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Organización
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Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

Committee on Agriculture

Nineteenth Session

Rome, 13-16 April 2005

Programme Implementation Report 2002-03

Major Programme 2.1: Agricultural Production and Support Systems

Major Programme 2.2: Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

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

Item 3a of the Provisional Agenda

In line with its mandate, an extract of the Programme Implementation Report 2002-2003 (PIR) covering Major Programmes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5 is submitted for the information of the Committee. It is recalled that the PIR is a Conference document, designed to provide synthetic information to the Governing Bodies on achievements in the past biennium.

The reported achievements for each Major Programme are preceded by a recapitulative table on implementation results in financial terms, including related field activities. Annex 1 summarizes the completion status of planned and unplanned outputs in the Programme of Work and Budget.

It may be noted that the entire text of the PIR is available for consultation from FAO's Internet Web-site, at the following address: <<http://www.fao.org/pir/>>. A database can also be consulted at the same address, covering all planned outputs for the 2002-03 biennium, and their implementation status.

For reasons of economy, this document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies, unless strictly indispensable.
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PWB Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes

Major Programme 2.1: Agricultural Production and Support Systems

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	91,826
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(1,810)
Final Programme of Work	90,016
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	90,018
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(2)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(2.0%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	103,292
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	285,395
TCP delivery	59,390
Total Field Programme delivery	448,074
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	5.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	14,658

315. Major Programme 2.1 directly supports the World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action, focusing on improving agricultural production and post production systems. It combines both normative and operational components promoting technologies to sustainably intensify and diversify agricultural production, reducing the effects of environmental degradation and market failures, especially on vulnerable and food-insecure households, and evaluating and raising awareness of the biosecurity risks of exchanges in agricultural inputs and products.

316. To complement its discipline-specific programmes, this major programme provides significant support to several Priority Areas for Interdisciplinary Action (PAIAs), in particular those related to biotechnology, biosecurity, biodiversity, food for the cities, sustainable rural livelihoods and integrated production systems. Beginning in the 2002-03 biennium, several new intra-departmental programme entities were established under Programme 2.1.0 to support the most significant of these activities.

Programme 2.1.0: Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Agricultural Production and Support Systems

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	4,535
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	100
Final Programme of Work	4,635
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	4,652
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(17)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	2.2%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	458
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	9,428
TCP delivery	1,052
Total Field Programme delivery	10,937
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.4
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	360

Achievements

317. This new programme addresses cross-cutting issues and brings more prominence and coherence to hitherto dispersed intra-departmental activities. The programme also provides for central support for PAIAs. Some of the more significant achievements include:

- promising results of initial pilot activities on sustainable production systems in south-western Burkina Faso and western Kenya;
- considerable progress in the development and promulgation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP);
- the concept of conservation agriculture was successfully introduced in a number of countries, including nine countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and promoted at international level through international and regional workshops;
- following the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2001, the process of ratification proceeded rapidly during the 2002-03 biennium, resulting in the expected entry into force of the Treaty in June 2004;
- work on the first report on the state of the world's Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) has been successfully initiated; and
- the 17th session of COAG was held as planned and preparations for a special 18th session were completed.

Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Following the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT/PGRFA) in 2001, the process of ratification proceeded rapidly during the 2002-03 biennium, resulting in the entry into force of the Treaty in June 2004. This provides an international framework on conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and sharing associated benefits, which is crucial for food security now and in the future. The rapid ratification of the International Treaty demonstrated the high priority members give to this activity. The Treaty provides the agricultural sector with a new forum in which to initiate and promote policy, and achieve synergy with the environmental and trade sectors.

318. **Sustainable Intensification of Integrated Production Systems.** The Integrated Production System (PROD) PAIA is constituted by a multi-disciplinary group comprising many

units in FAO. Pilot sites in south-western Burkina Faso and western Kenya gave promising beginnings with high levels of involvement of FAO staff from Regional Offices and Headquarters.

319. The work on **Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** involved the development of a concept paper, the hosting of electronic conferences, activities, field activities in Burkina Faso, a national workshop with EMBRAPA Brazil and an Expert Consultation at Headquarters. Collaborative work with the private sector led to international guidelines on GAP for milk and meat. The gathering of a meta-database of case studies and success stories related to GAPs was started. A number of case studies, analyses and reports were commissioned relating to Africa (Burkina Faso and Kenya), Asia (Indonesia and Nepal) and Latin America (Brazil and Chile).

320. **Promotion of Conservation Agriculture.** The concept of conservation agriculture (CA) was successfully introduced in a number of countries and promoted at international level through international and regional workshops. Supporting publications of general as well of detailed technical nature were produced and distributed in member countries. Encouraging uptake can be noted during the 2002-03 biennium: nine SSA countries and seven Asian countries have introduced support to conservation agriculture into their national policies. Significant increase in CA farming area (in the range of millions of ha) is noted in countries where conservation agriculture has already a strong focus in commercial farming (South Africa, Central Asian Countries).

321. **Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA).** The CGRFA is recognized by both governments and civil society as a key inter-governmental institution which provides the agricultural sector with a forum in which to debate and adopt policies for all aspects of GRFA. The 9th Session of the Commission was held as planned. The process of ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources was completed on 29 June 2004 (see Box above). The CGRFA has initiated work towards the First Report on the State of the World's AnGR, with target completion in 2007. It continues work towards a possible Code of Conduct on Biotechnology. During the biennium, FAO's programme on ethics in food and agriculture, coordinated through the relevant PAIA, has become more integrated in the Organization's work, reflected in the establishment of a new publications series, Readings in Ethics in Food and Agriculture. The Panel of Eminent Experts on Ethics in Food and Agriculture met in March 2002 and subsequently published its report.

322. **Committee on Agriculture (COAG).** The 17th session of COAG was held as planned. Preparations for a special 18th session to review the FAO/WHO Expert Consultation Report on "Diet, nutrition and the prevention of chronic diseases" were completed.

323. **Technical Support for Partnership Development and Information Enhancement.** Contributions were prepared for the report of the Task Manager for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, for FAO's participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development including the Agriculture and Water sections of Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity (WEHAB), and for World Agriculture Towards 2015/30. Current news items and thematic spotlight articles were prepared and posted on the Agriculture section of the FAO web site.

324. **Central Support to PAIAs.** Resources of the programme entity were put at the disposal of PAIA groups following approval of proposals by Senior Management. Activities of the PAIA groups supported with the resources of the programme entity included development of web sites, review of databases, preparation of guidelines and case studies and other outputs as reported in the section on Progress Towards Strategic Objectives.

Programme 2.1.1: Natural Resources

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	15,994
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(810)
Final Programme of Work	15,184
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	15,180
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	4
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(5.1%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	31,964
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	70,517
TCP delivery	7,982
Total Field Programme delivery	110,462
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	7.3
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	3,269

Achievements

325. Programme 2.1.1 contributes to land and water development and management in assuring food security and poverty reduction. The activities under the programme:

- supported the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Secretariat in producing the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) which has been positively referred to at international conferences such as the G8 Summit, Tokyo International Conference on African Development III (TICAD III) and the OAU Extra-Ordinary Summit in Sirte;
- contributed to the regional workshop on investment in land and water, which was a significant input to the CAADP;
- developed the concept of "unlocking" the potential of water in agriculture and promoted it at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto (WWF3) and the International Year of Freshwater 2003 as a key element in addressing global water and food security issues;
- contributed to various events held during the International Year of Freshwater and WWF3 and provided inputs to the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) and the Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS); and
- provided considerable technical support including project formulation and backstopping to TCP, SPFS and Emergency Operations in response to increased demands from member countries.

326. **Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Conservation.** Through a better understanding of crop water productivity in both irrigated and rainfed agriculture, cost effective irrigation techniques are progressively being adopted by farmers. Irrigation management modernization, including service-oriented management, are also increasingly considered by national authorities. Support to emerging water user agreements is also becoming an important aspect of agriculture and irrigation policies.

327. **Land and Soil Productivity.** Soil fertility/productivity decline is better understood and the concept of integrated plant nutrition management is becoming a part of national priorities. Similarly, concerned stakeholders are being sensitized to pay attention to assessment needs, better management of degraded soil, and concern for drought mitigation through soil moisture conservation techniques. Advice on optimal land use options, taking into account growing needs for agricultural diversification, and fertilizer use policies, especially in Africa was requested and addressed.

328. **Integrated Land, Water and Plant Nutrient Management.** This entity responds to the need for a more integrated approach to issues related to land and water management. It draws on sectoral expertise in land and water fields and is developed around critical land-water management issues. While further integration is needed in the implementation of this entity, the biennium 2002-03 has been the opportunity for significant progress.

329. **Land and Water Information Systems, Databases and Statistics.** Standards and norms in agro-ecological zones (AEZ), land resources and land use inventories are increasingly accepted as global standards. Developing countries and international institutions are more often complying with those standards. The Aquastat database and information system was extended and improved following a full review of the website. There was high demand for the data, shown in particular through steady increase in Web access to land and water information systems and use of data by the World Resource Institute, UNEP, UN-Water and other UN agencies.

330. **Knowledge Management and Partnerships.** A report on integrated planning and management of land resources was presented to CSD and WSSD Prepcoms, and a compendium of sustainable initiatives in agriculture and land management was prepared with case studies and was presented to WSSD in 2002 in the "Land and Agriculture" publication.

331. **Direct Support to Member Nations and to the Field Programme.** Significant inputs were provided to formulate the CAADP in consultation with NEPAD countries such as South Africa and Nigeria. Considerable resources were allocated to technical backstopping and assistance to project formulation in the areas of land, water and plant nutrient management including assistance in TCP, SPFS, emergency projects and to the Land Degradation Assessment (LADA). Also, direct advice on policy and institutional aspects on water and land management and fertilizer use was provided to member countries, in particular in Africa and Asia, through various mechanisms such as Farmer Field Schools.

332. **International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID).** Several research strategies, projects and programmes have been identified and formulated in Asia and North Africa and await funding.

Programme 2.1.2: Crops

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	23,700
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(200)
Final Programme of Work	23,500
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	23,504
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(4)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.8%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	49,658
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	125,929
TCP delivery	32,934
Total Field Programme delivery	208,522
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	8.9
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	3,878

Achievements

333. The programme deals with the enhancement and sustainability of crop production, prevention and reduction of losses due to pests, conservation and use of plant genetic resources and sustainable seed production. Some of the more significant achievements during the biennium include:

- a new joint FAO/WHO initiative on fruit and vegetable production and consumption was launched: FAO's major focus is on production, nutrition and income;
- to underpin the field and normative work, data bases, publications, decision-support tools and direct technical advice were provided to better enable partners in improving sustainable food production and income generation in developing countries;
- activities, particularly at the national and sub-regional level, were expanded on germplasm conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources as well as innovative seed systems in line with the Global Plan of Action and the Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- IPM applications and programmes in major pesticide-consuming cropping systems such as those based on rice, cotton and vegetables increased in number and scope in Asia;
- the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) adopted new international standards to supplement existing standards, including one dealing with environmental concerns;
- national phytosanitary systems were strengthened;
- the revised International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides was adopted at the 123rd Session of the FAO Council in November 2003;
- FAO and UNEP provided the Interim Secretariat to the Rotterdam Convention, which received the required number of ratifications in November 2003 to enter into force in early 2004; and
- recommendations for Codex maximum residue limits (MRLs) and pesticide quality standards were made by the relevant FAO/WHO panels.

Disposal of Obsolete Pesticide Stocks

FAO continued the programme involving multi-donor involvement, with the aim of enabling countries to dispose of obsolete pesticide stocks and to prevent further accumulations of stocks. A multi-agency programme was being developed for clearing obsolete pesticides from Africa. A major commitment by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (US\$ 23,000,000) has been made to this programme. Inventories have been conducted in Africa, Near East, Asia, and Latin America. Monitoring of the disposal operations has been assured in Yemen and Ethiopia with a view to complying with international safety and environmental standards.

334. **Alternative Crops and Cultivars for New Opportunities.** FAO's work on alternative crops and cultivars has become an increasingly important component of the Plan of Action of the International Treaty on PGRFA, including normative information/decision support tools such as EcoCrop (now over 2000 crops characterized by environmental adaptation and use) and EcoPort to enable easier assessment of what options can be considered for diversification and income generation. The popularity of these tools (indicated by Web use and other means) shows that they are appreciated and relevant. To complement the normative tool development, promising crops and cultivars are being promoted to demonstrate opportunities, e.g. cold-tolerant oil palm, sweet sorghum, cactus pear etc.

335. **Strategies and Technologies for Sustainable Crop and Grassland Production Systems.** A broad range of technical publications were produced on crop improvement and forage production and conservation. The Global Cassava Development Strategy was consolidated through development of a global action plan on cassava improvement and implementation of projects through NARCs with IFAD and CGIAR partnerships. Crop biotechnology information was developed and shared, especially in Latin America. There is evidence of increased adoption of organic agriculture and of horticulture in general for income generation.

336. **EMPRES - Plant Pests Component.** Communications systems were upgraded in three affected countries (Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India). Improved reporting procedures are now in place in the Africa Central Region, and are under development in the Western and South-west Asia Regions. The desert locust control capacity of the Central Region countries was reinforced through Training of Trainers workshops through which each country now has Master Trainers who can continue locust survey and control training in their own countries. A contingency planning seminar was held as a first step towards developing appropriate national plans. Improved methodologies on selected aspects of desert locust surveys are in place in the Central Region. The national officers of the Central Region, collaborating closely with the Central Region Commission (CRC), are now able to react to critical desert locust situations, and to perform improved surveys, through the exchange of information with the desert locust Information Service (DLIS) in Rome. Methodologies and guidelines for desert locust surveys and control were developed and disseminated in the Central Region. Technical advice and organizational support were provided by HQ staff to the Western, Central and South-west Asia regions.

337. **"Mainstreaming IPM" by Enhancing Essential Ecological Processes.** All the major pesticide consuming cropping systems, such as those based on rice in Asia, and on cotton, vegetables, and fruits in all regions, show declines in insecticide use and increases in production per unit insecticide, which is a strong indicator of production efficiency. There has also been a shift away from the most toxic pesticides towards less toxic pesticides in these systems, which has substantial impact on human health both of farm workers and of consumers. National IPM programmes have increased in numbers (especially in the Near East and Africa) and scope (especially in Asia, Africa, and Pacific). IPM approaches have been newly applied in weed management for plant protection specialists and farmers in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Population dynamics and evolutionary science have been applied in relation to herbicide-resistant weeds and crops. The programme is increasingly integrating improved production and protection components.

338. **Strengthening Sustainable Seed Production and Seed Security Systems in Member Countries.** Seed production and seed security systems are very dynamic for two main reasons: seeds are the main vehicles for both conserving genetic diversity and for transferring advanced technology to farmers. There was growing participation of the private sector in all aspects of seed production of essential crops for food security including cereals, vegetables and fruits. The work within this programme entity concentrated on assisting countries in developing national seed policies and improving rules and regulations to ensure quality seed exchange at the regional and international level. Technical projects were undertaken to focus on strengthening local capacity for improving seed access, seed technology and seed production and harmonizing rules and regulations. Several activities were conducted to address seed systems rehabilitation during and after emergency responses. The profile of the seed sector was raised at the national, subregional, regional and international levels as one of the essential inputs for food security.

339. **Facilitating Plant Production and Protection Decision.** This entity was broadened beyond the initial focused development of EcoPort, an open source agro-ecology knowledge management system originally based on crops and their pests. While the expanded EcoPort is now managed outside of FAO, EcoCrop (an alternative crop identification tool) was further improved as was pasture-crop, rice and horticulture information.

340. **Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).** The Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) held its 4th and 5th sessions and adopted six International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, three supplements to existing standards and two amendments to the Glossary. Several informal working groups were held to discuss issues of global concern (Standard Setting, Information Exchange and Technical Assistance) and several expert working groups were convened to develop draft standards. The International Phytosanitary Portal became an effective system for the provision of information by the Secretariat. A business plan was developed for the IPPC Secretariat and increased resources for the IPPC Secretariat's resources were approved by the FAO Conference. The ICPM has also adopted a voluntary Trust Fund mechanism which will allow increased participation by developing countries in standard setting, the implementation of standards and support to technical assistance and information exchange.

Standards are used by governments as a basis for national phytosanitary regulations, partly because of the importance given to the standards in the WTO SPS Committee and in WTO dispute settlement. The large number of TCP requests to strengthen national phytosanitary systems reflects the priority countries give to the subject.

341. **Pesticide Management.** The revised Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides was adopted at the 123rd session of the FAO Council in November 2003. The 50th ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade was received in November 2003 resulting in the entry into force of the Convention in February 2004. The relevance of pesticide standards increased. Recommendations for maximum pesticide residues were developed by the WHO/FAO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR). Since 2002, pesticide quality standards are being established jointly by FAO and WHO using the same criteria and process as the JMPR and thus providing a unique, universal reference for all countries. Work on the disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks continued with extra-budgetary support (see Box above for further details).

342. **Migratory Pest Management.** Special alerts and updates of the monthly bulletin were issued for desert locust outbreaks which occurred since October 2003 in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan and Saudi Arabia as a result of good rainfall and breeding during the summer. Swarms moved into Morocco, Algeria and Egypt. Desert Locust guidelines and standard operating procedures have been produced in Arabic, English and French. Technical advice was provided on the Migratory Pest Emergencies in Afghanistan, Niger, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, and on the development of projects on Desert Locust Pest Management. A new Locust Commission was established in the Africa Western Region (West and North-west) bringing together the Maghreb and Sahelian countries affected by the desert locust. The Desert Locust Control Committee and three Regional Locust Commissions met according to schedule.

343. **Support to the FAO Global System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA).** Progress has been made in the implementation of the Global Plan Action, in particular responding to the capacity building, information exchange and monitoring needs in developing countries. As requested by the CGRFA, its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on PGRFA met to consider the various steps to be taken to implement the GPA and made recommendations for the CGRFA to consider at its 10th Regular Session in 2004.

344. **Support to Strategy Formulation and Promotion of Specific Action for Rice Development in Member Countries of the International Rice Commission (IRC).** Success in promoting interest in IRC activities was demonstrated by the number of participants at IRC's 20th session (91 participants) and in other meetings organized by the Commission as well as the four inter-regional networks. The hybrid rice programme of the Commission led to the planting of 800,000 ha of hybrid rice outside China in 2003. Several countries have already adopted the RiceCheck System - an Integrated Crop Management System to address yield gaps in rice promoted by the IRC. Governments in West Africa established in 2002 the African Rice Initiative - in which FAO is a partner - to support the development and dissemination of New Rice for Africa (NERICA). The United Nations General Assembly at its 57th session in December 2002 approved the Resolution submitted by the Philippines and supported by other 43 countries resulting in the UNGA declaration to establish 2004 as the International Year of Rice (IYR-2004) and requested FAO to facilitate its implementation.

Programme 2.1.3: Livestock

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	16,928
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(570)
Final Programme of Work	16,358
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	16,348
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	10
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(3.4%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	15,305
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	57,216
TCP delivery	13,292
Total Field Programme delivery	85,812
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	5.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	2,954

Achievements

345. The programme provided analysis and helped enhance the contribution of the rapidly changing and expanding livestock sector to food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable use of natural resources, while also addressing food safety issues. In addition to wide-ranging normative activities, the programme provided technical assistance to Members and acquired significant extra-budgetary programme funds in support of its key objectives; e.g. for pro-poor livestock policy development and livestock-environment interactions analysis and policy advice. Substantially increased involvement of programme staff in emergency-type country support (animal diseases/natural disasters) combined with unexpected vacancies, led to the delay and cancellation of various biennial outputs. Substantial achievements include:

- compilation and dissemination of additional livestock-related information, including through the restructuring of the AGA website which has significantly enhanced its appeal to users (see Box below);
- agreement between AGAH and the Office internationale des Epizooties (OIE) on a global framework for the progressive control of transboundary animal diseases (GF-TADs);
- strengthening of the veterinary public health and the environmental disease management programmes with seminal contribution to the explanation of disease spread;
- advances in the uptake of smallholder dairy technology;
- design of decision support on responses for emergency assistance in the livestock sector;
- definition of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for various livestock-related production systems; and
- global support programme for the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources and the extraction of priority areas for follow-up action for improving utilization and conservation of these resources.

Improved Livestock Information on the Internet

AGA has restructured its website (<http://www.fao.org/ag/aga.html>) which has resulted in a strong impact on the use made of its various constituent information sources. Downloads from the divisional website have increased by 51% on a yearly basis, from 480,000 to 725,000, while daily visits to the website increased by 60%. The use of the dairy pages and the dynamic pages of GLiPHA (Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas) increased by 110% and 66% respectively.

346. **Contribution of Livestock to Poverty Alleviation.** The main focus during 2002-03 was on small stock (poultry and small ruminants). Several manuals and guidelines were published or revised. Internet-based information was updated and has been heavily used (see Box above). Support to the International Family Poultry Network was instrumental in its proposed merger and formal integration into the World Poultry Science Association.

347. **Developing the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources.** More than 150 countries are actively participating in the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources reporting process and most of them established National Focal Points. To support them, FAO conducted 16 regional workshops during 2002-03; these were partly directed at finalising the training on country report preparation and partly at identifying regional and sub-regional priorities for action. Results are encouraging: over 75 reports were submitted to FAO during 2003 with another sixty or more expected during 2004.

348. **Veterinary Public Health (VPH) Management and Food and Feed Safety.** The most significant achievements during the period were the development of the VPH Networks and the data bases on Schools of Veterinary Medicine and on Veterinary Public Health Services at world level. The FAO-WHO-OIE Guidelines on Cysticercosis Surveillance, Prevention and Control were developed and will be published during 2004. An Expert Consultation on Community Based Veterinary Public Health Systems was organized in 2003. The results of this consultation are used as a basis for assisting developing countries in rationalizing their VPH systems according to demands for services. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) related country support was enhanced through extra-budgetary resources.

349. **EMPRES – Livestock.** The Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) made important inroads in identifying regions free of the disease, evaluating country submissions for international recognition of status, and encouraging countries to cease vaccination. The sole known focus of infection by late 2003 was the Somali ecosystem (borders of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia) which requires and receives priority attention. Advances have been significant in South America on Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) control, under the lead of the Pan American Health Organization with direct technical support from EMPRES. In addition, the control of sheep pox in North Africa has made advances but will require further national investment and outside support. Disease surveillance has improved globally and EMPRES has used prediction models and trend monitoring to provide early warning messages to member countries. Emergency detection and early reaction depend, however, on investment by governments in contingency plans and their funding for the best use of such early warning. Disease reporting has also improved, although there are still difficulties with lack of transparency or timeliness of reporting, in some regions. The disease information system developed by EMPRES, TADinfo, has stimulated countries to develop systems at national level. TADinfo has been deployed to 40 countries and an additional six deployments are scheduled.

350. **Technologies and Systems for Efficient Natural Resource Use in Livestock Production.** The Entity supported the Livestock Environment and Development (LEAD) initiative, a multi-donor project and the LEAD Virtual Centre. It developed models and decision support tools that contribute to the technical and policy aspects of livestock-environment interactions. Expert meetings, workshops and publications contributed to the development of technical concepts and strategies for animal production, feeding and product processing. Major contributions were made on alternative animal feeds, animal food safety, integrated parasite control and on the understanding of parasite resistance to veterinary drugs. There were significant outputs relating to milk production and processing, including guides to milk producer groups and milk

payment systems. A substantial body of information was produced, contributing to the intra-departmental focus on good agricultural practices and codes of practice for sustainable natural resource use.

351. **Environmental Management of Insect Borne Diseases.** On the basis of important findings in disease ecology and behaviour, risk mapping and assessment of potential spread, the control of insect borne diseases such as tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis in sub-Saharan Africa and Old World Screwworm in the Middle East has become more focused and based on strategic intervention schemes. In addition to its primary application to insect borne diseases, the concept of environmental animal health and disease ecology-based approaches is increasingly also applied for infectious livestock diseases.

352. **Livestock Sector Analysis and Strategy Development.** Focus has been on the identification and assessment of policy issues in the livestock sector. Particular attention is given to the rapid structural change in the context of burgeoning demand for animal products in many developing countries and to options available to public policy makers. In doing so, FAO has assumed an internationally recognized leadership role.

353. **Global Livestock Information System and Knowledge Framework.** The AGA website provided improved access to livestock information on the Internet (see Box). As envisaged, sub-national livestock sector related information has been compiled for 20 countries.

Programme 2.1.4: Agricultural Support Systems

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	14,929
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(330)
Final Programme of Work	14,599
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	14,602
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(3)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(2.2%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	5,367
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	22,305
TCP delivery	4,130
Total Field Programme delivery	31,801
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	3,560

Achievements

354. This programme provides services and produces information and training materials to assist organizations working with small farmers and non-farm enterprises to respond to the trends in commercialization, liberalization and urbanization affecting agriculture. A core set of training materials and extension guides has been produced which are being used to improve marketing and farm management extension and improve financial management skills. Several guidelines were produced to support improvements in agricultural marketing and rural finance services, and are being widely disseminated through the Internet and used in field projects. Other notable areas of progress include:

- guidance on financing term investments, meeting market access requirements, market research for agro-processors, farm machinery supply and support services;
- a Windows version of MicroBanker software was produced and technical support was provided for use of MicroBanker in many countries in all regions; and
- the awareness of the importance of developing and optimising the post-farm value chain has been enhanced including, in particular, the benefit of applying appropriate technologies to improve the post-harvest system in tandem with farm-agribusiness linkages and contracts.

Enhancing the Provision of Agricultural Services to Farmers in Africa

The impact of structural adjustment on small farmers and related provision of agricultural support services remains a major policy concern in Africa. In response, the Agricultural Support Systems Programme gave priority to developing guidelines and training materials for improving the provision of support services to farmers in Africa. Reports were generated on fertilizer supply systems, financing of term investments, improving market access, and adjustments in export production as a basis for guiding policy and field programme formulation. Through case studies and an expert consultation, policy and capacity building priorities for expanding the provision of support services, such as mechanization and post harvest processing by the private sector through contracts between farmers and agribusiness firms, received special attention. In order to strengthen the capacity of public extension services to provide relevant advice and training for market-oriented agriculture, a farm business management training course was developed to complement other materials already available on marketing and rural finance.

355. **Enhancing Small Farmer Livelihoods.** Information materials were produced for smallholder farmers on new export opportunities, diversification opportunities and strategies, marketing and farm management extension, sustainable and efficient mechanisation options, and rural business services. During the course of developing and field testing training materials, extension officers were trained in farm management methods for market-oriented agriculture. Market information materials for use on radio, jointly prepared with CIDA, have been widely distributed to member countries. A new series, “FAO Diversification Booklets,” was developed and launched, describing income earning opportunities for farmers. With support from the World Bank, the impact of globalisation on small holders in Africa is being assessed. The importance of farm power and mechanization for sustainable livelihoods has been made more visible.

356. **Meeting Urban Food Needs.** Three Regional Workshops on Feeding Cities were held for Latin American, Horn of Africa and North African countries to sensitize municipal and government authorities on issues related to feeding their rapidly expanding urban populations and to provide assistance on policies and programmes development. Intensive assistance was provided to municipal authorities for urban-peri-urban (UPA) horticulture/agriculture strategic planning, technology innovation and building technical support mechanisms for growers. Supporting guidelines were published on adapted farmer field school approach for Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) in urban-peri-urban horticulture and the use of low-cost and simple crop diversification technologies in UPA in Southern Africa.

357. **Sustainable Commercial Provision of Input Supplies, Mechanization, Investment Support and Marketing Services.** Significant progress was made in finalizing studies in agricultural marketing and rural finance and various publications were made available on the Internet. Normative studies on mechanization strategies, and agricultural marketing and rural finance contributed to requests for field projects in these areas. FAO/GTZ MicroBanker was further developed and introduced into a number of countries. Field projects using guides, publications and computer programmes (MicroBanker and FAO Agrimarket) were implemented in over 20 countries.

Standards and Codes of Conduct for Agricultural Tools and Machinery

Pesticide residues are a major area of concern for food consumers and producers. To support FAO member countries in improving pesticide management and use through better application, a series of guidelines was developed on *Standards and Codes of Conduct for Agricultural Tools and Machinery*. These guidelines have been integrated into the revised FAO code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides. They also provide assistance to member countries in upgrading legislation and technical regulations to improve the safety and efficiency of spray equipment as well as defining good practices for the application of pesticides as a component of the Good Agricultural Practices concept. These guidelines have been translated into the five official FAO languages and distributed to member countries and relevant private sector businesses. They are accessible in full text on the FAO website. In addition, FAO is collaborating with the international standards organization to promote internationally harmonized standards for sprayer equipment.

358. **Agribusiness Development.** The integration of production and post-production operations was promoted by the development of management tools, the application and promotion of appropriate technologies, the launching and the promotion of agri-business linkages and the provision of advice and recommendations. These activities have stimulated the interest of the intended beneficiaries and, in some cases, generated new ideas for interventions. Above all, the interest from the beneficiaries has contributed to a greater level of awareness of the importance of the post-harvest sector as a source of income and employment generation, value added products, means to decrease the level of food insecurity, means to facilitate the role of women as major actors in the post-harvest system and increasing the sustainability of production systems by ensuring better use of the food produced.

359. **Agricultural Services - Data and Information Systems.** Notable progress has been achieved in several areas. A basic set of agricultural pesticide sprayer standards and related policy guidelines has been revised, updated, translated into all official languages and has become an integral part of the FAO Code of Conduct on distribution and use of pesticides (see Box). A post-harvest website is now recognised by practitioners as a core information source. The contents of the site have been duplicated on CD for potential users with computer access but no internet access. The development and application of the Agribank database is meeting the user expectations in support of rural finance development. The development of farm data and information systems is generally on-track and is much in demand.

Programme 2.1.5: Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	5,508
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	270
Final Programme of Work	5,778
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	5,776
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	2
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	4.9%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	540
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	540
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.1
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	408

Achievements

360. The programme is implemented jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and, together with other FAO programmes, supports applications of nuclear techniques and biotechnology for sustainable intensification of crop and livestock production systems and improving food quality and safety. The programme operates primarily through research networks, training courses and field projects in partnerships with NARCs, CGIAR Centres and national regulatory bodies and through assistance to international standard setting by IPPC, Codex and OIE. Significant achievements include:

- the development of higher yielding varieties of basic food crops in Africa and Asia through the combined use of mutation induction and biotechnology;
- substantial progress in the eradication of rinderpest and control of other transboundary animal diseases with the help of immunoassay and molecular diagnostic and surveillance tests (e.g. for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, CBPP) and an accreditation scheme for diagnostic laboratories approved by the OIE;
- the creation of fruit fly free zones and areas of low pest prevalence using the sterile insect technique (SIT) allowing export of fruit without quarantine restrictions; and
- approval of new standards on food irradiation for both sanitary and phytosanitary purposes by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention respectively. Approval of these led to the decision by IAEA, FAO and WHO not to renew the mandate of the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation (ICGFI).

361. While substantial progress was made at the political and international levels on strategies and technologies including SIT for addressing the constraints caused by tsetse flies, progress on the ground was slower than expected.

Responding to Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies Affecting the Food Chain

Nuclear and radiological emergencies can affect the quality and safety of foods as well as the production and export of agricultural commodities over long periods of time. Cooperative arrangements between FAO and IAEA for notification, information exchange and technical support were agreed in 2003. An FAO/IAEA workshop on a Practical Integrated Approach to Agricultural Countermeasures was held in Greece and attended by 42 participants from 20 countries, and a resource kit containing information about basic emergency response and practical agricultural countermeasures to assist member countries with limited nuclear infrastructure is in preparation together with a related website.

362. **Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity Building.** Technologies and practices promulgated by this entity are being successfully applied by institutions involved in natural resource management, crop improvement and plant protection. There are clear indications of benefits in terms of policies, institutions and technologies and of upward movements in most of the performance indicators. Most encouraging was progress made by member countries in introducing and strengthening work on both traditional and modern biotechnology for crop improvement, including the use of mutations, and in the integration of SIT within area-wide IPM programmes for the control or eradication of medfly, oriental fruit fly and moth insect pests. Outcomes of these approaches included the release of improved varieties and creation of insect free zones, areas of low pest prevalence and new trade relationships. Progress was also achieved in natural resource management in, for example, introducing better fertiliser and water management practices and assessing effects of different cropping practices on soil erosion.

363. **Sustainable Intensification of Livestock Production Systems through Technologies and Capacity Building for Mitigation of Constraints and Risks.** Particularly significant progress has been made by countries in improving their Artificial Insemination (AI) services for smallholder dairy systems, in the elimination of rinderpest, in the use of diagnostic and surveillance tests developed earlier for the control of other TADs (e.g. FMD, CBPP and Newcastle Disease), and in obtaining OIE approval for specific tests and laboratory accreditation systems. Progress in implementing SIT against screwworms and tsetse flies was less satisfying but, working with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) and through the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT), the positions of all major stakeholders on policies and criteria for interventions in the respective regions (Near East and Sub-Saharan Africa) have been harmonized. The entity also assisted in the formulation of project proposals for feasibility studies and concept documents for interventions, and provided training that addresses the identification of priority areas based on SARD and the collection of baseline data for assessment of change induced through specific interventions. While these developments are noteworthy, it will be recalled that in relation to tsetse, the 2003 Conference recommended that further efforts are required to stimulate more field-oriented actions.

364. **Capacity Building and Risk Analysis Methodologies for Compliance with Food Safety Standards and Pesticide Control and Strengthened Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures through Irradiation of Food and Agricultural Commodities.** Progress in developing and reinforcing the policy and regulatory framework has been substantial as evidenced by approvals of a Codex Standard for Irradiated Foods, a Codex Recommended International Code of Practice for Radiation Processing of Food and Revised Codex Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) at its 26th session in 2003. Also the 5th ICPM approved Guidelines for the Use of Irradiation as a Phytosanitary Measure in 2003. Member states were assisted in meeting standards and guidelines particularly in relation to pesticide residues and residues of veterinary drugs. Several national laboratories obtained international accreditation or are now in the process of doing so, and many others demonstrated proficiency in particular analyses as evidenced by results of proficiency-testing programmes.

Major Programme 2.2: Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	86,471
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(440)
Final Programme of Work	86,031
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	86,029
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	2
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	39,156
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	6,424
TCP delivery	10,885
Total Field Programme delivery	56,465
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.7
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	5,737

365. This Major Programme is central to FAO's mandate related to nutrition, food security, food and agricultural policy, and the compilation and dissemination of agricultural information. It addresses the insufficient progress in combating hunger and malnutrition, promotes greater participation of developing countries in the formulation of a rules-based food and agricultural trading system, contributes to improved quality and safety of food, and provides comprehensive statistics and information on food and agriculture. It is implemented by the Economic and Social Department (ES) and associated regional teams, except for the World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT), the virtual library and related activities which are implemented by the Library and Documentation Systems Division (GIL) also included in Programme 2.2.2.

Programme 2.2.1: Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	17,050
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	1,000
Final Programme of Work	18,050
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	18,049
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	1
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	5.9%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	6,047
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	1,153
TCP delivery	4,778
Total Field Programme delivery	11,978
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.7
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,892

Achievements

366. The programme focuses on the sustained improvement of nutritional well-being, with particular attention given to nutritionally vulnerable households and population groups, and on food quality and safety for consumer protection and fair practices in food trade. Achievements include:

- the continued collaboration between FAO and WHO in organizing expert consultations on human nutrition;
- reports published on food energy analysis and on the production, management and use of food composition data;
- best practices and assessment tools developed for increasing the impact and sustainability of community-based food and nutrition security programmes as a key step in strengthening social capital and social capacity for poverty alleviation;
- practical application of concepts of sustainable livelihoods through the development and promotion of participatory, food-based, community-centred nutrition interventions, supported by strong capacity building initiatives;
- advocacy, communication efforts and direct action undertaken to improve access to and consumption of nutritionally adequate diets, especially of the most vulnerable, including pioneering work on dealing with HIV/AIDS, household food security and nutrition; and
- improved assessment and planning within the context of emergency responses in order to better protect and promote good nutrition among affected populations such as those in Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka and the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

367. With food safety issues receiving increased interest, both in developing and developed countries, there has been an increase in the request for scientific advice, specifically in the development of safety assessments of food additives and of risk assessments of chemical and microbiological hazards. There has also been a marked increase in requests for technical assistance and capacity building activities with resulting demands for the development of training tools and for information and communication activities. The Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius Commission) completed all of its planned activities for the biennium, much of which resulted in final Codex standards and other texts adopted by the 26th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, including the Principles for Food Safety Risk Analysis to be used in the Codex framework.

368. **Human Nutrition Requirements.** Expert consultations were held on Protein & Amino Acid Requirements, and on Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases. Reports were finalized for Expert Consultations on Human Vitamin and Mineral Nutrient Requirements, and for Human Energy Requirements. Software development was initiated for calculating national human energy requirements based on demographic profiles. Technical support was provided in Asia, Latin America and Africa for updating regional as well as some national food composition tables.

369. **Nutrition Improvement for Sustainable Development.** Important progress has been made in identifying best practices and developing and pilot testing an assessment tool (available in English, Spanish and French) for increasing the impact and the sustainability of community-based food and nutrition security programmes. Collaborative work was carried out with The World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC) resulting in plans of action for identifying, domesticating and consuming micronutrient-rich indigenous foods, as means of reducing the high prevalence of micronutrient malnutrition in southern Africa. Technical assistance was provided to six countries for updating their National Plans of Action for Food Security and Nutrition.

370. **Community Action for Improved Household Food Security and Nutrition.** Assistance was provided to countries for promoting multisectoral community-based action programmes aimed at increased year-round access to, and consumption of, nutritionally-adequate diets. This included strong support to the field programme in six countries. Publications covered the nutritional aspects of home gardening, HIV/AIDS and micronutrient deficiencies. These are available in a number of languages and are widely used in FAO projects and by national and international development institutions and NGOs. "Sowing seeds of hunger," a documentary on the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security and nutrition in southern Africa, was produced and broadcast in collaboration with the

BBC and is available in several languages as an advocacy tool. Home gardening as a means to improve nutrition was actively promoted.

371. **Food and Nutrition Education, Communication and Training.** In response to the growing demand from member countries for practical nutrition information, a range of educational materials and technical guidelines were produced, widely distributed and promoted in field projects and training workshops to develop and strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions. Materials include a manual and training course on nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger (FMFH) global education initiative was expanded to include 13 languages. Direct assistance was given to six countries for the development and implementation of nutrition education and school gardening projects.

372. **Nutrition and Household Food Security in Emergencies.** Assessment and technical support missions have been fielded to several countries/areas dealing with complex emergencies and/or natural disasters including Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Collaboration with the international nutrition emergency community (UN, NGOs and bilaterals) has been actively pursued at local, national and global level, in particular through active participation in the Sphere process, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG) on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings, and the WFP Partner Consultation on Emergency Needs Assessment. "Protecting and Promoting Good Nutrition in Relief and Rehabilitation" was published for use by development workers involved in relief and rehabilitation to better incorporate nutrition objectives into emergency responses.

373. **Food Composition (INFOODS).** INFOODS held its regional data centre coordinators meeting in conjunction with the 5th International Food Data Conference, to review accomplishments and plan activities. Twelve issues of the Journal of Food Composition and Analysis were published, including two special theme issues related to presentations at the Nutrient Databank Conference (USA), and the International Food Data Conference (Slovakia). The reference textbook, Food Composition Data: Production, Management and Use, was published. A technical consultation on international standards for identification of food components for international interchange of food composition data was held and updated standards were agreed. Three food composition training courses were held in collaboration with the United Nations University.

374. **Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius).** The Codex Commission completed all of its planned activities for the 2002-03 Biennium. The 26th Session of the Commission adopted, *inter alia*, 59 new or revised Codex standards or related texts, including guidelines for the food safety assessment of foods derived from biotechnology; amendments to the Rules of Procedure concerning the membership of Regional Economic Integration Organizations, and on consensus; and Working Principles for Food Safety Risk Analysis to be used in the Codex framework. In addition, the FAO/WHO Evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius and Other FAO and WHO Food Standards Work made recommendations for the future relevance of standards or alternative approaches in meeting overall objectives in consumer protection, especially for health, and in fair practices for food trade. Most of the recommendations were endorsed by the 26th Session of the Codex Commission, with the concurrence of its parent organizations and some of the recommendations have already been implemented.

375. **Food Quality Control and Consumer Protection.** Thirteen countries have been assisted in the harmonization of their food standards and regulations with international requirements (Codex); another nine countries have received assistance in the establishment and operation of national Codex committees; and the food control systems in seven countries have been reviewed and upgraded using science-based approaches and risk analysis principles. Regional and sub-regional training workshops organized on food safety risk analysis and on modern approaches to food control systems have increased awareness among food control officials of basic principles in food safety management and control, including the food chain approach. The development of materials on national food control systems, food safety risk analysis, on enhanced participation in Codex process, and on the quality and safety of fresh fruits and vegetables, should lead to improvement in national food safety programmes.

Global Forum of Food Safety Regulations

The successful convening of the First FAO/WHO Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators (Marrakech, Morocco, January 2002) which brought together food safety regulators from over 120 countries to discuss current food safety issues and exchange information and experiences on best practices to improve food safety and quality worldwide, marked the beginning of a new series of international and regional consultations on food safety that complement the official negotiation work under Codex and the capacity building activities undertaken by FAO and WHO in this field. The FAO/WHO Pan-European Conference on Food Safety and Quality organized in Budapest in February 2002, was the first regional event in this series, and resulted in a comprehensive plan for the improvement of food safety and quality across the region.

376. **Food Safety Assessment and Rapid Alert System.** Technical reports of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and results of the *ad hoc* expert consultations on risk assessment of microbiological hazards in food and safety of foods derived from biotechnology were released and results considered by FAO/WHO member countries in the review of their food regulations, standards and control measures. Reports were also provided to the Codex Alimentarius system and have been used in the review of standards on food additives, veterinary drug residues and contaminants in food; in the review of codes of hygienic practices for products such as fish and fish products, eggs and in the review of papers on risk management strategies for specific pathogens such as *Listeria*. Guidelines on hazard characterization for pathogens in food and water, and for incorporating microbiological risk assessment in the development of food safety standards have been used by FAO/WHO member countries and Codex in the preparation of risk assessment and management documents.

377. **Public Information about Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety.** Five issues of Food, Nutrition and Agriculture were produced, addressing human energy requirements; ensuring a safe food supply; meeting micronutrient needs; promoting healthy diets through schools; and HIV/AIDS and nutrition. The Food and Nutrition website was redesigned and enhanced.

Programme 2.2.2: Food and Agricultural Information

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	33,364
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(260)
Final Programme of Work	33,104
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	33,107
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(3)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.8%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	15,401
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	307
TCP delivery	3,542
Total Field Programme delivery	19,250
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.6
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	2,255

Achievements

378. The Programme addresses FAO's mandate to meet the needs of Members and the international community for comprehensive information through the collection of food and agricultural statistics relating to resources production, trade, food supply and consumption, as well as other socio-economic statistics related to agriculture. It also provides assistance at the national level in building capacity to electronically disseminate information and in strengthening statistical and technical information systems on agriculture to support policy formulation and decision making. Significant achievements include:

- communication with Members has been improved through the redesigned Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) Web site which is continuously updated to ensure relevance;
- nutrition Country Profiles and tools on nutrition and institutional assessment were produced to improve the quality of base information;
- two editions of SOFI were produced as planned in addition to maps showing hunger and stunting at the national and sub national levels;
- the project to modernize FAO's corporate database, FAOSTAT2, was begun;
- substantial improvements were made in the coverage and quality of trade statistics, as well as timeliness of statistical outputs, and price statistics were re-instituted;
- guidelines, standards and tools were enhanced to facilitate access to FAO's technical information in WAICENT and provided to FAO technical units and decentralized offices;
- the first module of the Information Management Resource Kit (IMARK) was provided to ministries of agriculture and academic and research institutions as a distance learning tool for management of electronic documents;
- a new programmatic framework "Bridging the Rural Digital Divide" was developed to foster dissemination and exchange of information in digital formats in member countries;
- collaborative networks have been developed and strengthened, including the implementation of a new vision of AGRIS based on feedback from member countries.

FAOSTAT2

The FAOSTAT2 project to modernize and upgrade the corporate database of FAO has been started. Work was initiated to improve FAOSTAT's conceptual framework and working system. The project will also address data dissemination and connection to the national databases on agriculture through its new country component named CountryStat.

Access to Global Online Research on Agriculture

The Access to Global Online Research on Agriculture (AGORA) project was launched in 2003. Led by FAO, the programme leverages resources and fosters partnerships (e.g. Cornell University Mann Library, WHO, publishers, donors) for the benefit of the poorest countries. As a consequence, these countries have access to peer reviewed scientific information in agriculture, food and related fields free of charge. "I am a young research scientist with the Savanna Agricultural Research Institute of Ghana and we are working towards alleviating poverty in the most deprived area in my country," explains Adams Frimpong. "I can now access this valuable source of knowledge for the benefit of my people and the scientific community at large."

379. **Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS).** This biennium has been a critical watershed for FIVIMS Initiative, which underwent an External Assessment in preparation for a redefined strategic plan. Through the provision of quality and timely information on the various dimensions of food insecurity and vulnerability, country level impact is now becoming more evident, particularly in some of the pilot FIVIMS countries. The biennium has seen increased dialogue and greater understanding within FAO of the contributions that different services can contribute. Coordination has improved within FAO across services and Departments, facilitating more integrated support from FAO to member countries.

380. **FAO/World Bank/USDA Initiative for Agricultural Statistics in Africa.** Two interim regional trust fund projects were approved for the Africa Region with funding from the World Bank and the Government of France. Under these projects four additional countries will be involved as pilot countries. A high level international seminar with the participation of all stakeholders was organized.

381. **FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System.** A new version of the FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System (FCPMIS) was released in 2002. The new version featured improved user-friendliness and graphic design, new sources of information and improved navigation of the site. Customized versions of the system have been implemented for the Water and Food Security Country Profiles and the Biotechnology PAIA. FAO's "physical presence" was mapped out on the FCPMIS site, whereby users can access information on country profiles, projects and link to the Regional and Subregional pages. Electronic publishing templates and guidelines were developed for the FAO Representative offices.

382. **Systematic Evaluation and Improvement of Statistical Data Quality.** The Statistics Division has undertaken a proactive approach to data collection through regional workshops to familiarize countries with international concepts and definitions, followed up by regular contact with national statisticians identified at the workshops. Electronic transfer of data has also significantly improved the statistical data collection and assembly process. The Agricultural Bulletin Board on Data Collection, Dissemination and Quality of Statistics (ABCDQ) project helps the users of FAO data determine their quality, and indicators showing the quality of the statistics (based on national collection methods used) as well as the coverage of official statistics are up-dated regularly. Special efforts have been made to obtain more official data and tap new sources for statistics particularly in Africa.

383. **World Agriculture Information Resource System (WAIR).** Development of the WAIR proceeded as planned. The International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) was significantly enhanced under a new vision of the AGRIS institutions as resource centres with a strong capacity building component. To enable information to be accessed and exchanged more effectively, a new WAICENT information standard was developed, the Agricultural Metadata Element Set (AGMES), which addresses semantic standards in the domain of agriculture. The web-publishing and dissemination tools of AGRIS were further developed, enhanced, and deployed in countries. The agricultural thesaurus AGROVOC was made available in five official languages on the Web and coverage regarding gender-specific concepts improved considerably. A large number of training and capacity building missions were carried out.

384. **Agricultural Resources and Income Statistics.** The data series on agricultural resources statistics (human resources, land, irrigation, farm machinery, fertilizers, and pesticides) has been regularly updated and revised. The efforts on re-establishing the producer price data compilation started giving promising outputs in terms of increasing response from countries which has allowed the dissemination of updated time series and their use for the preparation of derived indicators. The time series on Agriculture Investment and Official Development Assistance were regularly updated; their quality and timeliness was significantly enhanced. Regular updating and improvements of the "Summary of World Food and Agricultural Statistics" has provided FAO authorities with an easy and quick reference tool on the wide range of food and agricultural statistics at the world and regional levels.

385. **Agricultural Production, Trade Statistics and Food Balance Sheets.** As countries have moved from paper to electronic files it has been possible to collect raw trade data from countries and, with processing, improve coverage and data quality significantly. The development by FAO of the world's agricultural trade matrix (WATM) and the display module (WATF) produced, for the first time, statistical information which allows the tracing of food and agricultural products from their origin to their destination. The project proposal for FAOSTAT2 moved to full project implementation to be funded from arrears (see Box). FAOSTAT downloads of data reached more than 25 million a month. Additional data collections and charts/graphics were disseminated from the FAO Web site along with sorting tools for production and trade statistics, methodological papers

and substantive reports. At the close of the biennium, work on the preparation of food balance sheets was completed earlier than in recent years, due to progress made in trade data processing.

386. **Agricultural Statistics Development.** Training activities were carried out in all regions. Requests for assistance and capacity building were met within the resources available. Extensive use was made of guidelines on census and survey taking as they relate to agricultural statistics. The agricultural census database was improved and updated.

387. **Programme for the Improvement of Language Coverage.** See Chapter on Organizational Performance.

388. **WAICENT Corporate Information Management and Dissemination Systems.** The new WAICENT Portal was constructed to improve subject-based access to the main entry points of the FAO Web site. The Search tool was improved, and extensive analytical work was done towards an enterprise search engine. New workflow tools were deployed to improve and streamline electronic publishing. A methodology was developed to obtain user-feedback from various FAO stakeholders in order to improve FAO's information dissemination services. Liaison with all technical departments has been significantly enhanced through the WAICENT Advisory Group (WAG) and the WAICENT Committee. The number of visitors to the FAO Web site grew by 60% during the biennium, from 1 million in January 2002 to 1.6 million in December 2003, reflecting more than 40 million hits per month. The FAO WAICENT portal received the Pirelli "INTERNETional Award" in 2002 for the best multimedia product for environmental information.

389. **Document Repository and Electronic Publishing Systems, and Integrated Documentation Activities.** The Corporate Document Repository (CDR) and the FAO online catalogue have been developed and improved considerably, including better search and export facilities; the CDR has grown by more than 10,000 items covering the official languages of the Organization. Access to the on-line FAO catalogue has been extended to the Regional Offices, which can also retrieve meeting documents and reports of the Regional Conferences. Various thematic CDs have been produced and disseminated with material from the CDR to provide access to FAO information to users lacking Internet connectivity.

390. **Facilitation of WAICENT Outreach.** The Information Management Resource Kit (IMARK) was designed and developed to support member nations in enhancing their capacity to manage and exchange agricultural information. The first IMARK CD-based e-learning module was published on managing electronic documents. Three other modules covering digital libraries, electronic communities and in support of managers of agricultural information systems are in development. Several integrated communication activities were implemented for events such as the WFS:*fj*/ and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

391. **Virtual Library Information Services.** Substantive improvements were made in the scope and coverage of quality externally produced information resources accessible to the Organization. Participation in the United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisitions Consortium continued to expand the information tools available to FAO staff and members, achieving i) significant reduction in costs of access; ii) increased access to more journals at the same financial outlay; iii) global access for FAO Regional/country Offices to key information databases without additional costs; and iv) established access pathways to articles for several thousands of subscribed and non subscribed sources. Working with exchange partners, 2,832 books were provided for the Library collection.

392. **Assistance to Countries in Capacity Building for Agriculture and Food Information through WAICENT.** A proposal for a strategic programme on "Bridging the Rural Digital Divide" (BRDD) was prepared, relationships with potential partners for WAICENT Outreach were developed and extra-budgetary funding from partners was secured. Technical services were provided through 23 field projects. Advisory missions were undertaken and projects were formulated for national capacity building in information management. A total of 22 regional or national training workshops were cosponsored. Study tours to FAO headquarters were organized for delegations from eleven national institutions or regional organizations to strengthen collaboration with

WAICENT Outreach. The Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) convened its second meeting and brought together representatives from 75 Member Nations, 5 UN specialized agencies, 17 inter-governmental organizations, 6 non-governmental organizations and 2 national organizations to discuss ways to improve access to and use of agricultural information.

Programme 2.2.3: Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	13,228
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(580)
Final Programme of Work	12,648
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,643
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	5
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(4.4%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	5,359
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	1,823
TCP delivery	787
Total Field Programme delivery	7,968
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.6
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	323

Achievements

393. This programme meets Members' need for regular and timely flows of information on, and assessments of, current food supply and demand, the outlook for agricultural commodities, and for longer-term strategic analyses on food, agriculture and food security. Major achievements during the biennium include:

- the commodities and the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) Web sites were restructured to meet the growing demand for up-to-date information, particularly analytical notes on commodity market developments;
- two editions of the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) were published, and SOFA was reformulated to focus primarily on a single major theme;
- reports on the global commodity market situation were produced, including analysis of the medium-term prospects for commodity markets and analytical studies on commodity projections through the year 2010, the Commodity Market Review and the preparation of a new publication on the State of World Agricultural Commodity Markets;
- timely factual and analytical reporting on global trends in food productions, trade, utilization and food security was produced and disseminated; and
- GIEWS continued to provide regional and country-by-country updates on food security, including a frequently updated list of countries in crisis, or facing unfavourable crop prospects.

Global Perspective Studies

A 100-page Summary Report under the title "World agriculture: towards 2015/2030" was published in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The full technical 440-page report was co-published with Earthscan Publications Ltd (London) in March 2003 under the title "World agriculture: towards 2015/2030 - An FAO Perspective" and announced with a news release. Based upon book reviews in professional journals, citations and receipt of invitations to conferences, both the summary report and the full study have been well received.

394. **The State of Food and Agriculture.** SOFA, of which two issues were published, is one of the oldest continuous series of global reports in the world on major developments in food and agriculture. With the 2003-04 edition, the format was changed to focus on the thematic section where a single major issue was explored in greater depth: biotechnology and its capacity to help the poor. Future issues will continue the thematic focus.

395. **Market Assessments for Basic Food Commodities and Impact on Global Food Security.** FAO has developed unique databases for all basic food commodities at the country level designed for analyzing global market developments and assessing their impact on developing countries. These tools were used to provide frequently updated market assessments for these products within the Global Information and Early Warning System, as well as to conduct policy and impact analyses of emerging developments (such as animal diseases, global weather events, significant policy changes etc.). The assessments and analyses done were comprehensive in both commodity and country coverage, so that invitations for presentation of results and collaborative activities continued to come from prominent international industry associations dealing with basic food commodities and international organizations.

396. **Projections and Global Commodity Analyses.** All activities were implemented as planned, notably projections to the year 2010, Commodity Market Review and preparation of the new publication on the State of World Agriculture Markets (SOCO).

397. **Market Assessments and Food Security Reports for Tropical, Horticultural and Raw Material Commodities.** The steady demand for information products has been met, and the range of information and studies extended to cover additional commodities. Particular highlights have been the successful completion of the fiber consumption survey, the study of non-traditional agricultural exports which provided unique analytical information on diversification possibilities, and responses to increasing demands for information concerning organic and fair trade products. The balance of activities has shifted to emphasize analytical studies and use of quantitative/modelling tools to provide for rigorous policy analysis and forecasting, including the development of consistent databases of value to a wide range of users within and outside FAO. Collaborative work with other interested agencies was pursued.

398. **Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture.** GIEWS continued to play a major role in the conduct and improvement of the joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessments (CFSAMs) of which 25-30 per year were completed. These high profile documents formed the basis for non-food and food assistance emergency activities by host countries and the international community. Recent examples included CFSAMs in Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, and Zimbabwe.

Programme 2.2.4: Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	14,138
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(500)
Final Programme of Work	13,638
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	13,641
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(3)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(3.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	12,349
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	3,141
TCP delivery	1,778
Total Field Programme delivery	17,269
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.3
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,205

Achievements

399. This programme provided the overall vision on global food security achievements and challenges to reduce hunger. It aims at sustainable improvements in the standard of living and nutritional status of the whole population. Analyses undertaken under the programme contribute to better understanding of the dimensions and causes of poverty and hunger, as well as interventions needed

400. The twin-track approach was developed as the FAO framework for promoting hunger reduction through sustainable agricultural and rural development, combined with measures to ensure the direct and immediate access to food by the most needy. Its discussion in major international fora, including the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the World Food Summit: *five years later*, brought world attention to the need for more articulated efforts and actions. Follow-up was made by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Analysis on poverty, food security and sustainable development gave a sound basis for developing a framework for National Food Security Strategies that were applied later at the country level.

The World Food Summit: *five years later*, reaffirmed pledges to end hunger and called for an international alliance against hunger. The WFS:*fy/* held in conjunction with the Twenty-eighth Session of CFS to expedite action on implementing the WFS Plan of Action, attracted 180 delegations (179 countries and the European Union). Thirty four were represented at the level of Head of State, 9 at the level of Deputy Head of State, 17 at the level of Head of Government, 12 at the level of Deputy Head of Government, 1 at the level of Crown Prince, 96 at the level of Minister and 11 at the level of Ambassador or other. In addition, 191 other high-level representatives (including 109 Ministers and 82 Vice-Ministers and Under-secretaries) participated in the Summit as members of the delegations of the participating countries.

401. **World Food Summit Monitoring and Follow-up.** A first review cycle was completed with the report, every other year, of two sets of clusters of WFS commitments - people centred (conducted in 2000) and development centred (2002). Fifty-four countries, 6 UN agencies, 2 international organizations and a regional body responded with reports to CFS in 2002. Work on methods of assessing progress was initiated in support of the Mid-term Review in 2006 of Progress Towards the WFS Target.

402. **Servicing the Committee on World Food Security.** Two sessions of the CFS were serviced during the biennium.

403. **Commodity and Trade Policy Support to Developing Countries for Trade Negotiations.** The developing countries were supported in their trade negotiations through a number of activities, notably Geneva Round Tables, country missions, regional seminars under the Umbrella framework, a symposium at Cancun, a Ministerial Roundtable in Rome, and publications on the implications of negotiating proposals. These activities contributed significantly to strengthening the negotiating capability of the developing countries.

404. **Agricultural Adjustment and Policy Reforms.** Implementation of the Current and Emerging Issues for Economic Analysis and Policy Research (CUREMIS) project proceeded slower than expected due to both staff attrition, lack of adequate resources and difficulty in co-coordinating the work of the five Regional Offices. Nevertheless the regional seminars were attended by a wide array of stakeholders including government officials, NGOs and others. The work on policy analysis using the General Equilibrium Models was completed. Analysis on issues of resource mobilization continued. The FAO-led joint publication (with IFAD and WFP) on resource mobilization presented in Monterrey during the International Conference on Financing for Development had a large impact.

405. **Contribution of Agriculture to Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security.** The twin-track approach was further developed and was used as the FAO framework for promoting hunger reduction and increased resources for agriculture and rural development. Outputs related to the cost of hunger and the role of agriculture and off-farm income constituted the cornerstones of the analysis. The Anti-Hunger Programme, the document for the Monterrey Conference and the development of the conceptual framework for the Initiative to Update the National Strategies for Agricultural Development and Food Security were prepared. At the same time, 11 case studies were produced under the "Roles of Agriculture" project linking agriculture to food security and poverty reduction.

406. **Economics of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability.** Methodologies for assessing the agricultural biodiversity and human welfare impacts of different types of seed systems are being developed and will be used as a basis for a series of new studies to be conducted by CGIAR centres in collaboration with government counterparts. The conceptual framework developed for assessing potential synergies between poverty alleviation and climate change mitigation is being incorporated into an information document for the next Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

407. **International Action on Commodity and Trade Issues.** Major studies were completed on world markets for organic and fair trade products. Demand for information and publications on organic markets from Members was extremely high. The 64th Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and all Intergovernmental Groups on Commodities (IGGs) were organized successfully. IGGs for raw materials, tropical and horticultural products held in producing countries were welcomed by members and provided a vital international forum for discussion and planning of international action in relation to the specific commodities concerned. Major studies were conducted on developments of food import bills for vulnerable countries, value added production in the oil crops sector, and measuring trade impacts of SPS/TBT measures (sanitary and phytosanitary measures/technical barriers to trade) on basic foodstuffs. The IGGs conducted in conjunction with conferences and symposia have been well received by delegates to these meetings.

408. **Measures to Enhance Commodity and Trade Development.** Technical assistance was provided to several regional economic groupings in developing regional food security strategies, notably to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). Effective responses were made to Members' requests for assistance in national commodity policy formulation and implementation.

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

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		48,767
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		1,050
Final Programme of Work		49,817
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		49,816
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		1
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		2.2%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		50,844
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		4,992
TCP delivery		17,828
Total Field Programme delivery		73,665
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		1.5
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		6,739

470. During the period under review, the Major Programme continued to give strong emphasis to promoting, coordinating and providing leadership in the formulation of concepts, policies, strategies and methodologies to assist member countries and FAO technical departments in integrating sustainability issues into their programmes, including those arising from the conventions on biodiversity, desertification and climate change. Significant progress was made in facilitating FAO-wide coordinated activities in important cross-sectoral areas, including poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, the advancement of rural women and gender equality in agriculture and rural development, and more participatory, inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to policy/decision-making and programme development and implementation. The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) evolved as a people-driven and comprehensive programme which expanded its coverage to 75 countries and 28 South-South Cooperation (SSC) agreements.

471. To address these issues and to foster the environmental, social and economic well-being of rural people, the Major Programme has forged effective alliances and partnerships centred on people, promoting the strengthening of rural institutions, while safeguarding the environment. Priority was given to:

- equitable and sustainable livelihoods and food security in rural areas;
- improved secure access to land to support food security and poverty alleviation;
- knowledge enhancement and technology transfer in partnerships with the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS);
- use of environmental observing systems, information technology and database development, including the decision-support tools;
- assistance in mainstreaming gender issues in the work of all FAO technical units;
- impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture, food security and rural development; and
- participative diagnostic and learning processes in the SPFS with the aim of empowering participants to articulate their demands for services and to become increasingly self-reliant in coping with food insecurity situations.

472. Resource shifts have however restricted somewhat the delivery performance in term of biennial outputs, particularly for Programmes 2.5.1.

Programme 2.5.1: Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	17,765
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(870)
Final Programme of Work	16,895
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	16,936
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(41)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(4.9%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	15,262
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	4,992
TCP delivery	4,141
Total Field Programme delivery	24,395
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.4
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	2,843

Achievements

473. The programme's main achievements in several areas of work were as follows:
- countries and intergovernmental bodies were assisted to make effective use of environmental databases, information systems and related tools, including GeoNetwork, Dynamic Atlas, LocClim and Agromet software;
 - technical tools were developed to support Members and the scientific community in crop monitoring and forecasting, poverty mapping, land cover mapping, terrestrial carbon monitoring and biodiversity;
 - technical assistance for the formulation of national policies in agricultural research, application of biotechnology and the development, harmonization and implementation of regulations for biosafety of GMOs was provided to an increasing number of countries;
 - access to a broad knowledge base was provided through various information databases: technology for agriculture, BioDec, funding sources for agricultural research and directories of agricultural research institutions in Africa and Asia;
 - significant progress was made in assisting countries to address institutional reforms in national agricultural and rural extension systems;
 - a major new initiative on "Education for Rural People" was launched jointly by FAO and UNESCO;
 - the GFAR Secretariat contributed significantly towards the goal of improving cooperation amongst NARS through their regional and sub-regional fora which started opening up their governance structure to active participation by stakeholders other than research institutions.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

FAO's preparation for WSSD emphasized the important role that agriculture plays for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The consistent messages sent to WSSD were:

- agriculture and the environment are intimately linked and depend on each other for sustainable development;
- sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries are key to poverty alleviation;
- a renewed political will is needed to redirect the flows of investments towards agriculture and rural areas; and
- the World Food Summit Plan of Action provides an appropriate framework for many WSSD initiatives. Their implementation needs to be accelerated by working in a wide range of alliances and partnerships.

Linkages between agriculture and the environment were taken into consideration in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation by, for example, highlighting the role of earth observations for both sectors. FAO followed up during its Co-chairmanship of the Integrated Global Observing Strategy Partnership (IGOS-P) by providing inputs into the 10-year implementation plan developed by the ad-hoc Group on Earth Observation (GEO).

Another interface also emerged from WSSD; that is, between education and sustainable development. This led to the launching of the "Education for Rural People" international flagship initiative led by FAO and UNESCO to improve access to quality education for rural people.

474. **Integrated Use of Information for Sustainable Development.** Significant progress was made in improving the availability of environmental databases, information systems and related tools to countries and intergovernmental bodies. This includes development of the GeoNetwork spatial data information system, upgrading of the Dynamic Atlas, development and dissemination of LocClim, upgrading of the Agromet shell software, and definition of the Rapid Disaster Assessment Routine. For some of the activities mentioned, significant emphasis was put on training. Particular efforts were made on the integration of ground data and satellite observations in the ambit of Global land cover network (GlcN) as well as AfriCover and AsiaCover. COAG 17 endorsed a paper on agri-environmental decision support tools. Updated Agenda 21 indicators and OECD agri-environmental indicators were made available to countries, and national exercises were initiated. Training materials in gender-disaggregated data were developed, translated into several languages and tested in national and regional workshops.

475. **Youth in Agriculture, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood.** Work concentrated on providing young people with life skills and knowledge in agriculture and related areas that empower them to become active partners in food security through networking, advocacy, policy development and elements of strategic planning. This included national seminars on rural youth and food security and background studies to identify needs, interests and aspirations of young people living in rural areas. Communications were addressed through the newsletter YouthWorks and the FAO Rural Youth Web site. Other aspects covered included the design and testing of innovative non-formal education curriculum development, youth leadership development, and youth and rural radio methodologies.

476. **Partnerships for Improving Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture.** Research gaps, needs and opportunities of relevance to developing countries were identified and strategies defined to improve the application of biotechnology. Particular emphasis has been placed on national capacity building for development, harmonisation and implementation of regulations for biosafety of genetically modified organisms. The assistance included identification of needs, priorities and development of appropriate tools. Activities were devoted to a wider and more accessible knowledge base for decision-making on policies and applications of biotechnology products, including the FAO Biotech Web site, the BioDeC database, the electronic newsletter FAO BiotechNews, the Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture and the Electronic Conferences hosted by the FAO Biotechnology E-Forum.

477. **Integrated Development and Dissemination of Agricultural Knowledge and Technology for Food Security and Sustainable Development.** Work contributed to meet countries' needs in four key technical areas: extension, education, communication for development and research and technology development. Four studies were completed on extension and training needs of physically disabled farmers as well as farmers working in HIV/AIDS affected areas, living in mountain zones or in small island states. Guidelines were published in four official languages on decentralization and privatization of extension support services. Fourteen studies were conducted worldwide on access to quality education by rural populations and shared during workshops organized for policy makers from Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of Education in Asia and Latin America. A training programme for rural radio broadcasters was implemented in Africa to develop capacity to disseminate food security messages. Three guidelines were published on participatory rural community radios, indigenous knowledge and Natural Resources Management (NRM). A prototype database on technology for agriculture was developed and two studies were conducted on funding sources for agricultural research and the impact of foreign assistance on institutional development of NARS in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) was established in FAO's Regional Office for Africa and support was provided to AARINENA and APAARI. Case studies were conducted in twelve countries to assess institutional links and collaboration between research, education, extension and information systems - the Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems for Rural Development (AKIS/RD) - in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

478. **Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) Secretariat.** The GFAR Secretariat contributed to on-going efforts to improve cooperation amongst, and mutual strengthening of NARS through their regional and sub-regional fora (RF/SRF). For example, Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS) for information sharing are now functional in all RF; Executive Secretaries of RF now meet regularly and have identified future areas of collaboration including inter-regional networking on commodities such as cotton and olive as well as biosafety and other biotechnology issues; stronger functional linkages between research institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) have emerged such as the formal representation of CSO in the executive and decision making body of the Conférence des responsables de la recherche agronomique africains (CORAF).

479. **Support to Environmental Agreements and Promotion of Integrated Environmental Planning and Management.** FAO has regularly contributed to the processes guided by the Secretariats of the Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification through technical coordination, the preparation of technical documents, participation in meetings and exchange of data and staff. A global bioenergy initiative for sustainable agriculture was developed in collaboration with universities. Technical reports on renewable energy and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) were prepared. Community-based integrated natural resources management was supported in highland ecosystems through working papers, a workshop, and a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project proposal (Ethiopia). Work on Organic Agriculture included a country database, a publication on "Organic agriculture, environment and food security" and initiatives in the areas of standards and legislation. A review of FAO work in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 1994-2004 was completed.

480. **Environmental Geo-Information Infrastructure and Services.** Equipment was acquired to improve the distribution of satellite imagery to early warning systems in developing countries. FAO, other UN Organizations, CG Centres and universities agreed to establish inter-operability using such tools as the GeoNetwork. The development of the corporate GIS databases continued along with support to the United Nations Geographical Information Working Group (UNGIWG), liaison with Open GIS Consortium, International Standards Organization (ISO), and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA). Methodological and operational work on poverty mapping and the links between poverty and environment significantly advanced and results were made available to member countries through publications and maps. A workshop on environmental hotspots and applications to agriculture was carried out. Software for global water stress maps was completed for early warning analysis. Agromet provided operational support to GIEWS and a geospatial information management advisory group was initiated (SIMAG).

481. **Information and Communication Technologies in Support of Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Systems.** Case studies were completed in Uganda, Costa Rica and Mexico as an FAO contribution to the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS). ICT needs assessments were carried out in Uganda, Bhutan, Croatia, Macedonia, Georgia and Romania. As a result, projects were formulated for establishing the virtual extension and research communication network (VERCON) in Bhutan and Uganda. A strategy for promoting and guidelines for establishing VERCON were produced and disseminated through seminars and training workshops. The VERCON concept and a pilot project in Egypt were presented and discussed during a regional workshop on strengthening agricultural research and extension linkages held in Amman, Jordan. Technical assistance was provided in support of an information system for the documentation and dissemination in Spanish of proven agricultural technologies for the benefit of the SPFS clients in Honduras. The Regional Consultation on "Rural Women in Knowledge Society" resulted in a publication of the same title for WSIS. A regional assessment for the application of distance education modalities for improving learning about and learning among rural women focused on India, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

482. **Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the CGIAR.** The TAC/Interim Science Council (iSC) Secretariat provided technical and logistic support to the TAC/iSC through a number of channels. The Secretariat organized and planned the implementation of four External Reviews of CGIAR Centres (CIP, ISNAR, IPGRI, ICRISAT) and two system-wide programmes (SP-IPM, CAPRI) and participated in the ISNAR Restructuring exercise. It provided support in planning and implementing many thematic studies and in assessing the MTPs of 16 Centres in 2002 and 2003. Support related to iSC's impact work included completing a comprehensive assessment of crop germplasm improvement impact (published by CABI and Science), co-hosting a major international conference on impact assessment and publication of proceedings with conference papers in three issues of international journals.

Programme 2.5.2: Gender and Population

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	5,259
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	50
Final Programme of Work	5,309
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	5,295
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	14
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	1.0%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	5,799
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	346
Total Field Programme delivery	6,146
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,130

Achievements

483. The programme provided policy support, capacity building and development of tools and methodologies for incorporation of gender perspectives in the agriculture sector in Member Nations as well as within FAO. It supported the implementation of the corporate-wide Gender and Development Plan of Action (2002-2007). The first progress report on implementing the Plan was

well received by the 32nd session of the FAO Conference. An increasing number of FAO Member Nations adopted special action plans for rural women and/or strategies for gender mainstreaming in the agriculture sector, as well as more gender-sensitive land legislation and agricultural censuses. Perhaps as a consequence the number of gender-related TCP requests increased in all regions. At the WFS:fi/ in 2002, a well-attended side-event on "Rural Women - crucial partners in the fight against hunger and poverty" was organized. The programme continued to be an active partner in several UN system-wide task forces.

484. The Programme contributed towards raising awareness within FAO and its constituency of the multisectoral nature of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and its critical linkages to agriculture, rural development and food security. Research on the nexus of HIV/AIDS, gender, agricultural production and household food security contributed to the development of mitigating strategies through Ministries of Agriculture. During the biennium, extra-budgetary staff and non-staff resources in support of gender- and HIV/AIDS-related activities supported by the programme were provided by Belgium, Finland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and UNAIDS.

Gender, Biodiversity and Local Knowledge Systems for Food Security

The Norway-funded Gender, Biological Diversity and Local Knowledge Systems for Food Security in Southern Africa project (LinKS) continued to operate in Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania. It aims to improve rural people's food security and provide sustainable management of agrobiodiversity by strengthening the capacity of institutions to use participatory approaches that recognize the knowledge of men and women farmers in their programmes and policies. During the biennium, 29 training workshops for researchers, extension workers and decision-makers were organized. The project supported the development of a training manual that explains the concepts of gender, biodiversity and local knowledge and their interrelations, and provided support for curriculum development for universities. LinKS research resulted in several reports, including: "Local Knowledge Systems in relation to management of agro-biodiversity for food security: case studies on local seed management practices in Southern Highlands and Central Zone, Tanzania" and "The utilization of indigenous knowledge in range management and forage plants for improving livestock productivity and food security in the Maasai and Barbaig communities of Kibaha," also in Tanzania; "Impacts of HIV/AIDS on gendered information and knowledge flows around seeds amongst rural producers" in Mozambique; and "Indigenous crops, their preparation, methods and acceptability: a case study of the Manzini Region" in Swaziland. Finally, the project supported communication and advocacy to enhance sharing and exchange of information through an electronic newsletter, a website, leaflets, case studies, and 14 sensitization workshops and seminars.

485. **Inter-relations between Gender, Population and Food Security.** The entity concentrated on the linkages among gender issues, population factors - including morbidity and mortality caused by HIV/AIDS and rural population ageing - and agriculture, food security, and rural development. The main focus was on coping strategies and livelihood options for the rural poor and corresponding enabling measures needed at policy, legislative and institutional levels to support sustainable livelihoods and reduce HIV/AIDS risk. Policy advice, technical assistance, capacity-building and training services were provided to various stakeholders to assist them in mainstreaming gender and population considerations in agricultural and rural development policies and programmes. Several national studies were undertaken on HIV/AIDS and rural ageing, which generated new insights about the effects of population factors on agriculture and rural communities. The entity also facilitated FAO follow-up to the Cairo Programme of Action on Population and Development, the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. Activities of the entity contributed to the strengthening of national population programmes; provided member states with information and tools to more effectively address population-agriculture linkages; and contributed to building partnerships and networks with stakeholders, including WFP, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS and others.

486. **Gender and Natural Resources Management.** Natural Resource Management (NRM) studies continued to be produced under the LinKS Project, and concept papers, posters, information

sheets and multimedia presentations (including videos) were produced to document research on land and water (see Box). A research paper and a fact sheet on Gender and Drylands were made available for COP7 (Desertification Convention), and fact sheets and NRM research on rural women were finalised in several Latin American countries. Efforts to integrate gender socio-economic data into natural resource (NR) spatial data bases were undertaken through the Integrated Support to Sustainable Development and Food Security Programme (IP) in Africa and AsiaCover in Asia. Training activities in NRM in Africa created interest and have led to new research proposals and collaboration with new partners such as the World Bank and ICRISAT and also to requests for university curricula. Several TCPs were completed with the goal of inserting gender into national agricultural strategies (i.e. Algeria, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco) and supporting SPFS (in Latin America and the Caribbean). Research on the CEDAW Convention and particularly Article 14 dealing with land was completed (with IFAD/Land Coalition).

487. Promotion of Gender and Population in Policies, Legislation and Civil Institutions.

Attention focused on the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) training programme as the main instrument for capacity-building and gender mainstreaming. SEAGA training of trainers and technical workshops were held in 24 international locations. SEAGA presentations were also given at conferences and meetings in a variety of places. A Guide on Rural Households and Resources, integrating HIV/AIDS issues, was developed. Various SEAGA training handbooks and guides were translated into English, French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese and/or Russian.

488. The programme continued to develop gender-sensitive indicators to improve the monitoring and evaluation of FAO gender mainstreaming activities and to assist in measuring the outputs of the Gender Plan of Action. SEAGA-based training workshops on the production and use of gender-disaggregated data and indicators (GDD) were held in a number of African and Eastern European countries. An Expert Consultation on Gender and Participatory Research Methods was organized for eastern and southern African countries. Support through SEAGA training was also given in Cambodia to the Ministries of Women, Agriculture and Rural Development, and in Thailand to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on the Gender Plan of Action. Support from RAP was also given to ICRISAT on "Social and Gender Analytical Methodologies in Natural Resource Management Technology Transfer".

489. Collaborative partnerships with other UN agencies included participation in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), and the provision of reports and technical inputs on gender activities to the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). FAO, as a member of the UN Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE), made contributions to other UN-wide initiatives.

Programme 2.5.3: Rural Development

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	8,283
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(210)
Final Programme of Work	8,073
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	8,075
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(2)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(2.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	13,038
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	3,647
Total Field Programme delivery	16,685
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.1
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	2,161

Achievements

490. Strong emphasis was given to:

- improving secure access to land in recognition of the role of land tenure in the eradication of food insecurity and rural poverty;
- policy advice and technical assistance on the restructuring and decentralisation of rural public institutions and for the strengthening of farmers' organizations and cooperatives in order to improve small producers' livelihoods;
- participatory methods and tools for sustainable livelihoods in field projects;
- Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD);
- UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security.

491. **Access 21: Land Tenure Institution Building for Food Security and Sustainable Rural Development.** The Programme Entity contributed to improving secure access to land and to the growing recognition of the importance of land tenure and land policy for food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Guidelines on improved access to land, with particular reference to women, through more effective land tenure policies were published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and widely disseminated. Eight countries adopted FAO's approach for land consolidation projects. Five editions of the journal "Land reform, land settlement and cooperatives" were widely disseminated. Guidelines on rural property taxes to support decentralization of rural services in Central and Eastern Europe prompted requests for similar guidance for other regions. Training material on participatory diagnostics of common property resource management was presented to African Lusophone countries. Guidance was provided on participatory territorial planning, land conflict resolution, capacity building and land tenure regularization, based in part on regional workshops.

492. **Improved Rural Institutions and Services to Promote Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.** Technical assistance and policy advice were provided for the restructuring and decentralization of rural public institutions in 12 countries and for the strengthening of farmers' organizations and cooperatives in some 14 countries with a view to enhancing their livelihoods. Resource and training materials were developed on methods for and experiences in decentralization, agricultural cooperatives, group savings, and new approaches to capital formation and computerization in cooperatives. Substantive work was undertaken with other services on participatory territorial planning, drawing on experiences in field projects. FAO collaborated with the ILO and IUF on generic and country-level activities related to rural workers and SARD. This entity contributed significantly to the preparation of WSSD with regard to SARD (chapter 14 of Agenda 21) (see Box).

493. **Participatory Approaches and Methods to Support Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security.** This entity has contributed to developing, testing and promoting the use of participatory methods and tools in field projects. The inter-departmental Livelihood Support Programme (supported by extra-budgetary funds) undertook a variety of activities including institutional learning from experience, cultural dimensions of livelihoods, access to resources (especially land), participation in decision-making processes, income diversification, conflict management, and mainstreaming of livelihood approaches, analysis and methods in investment projects. Another achievement was the preparation of a concept paper and nine country case studies on the role of local institutions in disaster prevention or in rehabilitation which will form the basis of further work. Profiles of the livelihood systems and causes of vulnerability were undertaken in the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP).

Initiatives to Support SARD

The SARD Initiative was launched as a civil society-led, government-supported and FAO-facilitated type II non-negotiated outcome of WSSD. Moreover, support was provided by the Swiss Government for the organization of the International Conference on SARD in Mountain Regions (Adelboden, June 2002), and the subsequent preparation of a project document on SARD in Mountain Regions for multi-donor funding. Another Trust Fund project on SARD-Farming Systems Evolution supported the development of methods and indicators based on case studies undertaken in different agro-ecological regions.

494. **Management and Support to the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security.** The UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security continued to provide support to the activities of the national Thematic Groups. A bi-monthly update of the UN System Network Website has been established to disseminate information on Thematic Group's activities, joint initiatives among UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs as well as interesting international events or publications on rural development and food security issues. This Network provided direct assistance to the International Alliance Against Hunger, especially for the 2003 World Food Day, and to other international events such as the FAO Conference and ECOSOC High Level Segment on "integrated rural development".

Programme 2.5.6: Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	10,475
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	2,090
	Final Programme of Work	12,565
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,569
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(4)
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	20.0%
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	16,745
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	9,694
	Total Field Programme delivery	26,439
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.1
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	542

Achievements

495. The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) was the subject of an Independent External Evaluation in 2001-02 (PC 87/4(a)) which endorsed the programme's approach and noted its particular strengths as being:

- its promotion of national ownership;
- the directness of its focus on agriculture, food and nutrition issues which have often been eclipsed in discussions on poverty;
- its use of participatory processes for empowering households to seek information and take decisions; and
- its recognition of the need for a multifaceted approach to cutting food insecurity.

496. In response to the evaluation, the Programme has evolved progressively over the biennium both in terms of concept and coverage.

497. The conceptual framework for the SPFS has been broadened, following discussion by the SPFS Oversight Panel (October 2002) of the implications of the Independent External Evaluation Report. A short paper entitled "The Special Programme for Food Security – Responding to New Challenges" was published in March 2003. The paper, which has been discussed by the SPFS Technical Support Group (TSG), Oversight Panel and the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC), outlines how the Organization can respond to the broadening range of demands on its services made by member countries which embark on national-scale food security programmes.

498. An in-house Technical Support Group (TSG) has been established to deepen the engagement of the Organization's technical staff in the design and implementation of SPFS programmes and projects. To further strengthen technical oversight, Technical Support Teams (TST) consisting of FAO subject matter specialists from the Regional/Subregional Offices and headquarters were set up in support of major country-specific SPFS operations.

499. Steps were taken to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the SPFS. An M&E Handbook has been prepared and is currently under field-testing. The Handbook includes modules covering Programme and Project Action Planning; Monitoring and Ongoing Evaluation; Impact Evaluation; and Reporting.

500. The SPFS Management and Coordination Service was strengthened with additional staff, and thus enabling the more systematic oversight of national programmes and allowing for a progressive shift from a reactive to a proactive approach to project supervision.

501. The gap between the intended emphasis on the use of participative approaches to improving food security and what is happening on the ground is being narrowed, particularly by developing greater synergy in the field between the SPFS and other FAO programmes which emphasize participative methodologies (especially the work of the Agriculture Department on Integrated Pest Management and Water Management). School gardens and urban-peri-urban agriculture were new elements promoted within the SPFS.

502. The programme has expanded beyond the biennial expectation due to rising demand, requiring a 20% increase in resources. At the end of the biennium, the SPFS was under implementation in 75 countries compared with the target of 70 countries, while South-South Cooperation (SSC) tripartite agreements were signed for 28 countries compared with the target of 26 countries. Furthermore, the upscaling of SPFS activities to the national level was initiated in 30 countries as compared with the target of eight (see Table 2.5-1).

503. As evidence of the catalytic effect of initial phases, several developing countries, including Algeria, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Venezuela, sought FAO assistance in designing and implementing medium- to large-scale food security projects, financed mainly from their own resources. These projects, based on the SPFS model, usually involve piloting of improved small-farmer production systems at a large number of sites, sometimes providing

support also for input supplies, marketing and improved rural infrastructure if required by participating communities. Two countries, Brazil and Sierra Leone, have set themselves the goal of eradicating hunger within four and five years, respectively, and requested FAO assistance within the SPFS framework.

504. Much valuable experience was also gained in the management of an innovative South-South Cooperation (SSC) programme, which assigns persons with strong practical skills in recipient countries at a fraction of the cost of conventional technical cooperation.

505. The indicative extra-budgetary resources mobilized since SPFS inception increased to US\$ 382 million at the end of 2003 compared with US\$ 240 million at the end of 2001, representing an increase of 59% for the biennium. The resources come from a range of bilateral and multilateral donors, International Financing Institutions and the national budgets of the developing countries mostly under Unilateral Trust Fund arrangements.

TABLE 2.5-1. STATUS OF SPFS AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IMPLEMENTATION, DECEMBER 2003

	Operational	Formulated	Under Formulation
Africa			
SPFS	42	1	2
SSC	23	2	0
Asia			
SPFS	17	3	4
SSC	2	7	0
Europe			
SPFS	2	0	1
SSC	0	0	0
Latin America			
SPFS	11	15	1
SSC	2	4	0
Oceania			
SPFS	3	11	0
SSC	1	2	0
TOTAL			
SPFS	75	30	8
SSC	28	15	0

* Including four Regional SSC Programmes (two in the Caribbean and two in the Pacific)

Annex I

Completion of 2002-03 Outputs by Programme

660. The 2002-03 PWB identified outputs for implementation under the technical and economic programmes. In the course of programme implementation it is sometimes necessary for modifications to be made in outputs, while others may be postponed or cancelled. New outputs may also be introduced to meet changing circumstances and specific requests. The following table summarizes changes that occurred by output type during the biennium. The rest of the Annex provides similar information by programme. Information on all planned and unplanned outputs is available in the PIR Outputs Database on the FAO Internet site at (<http://www.fao.org/pir>).

IMPLEMENTATION OF OUTPUTS, 2002-03

Description	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/postponed	Unplanned delivered	Total delivered	Delivered unmodified	Delivered modified	Percentage delivered
Coordination and information exchange	414	(33)	41	422	399	23	101.9%
Direct advice to Members and field programme support	305	(14)	41	332	324	8	108.9%
Information (products, systems, databases)	293	(26)	44	311	294	17	106.1%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	65	(4)	11	72	69	3	110.8%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	240	(35)	19	224	200	24	93.3%
Studies and analyses	240	(22)	28	246	220	26	102.5%
Training (including training courses and materials)	125	(12)	4	117	107	10	93.6%
Notional total	1,682	(146)	188	1,724	1,613	111	102.5%

DELIVERY OF BIENNIAL OUTPUTS BY PROGRAMME

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
210 Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Agricultural Production and Support Systems							
Coordination and Information Exchange	14	(2)	17	29	27	2	207%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	5	(2)	0	3	3	0	60%
Studies and Analyses	6	0	0	6	3	3	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	(1)	0	1	1	0	50%
210 Total	37	(6)	17	48	43	5	130%
211 Natural Resources							
Coordination and Information Exchange	12	(1)	0	11	11	0	92%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	7	(1)	0	6	6	0	86%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	15	0	0	15	15	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	18	(3)	0	15	15	0	83%
Studies and Analyses	21	(2)	0	19	18	1	90%
Training (including training courses and materials)	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
211 Total	81	(7)	0	74	73	1	91%
212 Crops							
Coordination and Information Exchange	32	(4)	0	28	27	1	88%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	20	(1)	0	19	19	0	95%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	13	0	0	13	11	2	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	12	0	0	12	12	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	15	(2)	0	13	11	2	87%
Studies and Analyses	8	0	1	9	6	3	112%
Training (including training courses and materials)	9	(2)	0	7	7	0	78%
212 Total	109	(9)	1	101	93	8	93%
213 Livestock							
Coordination and Information Exchange	18	0	0	18	17	1	100%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	12	(2)	0	10	10	0	83%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	20	(4)	0	16	16	0	80%
Studies and Analyses	8	0	0	8	6	2	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	(1)	0	2	1	1	67%
213 Total	69	(8)	0	61	57	4	88%
214 Agricultural Support Systems							
Coordination and Information Exchange	11	(2)	0	9	8	1	82%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	10	0	0	10	9	1	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	14	0	0	14	12	2	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	11	0	2	13	9	4	118%
Studies and Analyses	21	(2)	0	19	13	6	90%
Training (including training courses and materials)	19	(3)	0	16	14	2	84%
214 Total	87	(7)	2	82	66	16	94%
215 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology							
Coordination and Information Exchange	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	5	0	0	5	4	1	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
215 Total	30	0	0	30	29	1	100%
21 Total	413	(37)	20	396	361	35	96%
221 Nutrition							
Coordination and Information Exchange	26	(5)	1	22	20	2	85%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	13	(2)	0	11	11	0	85%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	11	0	1	12	10	2	109%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	13	0	0	13	12	1	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	17	(2)	2	17	11	6	100%
Studies and Analyses	6	(2)	0	4	4	0	67%
Training (including training courses and materials)	14	0	0	14	8	6	100%
221 Total	100	(11)	4	93	76	17	93%
222 Food and Agricultural Information							
Coordination and Information Exchange	29	(4)	0	25	25	0	86%
Direct Advice to Members;	49	(1)	3	51	50	1	104%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Field Programme Support Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	73	(8)	15	80	77	3	110%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	22	(4)	1	19	17	2	86%
Studies and Analyses	3	(1)	1	3	2	1	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	7	(2)	0	5	5	0	71%
222 Total	191	(20)	20	191	184	7	100%
223 Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks							
Coordination and Information Exchange	19	0	1	20	19	1	105%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	1	0	1	2	2	0	200%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	25	0	5	30	29	1	120%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	15	0	0	15	15	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
223 Total	66	0	7	73	71	2	111%
224 Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy							
Coordination and Information Exchange	22	0	6	28	26	2	127%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	12	0	0	12	12	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	3	(1)	0	2	0	2	67%
Studies and Analyses	33	(3)	2	32	26	6	97%
224 Total	75	(4)	8	79	69	10	105%
22 Total	432	(35)	39	436	400	36	101%
231 Fisheries Information							
Coordination and Information Exchange	13	0	1	14	14	0	108%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	9	(2)	0	7	7	0	78%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	31	(9)	5	27	22	5	87%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	4	(1)	0	3	2	1	75%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	5	(2)	0	3	3	0	60%
Studies and Analyses	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	(1)	1	3	2	1	100%
231 Total	67	(15)	7	59	52	7	88%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
232 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture							
Coordination and Information Exchange	26	(5)	8	29	29	0	112%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	7	0	9	16	15	1	229%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	8	(1)	11	18	18	0	225%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	6	(2)	0	4	4	0	67%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	25	(7)	6	24	21	3	96%
Studies and Analyses	9	(2)	10	17	17	0	189%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
232 Total	84	(17)	44	111	107	4	132%
233 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation							
Coordination and Information Exchange	10	(1)	2	11	11	0	110%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	19	(5)	5	19	19	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	13	(1)	4	16	16	0	123%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	0	0	3	3	3	0	0%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	21	(4)	5	22	20	2	105%
Studies and Analyses	10	(2)	4	12	12	0	120%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	2	4	4	0	200%
233 Total	75	(13)	25	87	85	2	116%
234 Fisheries Policy							
Coordination and Information Exchange	23	(2)	0	21	20	1	91%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	10	(1)	7	16	16	0	160%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	2	0	8	10	9	1	500%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	13	(2)	6	17	14	3	131%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
234 Total	53	(5)	21	69	64	5	130%
23 Total	279	(50)	97	326	308	18	117%
241 Forest Resources							
Coordination and Information Exchange	23	(1)	0	22	17	5	96%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	17	0	0	17	16	1	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
International Undertakings,	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Agreements/Conventions and Standards							
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	10	0	0	10	9	1	100%
Studies and Analyses	12	0	0	12	12	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
241 Total	74	(1)	0	73	66	7	99%
242 Forest Products							
Coordination and Information Exchange	21	(1)	0	20	20	0	95%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	11	(3)	0	8	8	0	73%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	7	(2)	0	5	5	0	71%
Studies and Analyses	8	(1)	0	7	7	0	88%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
242 Total	53	(7)	0	46	46	0	87%
243 Forestry Policy and Planning							
Coordination and Information Exchange	13	0	0	13	10	3	100%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	9	0	0	9	7	2	100%
Studies and Analyses	21	(2)	0	19	19	0	90%
Training (including training courses and materials)	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
243 Total	60	(2)	0	58	53	5	97%
244 Forest Programmes Coordination and Information							
Coordination and Information Exchange	24	0	0	24	24	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
244 Total	33	0	0	33	33	0	100%
24 Total	220	(10)	0	210	198	12	95%
251 Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer							
Coordination and Information Exchange	16	(3)	1	14	12	2	88%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	12	0	1	13	13	0	108%
	14	(1)	2	15	15	0	107%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)							
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	8	(1)	0	7	7	0	88%
Studies and Analyses	13	(3)	0	10	10	0	77%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
251 Total	70	(9)	4	65	63	2	93%
252 Gender and Population							
Coordination and Information Exchange	14	0	0	14	13	1	100%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	13	0	0	13	13	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	10	0	0	10	10	0	100%
252 Total	58	0	0	58	57	1	100%
253 Rural Development							
Coordination and Information Exchange	5	(1)	4	8	8	0	160%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	8	0	5	13	12	1	162%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	16	(1)	3	18	18	0	112%
Studies and Analyses	3	0	3	6	6	0	200%
Training (including training courses and materials)	5	0	1	6	6	0	120%
253 Total	43	(2)	16	57	56	1	133%
256 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs							
Coordination and Information Exchange	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
256 Total	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
25 Total	180	(11)	20	189	185	4	105%
311 Coordination of Policy Assistance and Field Programme Development							
Coordination and Information Exchange	13	0	0	13	13	0	100%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and Guidelines (including Pilot Testing and Demonstration)	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
311 Total	25	(1)	0	24	24	0	96%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
312 Policy Assistance to Various Regions							
Coordination and Information Exchange	18	(1)	0	17	16	1	94%
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	72	(1)	10	81	78	3	112%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	14	0	1	15	14	1	107%
Studies and Analyses	16	0	1	17	16	1	106%
Training (including training courses and materials)	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
312 Total	129	(2)	12	139	133	6	108%
313 Legal Assistance to Member Nations							
Direct Advice to Members; Field Programme Support	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information (Products, Systems, Databases)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements/Conventions and Standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and Analyses	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
313 Total	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
31 Total	158	(3)	12	167	161	6	106%