refinements to some of the indicators under ORs 1, 2 and 4 as well as to the associated lists of primary tools. Some of the key emerging issues that have been identified include: the impacts of climate change on crop productivity and potential increase in the emergence, movement and damage of transboundary plant pests and diseases as well as the increased consciousness of producers and consumers of safety and environmental issues as well as for changes in food consumption patterns

20. In 2012-2013, work contributing to SO A will continue to build and support a framework for countries to achieve the sustainable intensification of crop production through working with governments, international institutions, donors, the private sector, farmer organizations and other civil society stakeholders in order to support and reinforce initiatives taken, such as adequate policies, legislation, institutional support, economic development, and availability of best knowledge. It will build on a range of global instruments, treaties, conventions and codes (e.g. IPPC, IT-PGRFA, Rotterdam Convention, Pesticide Code of Conduct and EMPRES).

21. In response to the identified priorities and emerging issues and in the light of the lessons learned to date, the following relative shifts in emphasis for the work under SO A are foreseen:

- Increased advocacy for sustainable crop production intensification promoting more integrated ecosystem approach to production including crop-livestock systems and less on individual crops.
- In line with this integrated approach to sustainable production increased resources will be made available (transferred from SO G) for work on reducing post harvest losses.
- National capacity building for surveillance, monitoring and control of transboundary plant pests will be further promoted along with regional and sub-regional cooperation as part of the overall trend to shift information sharing and strategy development from headquarters to regional and sub-regional levels.
- Activities to promote seed system development will focus more on private sector involvement in developing local seed enterprises and less on the public sector.
- The Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) will shift its capacity building activities: working less with individual countries and more on a “train the trainer” sub-regional approach in order to support the development and implementation of standards in developing countries.

- Greater recognition of the importance of the Multi-lateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing under the IT-PGRFA and the associated Benefit Sharing Fund will facilitate a shift to increased assistance to countries in the sustainable use of plant genetic resources in support of food security and climate change adaptation.

Strategic Objective B - Increased sustainable livestock production

B01 The livestock sector effectively and efficiently contributes to food security, poverty alleviation and economic development

B02 Reduced animal disease and associated human health risks

B03 Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production

B04 Policy and practice for guiding the livestock sector are based on timely and reliable information

22. The Results Framework of Strategic Objective B focuses on supporting the three Public Goods aspects associated with the livestock sector, namely: the contribution of the livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty alleviation (B01); the protection of animal and public health (B02); and the sustainability of natural resource used by livestock (B03). Organizational results B01-B03 are supported by relevant information for supporting policy/institutional analysis and sector guidance (B04).

23. As laid out by the recent *SOFA 2009 (Livestock in the balance)* and the *Livestock in a Changing Landscape* publications (both launched in early 2010), the challenge of guiding livestock sector development cannot be solved by a single string of actions or by individual actors alone. Moving towards a livestock sector that meets the multiple, often competing objectives of different societies, will require integrated efforts of a wide range of stakeholders. Such actions need to promote responsible livestock development and tackle the root causes in areas where the impacts are negative, and promote interventions that capitalize on livestock's potential to support food security, poverty alleviation and enhance resilience of food systems.

24. In 2012-13, SO B will give emphasis to developing a widely shared global agenda for action for the livestock sector, which defines the necessary steps towards a livestock sector characterized by better governance; a systematic assessment of the problems and issues; a more inclusive development process; levels of investment commensurate with the importance of the sector and the challenges it faces; and improved international cooperation in research and development. The Committee on Agriculture (COAG) will provide guidance of this process for the preparation of relevant instruments.

25. In pursuit of the above, work contributing to SO B will emphasize:

- the implementation of the 2010 tripartite FAO/OIE/WHO Concept Note on "Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces" and of the Action Plan prepared at the request of the Programme Committee on the follow-up to the HPAI control and prevention programme with particular emphasis on programme sustainability and country/region ownership;
- the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) on Animal Genetic Resources at national and regional levels following the adoption of the GPA Funding Strategy by FAO's governing bodies and the first call for proposals likely to be made in the second half of 2011;
- the development of a broadly accepted methodology for the benchmarking and monitoring of the environmental sustainability of livestock food chains;
- piloting of climate change mitigation opportunities in pastures; and
- design and piloting of enhanced productivity enhancing technologies and supporting policies and institutions in smallholder mixed-crop livestock farming systems, with focus on alternative feed resources and improved animal nutrition.

Strategic Objective C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources

- C01 *Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues*
- C02 *Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions, including RFBs*
- C03 *More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use*
- C04 *Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture*
- C05 *Operation of fisheries, including the use of vessels and fishing gear, is made safer, more technically and socio-economically efficient, environmentally-friendly and compliant with rules at all levels*
- C06 *Members and other stakeholders have achieved more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more predictable and harmonized market access requirements*

26. In 2012-13, the following *thematic areas* have high level of priority across SO C:
- with regards to IUU fishing, the issues of flag State performance, overcapacity and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
 - small-scale fisheries and aquaculture;
 - the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF) and the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA), to address also the different components of reconciling the goals of biodiversity conservation and of development in these sectors;
 - value chain and market approach to implement responsible practices in fisheries and aquaculture utilization and trade;
 - climate change and its expected impacts on fisheries and aquaculture.

27. In relation to a *normative framework* for responsible fisheries and aquaculture (C1), areas of emphasis are:

- international instrument on flag State performance as a follow-up to the Technical Consultation to be held in 2011 (the results of which to be submitted to COFI in July 2012);
- convening with appropriate partnership(s) of a global conference on fleet overcapacity;
- instrument on small-scale fisheries as the result of the process already initiated upon request of COFI;
- Establishment of a Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
- related capacity building and dissemination of knowledge.

Work on other new international instruments will be de-emphasised.

28. In relation to *institutional arrangements* (C02), areas of emphasis are:

- strengthening of COFI and its two subcommittees;
- expanded technical support to FAO RFBs, including the Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariats' Network (RSN); new RFB for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden;
- establishment of a *Global Record of Fishing Vessels*.

Work on the establishment of further new RFBs should be de-emphasised.

29. In relation to *capture fisheries management* (C03), areas of emphasis are:

- besides implementation of EAF, improving the use and management of inland fisheries ecosystems and resources.

30. Governance of specific fisheries, such as deep sea fisheries, particularly in areas beyond national jurisdiction, although recognized as a priority by many Members, should be de-emphasised

for support from Regular Programme and instead maintained as a priority area of extrabudgetary-supported work undertaken in cooperation and partnership with relevant entities.

31. In relation to aquaculture (C04), areas of emphasis are:
- implementation of the provisions in the relevant articles of the CCRF, the 2010 “Phuket Consensus”, recommendations of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, including EAA and sustainable management practices;
 - development of aquaculture in those regions such as Africa and Latin America where production is still low in comparison with the global average, including SPADA;
 - in Asia, improved biosecurity, responsible biodiversity and efficient feed management;
 - understanding and addressing the implications of moving aquaculture activities seawards, including to areas beyond national jurisdiction.

De-emphasis in FAO’s work related to the expansion of aquaculture in those regions where it has already been developed and where other actors are leading sectoral expansion.

32. In relation to *fishing operations* (C05), areas of emphasis are:
- implementation of recently adopted guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards, including capacity building at the national and regional levels;
 - management of fish landing sites and fishing harbours.

33. It is recommended that the leadership role of FAO on safety at sea issues for fishing vessels which should be shifted and ILO and IMO should be encouraged to take leading roles in this area with FAO providing technical support and monitoring progress.

34. In relation to *post-harvest utilization and trade of fish and fish products* (C06), areas of emphasis are:
- improving fish handling and value addition and reducing post-harvest losses,
 - improving domestic distribution and marketing, especially in developing countries, and increasing the capacity of these countries to meet international requirements for certification and consumer protection.

Work on the substantive aspects of subsidies should be de-emphasised.

35. In relation to *emergencies*, and the impacts of *climate change*, areas of emphasis are support to reduce vulnerability and strengthen disaster preparedness of fishing and fish farming communities, including global, regional and national partnerships for disaster risk management and transition planning, whilst continuing to strengthen the emergency response capacity of the sector, including best practice guidance and standards. The focus should shift to supporting partners and countries to improve food security, reduce vulnerability and strengthen disaster preparedness of fishing and fish farming communities.

Strategic Objective D – Improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain

- D01 New and revised internationally agreed standards and recommendations for food safety and quality that serve as the reference for international harmonization*
- D02 Institutional, policy and legal frameworks for food safety/quality management that support an integrated food chain approach*
- D03 National/regional authorities are effectively designing and implementing programmes of food safety and quality management and control, according to international norms*
- D04 Countries establish effective programmes to promote improved adherence of food producers/businesses to international recommendations on good practices in food safety and quality at all stages of the food chain, and conformity with market requirements*

36. For 2012-13, there are shifts in emphasis based on lessons learned and achievements expected from the implementation of the 2010-11 programme, and taking into account specific food safety and quality issues that have been prioritized for international attention.

37. Under D01, the work programme of the Codex Secretariat remains to implement the work programme of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in accordance with its strategic plan. Given increasing expectations attached to the Codex standard-setting process and to the international scientific advice on food safety and nutrition issues supporting that process, a new primary tool - Development of guidance and methodologies needed to support the elaboration of scientific advice on food safety and quality at the international level – has been introduced. The number of planned expert meetings for developing scientific advice on food safety issues remains unchanged. Specific areas of emphasis are food-borne parasites and carry-over effect of contaminants in feed to food. Considerable effort will be required to make the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU), which was established in 2010, fully operational.

38. Under D02, emphasis will be placed on the development of methodologies to strengthen evidence based decision-making on food safety policies and strategies and, in particular, to guide public investment in food control systems. There will also be considerable effort focused on the development of an assessment tool to evaluate the adequacy of various components of national food control systems (including its legislative base) that could be used as an authoritative statement of priority capacity building needs for improved systems of food control and provide a means of measuring improvement. This work is expected to lead to considerable efficiencies in the delivery of the field programme. Work related to nutritional biodiversity and sustainable diets has been removed from SO D and incorporated into the programme of SO F.

39. Under D03, there will be continued emphasis on developing technical guidance and tools to be used in the strengthening of technical food control services with less direct involvement in capacity development activities in the field. There will be increasing use of distance learning and collaboration with universities in developing countries in capacity development work in food composition and food safety. Areas of focus for development of technical guidance will be on better incorporation of the One-Health approach in food safety programmes, integrated approaches to mycotoxin prevention and control, and in addressing trade and public health problems related to difficulties in setting pesticide MRLs for minor crops. Food safety issues related to waste water use will also receive increased attention.

40. Under D04, no major shifts are planned for 2012-13. Work will continue on conducting appraisals, developing guidance documents and supporting field programmes with a view to enhancing capacities of value chain actors to apply value adding technologies, business practices and infrastructure systems to meet food quality and safety requirements. Work will also continue on guidance to public and private institutions in providing strategic support to the value chain operators in line with national goals for sustainable development.

Strategic Objective E - Sustainable management of forests and trees

- E01 Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information*
- E02 Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate*
- E03 Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into development plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses*
- E04 Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation*
- E05 Social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and trees are enhanced, and markets for forest products and services contribute to making forestry a more economically-viable land-use option*

E06 Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented

41. Under E01 forestry information, to collect, analyze and disseminate reliable data on forests, forestry and forest products and services at the global, regional and national level focusing: i) on preparatory activities for Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015; ii) strengthened capacities in national forest inventory and monitoring both in the framework of the UN-REDD programme as well as other efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

42. Under E02 international cooperation and forestry processes, to support COFO, the FAO Regional Forestry Commissions and Technical Bodies as well as continuing leadership of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

43. Under E03 forest policies and institutions, renewed emphasis on community forestry and forest governance to improve forest law compliance based on reinvigorated forestry institutions.

44. Under E04 adoption of sustainable management of forests and trees, to broaden the understanding and development of tools for sustainable management of forests and trees especially the links between forests and climate change, and deliver best practices guidelines on priority issues to foster their increased involvement and participation in regional and international partnerships in processes such as model forests and REDD-plus.

45. Under E05 social and economic values of forest in livelihoods development, to strengthen the capacities of communities and small and medium scale enterprises to provide and market sustainably-managed timber and non-timber products in order to improve livelihoods and promote a green economy.

46. Under E06 enhanced strategy for forest and environmental conservation, to support member countries to: integrate climate change in the forest policies and management; enhance collaboration and partnership in watershed management; combat deforestation, enhance afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands; prepare the State of the World's Forest genetic Resources report which is due by 2013.

Strategic Objective F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture

F01 Countries promoting and developing sustainable land management

F02 Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including transboundary water systems

F03 Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

F04 An international framework is developed and countries' capacities are reinforced for responsible governance of access to, and secure and equitable tenure of land and its interface with other natural resources, with particular emphasis on its contribution to rural development

F05 Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy

F06 Improved access to and sharing knowledge for natural resource management

47. Under F01, increased emphasis will be in the field of soil resources, including supporting the development of the Global Soil partnership and the improved use of soil and land resources in support of sustainable land use and management. Follow-up to the Report on the State of Land and Water Resources (SOLAW) will be de-emphasised.

48. Under F02, emphasis will be given to developing a fully functional Water Platform which brings together all technical divisions and decentralized offices, providing support to a quality field programme and ensuring improved visibility of the role of water in terms of both productivity and multiple uses, and improved monitoring, forecasting and reporting on water use and water productivity in agriculture. Areas of de-emphasis include: drainage, wetlands development and technology and research in irrigation and drainage.

49. Under F03, the priorities in the field of biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture are well defined in the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) adopted by the CGRFA and include for 2012-13: a review of the implementation of the Commission's *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*, the presentation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* and *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources*, as well as reviews of key issues in micro-organisms and invertebrates for food and agriculture and of relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture. The Commission's MYPOW does not foresee major outputs or milestones for 2012-13 in the sector of plant genetic resources, even though the Commission will receive a report on FAO's activities, programmes and policies in this sector.

50. Under F04, emphasis is on the "Voluntary Guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources". After the approval of the Guidelines, considerable assistance will be required by countries for their implementation. In addition it is foreseen to give greater emphasis to interdisciplinary work on Food for the Cities, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources.

51. Under F05, impacts of, adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change and related energy requirements for agriculture development will remain high priority issues and require a range of actions at the national, regional and international level. Programmes include UN-REDD, MICCA, TPFS and capacity building. Furthermore, increased emphasis is envisaged in relation to natural resources monitoring in support to global perspective studies, as well as in contributing to the next UN Summit (RIO+20) in 2012 and the follow-up. The study of the links between bioenergy and food security will be deemphasised because of the availability of results and practical recommendations on this topic from both the BEFS and BEFSCI projects; more emphasis will be placed on how to achieve both food and fuel security,

52. Under F06, in response to demands concerning research and extension, knowledge sharing and communication for development, increased work is planned on the development of policies and practical tools for in the strengthening of inclusive national agricultural innovation systems, including natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Requests for assistance in the field of biosafety capacity building is sharply decreasing, as a result of important efforts undertaken during the past decade by FAO and other national and international organisms, which has partially met their requirements. Less emphasis will therefore be dedicated to technical assistance on biosafety, by reducing the related field activities.

Strategic Objective G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development

G01 Appropriate analysis, policies and services enable small producers to improve competitiveness, diversify into new enterprises, increase value addition and meet market requirements

G02 Rural employment creation, access to land and income diversification are integrated into agricultural and rural development policies, programmes and partnerships

G03 National and regional policies, regulations and institutions enhance the developmental and poverty reduction impacts of agribusiness and agro-industries

G04 Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies

53. Discussions in the relevant technical committees and the regional conferences have resulted in only slight changes of emphasis within SO G. In general these have meant adjustments in the relative intensity of activity rather than additions or deletions.

54. Concerning G01, high priority was accorded to work on strategies and policies to support smallholder integration into value chains by the CCP and COAG. Both committees stressed that the analysis to inform the formulation of policies and strengthening of institutions (cooperatives, farmers' groups and value chain associations) to support small-scale agriculture and facilitate smallholder integration in markets should be an FAO priority. As a result, under G01, greater emphasis is given to the development of analytical frameworks for informing strategies and related policy interventions to facilitate smallholder market integration. The importance of producer organizations, among wider rural institutions, will receive more targeted emphasis, whilst assistance to the delivery of support services has been broadened. Work on smallholder adaptation to climate change is also being enhanced with the assistance of extra-budgetary funding.

55. Under G02, there is an increased focus on rural employment creation and decent work as recommended in the IEE. This includes the mainstreaming and promotion of rural employment and decent work in FAO country programmes. Efforts are also being made to establish a conceptual approach for FAO interventions concerning rural employment and decent work at country level. To support these emphases, the strategic partnership with ILO at country and regional level is being intensified. These activities emphasise the two core functions *Knowledge generation and mainstreaming within FAO* and *Technical support and capacity development*.

56. Under G03, emphasis will be maintained on providing guidance, capacity development and support on agribusiness policy, strategy development and institutional reform, with specific attention given to the mandates, organization and capacity of ministries of agriculture and institutions for support to agribusiness and agro-industries.

57. Concerning G04, in line with the conclusions of CCP, greater emphasis has been placed on the mitigation of risks posed by agricultural price volatility, both in terms of enhanced market monitoring, through the provision of more timely and comprehensive information on global markets, and through analysis and capacity building. Similarly, reflecting the recommendations of the CCP, increased priority has been given to the provision of advice on appropriate international investment in agriculture including the further development of principles for responsible agricultural investment. Regional results reflect a de-emphasis on trade and related policies in a number of the regions, with more concentrated work on this topic at headquarters. As a result of extra-budgetary funding, increased emphasis has also been given to supporting developing countries in enacting policies and market development strategies for climate change adaptation.

Strategic Objective H - Improved food security and better nutrition

H01 Countries and other stakeholders have strengthened capacity to formulate and implement coherent policies and programmes that address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

H02 Member countries and other stakeholders strengthen food security governance through the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security and a reformed Committee on World Food Security

H03 Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to address specific nutrition concerns in food and agriculture

H04 Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition

H05 Member countries and other stakeholders have better access to FAO analysis and information products and services on food security, agriculture and nutrition, and strengthened own capacity to exchange knowledge

58. The Strategy Team has placed emphasis on strengthening multi-disciplinary efforts and greater coherence across Organisational Results for a greater impact on food and nutrition security. The creation of several joint (or shared) Unit Results will enhance efficiency, effectiveness and

internal coherence of FAO support at country, regional and global level. The creation of Regional Results has facilitated the dialogue between headquarters-based and regional office staff on priority areas of work.

59. Under H01, given the persistence of chronic hunger and malnutrition, combined with increased food price volatility around the world, greater emphasis will be placed on strengthening systems for policy and programme impact assessment and monitoring, with the expectation that lessons learned will feed into efforts to improve policy design and programme performance. Greater emphasis will also be placed on supporting member countries and regional organizations to assess food security implications of national and international policies by capturing macro-economic influences and cross-sectoral implications and design and implement policies and programmes aimed at (i) increasing levels of income and diversifying sustainable income sources of poor and/or vulnerable people both in rural and urban areas; and (ii) improving income distribution by means of efficient fiscal policies, particularly in those countries that perform poorly in addressing food insecurity and yet experienced significant per capita GDP growth in recent years. Less emphasis will be placed on policy and programming work that does not directly translate into capacity development at country and regional levels.

60. Concerning H02, with the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and stepped-up work in support of the progressive realization of the right to food at country levels, support to strengthened food security governance at global, regional and country levels is expected to feature prominently in 2012-13. Through its reformed structure, and including the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE), the CFS is expected to play a greater role in global dialogue and coordination of challenges to achieve food and nutrition security, while strengthening policy convergence and facilitating support and advice to countries and regions. Through increased levels of extra-budgetary funding, FAO's right to food work is expected to expand at country levels, while strengthening linkages with the reformed CFS and other areas of work. Areas of de-emphasis will include a reduced amount of normative work at headquarters level in favour of increased outreach work and the adoption of a strategic approach to ensure coherence of efforts at regional and country levels.

61. Under H03, with reference to FAO's work on nutrition education, there will be a slight shift in emphasis towards assessing the effectiveness and impact of food and nutrition education interventions and disseminating lessons learned, and strengthening countries' capacities to develop and deliver pre-service and in-service training programmes in nutrition, using innovative approaches to training through e-Learning.

62. Under H04, following the formulation of a corporate strategy on Information Systems for Food and Nutrition Security (ISFNS), the implementation of the strategy will feature prominently in 2012-13 through greater coherence of ISFNS work across divisions and through collaboration with WFP and other external partners. Given the breadth of the work in FAO, the ISFNS strategy will be implemented through close coordination between ORs H04, H05 and I01. Two joint URs will facilitate the coordination of statistical standards and capacity development work, representing two pillars of the new corporate ISFNS. This organisational result will continue to support the compilation of food balance sheets (FBS), food security statistics and FAOSTAT up-dates, as well as the dissemination of statistical data beyond the needs of the ISFNS corporate strategy.

63. Under H05, in view of increased uncertainty associated with volatile markets, FAO's analytical work in food, agriculture and nutrition will continue to focus on informing member countries, development partners and other stakeholders regarding developments and options for response, both in the short, as well as the longer term through perspective studies. This will include improvements in data, analysis and information to better capture the impact of unstable food markets. In implementing the ISFNS strategy, FAO will work closely with WFP (and other stakeholders) and prioritise a range of joint and collaborative products at global, regional and country levels, based on an analysis of user needs, with a view of re-establishing joint leadership in the area of food security statistics, information and analysis across the four pillars of the ISFNS strategy. Emphasis will furthermore be placed on delivering additional results through voluntary and in-kind contributions, reducing the results to be delivered uniquely through FAO's regular programme. A major focus will

be on expanding the uptake and use of agricultural information and knowledge standards, tools, and methodologies, including through the new global CIARD coherence framework and advocacy at policy level. Development of e-learning resources will be increasingly funded through voluntary contributions.

Strategic Objective I - Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies

I01 Countries' vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions

I02 Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food and agriculture-related interventions

I03 Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development

64. During 2012-13, resource mobilization will remain the priority of SO I. Ninety-eight percent of the SO I resources will be mobilized through voluntary contributions, while assessed contributions will represent two percent of the planned work plan.

65. Based on the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees' priority areas, priority areas common to the three ORs during 2012-2013 will be to:

- strengthen the country-driven approach to programming on all aspects of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) by integrating it into national priorities and strategy frameworks;
- develop the capacity of governments and partners to effectively mainstream and manage DRM policies, platforms and programmes in agriculture and food and nutrition security;
- prioritize gender in DRM capacity development, policy and programming work;
- strengthen FAO's contributions to DRM-related international platforms and policy fora;
- provide improved guidance on synergies between the three pillars of the SO I and between SO I and the other SOs; and
- focus and integrate monitoring, good practices and lessons into the DRM programming cycle.

66. Under I01, emphasis will be given to the development and implementation of the DRM Management Framework Programme; in particular:

- institutional strengthening and good governance for disaster risk reduction in the agriculture sector;
- food and nutrition security information and early warning systems;
- preparedness for effective response and recovery;
- good practices, processes and technologies for mitigation and prevention in farming, fisheries and forestry; and
- interface between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

67. Under I02, focus will be on:

- developing and supporting improved Food Security Cluster global guidance and its implementation at country level;
- improving management efficiency and effectiveness of responses by strengthening collaboration between operational, administrative and technical teams in FAO; and
- improving FAO's support to governments and partners to respond better to crises requiring interventions in the agriculture and food and nutrition security sectors.

68. Under I02, emphasis will be on:

- supporting and operationalizing the systematic inclusion of longer-term rehabilitation and transition strategies in emergency response;
- integrating disaster risk reduction good practices into transition programming and longer-term investment plans; and
- promoting good practices on integrated ecosystems management approaches in transition contexts.

69. SO I is making active use of each core function through:
- promoting a twin-track approach to emergency response, where long-term perspectives and planning become crucial;
 - generating and disseminating information and knowledge on good agricultural technologies and practices for prevention and mitigation at community and policy levels;
 - making active use and implementing codes of conduct, voluntary guidelines and normative guidance throughout the DRM approach;
 - articulating policy and strategy options and advice, especially in national agricultural DRM plans and strategies;
 - building the capacity of rural institutions to prepare for and manage risks and crises;
 - promoting and advocating for the importance of agriculture and food security in global and national DRM platforms;
 - ensuring that the DRM approach is articulated and coordinated around all the different areas of technical expertise of the Organization;
 - implementing DRM in strong partnership with governments, other agencies and NGOs, as well as with local institutions and communities.

Strategic Objective K - Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas

- K01 Rural gender equality is incorporated into UN policies and joint programmes for food security, agriculture and rural development*
- K02 Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources*
- K03 Governments are formulating gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory policies in agriculture and rural development*
- K04 FAO management and staff have demonstrated commitment and capacity to address gender dimensions in their work*

70. In 2012-13, more emphasis will be placed on K04 to strengthen accountability mechanisms and FAO staff capacity for gender mainstreaming. This is critical for the quality and extent of gender-related technical support the Organization can provide to member countries, and aims to enable all FAO technical units to have the capacity to address gender issues in their technical work.

71. Under K02, more emphasis will be placed on collection, analysis, dissemination and support for the use of sex-disaggregated data. This is necessitated by the high demand for gender-related technical support from member countries as well as the central role of sex-disaggregated data in policy dialogue and advocacy.

72. Under K03, the work on policy/strategy support and advice in relation to gender equity will be maintained at present level and will concentrate on building an evidence-based business case for gender equality in agriculture through FAO flagship publications and corporate decisions.

73. The main areas of de-emphasis are in K01 particularly in aspects where FAO does not have the ability to make a significant contribution and where other partners are well placed and have clear comparative advantage. In K02, ad hoc non-structured, non-planned capacity building interventions will be scaled down in favour of strategic, evidence-based and result oriented interventions under the capacity development strategy for gender mainstreaming.

Strategic Objective L - Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development

L01 Greater inclusion of food and sustainable agriculture and rural development investment strategies and policies into national and regional development plans and frameworks

L02 Improved public and private sector organizations' capacity to plan, implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture and rural development investment operations

L03 Quality assured public/private sector investment programmes, in line with national priorities and requirements, developed and financed

74. FAO's support to investment will remain country driven, particularly through FAO's important partnerships with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which are committed to expanding their lending for agriculture, food security rural development and sustainable natural resources management. FAO's support to the implementation and follow-up of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) which supports regional and country-led agriculture and food security plans through a strong multilateral system, increased donor harmonization and collaborative and coordinated actions, has been a particular focus for FAO's work under SO-L in 2010-11.

75. FAO will continue to face demand to assist in country-led planning and investment programme formulation, notably in the context of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) into the next biennium, driven both by additional countries joining the CAADP process and the need to translate country investment plans into investment programmes with subsequent implementation support. FAO also contributed to the development of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and related national investment plans in all of the countries which, thus far, have received GAFSP support and expects to play an active role in implementation of GAFSP projects in these same countries as well as to continue to assist member countries in accessing any new funding from the GAFSP. FAO will also continue to expand its assistance to member countries to develop and implement projects for financing by the GEF and related funds and ensure that climate change risks and mitigation measures are incorporated into investment and technical assistance programmes and projects. (L01, L02 and L03)

76. Regarding capacity development for investment, due emphasis will be placed on the establishment and consolidation of regional partnerships to upscale delivery, reduce costs and increase sustainability, in line with FAO's corporate strategy on capacity development. National level capacity development programmes on investment planning should be further integrated into the Country Programming Frameworks. (L02)

77. Given the persistent problems of chronic hunger and rising food price volatility around the world, support to the mobilization of investment in food security, agriculture and rural development will be further expanded and capacity development through South-South Cooperation and other means strengthened. More emphasis will also be placed on improving programme performance by learning lessons from programme implementation through more systematic and rigorous programme monitoring and impact assessment. (L02)

78. Work to reinforce capacity for investment relating to agribusiness, agro-industries and rural infrastructure will be refocused to concentrate in L02. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) assessment work of the current biennium will evolve from assessment toward capacity building and guidance to countries with less overall resources. There will no longer be work on needs assessment for post-harvest investment in order to have a sharper focus on building capacity and technical support for the core finance and investment issues related to agribusiness and rural infrastructure.

79. The bulk of the work on the contents of the State of Food and Agriculture 2012 thematic issue on agricultural investments is expected to be completed in the course of 2011. Activities related to SOFA in 2012 in L01 will be reduced and mostly related to preparation of the report for publication as well as launch and follow-up activities.

80. The Programme Committee at its 102nd Session (July 2009) invited greater resources to ORs L01 and L02. The gradual expansion of upstream and capacity development work for investment will remain a priority in the next PWB, however, this should be achieved while maintaining FAO's core expertise and focus on supporting country-led investment programming. This is particularly the case for L02 which is a priority for FAO, but lacks core funding and can only be supported to modest degrees through FAO's cooperative agreements with the IFIs.

Annex 1: Extracts from Reports of Regional Conferences held April-December 2010 related to regional areas of priority action

Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional Conference for Africa	Regional Conference for Europe	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific	Regional Conference for the Near East	Informal Conference of the North American Region
1. Process and documentation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Recognized the importance of conducting a first complete cycle of planning within the framework of results-based management and pledged to contribute to the process; ▪ recognized that group discussions to identify the priorities of each subregion contributed significantly to FAO's plan of work for the region; ▪ recommended that henceforth the Technical Committee be allowed to hold subregional meetings earlier, in advance of the Regional Conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommended that FAO ensures that sufficient data will be available to monitor the results by the end of 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Expected that the regional areas of priority action would help REU to develop coordinated and targeted operational instruments and programmes for FAO's work in the region, including collaboration with partners and mobilization of resources; ▪stressed that the background document did not provide the basis for a thorough discussion on areas of priority action in the region for the current and future biennia; ▪recognized that the process of prioritization was work in progress, involving Members and the secretariat, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Recognized that implementation of the new results-based framework at FAO was a work in progress, having started only in 2010; ▪appreciated that once the complete cycle of results-based planning was in place, it could expect to receive, at its next session in 2012, reports on progress against results indicators and targets in the previous biennium (2010-11), information on operational plans for the current biennium (2012-13), and proposed areas of priority action for the next biennium (2014-15); ▪requested that these reports include indications of budget allocation and expenditure by regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Appreciated the submission of a Regional Priority Framework for the Near East, which was deemed to be fully aligned with regional and national development agenda and global commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Appreciated the first opportunity to provide views from the region on future priorities of the Organization, on a par with the other FAO regions.

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		<p>improvements were to be expected in future documentation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪expected in future a document detailing challenges and shortfalls etc., including their analysis; ▪consider results of informal consultations such as the one held in Budapest in March 2010; ▪link elaboration of regional areas of action to indicators in the results frameworks, identification of opportunities for use of the TCP and leveraging of voluntary contributions; ▪requested that a more detailed breakdown of the proposed priority activities for each Strategic Objective be given with the indication of the required regular and extrabudgetary funding including partnerships; ▪suggested that this information should be provided and further dialogue should be carried out between the secretariat 	<p>result, and progress on the utilization of Country Programming Frameworks (formerly National Medium Term Priority Frameworks) in guiding FAO's work at country level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪noted that the planned actions for 2010-11 and 2012-13 were comprehensive and contributed to nearly all of FAO's Organizational Results, but it was difficult to identify detailed priorities; ▪recommended a review of scheduling for future Regional Conference sessions, to ensure that adequate discussions and considerations could be made prior to the final deliberations and approval of the programme of work and budget by the FAO Conference; ▪encouraged the FAO Regional Office to collaborate closely with other development partners and regional organizations to identify 		

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		and the Executive Committee of the European Commission for Agriculture (ECA), the ECA serving as the formal inter-sessional forum.	priorities and areas of synergy to increase efficiency in delivery of programmes in the region.		
2. Regional Areas of Priority Action					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed the report on implementation of the PWB 2010-11 and on suggested priority areas for FAO action in the region during the 2012-13 biennium. ▪ The subregion of the Caribbean: ▪ identified the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk management - food and nutrition security - certified quality seeds - health and safety - climate change - transboundary diseases ▪ identified other issues that need to be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural insurance - agricultural credit - South-South Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed the priority areas for 2010-11 and 2012-13 as proposed by the secretariat, taking into account sub-regional and country needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote sustainable increase in agriculture production and crop diversification; - promote sustainable use and management of natural resources, including land and water, fisheries and forestry; - support market access and sanitary measures for better trade; - stimulate information and knowledge management; - incorporate emergency preparedness and risk management; and - formulate and implement effective agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreed that continuation of the present areas of priority action for the 2012-13 biennium was an appropriate approach linked to the four-year MTP, with adjustments to take account of emerging issues and linkages to the reformed Committee on World Food Security, and partnerships; ▪ emphasized that priority should be given to regional activities involving advocacy, policy support, capacity-building, knowledge management and neutral fora for discussion in the following areas of action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provision of basic global data and statistics; - assistance to define national economic, social, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed the five areas of regional priority action for FAO work in the Asia-Pacific region for 2010-11 and 2012-13: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) strengthening food and nutritional security; ii) fostering agricultural production and rural development; iii) enhancing equitable productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization; iv) improving capacity to prepare and respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies; and v) coping with the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security. ▪ urged the Secretariat to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed the proposed Regional Priority Framework which is articulated around five major themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Enhancing food security and nutrition particularly through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ policies and strategies for sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels; ▪ reduced risks from pesticides are at all levels; ▪ reduced animal disease and associated human health risks; ▪ increased fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture; ▪ effective programmes of 	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>Importance of FAO's evidenced-based technical analysis, knowledge and guidance to countries on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovative practices (e.g. zero tillage, value chain food safety, wildlife management); - science-based standards (e.g. Codex, IPPC, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries); - climate change mitigation and adaptation; - improved agricultural products and enhance production, and regulatory systems for distribution and safety of products; - statistics and information sharing;

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<p>- FAO support in accessing existing funds for food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stressed the need for FAO to devote a specific programme for technical assistance to Haiti. <p>The subregion of Central America, Mexico and Dominican Republic:</p> <p>identified the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family farming - territorial rural development - integrated water management - plant and animal health and food safety - sustainable development of livestock with a focus on small-scale production - linkages between small-scale producers and the market <p>identified cross-cutting topics that need to be considered within FAO cooperation in the region:</p>	<p>policies, while integrating gender concerns as a cross-cutting issue;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ appreciated the coherence between the proposed priority areas and the CAADP objectives; ▪ recommended that FAO supports Member Countries to prepare appropriate investment plans. 	<p>food and nutrition policies, with a focus on capacity-building for least-developed countries to meet global expectations and benefit from market opportunities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normative role at global level, as well as capacity-building to reinforce technical and institutional capacities, especially for least developed countries; - implementation of food safety, sanitary and phytosanitary standards including global conventions; - animal and plant transboundary diseases; - emergencies and rehabilitation; - interface between climate change and agriculture and rural development; - gender; - conservation and management of plant and animal genetic resources, and - sustainable management of forests. 	<p>give more focus to the planned actions, giving full consideration to FAO's comparative advantages, and suggested that special emphasis be placed on the following areas of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) sustainable crop intensification and diversification to improve productivity; ii) transboundary animal/plant diseases and emergency response to natural disasters; iii) genetic resources; iv) climate change adaptation and mitigation; v) food safety and nutrition; and vi) agriculture diversification with emphasis on livestock productivity, aquaculture, and sustainable forest management. 	<p>food safety and control systems based on international norms;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthened capacity to formulate and implement coherent policies and programmes that address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; ▪ analyses, data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition, including improved generation and access; ▪ integration of investment strategies and policies into national and regional development plans and frameworks. <p>B] Fostering agricultural production and rural development for improved livelihoods including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - income generation for smallholders and greater value addition in the food chain; - more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved post-harvest losses and utilization; - trade, investment, extension and land tenure policies that support farmers (forest communities and fishers), integrating food security considerations. <p><i>Strategic Objective A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of efficient and resilient production systems using appropriate farming practices. - Use of the IPPC and the international Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for technology transfer and managing plant genetic resources, including seed systems. <p><i>Strategic Objective B</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of combating animal diseases, pests, and reducing associated human health risks. - Need for contingency planning, prevention and control (i.e. strengthening the EMPRES and GLEWS

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrated development of human resources associated with agriculture institutional strengthening to enhance government response capacity - review of agricultural policy in the region - strengthening capacity for research and technological innovation, knowledge management and access to information, with creation of regional institutional links - strengthening of extension, training and technology transfer to small producers - discussion and agreement on concepts relating to family farming - strengthening of institutional capacities on climate change mitigation and adaptation as related to agriculture - development of institutional capacity for the management of financial alternatives. 				<p>predictable and harmonized market access requirements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - policies, regulations and institutional arrangements to maximise the poverty reduction impact of agribusiness and agro-industries; - increased awareness of, and capacity to analyse international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies; - gender-sensitive and participatory policies in agriculture and rural development. <p>C] Sustainable natural resource management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - addressing water scarcity in agriculture and improved water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels; 	<p>platforms, along with ensuring an effective and sustainable Crisis Management Centre (CMC); continued strong partnership with OIE).</p> <p><i>Strategic Objective C</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to deepen the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments, translating in effective policy guidance, good governance and the promotion of best practices <p><i>Strategic Objective D</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued high emphasis on normative work in this area together with WHO (Codex activities). - Provision of science-based advice on food safety standards; technical capacity development (i.e. institutional level); further strengthening of partnerships at global level (e.g. the FAO IICA relationship) and creation of new alliances for increased food safety

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<p>The subregion of South America:</p> <p>identified the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - right to adequate food - family farming - rural development -social technologies -quality and safety - climate change - biodiversity <p>also identified gender and youth as cross-cutting themes.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainable land management and better management of natural resources, including animal and plant genetic resources; - active implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments; - strengthened governance of fisheries and aquaculture via national and regional institutions, including Regional Fishery Bodies; - policy and practices on management and conservation of forests reinforced by international cooperation and debate; - enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries; - effective strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources; rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management; - improved access to, and 	<p>cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food safety intelligence gathering, forecasting and early warning systems, either through EMPRES-Food Safety or CMC — Food Chain. <p><i>Strategic Objective E</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pursue excellent work in data management and reporting, i.e. the Global Forest Resource Assessment to allow for improved understanding of the benefits that forests have to livelihoods and society. - Forest adaptation and mitigation strategies (climate change), for example on wildfire management. - Enhanced cross-sectoral integration of forests with other issues, in particular food security and water. <p><i>Strategic Objective F</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of global information, advocacy and evidence-based policy guidance on effective land and water usage and

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				<p>sharing of knowledge for natural resource management.</p> <p>D] Responding to climate change impacts and developing adaptation strategies essentially through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthened national capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, as well as bioenergy development; - better recognition of the environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry-related climate change mitigation and adaptation policies; - fisheries ecosystems and their sustainable use. <p>E] Preparedness for, and response to, agriculture and food emergencies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more broad-based preparedness for early detection, prevention and response; coupled with integration of risk prevention and mitigation 	<p>climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO's continued role in ensuring that agriculture is prominently featured in mitigating key climate change (complementing action by other players). - Essential work in genetic resources, including key policy instruments on biodiversity and strengthening partnerships with relevant international institutions. <p><i>Strategic Objective G</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and policy assistance in the analysis of food and agriculture markets and related impacts on food security, regional and global agricultural trade policy analysis, and strategies and/ or proposed policies to maximize smallholders' access to markets. Need for coherence of policy interventions with country-level policies that support small farmers. <p><i>Strategic Objective H</i></p>

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				<p>into policies, programmes and interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduced risks from outbreaks of transboundary plant pests and diseases; - transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy advice and capacity development, especially on the agriculture input side of nutrition. Promoting sustainable improvements in nutrition, especially among infants and pregnant/ lactating women, nutritionally vulnerable households and population groups. - Information, assessments and analysis in collaboration with partners to identify food insecure populations, to promote food safety/quality, to prevent food-borne diseases, and to address consumer protection and fair practices in food trade. - Improve rural and agricultural statistics and information including technical and policy assistance to national agricultural statistics systems <p><i>Strategic Objective I</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on preparedness for, and effective response

Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional Conference for Africa	Regional Conference for Europe	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific	Regional Conference for the Near East	Informal Conference of the North American Region
					<p>to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies, with FAO focusing on knowledge, policy and technical advice/ assessment, agriculture rehabilitation and extended recovery, rather than on the stockpiling and delivery of supplies.</p> <p>- Need for FAO and other UN agencies to better articulate roles when responding to emergencies, particularly with respect to FAO's participation in future UN "clusters" dealing with emergencies, recognizing FAO's role in prevention and mitigation, particularly as it relates to agricultural and crop threats.</p> <p><i>Strategic Objective K</i></p> <p>- Importance of gender equity.</p> <p>- Mainstreaming gender considerations into all strategic objectives, which may obviate for stand alone strategic objective.</p>

Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional Conference for Africa	Regional Conference for Europe	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific	Regional Conference for the Near East	Informal Conference of the North American Region
					<p><i>Strategic Objective L</i></p> <p>- Need for renewed effort to foster innovative private/ public partnerships, increase FAO investment policy advice and assisting national governments in developing strategic investment plans. Work under this SO should be mainstreamed and managed by an empowered Partnerships office with mandate to strengthen ties with a variety of private sector partners, as well as to enhance value-chain development in the food sector (including small and medium-sized enterprises in addition to multinationals).</p>

Annex 2: Extracts from Reports of Technical Committees held June - October 2010 related to priorities

Committee on Commodity Problems	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Forestry	Committee on World Food Security	139 th Session of the Council	Committee on Fisheries (see COFI report)
1. Process and documentation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Considered all of the topics indicated by the Secretariat to be important but noted that prioritization was necessary in the light of resource constraints, and that besides costs also comparative advantages, results of previous work and the possibility of benefiting from partnerships should be taken into consideration; ▪ noted that work on the various topics indicated would need to extend beyond the current biennium through the medium term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledged that the priority-setting process for 2012-13 would be one of transition under the new results-based framework; ▪ recommended that future documentation on priorities more clearly identify the proposed areas of emphasis and de-emphasis within each Strategic Objective, taking into account emerging issues, implementation performance reports against Organizational Results indicators, major evaluations, cost considerations and work being undertaken in partnership; ▪ recognized that complementary information regarding priorities was being identified at regional, sub-regional and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledged that the priority-setting process for 2012-13 would be one of transition under the new results-based framework. ▪ Recommended that future documentation on priorities more clearly identify the proposed areas of emphasis and de-emphasis, taking into account emerging issues, implementation performance reports against Organizational Results indicators, major evaluations, cost considerations and work being undertaken in partnership; ▪ operational result indicators should focus on the performance of the Organization and should include baseline information; ▪ recognized that complementary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed its programme of work and budget for 2010-2011; ▪ recommended that the proposed 2012-2013 programme of work and budget for CFS be further reviewed by the Bureau; ▪ decided to submit them to the consideration of FAO, IFAD and WFP in accordance with their respective financial rules and regulations. 	<p>The Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recalled that the process of setting priorities was a work in progress, and that the process for the 2012-13 biennium would be one of transition; ▪ reaffirmed that the prioritization process for the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2012-13 should start from the results frameworks of the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) 2010-13; ▪ requested that the Secretariat identify areas of programmatic emphasis and de-emphasis within and between Strategic Objectives and Organizational Results, in the manner recommended by the Programme Committee, for presentation to the Committee's session in 	

Committee on Commodity Problems	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Forestry	Committee on World Food Security	139 th Session of the Council	Committee on Fisheries (see COFI report)
	national level; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stressed the importance of FAO's work in the core functions of global standard setting, statistics, policy advice, capacity building, knowledge exchange and technology transfer, and underlined the importance of providing guidance on priorities and areas of emphasis by COAG, in particular in view of limited resources. 	information regarding priorities was being identified at the regional, sub-regional and national levels; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ underlined the importance of providing guidance to FAO on priorities and areas of emphasis, in particular in view of limited resources. 		February 2011; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ welcomed the formulation of Regional Results as a means to reflect country, sub-regional and regional priorities and their contributions to Organizational Results; ▪ requested that the Secretariat improve the quality and timeliness of the documentation submitted to future sessions of the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees, so as to link recommendations with the Strategic Objectives or core functions of the Organization and to facilitate receiving more structured guidance on priorities in future planning cycles. 	
2. Substantive priorities					
SO-G: work on strategies and policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support smallholder integration into value chains (also expressed by Regional 	SO-A - endorsed the priority areas of emphasis and FAO's comparative advantage in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sustainable crop production intensification and 	SO-E 01 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the Global Forest Resources Assessments programme, assist countries to strengthen their ability to provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsed the proposal to develop a results-based framework for CFS that is consistent with the organizational priorities of the Rome Based Agencies (and others) in the shape of a 	<i>Report of CCP.</i> The Council endorsed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the CCP's request for prioritization of work on smallholder access to markets, price volatility, foreign 	

Committee on Commodity Problems	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Forestry	Committee on World Food Security	139 th Session of the Council	Committee on Fisheries (see COFI report)
<p>Conference for Africa);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ on foreign investment in developing country agriculture; ▪ on Africa trade policy and food dependence ▪ on market volatility and its impact on food security. 	<p>diversification;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ surveillance and monitoring of transboundary plant pests and their control; ▪ international instruments of plant protection, in particular the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); ▪ plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, including the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) and seed systems; ▪ transfer of technologies and capacity building for improvement of productivity, focusing on smallholder farmers. <p>SO-B - endorsed the priority areas of emphasis and recommended that particular attention be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ animal and animal-related human disease prevention/control and related data collection and analysis; ▪ the One-Health 	<p>robust estimates for key parameters and facilitate access by countries to standardized products and tools for remote sensing of forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support countries in preparing National Forest Monitoring and Assessments and developing related appropriate methodologies. <p>SO-E 02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen COFO and its linkages to the regional forestry commissions to increase relevance, visibility and participation by country representatives. ▪ Foster collaboration and coordination among members of the CPF and promote streamlining of national reporting among the various international processes. ▪ Work with CPF partners to increase financing from all sources for sustainable forest management and 	<p>detailed MYPOW (Multi-year Programme of Work) to be preferably presented at the 37th session of the CFS in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreed that a Round Table to review methods used to estimate the number of hungry would be arranged during 2011 by the CFS Bureau assisted by the Secretariat. ▪ Based on the outcome of country case studies, requested the Secretariat to elaborate a document for the next session of the CFS that would include a consolidation and analysis of lessons learnt and suggestions with respect to further case studies. ▪ Recommended to explore the possibility of organizing a High-Level Expert Forum on Protracted Crises no later than 2012 with a view of discussing the elaboration of a new Agenda for Action for 	<p>investment in developing country agriculture and African agricultural trade;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the CCP's recommendations for additional analysis on price volatility, particularly on its impacts and on appropriate policy responses (noting that the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) had also been charged with work on this topic, and stressing the need for the CCP Secretariat's work to be supportive of this); ▪ the CCP's request for further development of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment, and the proposal to start an inclusive process to consider those principles within the CFS; <p>The Council:</p>	

Committee on Commodity Problems	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Forestry	Committee on World Food Security	139 th Session of the Council	Committee on Fisheries (see COFI report)
	<p>approach in this context, as well as to inter-institutional collaboration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ transboundary animal diseases through the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) and effective early warning systems, emphasizing FAO's comparative advantage; ▪ strengthening capacity building. ▪ Recommended integrated efforts with SO-I on attending the emergency-rehabilitation-development continuum and with SO-A on improved quality feed production and agro-pastoral resource management for increased sustainable livestock production. ▪ Stressed that the manifestation of the rapid livestock sector growth and development on: (a) food security/poverty 	<p>capacity building in developing countries, including increasing the effectiveness of existing forest finance and working to maximize the sustainable forest management benefits of emerging financing opportunities such as REDD.</p> <p>SO-E 03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support countries to develop and implement inclusive and participatory national forest programmes and financing strategies for sustainable forest management, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral integration. ▪ Support community forestry and other participatory approaches in forestry, addressing bottlenecks such as tenure arrangements. ▪ Assist public forestry institutions to enhance the services they provide, including on forestry education. ▪ Support countries to further develop 	<p>Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises in collaboration with other specialized agencies and humanitarian partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraged the continuation of the inclusive process for the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources (VG) building on existing regional processes with a view to submitting the guidelines for the consideration of the 37th Session of CFS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ emphasized the importance of maintaining FAO's commodity market information and analysis capacity in improving market transparency and in expanding assistance to Member Nations to improve their own capacity for information and analysis; <p>The Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ requested that due attention be given to the need to collaborate with other relevant international organizations in the areas of commodity market information and analysis. <p><i>Report of COAG</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council reiterated the importance of FAO's comparative advantage in work on global conventions and voluntary guidelines, with special attention to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 	

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	<p>alleviation, (b) animal and public health and (c) natural resource management (including water), require urgent clarification in their technical, policy and institutional dimensions.</p> <p>SO-D - endorsed the priority areas of emphasis and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ considered the normative work of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission as highly important; ▪ emphasized that food safety should continue as a priority area because of its impact on consumers' health and international food trade; ▪ highlighted the importance of FAO's programme on food safety capacity development to build national institutions and support developing countries' efforts to apply Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations and participate more 	<p>innovative approaches to enhance forest governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to effective national forest programmes, including capacity building and knowledge exchange. ▪ Host and support the National Forest Programme Facility. <p>SO-E 04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broaden the understanding of and tools for sustainable management of forests and trees in the wider landscape, highlighting the multiple functions and demands on forests, especially in the context of climate change. ▪ Develop best practice guidelines on priority issues and revise and adapt existing guidelines, with a view to strengthening countries' capacity towards field implementation. ▪ Assist countries to participate in regional and international partnerships on sustainable forest 		<p>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources. In this context, concern was expressed about the insufficient resources assigned to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council stressed that FAO's capacity in soil-related matter should be strengthened. <p><i>Report of COFO</i> The Council requested FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to continue work towards a further strengthened Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) in 2015, to prepare a long-term strategy for the FRA programme, to and continue to lead international coordination in this 	

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	<p>effectively in Codex work;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ welcomed the work on EMPRES-Food Safety and its integration with the FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) as well as the work on developing guidance for national policy-makers on investment in food safety management systems. <p>SO-F - endorsed the priority areas of emphasis and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ commended the proposed work on integrated natural resources management and voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources; ▪ requested that work on the Water Platform be initiated in the current biennium; ▪ stressed the need for capacity building related to water and land resources, genetic resources for food and 	<p>management, landscape restoration, model forests, REDD-plus and others.</p> <p>SO-E 05</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help countries to develop capacity for communities to access markets for sustainably managed timber and non-timber products to improve livelihoods with an emphasis on poor communities. ▪ Disseminate tools and methods to increase valuations of forests, their products and services. ▪ Strengthen the role of forests in developing and promoting sustainable development and promoting a green economy. <p>SO-E 06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist countries to integrate climate change considerations into forest policy and management practices. ▪ Enhance collaboration and partnership building in watershed 		<p>area. The Council recognized the need for a Voluntary Trust Fund to enhance country capacities in this field;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support countries to utilize the potential contributions of forests and trees outside forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation, including the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus), while focusing on the areas of its comparative advantage; ▪ to support countries to achieve their goals in strengthening domestic forest law enforcement and governance, and to use the International Year of Forests 2011 as an opportunity for highlighting the role of forests in sustainable development, and to support countries' efforts in this regard. <p>The Council recommended that FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop a comprehensive Report 	

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	<p>agriculture and climate change adaptation and mitigation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ invited FAO to play an active role in climate change mitigation and adaptation in coordination with other organizations concerned, and to provide science-based advice to the relevant fora. <p>SO-G</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reaffirmed the importance of the work on strategies and policies for small producers with a focus on the sustainable increase of agricultural production with food security and poverty reduction objectives; ▪ recognized the need for work on inclusive rural development, considering the critical role of rural institutions and employment programmes (particularly for youth and seasonally unemployed); ▪ emphasized the importance of the work 	<p>management, focusing on institutional and policy development and innovative economic mechanisms such as payments for environmental services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support countries in combating desertification and in restoration, afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands. ▪ Support regional efforts in building strategic partnerships for the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of forests as a key contribution to sustainable rural development and adaptation to climate change. 		<p>on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources and assist countries in integrating conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in sustainable forest management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ continue to review critical issues related to forests, water and soil, and support Member countries in this area, and ▪ continue its leading role in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. <p><i>Report of CFS</i> The Council supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the inclusive process to develop the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources, and the proposal to start an inclusive process to consider the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respect Rights, Livelihoods and Resources, within the 	

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	<p>on agribusiness and rural agro-industries, in particular small and medium enterprises, also with a view of expanding rural employment opportunities.</p> <p>SO-H</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With reference to the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, reaffirmed the priority of FAO's work in statistics in terms of both improved collection and access to data; ▪ supported work on the implementation of the voluntary guidelines on the progressive realization of the Right to Food at country level, while also confirming support to strengthening Information Systems for Food Security which should integrate nutritional aspects; ▪ reaffirmed the importance of partnerships among the Rome-based agencies 			<p>CFS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the launch of an open and inclusive process with the aim to develop a first version of a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition by October 2012; and ▪ holding a Round Table during 2011 to review methods used to estimate the number of hungry, taking into account the needs and participation of data providers and users of such information. 	

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	<p>and with the CGIAR in this area to avoid overlaps and build synergies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ emphasized strengthening the capacities of Member Nations in establishing knowledge networks for agriculture, food security and nutrition was also emphasized. <p>SO-I - underscored the need for synergy between SO-I and the remaining other eight strategic objectives in the context of transition from relief and emergency to rehabilitation and development.</p> <p>SO-K - reaffirmed the importance of mainstreaming gender issues in the policy and technical work of all the other strategic objectives of the Organization, including in its advice to member countries.</p> <p>SO-L endorsed the priority areas of emphasis and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ underlined the importance of a 				

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	country-driven approach, and collaboration with international and regional financial institutions; ▪ stressed the importance of FAO's assistance to member countries in agricultural investment planning.				