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Implementation
Report



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Director-General's Foreword

This Programme Implementation Report (PIR) informs the Membership most concretely about the work carried out by the Organization during the past biennium. As part of the established suite of accountability documents, it provides information on the Organization's financial performance and delivery of outputs and outcomes, seeking to demonstrate the effective use of resources entrusted to it. It covers resources and activities both under the Regular Programme appropriation and extrabudgetary funding.

It is recalled that the decision of the Conference in November 2003, when it adopted the budgetary appropriations for the 2004-05 biennium, entailed a substantial nominal increase over the approved budget of the preceding biennium, but did not provide for the full amount to maintain a zero real growth (ZRG) level. Hence, the Programme and Finance Committees at their May 2004 sessions, reviewed Adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget which involved real resource reductions totalling US\$ 51.2 million from the ZRG level. This PIR reports achievements against the adjusted Programme of Work approved by the Committees.

In light of the guidance from the Programme and Finance Committees and more generally the expectations in Governing Bodies for shorter and more focused documents, the content of this version is structured essentially around two main sections: "Organizational Performance" and "Summary of Programme Implementation". However, more detailed information has been placed in Annexes, both in the document itself or posted on FAO's Internet Web site (<http://www.fao.org/pir>).

Under "Organizational Performance", in addition to budgetary performance and cost of the field programme, there are four sub-sections which will be of special interest: i.e. covering the progress made in relation to efficiency savings, the further application of the FAO language policy, the continued attention to geographical representation and gender balance of professional staff, and the use of US arrears.

A noteworthy feature of the 2004-05 biennium is the high level of delivery for Regular Programme resources, where net expenditure was 99.9% of the appropriation and TCP expenditure reached its highest level ever. There was also a significant increase of delivery under trust funds not linked to emergencies, a trend which it is hoped will continue in the present and future biennia. Another important aspect is that, while respecting the dispositions as to their use set out in Conference Resolution 6/2001, most of the monies stemming from arrears paid by the major contributor for one-time non-recurring costs were expended in the period. The experience with the split assessments arrangement introduced in follow-up to Conference Resolution 11/2003, has been quite positive, but delays in the receipt of Members contributions has caused substantial exchange losses during the biennium.

It will be noted that the "Summary of Programme Implementation", in addition to providing facts and indicators of achievement at programme level from regular and extrabudgetary resources, also covers regional aspects in the execution of the technical and economic programmes, to give justice to a dimension of obvious significance to the Membership. Attention was also given to convey some measure of outcomes, mentioning where pertinent success stories and lessons learned, also building on the results of auto-evaluations which were initiated in the biennium.

Selected "highlights" have been shown in "boxes" throughout the document. They refer to key achievements under either the Regular Programme or the Field Programme, or quite often as the fruitful outcome of a combination of both sources of funding.

The Organization has continued its major contributions to international cooperation in all areas of its mandate, including implementation of major conventions, treaties and other instruments. Three of these, the Rotterdam Convention on pesticides, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the revised text of the International Plant

Protection Convention came into force during the biennium, respectively in February 2004, June 2004 and October 2005.

Readers will no doubt also be interested to see in the narratives under Major Programme 3.3. Field Operations, how the Organization was able to assist Members in coping with a series of emergencies, from the desert locusts to Avian Influenza, but also linked to many natural disasters, e.g. the Tsunami which hit Southern Asia, the earthquake in Northern Pakistan, hurricanes in the Caribbean and Central America, and drought (particularly in Africa). Another interesting feature, under Major Programme 3.2 Support to Investment is the amount of US\$ 6.2 billion worth of investments (including domestic counterpart funds) which the Investment Centre contributed to generate in countries.

During 2004-05, FAO pursued its established range of global activities and direct services to Members. For instance, its key function of assembly and dissemination of information was further bolstered by the redevelopment of FAOSTAT and remains epitomized by the World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT), under which preliminary attempts to provide interactive services ("Ask FAO") and the dissemination of best practices are stepping stones for a more vigorous expansion, as envisaged in the ongoing reform process in the Organization. The new State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) joined other FAO's regular assessments such as the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA), the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI), the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) and the State of the World's Forests (SOFO), to enlighten wide audiences of policy makers, researchers and the general public. Clearly, not all activities, however valuable they may be, can be addressed in this brief foreword.

I trust that the ample information provided in this PIR will give further corroboration to the Membership of the returns from the collective investment they make through this Organization. The work of FAO benefits not only the governmental authorities which are by essence major recipients and users of its outputs, but also a vast array of constituents within countries, and ultimately – albeit necessarily in

less direct ways in most cases – all those population groups the livelihoods of which depend on the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.



Jacques Diouf
Director General

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Programme Implementation Report is a major accountability document covering the work of the Organization during the 2004-05 biennium. It provides information on resource use and organizational performance (*Part I Organizational Performance; Annex II Geographical Representation of Professional Staff*). It presents the outputs resulting from implementation of the programme of work (*Part II Summary of Programme Implementation; Annexes I: Completion of Outputs, III: Unscheduled and Cancelled Sessions; IV: Use of Arrears, and V: Summary Reporting on Programme Entities*); and it gives some indications of outcomes, while a fuller appreciation of the latter can only be obtained in the companion Programme Evaluation Report, and other evaluation documents.

Organizational performance

2. Total expenditure incurred by the Organization in 2004-05 was US\$ 1,543 million, nearly US\$ 143 million (10.2%) higher than in 2002-03. Expenditure under the rubric General and Related Funds increased by US\$ 128 million (16.5%), while overall Trust Funds and UNDP expenditures increased by US\$ 14 million (2.4%), reversing the 2.4% decline experienced in the previous biennium. Expenditure on non-emergency Trust Funds increased by US\$ 95.7 million (34%) while operations linked to emergencies declined by US\$ 70.2 million (23%), mainly as the result of the termination of the Iraq Oil-for-Food Programme. Expenditure under UNDP funding continued to decline, i.e. by US\$ 10.7 million (41%) to reach US\$ 15.3 million.

3. Expenditures to implement the programme of work totalled US\$ 829.8 million, against corresponding budgeted resources of US\$ 830.6 million. Income earned was US\$ 81.5 million, while the overall net expenditure against the Regular Programme appropriation of US\$ 749.1 million approved by the 2003 Conference was US\$ 748.2 million. Shifts of resources between major programmes were largely due to: the unfavourable staff cost variance of US\$ 16 million, additional security requirements in the regional and sub-regional offices and at headquarters.

4. As authorised by the 2003 Conference, the Split Assessment arrangement for the Regular Programme was introduced from 1 January 2004 as a means of protecting the implementation of the programme of work from exchange rate fluctuations. The proportional expenditure by currency (US dollars and Euros) was very close to the approved split in assessments. Members seemed to adapt to the new arrangements relatively easily, but delays in the receipt of contributions have caused exchange losses during the biennium, which could be largely eliminated through the timely payment of assessments.

5. Total Field Programme delivery in 2004-05, including under the TCP and the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), increased by 3.1%. The cost of related support also increased sharply. Total Administrative and Operational Support (AOS) rose by US\$ 34 million to US\$ 105.5 million, or – as a percentage of total project delivery – from 10% to 14.1% in 2004-05, while reimbursements increased by US\$ 31.1 million to US\$ 78.4 million.

6. The vigorous pursuit of efficiencies has been under way in FAO for an extended period, and savings over the past five biennia are estimated to have led to a cumulative US\$ 60 million per annum. During 2004-05, efficiency savings were achieved in several areas, including: improved cost recovery of technical support services; a reduced administrative unit in the Office of the Director-General; incentive-driven chargeback procedures for publications

distribution; streamlining of governance; restructuring of registries; business process and work flow improvements; structural changes relating to information technology services; and through joint actions with other UN agencies in Rome.

7. The principles of geographic representation of Member Nations among the staff, as revised by the 32nd Session of the FAO Conference in 2003, took effect in January 2004. The application of the new formula resulted in a significant increase in the number of equitably-represented countries, from 59 to 123. At the end of 2005, there were 11 countries that exceeded the top of their range (thus considered over-represented), 17 under-represented countries and 31 non-represented countries. Details are provided in *Annex II*. Efforts to increase the proportion of female staff in the professional category during the last five biennia have resulted in a move at headquarters from 21% at the beginning of 1996 to 32% at the end 2005, and an increase in all locations from 18% to 29%.

Summary of programme implementation

8. Key achievements in the biennium are highlighted in the Director-General's foreword and in boxes throughout the document. Programme implementation is reported against the PWB programme structure with the aim of describing the main achievements at programme level including regional impacts, success stories and lessons learnt. Detailed reporting on programme entities is provided in *Annex V* posted on the FAO Web site (<http://www.fao.org/pir>).

9. The Organization was particularly active in assisting Members in connection with a broad range of emergencies, including Avian Influenza, desert locust and natural disasters. The implementation of global instruments such as Codex, the IPPC, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, the Rotterdam Convention and others developed under the aegis of FAO, continued to figure prominently, including related assistance to countries, also facilitated by extrabudgetary funding. FAO's information dissemination function was bolstered by the redevelopment of its major statistical system (FAOSTAT); saw further rapid growth in use of WAICENT information throughout the world; and continued to include its major periodic assessments and outlook studies.

10. Technical and economic programmes (Chapter 2 and Major Programme 3.1) delivered 1,041 (94%) of 1,110 planned outputs, as well as 132 unplanned outputs (*Annex I*), and the non-technical and technical cooperation programmes delivered their established range of services. At total of 251 sessions of FAO Governing Bodies and expert consultations were held, of which 26 were unscheduled; six planned sessions were cancelled (*Annex III*).

11. Adjustments in resources and outputs were necessary because the implementation of the programme of work inevitably diverged from that planned as the result of factors often beyond the control of programme managers, a natural phenomenon which is exacerbated by the two year planning cycle in use in FAO. These factors include unforeseen costs developments, as well as shifts in priorities reflecting the changing external environment and the Organization's efforts to respond to Members' most pressing needs. Therefore, in the standard table preceding each programme in the *Summary of Programme Implementation*, information is provided on expenditure against the effective programme of work after budgetary transfers. A percentage of PWB resources subject to transfers is also given as a measure of the extent to which the actual programmes implemented departed, in financial terms, from those originally planned.

12. For example, the Organization had to take decisive action during the biennium to ensure a safe and secure working environment for staff at all locations. Security expenditures totalled about US\$ 19 million under Chapters 1, 3 and 6, more than double that of the previous biennium, which contributed to resource shifts among chapters. These expenditures

covered FAO's share of the UN Department of Safety and Security, measures for increased safety and security at Headquarters, and provision of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) equipment and facilities for FAO field duty stations and personnel.

13. Extrabudgetary resources continued to play a critical role in facilitating the continuum between normative and operational work. For example, direct extrabudgetary support to Regular Programme activities was provided in relation to the Interim Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, and the Strengthening of Capacities for Implementing Codex Standards. Field programme expenditures were at a level which was twice that of the programme of work for technical and economic programmes in Chapter 2, in particular for Major Programme 2.1: *Agricultural Production and Support Systems*. Areas benefiting from extrabudgetary support are described for each programme.

14. In late 2002, the Organization received from the major contributor a payment in the amount of US\$ 100 million against arrears due. The use of these funds was stipulated in Conference Resolution 6/2001 for defined purposes, also involving expenditure of a one-time nature. The resources eventually available for this type of expenditure were US\$ 44.9 million, of which US\$ 31.3 million was spent in 2004-05. Eight substantive areas benefited from the arrears funding, as reported in *Annex IV* posted on the FAO Web site. Areas of particular note include: work on phytosanitary standards, animal genetic resources, national forest resource assessments, the redevelopment of FAOSTAT, the upgrading of WAICENT, and more effective implementation of the Plans of Action on sea birds, sharks, fishing capacity and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.

ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

15. While the Programme Implementation Report draws information from the unaudited FAO financial accounts and the underlying accounting records, it is not intended to be an accounting document. Rather, the PIR includes a discussion of the sources and uses of resources during the biennium in relation to the delivery of products or services and achievement of outcomes. This section summarises the evolution of available resources, the cost of the field programme, and budgetary performance in general. In addition, there is continued reporting on the FAO language policy and the geographical distribution of FAO staff.

Evolution of total resources

16. Expenditure in 2004-05, as reported in the financial accounts for 2004-05 by source of funds, is presented in Table 1 under the two accounting categories of "General and Related Funds" and "Trust Funds and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)":

- . General and Related Funds encompass activities funded from the Regular Programme appropriation and associated sources, including jointly financed investment activities, support costs and other assorted items;
- . Trust Funds and UNDP comprise activities funded from all other extrabudgetary resources.

Table 1: Expenditure Summary by Source of Funds (US\$ million)

Funding source	2002-03	2004-05
General and Related Funds		
Regular Programme appropriation (versus 2004-05 budget of US\$749.1 million)	651.1	748.2
Jointly financed investment activities	29.4	26.7
Support cost reimbursements (Trust Fund/UNDP)	32.6	41.5
TCP adjustments (Table below)	15.7	25.6
Currency variance	34.8	18.7
Expenditure funded from Arrears (Resolution 6/2001)	3.5	31.3
Other*	12.8	16.3
Subtotal	779.9	908.3
Trust Funds and UNDP		
Trust Funds (excluding emergency projects)	284.3	380.0
Special relief operations (emergency projects)	309.7	239.5
UNDP	26.0	15.3
Subtotal	620.0	634.8
Total expenditures	1,399.9	1,543.1

*Includes items such as the financial services provided to WFP, the expenditure of the Information Products Revolving Fund and government cash counterpart contributions to country offices.

17. Total expenditure in 2004-05 was US\$ 1,543 million, US\$ 143 million (10.2%) higher than 2002-03.

18. Expenditure under General and Related Funds, which increased by US\$ 128 million (16.5%) over the previous biennium, showed significant changes between 2004-05 and 2002-03:

- . the Regular Programme appropriation, while declining in real terms, had a 15% higher expenditure in 2004-05;
- . jointly funded investment activities declined by US\$ 2.8 million (9%) in 2004-05 compared to an increase of US\$ 6.5 million (22%) in 2002-03;
- . support cost reimbursements rose substantially, increasing by US\$ 8.9 million (27%);

- . the line entitled "TCP adjustments" includes the 2004-05 expenditure against the 2002-03 Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) appropriation and the unspent TCP appropriation from 2004-05 deferred for expenditure in 2006-07. As shown in Table 2, there was a lower level of expenditure against the previous biennium TCP appropriation and a lower level of deferred TCP resources in 2004-05 than in 2002-03.
- . the staff cost variance, which was US\$ 5.4 million favourable in 2002-03 deteriorated to US\$ 16 million unfavourable in 2004-05;
- . the expenditure of US\$ 31.3 million against arrears, relates to one-time expenditures approved by Conference Resolution 6/2001;
- . the increase in expenditure under "Other" resulted from an increase in other sundry income as its components (financial services to WFP, the information products revolving fund and government cash counterpart contributions to country offices) declined in 2004-05.

Table 2: TCP Expenditure Adjustments (US\$ million)

Funding source	2002-03	2004-05	Change
Expenditure against previous biennium's TCP appropriation	77.7	62.0	(15.7)
Current biennium's appropriation deferred until subsequent biennium	(62.0)	(36.4)	25.6
Total	15.7	25.6	9.9

19. Under Trust Funds and UNDP, where overall expenditure increased by US\$ 14 million (2.4%), there were also significant variations between the two biennia:

- . expenditure on non-emergency trust funds increased by US\$ 95.7 million (34%);
- . emergency operations implementation declined by US\$ 70.2 million (23%), mainly as the result of termination the Iraq Oil-for-Food Programme; and
- . expenditure under UNDP dropped by US\$ 10.7 million (41%).

20. With reference to the expenditure against arrears mentioned above, in late 2002 the Organization received from the major contributor a payment of arrears in the amount of US\$ 100 million, the use of which was stipulated in Conference Resolution 6/2001. A description of the procedural and financial utilisation of these resources during the period 2003-2005 is discussed later in this section. Information on the substantive achievements resulting from utilisation of the arrears resources is included in the programme narratives in the next section on *Summary of Programme Implementation* and in *Annex IV*.

21. The following discussion concentrates on the resources and expenditure concerned with general and related funds comprising the programme of work. Activities linked to the field programme are discussed later in this section and under relevant areas of the *Summary of Programme Implementation*, particularly the Major Programmes 3.2: *Support to Investment* and 3.3 *Field Operations*.

22. The 2004-05 programme of work included the projected availability of resources from other income, which comprises voluntary contributions that are largely at the disposal of the Organization and managed closely with the Regular Budget appropriation. The inclusion of other income in the programme of work provides a more complete picture of the resources associated with the work being undertaken. However, changes in income versus the budgeted levels during programme implementation require corresponding changes in expenditures in order to conform to the approved budgetary appropriation, adding some uncertainty and complexity to the financial management of the budgetary appropriation.

23. The 2004-05 programme of work and the adjustments made during its implementation are shown in Table 3 entitled *Programme of Work and Budgetary Transfers, 2004-05*. Resources originally planned in the PWB 2004-05 totalled US\$ 823.3 million, US\$ 749.1 from the Regular Programme appropriation and US\$ 74.2 million from other income. Adjustments are necessary because the implementation of the programme of work inevitably diverges from that planned as the result of factors such as unforeseen and unbudgeted inflation and other costs as well as shifts in priorities reflecting the changing external environment and the Organization's efforts to respond to Members' most pressing needs.

24. The financial regulations of the Organization require that all transfers of the Regular Programme appropriation between chapters of the PWB have prior approval of the Finance Committee. Accordingly, at its session in September 2005, the Finance Committee approved transfers between budgetary chapters of up to US\$ 6 million from Chapter 1: *General Policy and Direction*, Chapter 2: *Technical and Economic Programmes* and Chapter 5: *Support Services* in favour of Chapters 3: *Cooperation and Partnerships* (US\$ 4.2 million) and Chapter 6: *Common Services* (US\$ 1.8 million). The final transfers required were US\$ 300,000 from Chapter 1, US\$ 2,540,000 from Chapter 2 and US\$ 50,000 from Chapter 5 in favour of Chapter 3 (US\$1,540,000) and Chapter 6 (US\$ 1,350,000). All transfers were within the levels previously approved by the Finance Committee. Overall, the final programme of work reflected an increase of US\$ 7.3 million as the result of higher than planned income received during 2004-05.

25. Shifts between major programmes were largely due to the following factors:

- . unfavourable staff cost variance, related to the strengthening of local currencies against the US dollar in decentralized offices, significant adjustments to the provisions for staff related liabilities following a new actuarial valuation and an increase in premiums of staff medical schemes;
- . additional security requirements in the regional and subregional offices related to Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS);
- . Higher than anticipated headquarters building and maintenance expenditures.

26. FAO took decisive action during the biennium to ensure a safe and secure working environment for staff at all locations. Security expenditures totalled about US\$ 19 million, more than double that of the previous biennium. The main actions taken in the field and at headquarters are reported in *Summary of Programme Implementation* under Programme 1.3.1, Major Programme 3.4, and Chapter 6.

27. Security budgets and expenditures in 2004-05 are spread among several chapters and organizational units, which weaken the financial management and control of this important area of expenditure. To strengthen the existing financial framework for planning, monitoring and accountability for security of staff and assets of the Organization, the Conference in November 2005 approved the Director-General's proposal to establish a Security Expenditure Facility consisting of a separate budgetary chapter and a Security Account. Therefore, future PIRs will report on security expenditure and related activities in a unified manner.

28. Expenditures to implement the programme of work versus the 2004-05 final budget are shown in Table 4 entitled *Budgetary Performance, 2004-05*. Expenditure totalled US\$ 829.8 million¹ against a corresponding final budget of US\$ 830.6 million. Income earned was US\$ 81.5 million. Overall net expenditure against the Regular Programme appropriation of US\$ 749.1 million was US\$ 748.2 million.

29. The underlying causes requiring budgetary transfers between programmes are often beyond the control of the allottee and depend, for example, on income shortfalls, exchange rate variance on non-staff costs, decisions of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on staff costs, and so on. Therefore, in the summary tables preceding each programme in the *Summary of Programme Implementation* section of the PIR, information is provided on expenditure against the final programme of work after budgetary transfers. A percentage of PWB resources subject to transfers is also given as a measure of the extent to which the actual programmes implemented departed, in financial terms, from those originally planned.

30. During the 2004-05 biennium, the unfavourable variance between actual and standard staff cost rates totalled nearly US\$ 16 million and was, therefore, a significant factor in overall budgetary performance. The effect of staff cost variance by major programme has been included in Table 4.

¹ Expenditure of US\$ 829.8 million against the final 2004-05 budget compares with US\$ 908.3 million reported as General and Related Funds expenditure in the draft financial accounts (see also Table 1 *Expenditure Summary by Source of Funds* above). The figures in the Table 4 *Budgetary Performance, 2004-05* comprise only those items of expenditure in the financial accounts that are chargeable to the 2004-05 PWB. Specifically: i) it excludes US\$ 1.4 million of expenditure incurred by the Information Products Revolving Fund as a separate fund is established for this purpose under Financial Regulation 6.9; ii) it excludes US\$ 31.3 million one-time expenditures funded from arrears, as approved by Conference Resolution 6/2001; and iii) it adjusts the expenditure of the TCP so that the entire 2004-05 appropriation of Chapter 4 is assumed to be spent, since unutilised balances will remain available for obligations in 2006-07, in accordance with Financial Regulation 4.3.

Table 3: Programme of Work and Budgetary Transfers, 2004-05 (US\$ '000)

CH/ MP	Description	2004-05 Programme of Work			2004-05 Income			2004-05 Net Appropriation/Income		
		Programme of Work	Adjustments Arising out of Budgetary Transfers	Final Programme of Work	Income	Income Adjustments	Final Income	Net Appropriation	Approved Transfers	Final Appropriation/Income
11	Governing Bodies	19,598	775	20,373	0	(85)	(85)	19,598	690	20,288
12	Policy, Direction and Planning	28,236	1,710	29,946	(2,100)	(170)	(2,270)	26,136	1,540	27,676
13	External Coordination and Liaison	21,621	(2,280)	19,341	0	(250)	(250)	21,621	(2,530)	19,091
1	General Policy and Direction	69,455	205	69,660	(2,100)	(505)	(2,605)	67,355	(300)	67,055
21	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	102,927	890	103,817	(2,980)	(2,140)	(5,120)	99,947	(1,250)	98,697
22	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	100,547	(570)	99,977	(2,278)	(1,180)	(3,458)	98,269	(1,750)	96,519
23	Fisheries	47,222	75	47,297	(2,173)	800	(1,373)	45,049	875	45,924
24	Forestry	35,374	775	36,149	(697)	(685)	(1,382)	34,677	90	34,767
25	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	52,640	(280)	52,360	(1,447)	(225)	(1,672)	51,193	(505)	50,688
2	Technical and Economic Programmes	338,710	890	339,600	(9,575)	(3,430)	(13,005)	329,135	(2,540)	326,595
31	Policy Assistance	29,653	410	30,063	(861)	(230)	(1,091)	28,792	180	28,972
32	Support to Investment	55,128	(3,075)	52,053	(29,654)	1,500	(28,154)	25,474	(1,575)	23,899
33	Field Operations	12,313	(310)	12,003	(8,206)	395	(7,811)	4,107	85	4,192
34	FAO Representatives	81,747	4,375	86,122	(11,332)	(1,910)	(13,242)	70,415	2,465	72,880
35	Cooperation with External Partners	11,790	480	12,270	(1,945)	(230)	(2,175)	9,845	250	10,095
39	Programme Management	2,288	150	2,438	(147)	(15)	(162)	2,141	135	2,276
3	Cooperation and Partnerships	192,919	2,030	194,949	(52,145)	(490)	(52,635)	140,774	1,540	142,314
41	Technical Cooperation Programme	98,645	0	98,645	0	0	0	98,645	0	98,645
42	TCP Unit	4,382	0	4,382	0	0	0	4,382	0	4,382
4	Technical Cooperation Programme	103,027	0	103,027	0	0	0	103,027	0	103,027
51	Information and Publications Support	18,064	297	18,361	0	(60)	(60)	18,064	237	18,301
52	Administration	48,074	885	48,959	(6,723)	(1,172)	(7,895)	41,351	(287)	41,064
5	Support Services	66,138	1,182	67,320	(6,723)	(1,232)	(7,955)	59,415	(50)	59,365
60	Common Services	52,486	2,985	55,471	(3,692)	(1,635)	(5,327)	48,794	1,350	50,144
6	Common Services	52,486	2,985	55,471	(3,692)	(1,635)	(5,327)	48,794	1,350	50,144
70	Contingencies	600	0	600	0	0	0	600	0	600
7	Contingencies	600	0	600	0	0	0	600	0	600
	TOTAL	823,335	7,292	830,627	(74,235)	(7,292)	(81,527)	749,100	0	749,100

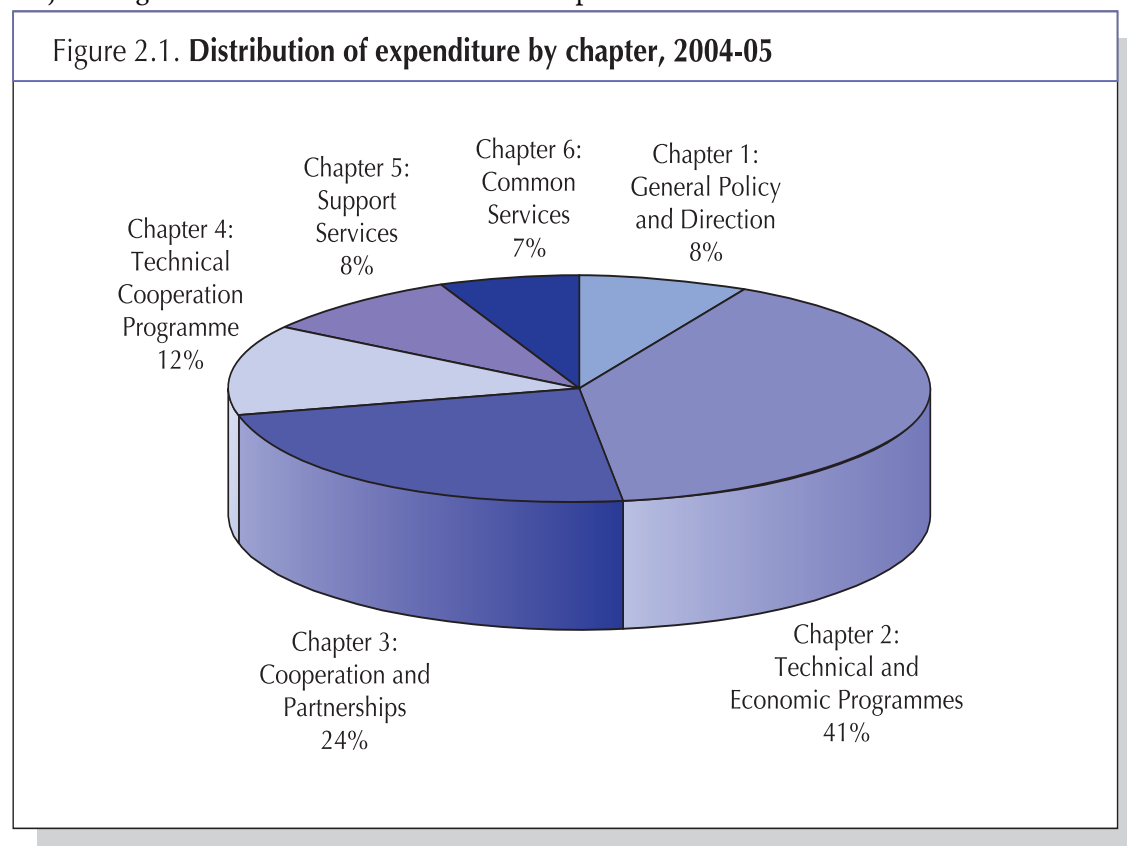
Table 4: Budgetary Performance, 2004-05 (US\$ '000)

CH/ MP	Description	2004-05 Final Budget			2004-05 Expenditure							Variance: Budget less Expenditure/Income		
		Programme of Work	Income	Appropriation	Budget Rate Expenditure before Staff cost Variance	Staff Cost Variance	Budget Rate Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Programme of Work (Over)/ Under	Income Over/ (Under)	Net Appropriation (Over)/ Under		
11	Governing Bodies	20,373	(85)	20,288	20,192	164	20,356	(85)	20,271	17	0	17		
12	Policy, Direction and Planning	29,946	(2,270)	27,676	29,141	782	29,923	(2,268)	27,655	23	2	21		
13	External Coordination and Liaison	19,341	(250)	19,091	19,027	274	19,301	(247)	19,054	40	3	37		
1	General Policy and Direction	69,660	(2,605)	67,055	68,360	1,220	69,580	(2,600)	66,980	80	5	75		
21	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	103,817	(5,120)	98,697	101,155	2,610	103,765	(5,117)	98,648	52	3	49		
22	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	99,977	(3,458)	96,519	97,733	2,195	99,928	(3,452)	96,476	49	6	43		
23	Fisheries	47,297	(1,373)	45,924	46,187	1,076	47,263	(1,367)	45,896	34	6	28		
24	Forestry	36,149	(1,382)	34,767	35,156	961	36,117	(1,377)	34,740	32	5	27		
25	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	52,360	(1,672)	50,688	51,127	1,190	52,317	(1,661)	50,656	43	11	32		
2	Technical and Economic Programmes	339,600	(13,005)	326,595	331,358	8,032	339,390	(12,974)	326,416	210	31	179		
31	Policy Assistance	30,063	(1,091)	28,972	29,090	969	30,059	(1,090)	28,969	4	1	3		
32	Support to Investment	52,053	(28,154)	23,899	49,942	2,103	52,045	(28,146)	23,899	8	8	0		
33	Field Operations	12,003	(7,811)	4,192	11,629	373	12,002	(7,810)	4,192	1	1	0		
34	FAO Representatives	86,122	(13,242)	72,880	84,566	1,553	86,119	(13,242)	72,877	3	0	3		
35	Cooperation with External Partners	12,270	(2,175)	10,095	11,923	348	12,271	(2,176)	10,095	(1)	(1)	0		
39	Programme Management	2,438	(162)	2,276	2,402	31	2,433	(161)	2,272	5	1	4		
3	Cooperation and Partnerships	194,949	(52,635)	142,314	189,552	5,377	194,929	(52,625)	142,304	20	10	10		
41	Technical Cooperation Programme	98,645	0	98,645	98,771	0	98,771	(52)	98,719	(126)	(52)	(74)		
42	TCP Unit	4,382	0	4,382	4,188	120	4,308	0	4,308	74	0	74		
4	Technical Cooperation Programme	103,027	0	103,027	102,959	120	103,079	(52)	103,027	(52)	(52)	0		
51	Information and Publications Support	18,361	(60)	18,301	17,937	419	18,356	(61)	18,295	5	(1)	6		
52	Administration	48,959	(7,895)	41,064	48,217	739	48,956	(7,895)	41,061	3	0	3		
5	Support Services	67,320	(7,955)	59,365	66,154	1,158	67,312	(7,956)	59,356	8	(1)	9		
60	Common Services	55,471	(5,327)	50,144	55,402	55	55,457	(5,320)	50,137	14	7	7		
6	Common Services	55,471	(5,327)	50,144	55,402	55	55,457	(5,320)	50,137	14	7	7		
70	Contingencies	600	0	600	14	0	14	0	14	586	0	586		
7	Contingencies	600	0	600	14	0	14	0	14	586	0	586		
	TOTAL	830,627	(81,527)	749,100	813,799	15,962	829,761	(81,527)	748,234	866	0	866		

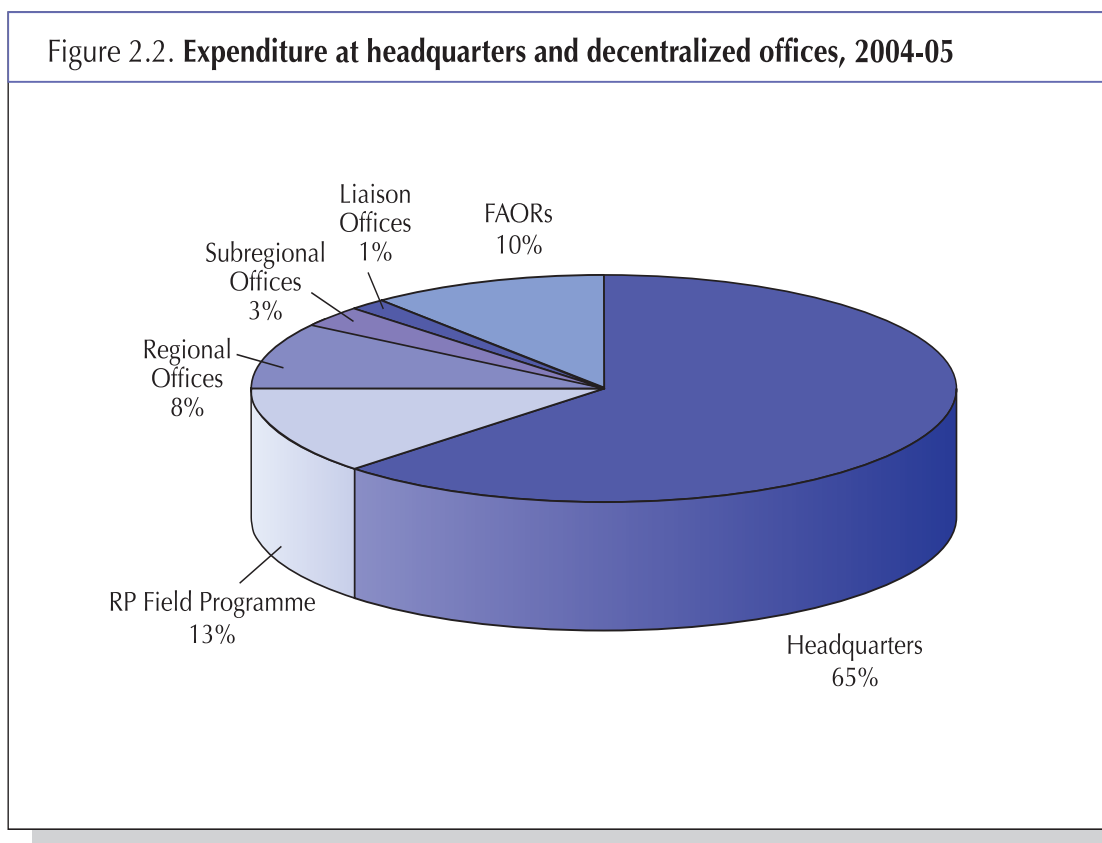
31. The total expenditure by PWB chapter is summarised in Figure 2.1. The technical work of the Organization accounted for 77% of expenditure in 2004-05, slightly lower than 2002-03, distributed as follows:

- . 41% under Chapter 2: *Technical and Economic Programmes*;
- . 24% under Chapter 3: *Cooperation and Partnerships*; and
- . 12% under Chapter 4: *Technical Cooperation Programme*.

32. Chapter 1: *General Policy and Direction*, including the costs of governance and public information (Major Programme 5.1), amounted to a further 11%, leaving a balance of 12% for Major Programme 5.2 *Administration* and Chapter 6: *Common Services*.



33. The share of expenditure between headquarters and decentralized offices is shown in Figure 2.2. Headquarters accounted for 65% of total expenditures in 2004-05, up from 62% in 2002-03. Field programme expenditures funded from the Regular Programme for TCP and SPFS decreased slightly from 14% in 2002-03 to 13% in 2004-05 and regional offices decreased from 10% to 8%. FAORs remained at 10%, subregional offices at 3% and liaison offices at 1%. As these figures show, headquarters remains the dominant origin of expenditures for the Organization, despite the extensive decentralization that has taken place since 1994.



34. A breakdown of expenditure in relation to the final programme of work for Chapter 2: *Technical and Economic Programmes* is shown in Table 5. The chapter fully utilised the Regular Programme resources available during 2004-05, with expenditure within the chapter (US\$ 339.4 million) nearly US\$ 0.7 million higher than originally planned (US\$ 338.7 million), following the overall chapter transfers authorised by the Finance Committee. Those areas receiving substantial additional Regular Programme resources, compared with the original biennial budgetary plans, included Programme 2.1.2: *Crops* (US\$ 1.1 million); Programme 2.2.3: *Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks* (US\$ 485,000); Programme 2.3.2: *Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture* (US\$ 370,000); Programme 2.4.1: *Forest Resources* (US\$ 375,000); and Programme 2.4.3: *Forestry Policy and Institutions* (US\$ 420,000). Those with significant decreases were Programme 2.1.1: *Natural Resources* (US\$ 600,000); Programme 2.2.2: *Food and Agricultural Information* (US\$ 980,000); Programme 2.3.3: *Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization* (US\$ 325,000); and Programme 2.3.4: *Fisheries Policy* (US\$ 325,000).

Table 5: Budgetary Performance for Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes, 2004-05 (US\$ '000)

MP/ PR	Description	Programme of Work	Adjustments to Programme of Work	Final Programme of Work	Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Spending	Field Programme
210	Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Agricultural Production and Support Systems	5,395	200	5,595	5,589	6	4,952
211	Natural Resources	17,392	(600)	16,792	16,781	11	81,210
212	Crops	27,745	1,160	28,905	28,894	11	207,363
213	Livestock	18,859	(210)	18,649	18,640	9	66,124
214	Agricultural Support Systems	15,905	(105)	15,800	15,794	6	35,315
215	Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	5,682	280	5,962	5,956	6	780
219	Programme Management	11,949	165	12,114	12,111	3	0
21	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	102,927	890	103,817	103,765	52	395,744
220	Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	6,603	(260)	6,343	6,334	9	6,131
221	Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety	20,626	215	20,841	20,831	10	22,406
222	Food and Agricultural Information	33,917	(980)	32,937	32,924	13	15,549
223	Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks	15,119	485	15,604	15,599	5	3,353
224	Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy	13,024	(195)	12,829	12,819	10	17,899
229	Programme Management	11,258	165	11,423	11,421	2	0
22	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	100,547	(570)	99,977	99,928	49	65,338
231	Fisheries Information	7,573	175	7,748	7,740	8	1,571
232	Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	12,358	370	12,728	12,718	10	14,305
233	Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation	9,882	(325)	9,557	9,550	7	21,344
234	Fisheries Policy	11,406	(325)	11,081	11,074	7	23,984
239	Programme Management	6,003	180	6,183	6,181	2	0
23	Fisheries	47,222	75	47,297	47,263	34	61,204
241	Forest Resources	9,131	375	9,506	9,497	9	25,006
242	Forest Products and Economics	9,193	(35)	9,158	9,157	1	2,977
243	Forestry Policy and Institutions	5,788	420	6,208	6,202	6	13,933
244	Forestry Information and Liaison	5,457	25	5,482	5,474	8	4,162
249	Programme Management	5,805	(10)	5,795	5,787	8	0
24	Forestry	35,374	775	36,149	36,117	32	46,078
251	Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer	17,853	70	17,923	17,919	4	21,212
252	Gender and Population	6,058	(250)	5,808	5,794	14	13,841
253	Rural Development	8,580	75	8,655	8,647	8	23,220
256	Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	11,644	(210)	11,434	11,425	9	52,988
259	Programme Management	8,505	35	8,540	8,532	8	0
25	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	52,640	(280)	52,360	52,317	43	111,261
	TOTAL	338,710	890	339,600	339,390	210	679,625

35. The final column of Table 5 shows expenditure under the field programme, which comprises all technical assistance and emergency assistance activities funded through extrabudgetary sources, and Regular Programme-funded technical assistance and emergency projects under the TCP and SPFS. Attention is drawn to the distinction between extrabudgetary resources, which refer to all non-Regular Programme sources of funds and related expenditures in the financial accounts of the Organization, and the field programme, which refers to the expenditure relating directly to FAO's implementation of technical and emergency assistance projects. In this context, the World Health Organization (WHO) share of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius) is part of extrabudgetary resources, but is not part of the field programme. Conversely, the TCP and the provision for the SPFS are funded from the Regular Programme, but are included as part of the field programme.

36. The ratios of 2004-05 expenditure of the field programme and the Regular Programme-funded programme of work for Chapter 2 are shown in Table 6. Field programme expenditures were twice those of the programme of work. However, there were significant differences between the major programmes. Major Programme 2.1: *Agricultural Production and Support Systems* accounted for 58% of total field programme expenditures in 2004-05 and had the highest ratio, with field programme expenditure 3.8 times that of the programme of work. Major Programme 2.5 *Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts* also had a relatively high ratio of 2.4, mainly due to greater emphasis being placed on project execution within the SPFS, rather than the programme providing a source of field programme funding. In this regard, SPFS resources within the field programme declined from US\$ 8.8 million in 2002-03 to US\$ 5.4 million in 2004-05. Programme 2.3: *Fisheries* and 2.4: *Forestry*, both had a ratio of 1.3. For Fisheries this was a major increase, mainly related to the field programme assistance provided for Tsunami relief and rehabilitation. Major Programme 2.2: *Food and Agriculture Policy and Development* was the only one in which field programme expenditures were less than the regular programme expenditure, being only about 70% that of the programme of work.

Table 6: Ratio of Field Programme and Programme of Work Expenditures under Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes, 2004-05

Major Programme	RP* programme of work US\$ '000	Field programme US\$ '000	Ratio of field to programme of work
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	103,764	395,744	3.8
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	99,929	65,338	0.7
2.3 Fisheries	47,263	61,204	1.3
2.4 Forestry	36,117	46,078	1.3
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts*	46,881	111,261	2.4
Total	333,955	679,625	2.0

* To avoid distorting the ratio, the Regular Programme funded programme of work for Chapter 2 comprises all Regular Programme expenditure excluding SPFS project delivery, which amounted to US\$ 5.4 million in 2004-05. SPFS delivery is included under the column headed Field programme.

Split Assessments

37. The FAO Conference, at its 32nd session in 2003, adopted Resolution 11/2003 to amend Regulation V of the Financial Regulations to reflect introduction of the Split Assessment methodology for the Regular Programme commencing on 1 January 2004. The methodology involves the splitting of Regular Programme assessments between euro and the US dollar as a means of protecting the implementation of the programme of work from exchange rate fluctuations.

38. The Conference established the 2004-05 Regular Programme appropriation at US\$ 749.1 million based on an exchange rate of € 1 = US\$ 1.19. The proportion of the appropriation to be paid was set at 45% in US dollars and 55% in euros. After adjustments for the Miscellaneous Income, funding for the After-service Medical Coverage liability and tax equalization, the biennial assessed contributions amounted to US\$ 341.6 million (payable in US dollars) and € 348.9 million (payable in euros).

39. The Conference at its 33rd session in November 2005² reviewed a report prepared at its request on the performance of the split assessment arrangement during the 2004-05 biennium. It agreed to exclude charges to the Special Reserve Account due to variances in headquarters staff costs arising from differences between the budget rate and UN operational rates of exchange, with effect from the 2004-05 biennium.

40. The experience in 2004-05 with processing call letters, statements and receipts in two currencies and in responding to Members' queries and requests for information indicates that Member Nations have adapted to the split assessment approach relatively easily. Most countries tended to pay both the dollar and euro assessments at the same time, although some Members were irregular with their payments, in contrast to others who were more consistent in payments during the same period each year. The high irregularity of receipt of payments continued to make it difficult for the Organization to accurately forecast its cash flow.

41. An analysis of actual expenditures during the 2004-05 biennium indicated that the proportional expenditure by currency was very close to the projected split, with a slightly higher US dollar proportion (46%) and lower euro proportion (54%) than the proportions approved for the 2004-05 PWB.

42. Overall, the experience in application of split assessments during 2004-05 was positive. Members seemed to adapt to the new arrangements relatively easily, but delays in the receipt of Members' contributions has caused exchange losses during the biennium, which could be largely eliminated through timely payment of assessments.

Cost of Field Programme Support

43. The provision of technical assistance is an important part of the Organization's mandate, specified under Article I 3 (a) of the Constitution, which states: "*It shall also be the function of the Organization to furnish such technical assistance as governments request*". Technical assistance is provided from the Regular Programme – as for TCP and SPFS – or from extrabudgetary sources under the GCP, UTFs, UNDP or other arrangements for voluntary contributions to the field programme.

44. The Organization makes a further significant contribution to technical assistance through its support to the field programme in the form of technical support services (TSS) and administrative and operational support (AOS) services.

45. Since 1992, the Organization has made concerted efforts to measure and transparently report the cost of supporting the field programme under these two headings. This is achieved through the Work Measurement Survey which involves the completion of a detailed questionnaire by close to 1,000 staff each year. This data has been used in a number of valuable ways:

² C 2005/16

- . in the case of TSS to provide an estimate of the extent of staff time and cost dedicated to the provision of these services; and
- . in the case of AOS to provide a proper basis for the establishment of project servicing cost (PSC) rates as well as to help direct actions aimed at reducing such costs.

46. FAO's field programme delivery reached US\$ 723 million in 2004-05, as reported under Major Programme 3.1 and Table 3.3.1 in the *Summary of Programme of Implementation* section. The proportion of trust fund projects remained stable at 82%, while TCP projects rose from 15% to 16% and UNDP projects further declined to 2% of delivery. In reporting on the cost of field programme support below, total delivery is US\$ 24.8 million higher than field programme delivery reported in Table 3.3.1, due to the inclusion of delivery on emergency, normative and technical assistance projects that do not directly contribute to activities in the field but attract TSS and AOS services.

Technical support services (TSS)

47. These are defined as:

- . project identification;
- . design and formulation of projects;
- . project appraisal services;
- . technical backstopping at headquarters, regional offices or in the field, including attendance at project meetings and tripartite reviews; and
- . project evaluation services.

48. The overall level of TSS is outlined in Table 7, which compares the 2004-05 result with the previous biennium. It should be noted that more detailed information on TSS is included in the programme tables later in the document under *Summary of Programme Implementation*.

Table 7: Technical Support Services

Component	2002-03		2004-05	
	US\$ million*	Percentage of total delivery**	US\$ million	Percentage of total delivery
Delivery	725.6		747.9	
Project design and formulation	12.8	1.8%	16.1	2.1%
Project appraisal	7.1	1.0%	9.9	1.3%
Project monitoring	18.8	2.6%	26.2	3.5%
Project evaluation and audit	5.2	0.7%	6.9	0.9%
Project reporting	5.1	0.7%	7.6	1.0%
Project meetings	8.6	1.2%	9.9	1.3%
Total TSS	57.6	8.0%	76.6	10.1%

* The figures include the impact of staff cost variance so as to reflect actual costs at budget rate of exchange between euro and US\$

** percentage of total delivery was recalculated as delivery including TSS

49. Total field programme delivery in 2004-05 increased by 3.1% from 2002-03, while the cost of technical support services increased sharply by US\$ 19 million to US\$ 76.6 million. As a result, TSS as a percentage of total delivery increased from 8.1% in 2002-03 to 10.2% in 2004-05. The composition in the percentage of total delivery for the TSS components increased proportionately from the level in 2002-03.

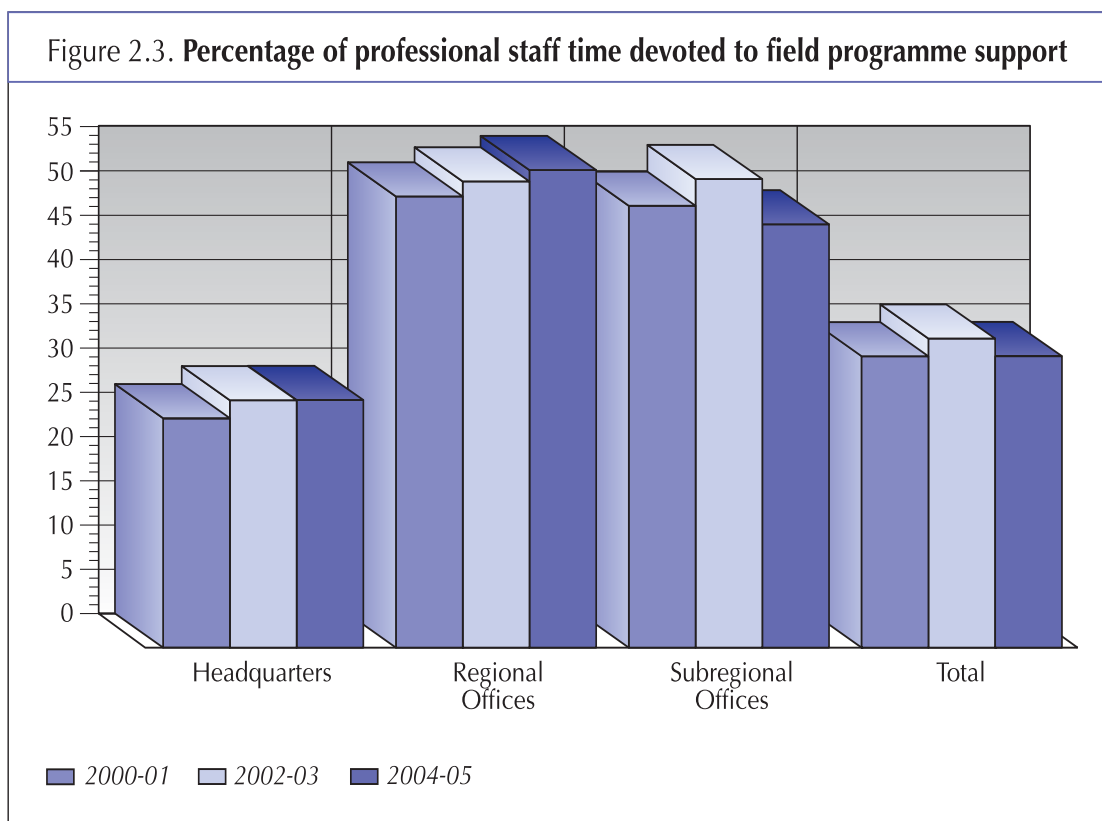
50. As a major portion of TSS is in the form of staff time, Table 8 shows the percentage of the cost of professional technical staff time dedicated to these purposes. Since average TSS remained around the same level (29%) as in the previous biennium, the increase in TSS cost can be attributed to the higher staff cost in 2004-05 combined with a higher effort for TCP projects and major emergencies (avian influenza, locusts, Tsunami).

51. Table 7 shows that TSS, largely in the form of staff time, costing US\$ 76.6 million, were provided to projects during 2004-05. The reimbursement for this technical assistance totalled US\$ 19.9 million, provided by extrabudgetary-funded projects (US\$ 7.2 million), TCP and SPFS projects (US\$ 12.7 million). The balance for TSS was incurred under the Regular Programme budget for technical divisions. Reimbursements from extrabudgetary projects increased by nearly 85% compared with the previous biennium, which is in line with efforts to budget for TSS in such projects. Funding from TCP projects rose significantly, by 21%, consistent with the increase in TCP delivery and reflecting the impact of improved monitoring of projects and the simplification in the reimbursement modality that encouraged technical divisions to more systematically claim reimbursement for the services provided.

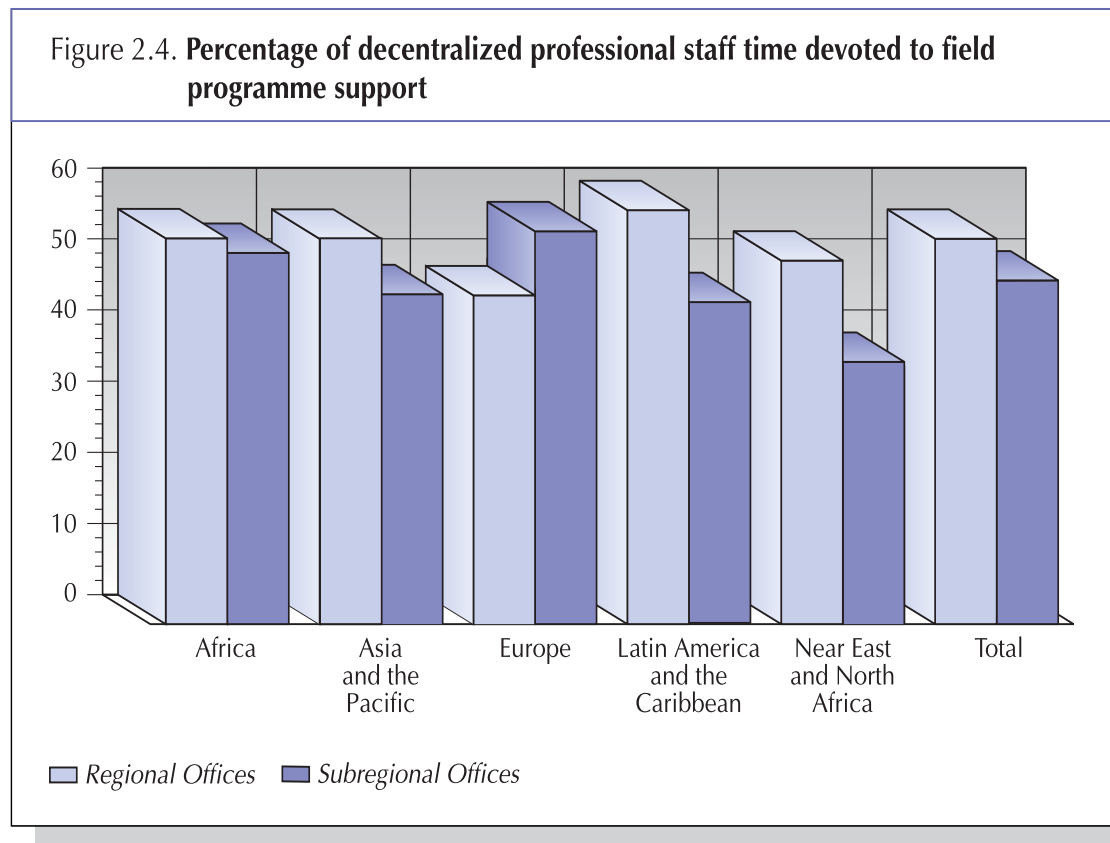
Table 8: Proportion of Professional Staff Time Devoted to TSS to the Field Programme, 2004-05

MP/PR	Description	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Subregional Offices	Total
2.1.0	Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Agricultural Production and Support Systems	19	58	34	21
2.1.1	Natural Resources	33	54	54	40
2.1.2	Crops	30	48	40	34
2.1.3	Livestock	30	54	45	34
2.1.4	Agricultural Support Systems	35	57	41	41
2.1.5	Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	27	0	0	27
2.1	Agricultural Production and Support Systems	31	53	44	36
2.2.0	Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	21	41	56	26
2.2.1	Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety	15	60	49	21
2.2.2	Food and Agricultural Information	10	40	56	13
2.2.3	Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks	7	50	0	8
2.2.4	Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy	17	35	60	19
2.2	Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	12	45	53	16
2.3.1	Fisheries Information	5	42	38	9
2.3.2	Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	28	46	34	29
2.3.3	Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	27	36	37	28
2.3.4	Fisheries Policy	21	39	35	25
2.3	Fisheries	21	41	36	24
2.4.1	Forest Resources	33	47	32	35
2.4.2	Forest Products and Economics	13	47	35	17
2.4.3	Forestry Policy and Institutions	34	46	33	37
2.4.4	Forestry Information and Liaison	6	45	35	11
2.4	Forestry	23	46	34	27
2.5.1	Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer	29	46	54	33
2.5.2	Gender and Population	32	45	65	36
2.5.3	Rural Development	36	62	48	41
2.5.6	Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	55	0	0	55
2.5	Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	35	50	51	38
3.1	Policy Assistance	34	53	46	44
	Average	24	50	44	29

52. The decentralization of primary responsibility for TSS to the regional and subregional offices and the increased emphasis on the field programme is evident from Table 8 and Figure 2.3. In the regional offices the time spent by professional technical staff on TSS to the field programme stood at 50% while the decline in subregional offices was offset by an increase in AOS. At headquarters TSS remained at 24% in 2004-05.



53. As shown in Figure 2.4, total field programme support exceeded 33% of staff time in all decentralized offices. Time spent by technical staff on TSS to the field programme varied between decentralized by region locations from 45% in the Near East region to 51% in Latin America and the Caribbean.



Administrative and operational support (AOS) services

54. AOS consist of variable indirect costs that can be associated with the delivery of direct project inputs. They include:

- . assembling proposals for donors and negotiating agreements and plans of operation with stakeholders;
- . recruitment, briefing and servicing of project personnel;
- . fellowships placement and servicing and formulation of study plans;
- . selecting and procuring supplies and equipment;
- . preparation and formalisation of contracts;
- . preparation, monitoring and revision of budgets and control of project expenditures;
- . receipt, custody and disbursement of funds;
- . maintenance of project accounts, financial reporting and support to external and internal audits;
- . location and recommendation of qualified personnel;
- . coordination and supervision of project implementation.

55. The level of these costs over the last two biennia is shown in Table 9.

56. In the 2004-05 biennium, total AOS costs (incurred in TCE) have risen by US\$ 34 million or, as a percentage of total project delivery, from 10% to 14.1%. Key factors in the rise in AOS costs are the higher share of TCP projects in total delivery (given the small size and relative complexity of TCP projects), the general increase in staff costs, an improved recognition of the work effort in country offices, and the changing nature of emergency assistance projects.

57. Table 9 shows direct operating costs on emergency assistance as a percentage of emergency project delivery increasing sharply from 2.4% to 6.5%. This is attributable to the proportional decline of the relatively lower-cost Iraq Oil-for-Food projects, which had a particular administrative and operational set up and fell from 64% of emergency delivery in 2002-03 to none in 2004-05, as operations closed in 2003. Although emergency project delivery decreased by some 27%, it still remained at high levels due to the increase in the number of emergency assistance projects, as further reported under Major Programme 3.3. The greater diversity of emergency operations undertaken during the biennium entailed proportionally higher support costs. This has been recognized by the Council in November 2005, which approved a change in the project support cost principle and reimbursement rate for emergency assistance projects.

Table 9: Administrative and Operational Support Costs

Component	2002-03		2003-04	
	US\$ million*	Percentage of component delivery**	US\$ million	Percentage of component delivery
Project personnel	16.6	0.8%	22.2	0.8%
Project procurement	7.7	14.7%	10.6	12.7%
Project subcontracts	3.4	6.2%	3.8	5.2%
Project training	3.6	13.7%	4.5	16.9%
Project non-technical monitoring	16.4	4.4%	23.9	4.8%
Project budgeting and accounting	7.3	1.9%	11.2	2.2%
Project budget holder responsibilities	5.5	1.5%	7.5	1.5%
Project secretarial	3.0	0.8%	5.8	1.1%
Emergency Operating Costs (incurred in TCE)	8.1	2.4%	16.1	6.5%
Total AOS	71.6	10.0%	105.5	14.1%

* The figures include the impact of staff cost variance so as to reflect actual costs at budget rate of exchange between euro and US\$. Costs have been restated to include Incremental Indirect costs

** percentage of component delivery was recalculated as delivery including TSS

58. AOS cost is partially covered by reimbursements from the projects through charges for PSC. Table 10 shows the extent of reimbursements for AOS services in total including from emergency projects and TCP/SPFS projects funded from the Regular Programme.

Table 10: Administrative and Operational Support Costs and Extent of Reimbursement Received from Field Programme

US\$ million	2002-03	2004-05	Variance
Administrative and operational support costs	71.6	105.5	33.9
Reimbursements	47.3	78.4	31.1
Under-recovery of support costs	(24.3)	(27.1)	(2.8)
Net percentage of cost recovered	66.0%	74.3%	

59. Total AOS costs increased by nearly US\$ 34 million to US\$ 105.5 million in 2004-05, while reimbursements received in the biennium increased by US\$ 31 million to reach the unprecedented level of US\$ 78 million level. On the one hand, recoveries related to TCP projects doubled because of the high levels of delivery, and recoveries from trust fund projects also increased. On the other hand, a distortion is created by the project support cost income credited to the Organization in 2004 for support provided in 2003 during the closure of the Oil-for-Food programme in executing contracts. Thus it is expected that recoveries will be at lower levels in 2006-07.

Efficiency Savings: Progress

60. Efficiency savings have been defined by the FAO Council as reductions in the costs of inputs without material negative impact upon the outputs. The vigorous pursuit of efficiencies has been under way in FAO since January 1994, and savings over the past five biennia are estimated at US\$ 60 million per annum compared with 1994, arising from input-oriented measures (US\$ 39 million per annum), process-oriented measures (US\$ 19 million per annum) and cost-recovery measures (US\$ 4 million per annum).

61. The Adjustments to the PWB 2004-05 outlined several areas where efficiency savings were expected to be achieved in the biennium, as well as other potential areas for savings under review.

Reduction in the Administrative Unit in the Office of the Director-General (ODGX)

62. Efficiency savings in the servicing units, MSS, OCDS, Regional MSUs and in parts of AFH and AFF were progressively achieved. The MSS absorbed many of the function of ODXG and, as a result, ODXG was substantially reduced, including abolition of four posts at a saving of US\$ 535,000 per biennium.

Incentive-driven chargeback for publications distribution

63. In June 2005, a new internal charging mechanism was approved for the distribution and storage costs of all FAO publications and meeting documents. Previously, these costs were paid centrally by AFS, whereas from January 2006 the budget for these costs was placed with the internal client divisions which have some influence over the costs through their decisions on the quantity of publications to distribute and store. It is anticipated that savings of US\$ 700,000 will eventually be realised as a result of the ensuing behavioural changes.

Streamlining governance

64. The Organization has benefited from the support of governing bodies in this area and considerable reductions in the costs of running meetings have been achieved with estimated savings of approximately US\$ 2 million per annum compared with 1994.

65. Besides reducing the duration of the Conference from 9 to 7 days, as approved at the 32nd session of the Conference, in 2005 the length of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) sessions was reduced and costs diminished by scheduling meetings back-to-back.

66. As reported under *Major Programme 1.1*, mailings of meetings documents were reduced due to increased downloading of documents from the Web site, and the word limit rule was more strictly applied. Notable improvements were the shorter Summary and Programme of Work and Budget (SPWB and PWB) documents for 2006-07 produced in 2005, as well as this more compact PIR.

67. In seeking to find innovative ways to generate further savings in governance, the Organization also looked at best practices in other UN agencies. The elimination, or more efficient production of verbatim records, which are expensive to produce, was one area of investigation. Verbatim records are a requirement of FAO's Basic Texts, therefore, other less costly production methods were considered, such as audio/video recordings of governing body meetings. It was estimated that the implementation of such measures could generate savings of approximately US\$ 300,000 per annum. In the meantime, tighter time management enabled the number of seconded staff involved in the production of verbatim records for Conference and Council sessions to be reduced by 30% compared to the previous biennium.

Restructuring of registries

68. A review of registries commenced in mid-2003 and resulted in significant changes to the methods of work with the introduction of digitization during 2004-05. The FAO records management process was modified to reflect the recommendations of the International Standards Organization (ISO) 15489 standard, which is an essential component of new accountability and quality management standards. In order to gain the full potential of efficiency savings in the registries, the Organization undertook an analysis of possible structural and staffing changes. Net savings of US\$ 222,000 per year were realised in the 2004-05. Implementation of the next phase could yield further savings of US\$ 260,000 per year in the 2006-07 biennium.

Business process reviews, streamlining and work flow improvements

69. Since 1994, FAO administrative and financial procedures have undergone extensive review, taking into account relevant findings of the External Auditor and the Inspector-General, resulting in the revision of a large number of procedures, many of which were implemented under the Oracle financial and administrative system. During 2004-05, the Organization reviewed its human resource management processes in connection with the development of the Human Resources Management System (HRMS), which will have Organization-wide implications from 2007. Efficiency savings identified relate to the elimination of time-consuming steps in administrative processes and reduction of paper flows through, for example, on-line initiation of transactions by the requesting users directly in the system.

Ongoing structural changes: information technology

70. The Organization considered the outsourcing of administrative and information systems development and maintenance work or, alternatively, offshoring them to a lower cost Regional Office location. The latter option was pursued and an Offshore Systems Development and Support Centre (OSDSC) created in Bangkok in 2005 for the HRMS project. Extensions to the ICT services included in this type of offshoring will depend on the results of the Bangkok experience.

71. The mainframe computer environment was outsourced to the UN International Computing Centre (ICC) in Geneva in January 2004, where FAO's mainframe systems operated on a dedicated computer at the ICC at a similar cost to in-house arrangements. The FAO systems were subsequently moved to a larger mainframe at the ICC, where resources are shared with applications from other UN agencies. The savings foreseen from 2006 onwards were anticipated to be approximately US\$ 60,000 per year.

Joint FAO-IFAD-WFP action - procurement of electricity supply on the liberalised market

72. A review of the liberalised market of electricity supply, already started in 2003, was finalised in 2005 with signature of a competitive contract. Savings of US\$ 183,000 were generated in 2005 and future savings are estimated at US\$ 275,000 per year. The market analysis and tender were carried out jointly with IFAD and WFP, thus confirming the opportunity to achieve cost effective results through the common procurement of certain goods and services.

Improved support cost recovery

73. The performance of the support cost policy was monitored and reported annually to the Finance Committee. A proposal to update the policy for emergency assistance projects was approved by Council so as to fully recover the indirect variable costs of such projects.

FAO Language Policy

74. In 1999, the 30th FAO Conference reaffirmed "the imperative of ensuring parity and balance in the use of all FAO languages and the need for supervision of the quality of translation and interpretation. In looking forward to further improvements in the future, the Conference agreed to the need for Members to monitor progress closely through periodic follow up and evaluation³".

FAO meetings

75. The number of sessions⁴ held in 2004-05 (see Table 11) remained similar to 2002-03 mainly as the result of the numerous unscheduled sessions that took place during the biennium, and a larger proportion of sessions funded by extrabudgetary resources.

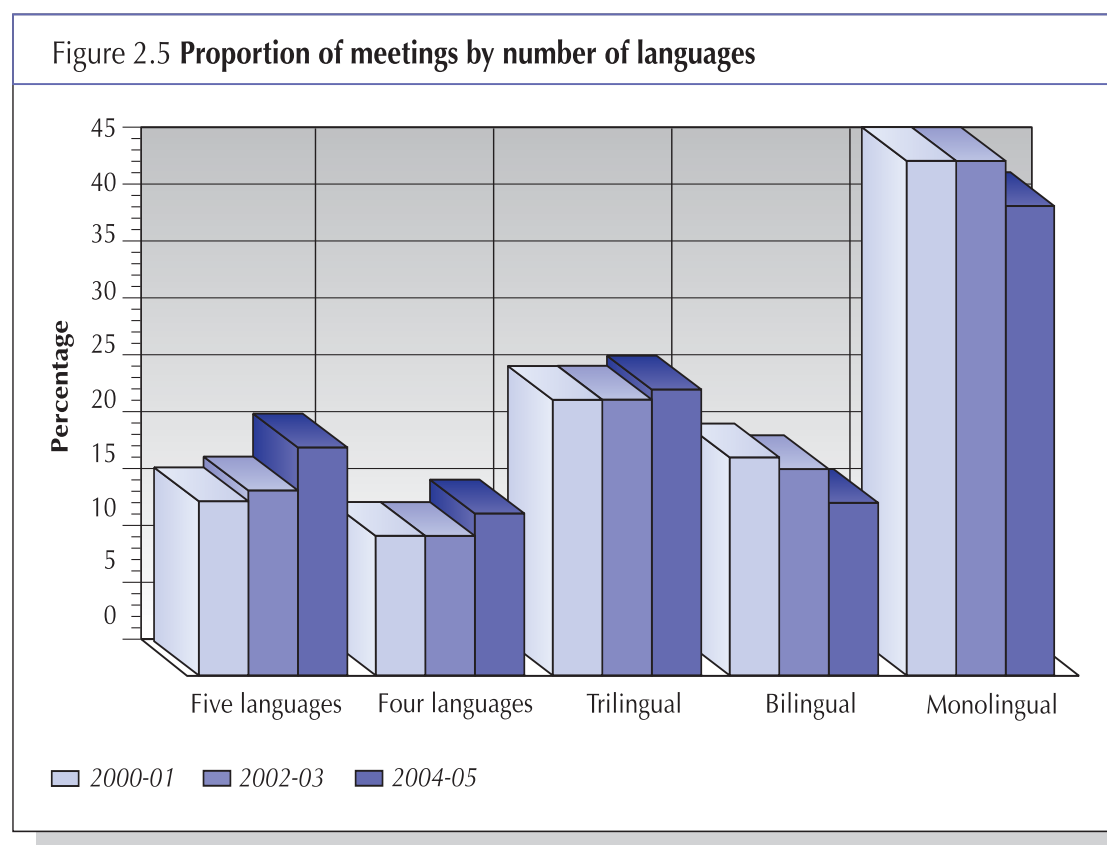
Table 11: Sessions Held at Headquarters and in Decentralized Locations

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Sessions approved in PWB	235	232	231
Cancelled Sessions, Regular Programme	29	6	62
Unscheduled Sessions, Regular Programme	22	26	27
Unscheduled Sessions, Trust Funds	71	12	67
TOTAL	299	264	263
Headquarters	112	101	115
Decentralized locations	187	163	148
TOTAL	299	264	263
Percentage decentralized meetings	63%	62%	56%

76. An indicator of language balance for FAO meetings is the percentage of meetings held in all FAO languages (Figure 2.5). In 2004-05, the percentage of meetings held in five and four languages increased to 17% and 11%, respectively, while the percentage of meetings held in three languages remained constant, and the proportion of monolingual meetings dropped.

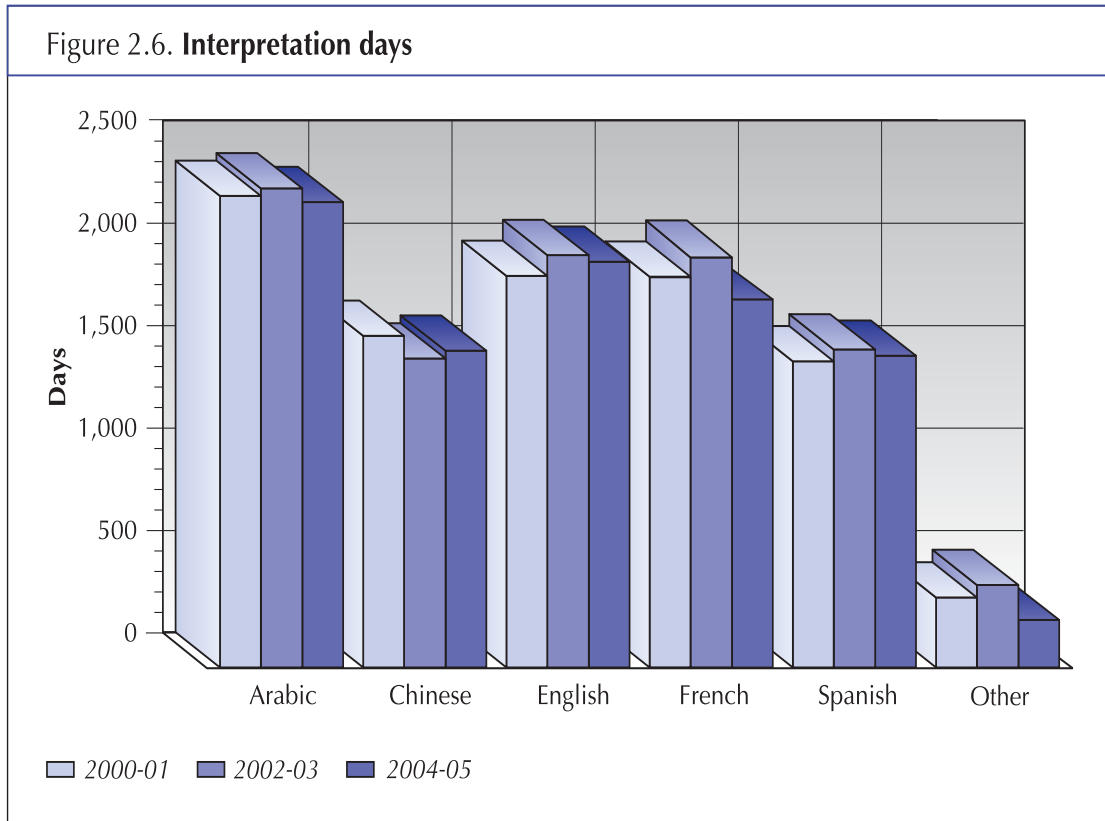
³ C 99/REP, paragraph 94

⁴ FAO meeting categories are *Category 1*: intergovernmental meetings; *Category 2*: technical sessions attended by experts designated by Members; *Category 3*: committees and panels of experts composed of individuals selected in a personal capacity by FAO; *Category 4*: seminars, training courses and workshops. Under any of the categories, meetings can be convened either for statutory bodies, if they have been established, or on an *ad hoc* basis.

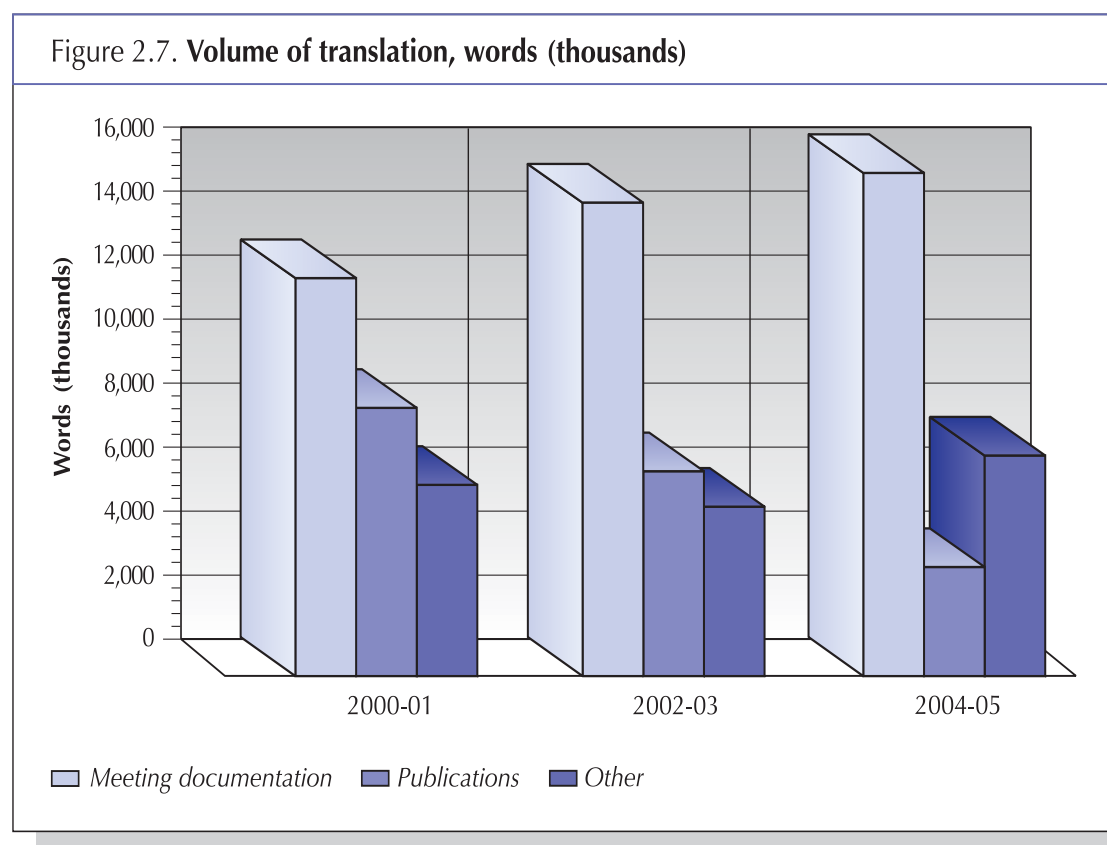


77. Although the number of meetings organised by FAO has diminished over the last two biennia, interpretation services provided to FAO meetings have remained relatively unchanged in 2004-05, as indicated in Figure 2.6 below⁵. This is related to the fact that the proportion of meetings held in more than three languages has increased.

⁵ The percentages indicated in the Figure have been weighted in Arabic and Chinese, in order to correct for the fact that these languages are covered by teams of three interpreters in each booth for all the meetings (compared to two for the other languages).



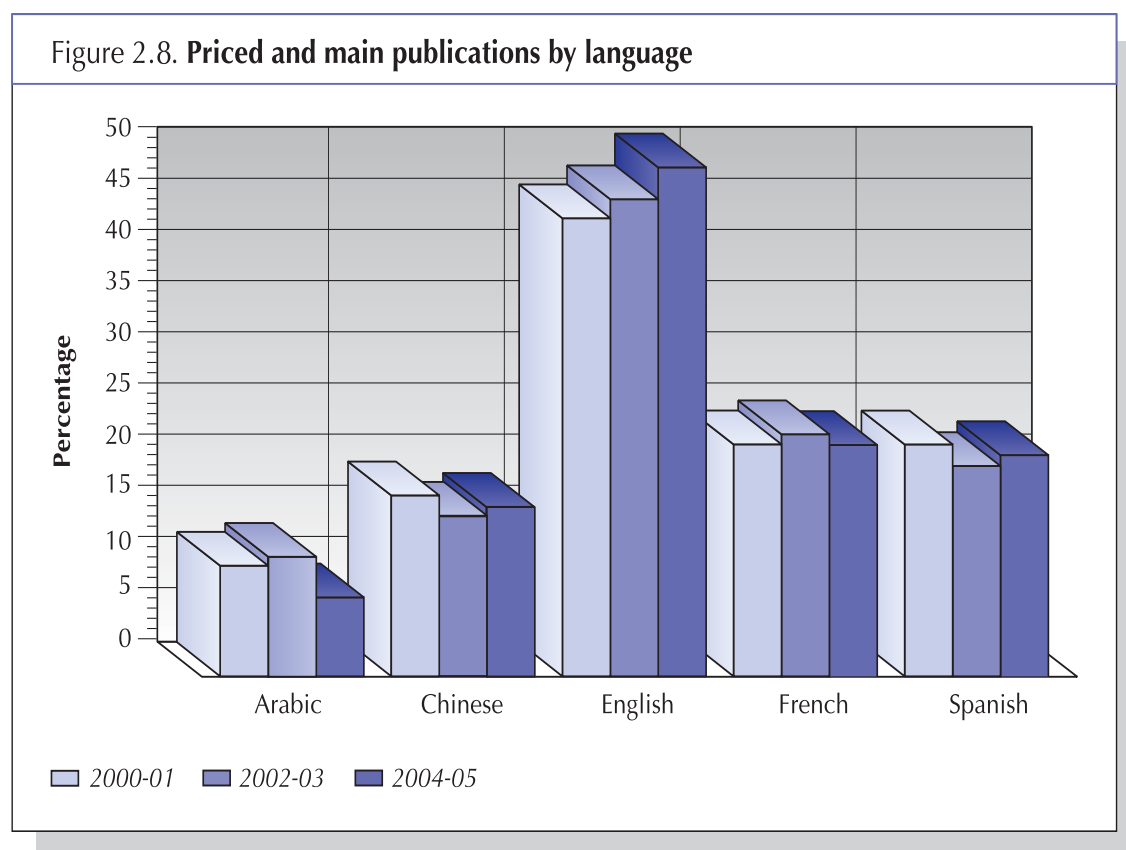
78. Regarding translation, the overall total of 23.9 million words were translated in 2004-05 through the translation service, a volume that has been practically constant for the past three biennia. There were increases in translation into Arabic (16%), Chinese (4%) and English (18%), and a decrease in volume for French (7%) and Spanish (4%). As shown in Figure 2.7, the translation of meeting documentation has increased steadily reaching 15.7 million words in 2004-05, compared with 13.8 million in 2002-03 and 11.6 million in 2000-01. During this same period, translation of publications declined from 7.5 million words in 2000-01 to 2.3 million in 2004-05. However, this volume represents official translation undertaken by internal translation services and does not take into account translation of non-official documents outsourced directly by technical services.



Publications

79. Publication in FAO's official languages continues to be a major priority for the Organization. All flagship titles were made available in the five languages with language versions of more technical titles being published in languages appropriate to market needs.

80. There were some small changes in the language distribution of titles published compared with the previous biennium as shown in Figure 2.8. There was an increase in the percentage of titles published in English (46% in 2004-2005 as against 41% in 2002-2003), while titles issued in French, Spanish and Chinese remained relatively constant (at 19, 18 and 14% respectively). The number of titles published in Arabic decreased (7% in 2002-2003 to 4% in 2004-2005); however, a significant number of publications prepared in Arabic under the 2004-05 special allocation will be issued in the early part of the 2006-07 biennium, positively affecting the overall balance.



Electronic material (WAICENT and the FAO Internet site)

81. The World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT) continued to take advantage of new technologies to improve its language coverage. Through document scanning and OCR⁶ activities, additional content in Arabic and Chinese was added to the Corporate Document Repository (CDR) and the proportion of information disseminated in those languages increased.

82. A partnership was established between the National Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) to map the Chinese Agricultural Thesaurus to the Multilingual Thesaurus of Agricultural Terminology (AGROVOC), resulting in increased correspondences between multilingual perspectives and enriching both thesauri in terms of domain and language coverage.

83. Resources for Web publishing activities within the "programme for improvement of language coverage" declined in 2004-05 and led to some decline in the total number of entries in the News and Events Management System (NEMS), as shown in Table 12. Since not all documents, Web sites, and news and events are reported through the Electronic Information Management System (EIMS) and NEMS, the actual number of items in each language was higher, particularly considering that many sites are managed outside of FAO headquarters.

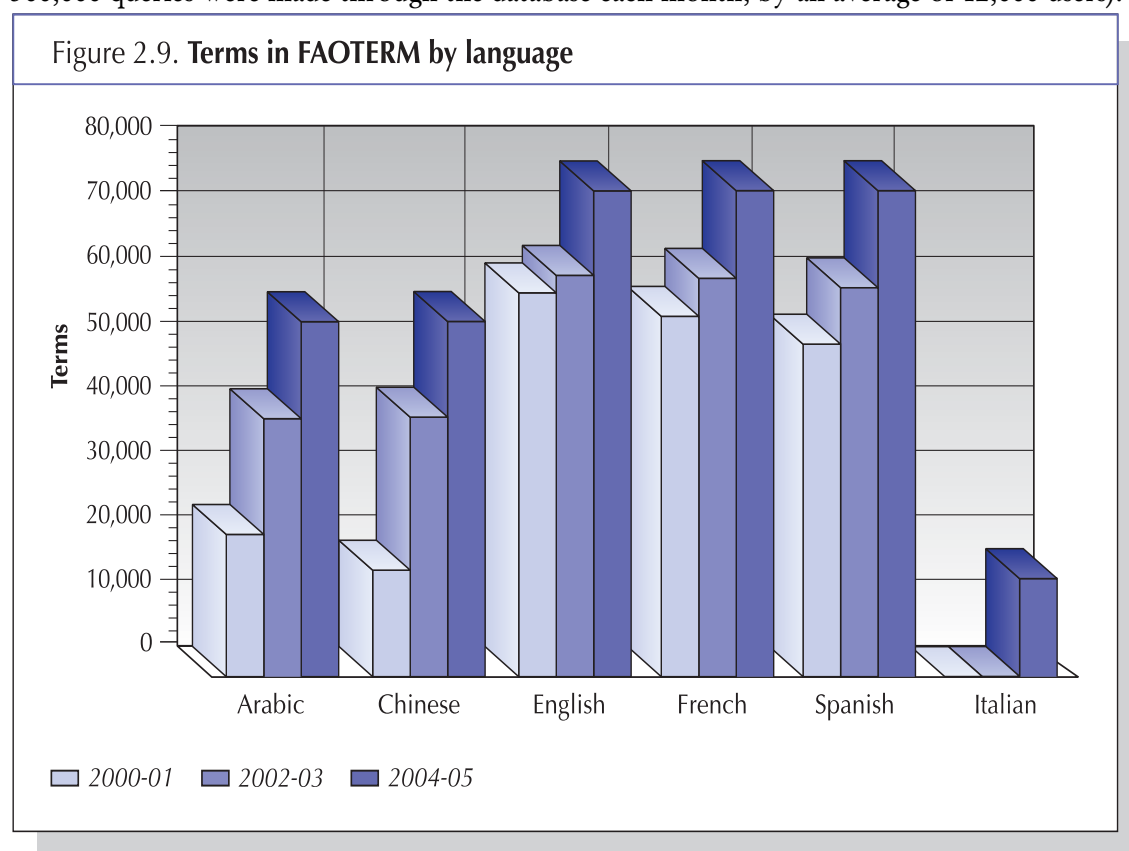
⁶ Optical character reader

Table 12: Number of Items by Language on the FAO Web site as Reflected in the Corporate Systems EIMS and NEMS

	English	French	Spanish	Arabic	Chinese	Total
2002-03						
EIMS	17,113	6,355	4,934	3,113	2,158	33,673
NEMS	2,506	1,251	2,343	489	308	6,897
Total	19,619	7,606	7,277	3,602	2,466	40,570
2004-05						
EIMS	14,925	7,187	6,311	4,194	2,230	34,847
NEMS	2,467	1,160	1,295	633	426	5,981
Total	17,392	8,347	7,606	4,827	2,656	40,828

Terminology and language support

84. In 2004-05, the FAOTERM terminology database increased to 70,000 records in English, French and Spanish, some 50,000 records in Arabic and Chinese, and about 10,000 records in Italian (Figure 2.9). Approximately 13,000 new terminology records were added to the database during the biennium. A new interface was developed to facilitate use of FAOTERM and enhance its dissemination and workflow management. This resulted in increased use by FAO staff, other international organizations and the general public (some 300,000 queries were made through the database each month, by an average of 12,000 users).



85. Regarding translation and language support, computer-assisted translation technologies, in particular translation memories, multilingual document corporate tools and the corresponding adaptation of working methods, enabled the search and retrieval of past translations to improve consistency of FAO’s documentation and expedite delivery of meeting documentation.

Programme for the improvement of language coverage

86. Since the 2000-01 biennium, programme entity 222P5: *Programme for the improvement of language coverage* has provided central support for investments having an immediate impact for countries at relatively low cost; creating the infrastructure for permanent capacity in the five official languages; and correcting long-standing deficiencies in language coverage. Expenditures for these purposes totalled about US\$ 1.1 million for the biennium and also covered the continuing arrangement for translation of documents into Chinese undertaken in cooperation with CAAS.

87. Investments having an immediate impact included improved language coverage of FAO's internal and external Web sites, audio and video productions and important publications, as well as language training. Investments in infrastructure included translation of the Project Cycle Overview Course into French and Spanish for used by decentralized offices in field programme development. Investments to correct long-standing deficiencies mainly concentrated on the translation of 40 additional titles into Arabic, continuing the effort initiated in the previous biennium.

Geographical Representation and Gender Balance of Professional Staff

Geographical representation of professional staff

88. The principles of geographic representation of Member Nations followed by the Organization were originally established by the 27th Session of the FAO Council in 1957. The FAO Conference, at its Thirty-second Session held in November-December 2003, adopted a revised formula for the calculation of geographic distribution which was based on the formula implemented in the UN Secretariat and several organizations of the UN common system. Under the new methodology 40% of posts are distributed on the basis of membership, 5% on the basis of member country population, and 55% in proportion to the Scale of Assessments. The implementation of the new methodology was effective from 1 January 2004. The application of the new formula resulted in a significant increase in the number of equitably-represented countries.

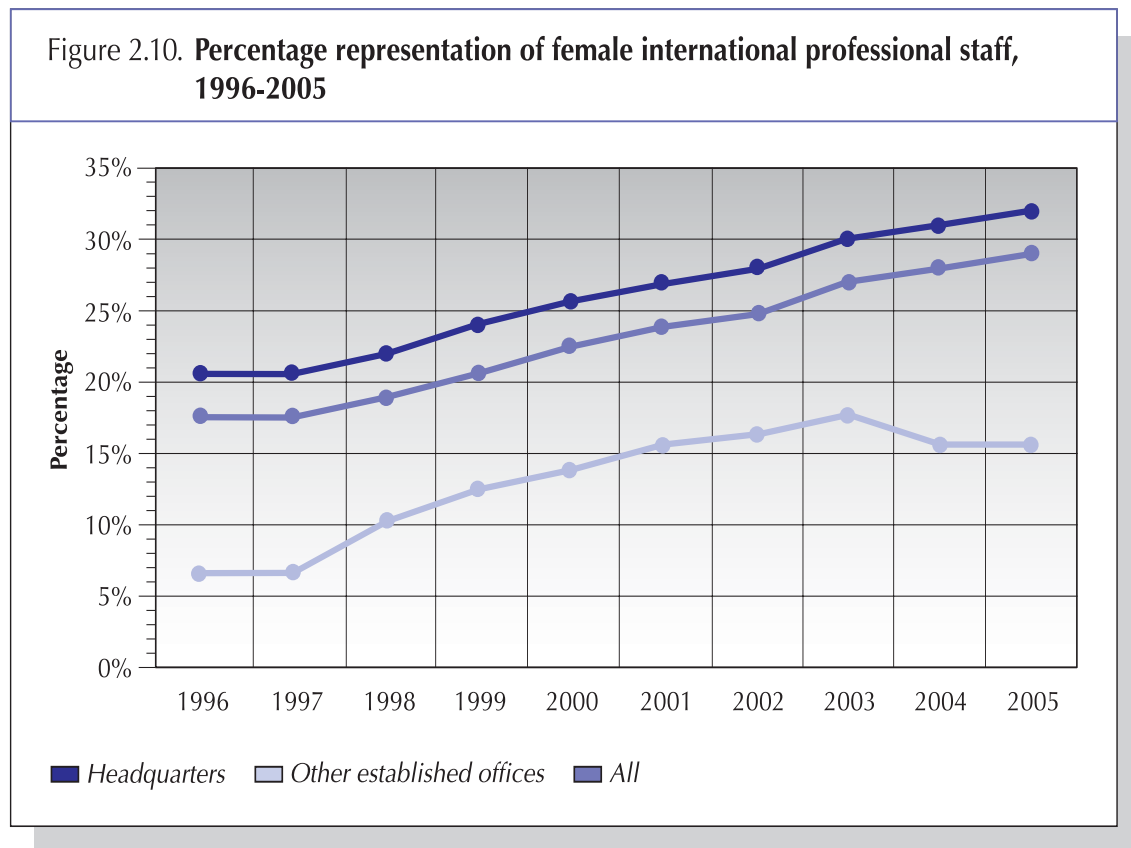
89. Summary tables showing the countries that were not within the range of equitable representation under the old formula as at 31 December 2003 (123 of 183 Member Nations) and under the new formula as at 31 December 2005 (59 of 187 Member Nations), are shown in *Annex II: Geographical Representation of Professional Staff*.

90. At the end of 2005, there were 11 countries that exceeded the top of their range under the new formula, compared to 77 at the end of 2003 under the old formula; 17 under-represented countries at the end of 2005, compared to 16 at the end of 2003; and 31 non-represented countries at the end of 2005, compared to 30 at the end of 2003. High priority is given to placement of professional staff from non-represented countries and, 6 of the 30 non-represented countries at the end of 2003, were represented at the end of 2005. However, 24 of the non-represented countries at the end of 2003 were also non-represented at the end of 2005. Of the 31 non-represented countries at the end of 2005, 4 were countries that became new Members in November 2003.

Gender balance of professional staff

91. Increasing the proportion of female staff in the professional category is one of the main human resources policy objectives of the Organization. Efforts during the last five biennia have resulted in the steady increase of women in professional posts at headquarters from 21% at the beginning of 1996 to 32% at the end 2005 and an increase in all locations from 18 to 29%

(Figure 2.10). These percentages are based upon the total number of professional staff with fixed-term or continuing contracts at headquarters and other established offices⁷. While the percentage of women in professional posts in offices outside of Rome is significantly below headquarters, the rate of increase has been relative high, growing from 8% in 1996 to 16% in 2005.



92. The number of female and male staff by grade at the end of 2005 is shown in Table 13. Overall women make a half (50%) of the Organization's total staff, comprising 66% of general service staff (G1 - G7), 31% of professional officers (P1 - P5), 32% of other professionals (National Professional Officers and Associate Professional Officers) and 14% of director and higher-level staff (D1 - DDG). Within the director and higher level, about 16% of both ADG and D-2 level staff are women. Within the professional officers the proportion of females varies from nearly 50% of P-2/P-1 officers and 46% of P-3 officers to 19% of P-5 officers. The greater number of women at the P-1 to P-3 grade levels reflects the increasing number of qualified young women in the technical fields of the Organization that allows them to effectively compete for middle- and entry-level professional positions. As older staff retire, it is expected that many of these women will move into the senior officer positions vacated. The basis for improvement in gender balance at higher-grade levels, which should show significant results over the coming years has, therefore, been put in place.

⁷ Excludes field project staff and staff with contracts of less than 12 months.

Table 13: Female and Male Staff by Grade

Grade	Female	Male	Total	% Female
DDG	0	1	1	0%
ADG	2	10	12	17%
D-2	7	39	46	15%
D-1	17	105	122	14%
DIRECTOR	26	155	181	14%
P-5	62	261	323	19%
P-4	104	320	424	25%
P-3	123	143	266	46%
P-2	58	54	112	52%
P-1	4	5	9	44%
PROFESSIONAL	351	783	1,134	31%
NPO	15	69	84	18%
APO	34	36	70	49%
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	49	105	154	32%
G-7	38	18	56	68%
G-6	171	65	236	72%
G-5	356	77	433	82%
G-4	418	131	549	76%
G-3	211	149	360	59%
G-2	57	170	227	25%
G-1	4	23	27	15%
GENERAL SERVICE	1,255	633	1,888	66%
Total	1,681	1,676	3,357	50%

Arrears

93. In late 2002, the Organization received from the major contributor a payment in the amount of US\$ 100 million against arrears of Assessed Contributions, the Special Reserve Account (SRA) and the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The use of these funds was stipulated in Conference Resolution 6/2001 for defined purposes and expenditure items of a one-time nature.

94. Resolution 6/2001 authorised expenditures up to US\$ 50.7 million under Operative Clause 4, while the resources available were US\$ 44.9 million. Hence, it was necessary to realign proposed expenditures to the lower amount⁸.

95. Further demands were also placed upon the arrears through the decisions of the Finance Committee and FAO Conference which agreed in principle to the use of arrears for the one-time expenditure in 2002-03 and 2004-05 on field security requirements and to cover one-time redeployment and separation costs associated with the implementation of the 2004-05 budget reduction. However, the Organization was requested to make every effort to absorb these costs within the Regular Programme, and this is what was done.

96. The eight substantive areas specified in the Resolution 6/2001, Operative Clause 4, and the adjusted level of resources available and final expenditures related to each are shown in Table 14.

⁸ FC 107/15

Table 14: Arrears Budget and Expenditure (US\$ 000)

Item	Total Resources	2002-03 Expenditure	2004-05 Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Variance (Over)/Under
1 - Biotechnology and Biosecurity	3,360	369	2,995	3,366	(6)
2 - Natural resource assessment and conservation, with particular emphasis on Forestry	3,472	437	3,021	3,451	21
3 - Enhanced Language coverage through translation of reference texts into official languages including Codex Alimentarius	1,775	245	1,545	1,790	(15)
4 - Multilateral trade	2,274	124	2,082	2,206	68
5 - Statistical data - improvements in quality and coverage	1,575	73	1,415	1,488	87
6 - Fisheries and Other Plans of Action	1,918	173	1,792	1,966	(48)
7 - Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to support technical and other work of the Organization	7,664	1,391	6,429	7,820	(156)
8 - Corporate administrative systems	18,803	718	11,991	12,713	6,090
9 - Contingency amount for possible use related to security and redeployment and separation	4,071	0	0	0	4,071
Total	44,912	3,530	31,270	34,800	10,112

97. Arrears expenditures in all technical areas (Items 1 – 7) were close to the resources available. The only significant under spending as at 31 December 2005 was in the area of corporate administrative systems, particularly concerning the ongoing consolidation of implemented modules of Oracle Financials and development of the replacement payroll and human resources management modules.

98. As authorised by the Finance Committee at its September 2005 session and approved in the Revised PWB 2006-07, the unused balance of arrears resources under Resolution 6/2001 as at 31 December 2005, amounting to US\$ 10.1 million, was transferred to the Capital Expenditure Facility for its effective operation.

99. Information on selected arrears projects is included in the next section, *Summary of Programme Implementation*. More complete information on implementation of individual arrears projects is provided in *Annex IV* on the FAO Web site at www.fao.org/pir/2004/.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

100. The main achievements of the Organization during the biennium are summarised here. The structure of the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2004-05 is followed. Tabular information is provided at the major programme and programme levels on resources available for the programme of work and on expenditures incurred against it. Where applicable, the table also includes data on Field Programme delivery, separately for "Extrabudgetary Trust Funds (TFs) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)", "Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery", "Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)" and the "Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)".

101. As part of ongoing effort to reflect in the PIR the results-based principles governing FAO's programme management processes, the implementation highlights for the technical programmes (Chapter 2 and Major Programme 3.1) are presented within the general context of the objectives and outcomes outlined in the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2004-09. Key achievements are presented at programme level, emphasising success stories and lessons learnt, including from auto-evaluation of programme entities where appropriate. Regional impacts and the contributions of extrabudgetary resources, partnerships and arrears projects are also reported at programme level. Tabular information on the status of outputs planned in the PWB, plus any new outputs introduced during programme implementation to respond to changing circumstances and requests for assistance in Member Nations, is provided in *Annex I*.

102. More detailed reporting on technical programme entity achievements with respect to the entity's objective and indicators, taking into account the progress at the biennial and major output level, is provided in *Annex V* on the FAO's Internet site (<http://www.fao.org/pir>).

PWB Chapter 1: General Policy and Direction

Major Programme 1.1: Governing Bodies

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	19,598
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	775
Final Programme of Work	20,373
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	20,356
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	17
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	4.0%

Achievements

103. This major programme covers support to meetings of the governing bodies, issuance of official correspondence and liaison with IGOs, meeting programming and language and terminology services, planning and use of headquarters conference facilities, and liaison and protocol activities at headquarters. Indicators of activity are provided in Table 1.1.1 below.

104. The Thirty-third Session of the Conference (19 - 26 November 2005) spanned seven working days – two days shorter than the previous session. Tighter scheduling of agenda items and the general debate together with greater reliance on preparatory work in pre-sessional working groups enabled the Secretariat to respond to the constraints of the reduced timeframe without jeopardising the institutional functions of the Conference. Tighter time management also enabled the number of seconded staff involved in the production of verbatim records for Conference and Council sessions to be reduced by 30% compared to the previous biennium.

105. The 2004-05 biennium witnessed a continuous increase in the downloading of documents from the Web site, which in turn enabled a considerable downsizing in mailings to capitals. Members with limited Web access were offered in-session print-on-demand facilities. Work was completed on a database of records relating to Members' participation in governing bodies since their inception, thereby allowing a reduction in print runs of bulky documents, while also providing current information. Likewise, in the interest of offering delegates succinct Conference and Council documents, the word limit was more strictly applied – following UNGA⁹ practice whereby waivers are granted only in exceptional circumstances. Solutions to reducing the size of evaluation documents submitted to the Programme Committee were actively sought with stakeholders.

106. Utilisation of the Permanent Representatives' Web site as a flexible interface with Members further expanded as documents, announcements and convocations related to governing body matters were regularly posted and updated. It had a positive impact on delivery times of invitations to FAO sessions, consultations and Notes Verbales on policy matters. A similar move towards electronic media occurred in the management of the Organization's response to invitations to attend 400 external meetings convened by major IGOs, which were processed and tracked digitally, thus saving resources, reducing the risk of misrouting and facilitating archival operations.

107. During the biennium, efforts were also made to avoid overlapping of meetings to make optimum use of meeting facilities and related services. Furnishings and equipment of offices used by meeting organisers was standardised, thus eliminating the need for changes before meetings. The Meeting Programming and Documentation Service continued to implement computer-assisted translation tools and new technologies in areas such as remote translation for major meetings away from headquarters, workflow control, document distribution and archiving.

108. A total of 5,771 translation and printing requests were managed using the Electronic Documentation Processing and Retrieval (E-DPR) System, which was enhanced with additional reporting and monitoring capabilities. Internal collaboration with document originators allowed the introduction of electronic document production processes for a number of meeting documents such as the Programme of Work and Budget and the Programme Implementation Report, leading to reduced costs and time for processing.

109. The Protocol Branch continued to provide advice on protocol matters and to ensure that related norms and procedures were adhered to in the Organization, as well as to serve as the first point of contact for Permanent Representatives accredited to FAO.

⁹ United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

Table 1.1.1: Support to Governing Bodies (selected indicators)

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Interpretation provided (days)	8,655	8,731	8,441
Translation (million words)	24	23	24
Circular letters (policy-level communications)	225	445	390
Agreement letters re FAO meetings	85	110	110
Amendments to correspondence channels (pages)	2,100	1,445	960
Duration of Conference/Council sessions (days)	27	26	22

Major Programme 1.2: Policy, Direction and Planning

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	28,236
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	1,710
Final Programme of Work	29,946
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	29,923
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	23
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	6.1%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	17
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	17
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,788

Programme 1.2.1: Director-General's Office

110. This programme covers the immediate Offices of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General including the Cabinet and the Special Adviser to the Director-General dealing primarily with high-level relations with the host government. The team, led by the Director-General, attends to the core management of the Organization at the highest level.

Programme 1.2.2: Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

111. The programme, carried out by PBE, continued to assist in policy matters related to the Organization's objectives, programme formulation and budget monitoring and control. Evaluation of the Organization's activities is also carried out within this programme, but as a substantially independent activity in accordance with governing body guidance. The budget of the programme was adjusted to fund support to auto-evaluations, preparation of policy paper on the MDG's (*FAO and the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals: The road ahead*) in collaboration with SAD and ES Department, and accelerated development and use of PIRES.

Programme Planning and Budgeting

112. The biennium saw the steady evolution of the corporate programme planning, budget monitoring and implementation reporting services, as well as rapid response to preparation of the reform proposals in 2005. The main achievements are highlighted below.

- . Results-based programming was extended to the non-technical programmes in preparing the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2006-11 to facilitate continuous improvement in organizational service delivery and identify opportunities for efficiency savings over several biennia. The MTP process was supported by a new module in PIRES.
- . Multiple biennial budget scenarios were prepared, including adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2004-05, four scenarios for the PWB 2006-07 and initiation of a fifth scenario at the approved budget level, as well as the Reform Proposals presented to the Conference.
- . A discussion was initiated with the governing bodies on streamlining the overall programme and budget process and documentation through two papers prepared for the Joint Meetings of the Programme and Finance Committees and more focused summary and full PWB documents.
- . The Capital Expenditure Facility, approved by Conference in 2003, and the Security Expenditure Facility, approved by Conference in 2005, were developed as means to strengthen the financial framework for planning and monitoring capital projects and to ensure the security and safety of staff and assets of the Organization.
- . Performance of the support cost policy was analysed and reported annually to the Finance Committee. A proposal to update the policy for emergency assistance projects was approved by Council so as to fully recover the indirect variable costs of such projects.
- . A new corporate policy on technical support services (TSS) reimbursement under the TCP programme was developed and implemented in 2005 whereby a simplified flat rate replaced a more complex points-based system and lowered the cost of TSS to TCP projects.
- . A Web-based Management Information Reporting system was developed and released in joint effort with AF and TC Departments, providing managers with real-time reports and queries on human resource, financial and project information.
- . PIRES – the Programme Planning, Implementation Reporting and Evaluation System – was largely completed. A new module on annual allotments streamlined and improved the transparency of this process. A new module on annual work planning included automated features for allotment adjustments within the fungibility rules, facilitating budget monitoring by budget holders. PIRES demonstrated its adaptability in supporting preparation of the unforeseen adjusted PWB in 2004 and the Reform Proposals in 2005.
- . The MTP 2006-11, PIR 2002-03 and PWB 2006-07 documents were produced using new technology developed with GIC and GIL to streamline the related document production, translation and publishing workflows.
- . Continued careful budgetary monitoring by PBE and allottees resulted in nearly full expenditure of the biennial appropriation.

Evaluation

113. The measures being taken to further strengthen the independence, rigour and objectivity of evaluation were summarised in the 2005 Programme Evaluation Report to the Conference¹⁰. Evaluations took a progressively more strategic focus and, in order to maintain independence of the evaluation function, major evaluations reported to the governing bodies were generally externally led. Auto-evaluation by managers with an external input was fully introduced for the technical programmes of the Organization in 2004 with support on methodology and quality assurance from the Evaluation Service.

¹⁰ C 2005/4

114. The evaluation of FAO's decentralization begun in the previous biennium was completed, followed up and discussed at several sessions of the FAO Programme Committee during 2004-05. In response to requests of the Programme Committee, an Independent External Evaluation of the Technical Cooperation Programme was undertaken. For the first time, evaluations were undertaken on FAO's cross-organizational strategies under the Strategic Framework on Communicating FAO's Messages and Broadening Partnerships and Alliances. All of these evaluations were discussed in full by the Programme Committee and reported to the Conference through the Programme Evaluation Report 2004-05. The Programme Evaluation Report included for the first time a series of Evaluation Briefs for each evaluation reported, which were designed to be user-friendly concise summaries, including findings, recommendations, the senior management response and governing bodies' conclusions on each evaluation.

115. The Evaluation Service provided the Secretariat for the Inter-sessional Working Group of the Council in the preparatory work for the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of FAO.

116. Support also continued for project and emergency programme evaluations, including participation by the Evaluation Service in some of these missions. New arrangements are being introduced for the evaluation of work from extrabudgetary funding and the trend towards more programmatic evaluation continued.

117. The impacts of evaluations, although difficult to gauge, have demonstrably shown a growing influence in the decision-making of management and the governing bodies, for example in the decentralization strategy being pursued by the Organization, the changes made in the TCP programme and the introduction of medium-term country priority frameworks.

Table 1.2.1: Evaluation Work (selected indicators)

Work carried out by the Evaluation Service (selected indicators)	2002-03	2004-05
Project evaluations and reviews supported (without evaluation staff participation)	26	16
Project evaluations and reviews with evaluation staff participation	18	11
Evaluations reported in the PER to the Governing Bodies	6	7
Other programme reviews including emergencies	3	8
Auto-evaluations		36

Programme 1.2.3: Audit and Inspection

118. Through the Office of the Inspector General (AUD), the programme has responsibility for internal audit and inspection, which includes monitoring and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the Organization's system of internal controls, enterprise risk management, financial management and use of assets. It is also responsible for investigating misconduct and fraud. AUD continued to provide the Director-General and the functions and programmes audited with analyses, recommendations, counsel and information concerning the activities reviewed. In addition, it placed emphasis on identifying possible means of improving the efficiency and economy of operations and the effective use of resources while promoting control at reasonable cost. The budget of the programme also covered the fees of the external auditor, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, with whom AUD liaises and coordinates to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of work.

119. AUD consists of three groups: *Special Assignments and Investigations*; *Decentralized Activities* and *Headquarters Activities*. The *Special Assignments and Investigations* group was responsible for detecting and investigating cases of fraud, waste of resources, abuse of

authority, misconduct and other malfeasance worldwide, and for assessing potential areas of fraud by analysing the corporate control system, as well as tender panel operations at headquarters. The *Decentralized Activities* group, which included auditors out-posted to each of the four major regional offices and a management unit at headquarters, carried out audits in the regional, subregional and liaison offices, representations, selected projects in the regions, and of elements of decentralized activities at headquarters. The *Headquarters Activities* group conducted comprehensive audits covering the Administration and Finance Department and technical departments, and played an important role in advising units at headquarters on audit-related issues.

120. Secretariat functions were provided to the Audit Committee, which advised and provided assurance to the Director-General that the internal audit, inspection and investigation functions at FAO are operating efficiently and effectively. The Audit Committee, which consists of five internal and two external members under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director-General, took an active interest in the work of AUD, reviewing selected reports and recommendations in depth and providing advice on audit planning, operations and reporting.

121. The work of the programme is planned on a biennial basis following risk assessment methodology, combined with AUD's cumulative institutional knowledge of the Organization. In this way AUD adds maximum value for its FAO clients, while providing reasonable assurance to the Audit Committee on how well FAO is managing its strategic, operational, stakeholder and financial risks.

Table 1.2.2: Internal Audit and Investigation Reports and Services

Area of review	2002-03	2004-05
Investigation reports issued:		
Worldwide	14	24
Audit reports issued:		
Headquarters	36	27
Regional offices	12	6
Subregional offices	6	3
Liaison offices	1	3
FAO Representatives	23	21
Projects	35	34
Total reports	127	118
Other activities:		
Tender panel operations	755	761

122. Audits and investigations were conducted on a wide range of activities in the field and at headquarters (see Table 1.2.2). Recommendations were made to improve aspects of financial management, budgeting and procurement, establish and enhance certain policies and guidelines in the human resources, IT and security areas, improve accountability, and strengthen and enforce internal controls. Of particular significance in the biennium was the substantive role AUD played in the Organization's liaison with the Independent Inquiry Committee into the Oil for Food Programme; audit work carried out on FAO's Tsunami project and the desert locust emergency; and the National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS) in Nigeria. AUD's Annual Reports, addressed to the Director-General and presented to the Finance Committee¹¹, provide greater detail on audit activities.

¹¹ FC 109/9; FC 113/7

123. Follow-up and audit resolution continued to receive particular attention during 2004-05, with substantial improvement in implementation rates of the recommendation. Sixty-eight percent of the recommendations issued during the biennium were implemented before the end of the biennium, as compared to 34% at the end of the previous biennium.

Programme 1.2.4: Legal Services

124. In line with its constitutional mandate, the Legal Office (LEG) ensures that FAO activities are carried out on a sound constitutional and legal basis, consistent with the Basic Texts and the status of FAO as an intergovernmental organization of the UN system. It provides legal services required for the management of the Organization, at national and international level.

125. Legal advice was provided to the Director-General, to the technical and administrative departments and to governing bodies of the Organization. The Legal Office serviced the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM). It also provided legal services to the World Food Programme (WFP) Secretariat and its Executive Board.

126. Many of the activities were related to international legal affairs, including:
- . Negotiation and follow-up of international legal agreements at the global and regional levels, as well as provision of legal assistance in their implementation.
 - . Relations with host governments regarding headquarters, FAO Representations and regional and subregional offices.
 - . Relations with governments and international institutions, including drafting of bilateral agreements, Notes Verbales and other related instruments.
 - . Performance of the Director-General's depositary functions regarding a number of international treaties.
 - . Representation of FAO in judicial proceedings and settlements of disputes and, in particular, handling of cases before the International Labour Organization (ILO) Administrative Tribunal.
 - . Legal aspects of personnel servicing.
127. During the biennium attention was given, in particular, to:
- . Servicing the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, including legal aspects of phytosanitary standards and related intellectual property protection, and preparation of the first meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures and of the first Conference of the Parties of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The international registration of a certification mark under the IPPC resulted in an increase of legal opinions and legal documents.
 - . Servicing the Codex Alimentarius Commission, with particular emphasis on amendments to its Statutes, membership of Regional Economic Integration Organizations (REIOs), as well as other related legal matters, and participation in the Codex Committee on General Principles.
 - . Follow-up on the legal aspects of the conservation and sustainable utilisation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including work concerning the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the preparation of a Material Transfer Agreement, the further development of the international network of seed banks, and the negotiation of an agreement for the establishment of the Global Crop Diversity Trust to support the work of the Treaty.
 - . Assistance in the negotiation and adoption of the Agreement between FAO and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the amendment to the Agreement for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.

- . Legal assistance regarding the constituent agreements and operation of FAO regional fisheries management bodies, such as the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA), the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).
- . Participation of the European Community in bodies and agreements established under the Constitution of FAO.

128. Legal services were provided on interdepartmental issues, in particular the right to food, and LEG continued to assist more than 15 internal committees as well as various interdepartmental working groups (NGO/CSO, Strategic Framework, Biotechnology, etc.) and the Panel of Eminent Experts on Ethics in Food and Agriculture. Indicators of activity are shown in the Table 1.2.3 (see also Programme 3.1.3).

Table 1.2.3: Office of the Legal Counsel and General Legal Affairs Service (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Technical functions		
Meetings attended for liaison on international conventions	65	77
Basic texts prepared or amended for conventions where the Director-General exercises depositary functions	25	12
Servicing of legal instruments for which the Director-General is the depositary	96	152
Administrative functions		
Written legal opinions (including e-mail)	1,791	1,630
Appeals/submissions prepared for the Director-General, the Appeals Committee (in collaboration with AFH) and the ILO and UN Administrative Tribunals	122	72
Interventions for legal proceedings involving the Organization	69	120

Programme 1.2.5: Programme and Operational Coordination

129. OCD responsibility under this programme is to ensure effective coordination between headquarters and decentralized offices as well as among decentralized offices to promote unity of purpose and synergy between all FAO units – irrespective of location. Other OCD activities are reported under Major Programme 3.4 and Programme 3.5.3.

130. During 2004-05 achievements of this programme included:
- . Formulation and monitoring of implementation support to the Organization's decentralization policy, contributing substantially to the response and follow-up of the Independent Evaluation of FAO's Decentralization, and responses to External Auditor and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) reports.
 - . Coordination of the operational and programme functions of FAO Representatives with units in the Technical Cooperation Department (TC) and of their Regular Programme functions with technical departments, including: the gradual introduction of national medium-term priority frameworks (NMTPFs); contributions of FAORs in major emergency undertakings such as FAO's response to the Tsunami, Desert Locust operations and avian influenza; and reflection of decentralization policy in field programme procedures.
 - . Policy matters regarding UN system developments at country level, issues of country presence, authorities, and relationships, and contributions to the *Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United*

Nations system and United Nations Development Group (UNDG) working groups proceedings.

- . General oversight of decentralized offices, including the provision of overall guidance and the gradual strengthening of programming, reporting and monitoring systems and procedures applicable to decentralized offices, including updating and making electronically available the *Handbook for FAO Representatives*; issuing 182 Management letters; and publishing 4 OCD bulletins.
- . Formulating guidelines for the improvement of conducting of Regional Conferences and follow-up monitoring and reporting.
- . The management of the Small-Scale Facility (SSF) which allowed FAORs to respond to urgent short-term needs through the use of local consultants.

Major Programme 1.3: External Coordination and Liaison

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	21,621
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(2,280)
Final Programme of Work	19,341
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	19,301
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	40
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(10.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	0
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	234

Programme 1.3.1: External Relations and Coordination

Inter-agency coordination

131. The Unit for Strategic Policy Advice on the UN System (SADN) continued to provide policy advice on inter-agency coordination matters both to ODG and to departments/units involved in UN system-wide coordination/cooperation arrangements. It prepared the participation of the Director-General at meetings of the United Nations System's Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), which groups the Executive Heads of UN system organizations, including WTO and the Bretton Woods institutions.

132. The Unit continued to represent the Organization at meetings of the High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), the main preparatory body of CEB. Since the UNDG, which supports country-level coordination, increasingly addressed policy issues, SADN monitored UNDG meetings in close cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Department to ensure coherent FAO positions. Inputs were also provided to the Administration and Finance Department for preparation and representation of the Organization at meetings of the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM).

Policy advice on UN system issues of relevance to FAO

133. During 2004-05 there was an increase in demand for monitoring, analysing and advising on a rapidly evolving UN reform process. SADN provided information and analyses of UN reform proposals and decisions, including policy implications and policy options for FAO and its own change agenda. This included periodic reports and preparation of the principal input on UN reform at field level to the FAO policy paper on the MDGs entitled *FAO and the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals: The road ahead*. Work also focused on honing FAO initiatives, e.g. Anti-Hunger Programme and the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH), among others, within the overall UN context (see Table 1.3.1).

134. An integral part of UN and FAO reform was a perceived need to deepen and broaden FAO cooperation with other UN system entities in order to amplify impact, reduce fragmentation and ensure greater effectiveness of FAO and UN system activities. In this regard, SADN responded to increased demand for advice on cooperation opportunities and arrangements in terms of FAO policy, as well as best cooperative practice and modalities.

135. Coordinated responses were provided to external requests for FAO contributions on a wide range of issues including the annual reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Table 1.3.1: Policy Advice on Inter-agency Coordination and UN System Issues

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Response to UN system requests:		
ECOSOC and General Assembly	91	60
Various UN	251	280
Policy Advice to FAO:		
Policy advice to FAO Units on UN system issues	226	321
CEB and HLCP	345	362

UN system documentation and meetings

136. The programme also continued to provide corporate servicing on FAO representation at external UN system meetings, aiming to ensure optimal use of travel funds and a coordinated approach to representation (see table Table 1.3.2). SADN continued to screen and distribute UN system documents of relevance to the Organization so that concerned units could situate their work within the broader context of the UN system.

Table 1.3.2: UN Documentation Meetings Requests

Description	2002-03	2004-05
UN meetings:		
No. of invitations received	856	882
No. of invitations attended	558	561
UN documentation:		
No. of documents received, distributed throughout FAO, and stored	4,800	5,300
UN news items electronically retrieved and distributed within FAO	3,700	2,500

137. This programme provided the budget for "Contributions to jointly funded inter-agency mechanisms" including the JIU, the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ILO Administrative Tribunal, the HLCP and HLCM. It also included provisions for FAO's cost share of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UN-DSS, formerly Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, UNSECOORD), and the Malicious Acts Insurance Policy (MAIP), which was budgeted at US\$ 6.3 million for the two items. However, as foreseen and previously reported to the governing bodies, expenditure was significantly lower, at US\$ 3.3 million, due to an adjustment to the apportionment of the FAO cost-share of UN-DSS and MAIP covering Regular Programme and extrabudgetary activities, and the

slower than anticipated implementation of the expanded UN-DSS programme in the biennium. This enabled a budgetary transfer of nearly US\$ 2.3 million to partially offset the higher costs of field security, as reported in Major Programme 3.4.

Office of World Food Summit Follow-up (SADDW)

138. SADDW promoted and monitored, in collaboration with FAO departments and Rome-based agencies, the IAAH at national and global levels. In collaboration with various FAO units, it prepared documentation and communications for World Food Day observances and brochures and special communications were shared with countries' officials and organizations, requesting their consideration to establish National Alliances. During the biennium, 14 National Alliances were established and there was expressed interest from another 16 countries.

Programme 1.3.2: Liaison Offices

139. This programme covers the Liaison Offices with the United Nations (LONY in New York and LOGE in Geneva); with North America (LOWA in Washington, DC); with the European Union and Belgium (LOBR in Brussels); and with Japan (LOJA in Yokohama). LONY and LOGE assisted decision-making at FAO headquarters by: following developments in the UN system and representing the Organization at intergovernmental and inter-agency meetings in their respective cities; assisting in the liaison with intergovernmental, non-governmental and private institutions; supporting public information and public relations activities, including requests for information; and providing briefings for visiting FAO officers. LOWA, LOBR and LOJA continued to assist FAO headquarters in formulating and implementing policies and maintaining communications and cooperation with the governments and local organizations in their respective cities. Selected examples of the Liaison Offices' achievements during 2004-05 are provided below.

- . LOGE maintained its focus on multilateral trade negotiations on agriculture at WTO, helping to ensure that developing countries were well informed and equal partners in the process. LOGE also deepened cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the context of the Integrated Framework Initiative and capacity-building in developing countries.
- . LONY worked closely with delegations and the UN system during the deliberations of the 59th and 60th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the 2004 and 2005 sessions of ECOSOC and other key committees. A result of FAO's active and visible presence throughout the 2005 World Summit process was a reaffirmation by world leaders of the importance of rural and agricultural development.
- . LOWA liaised with food-related organizations, universities and government agencies and the private sector in both Canada and the USA on the issue of avian influenza and is working on an expanded cooperation agreement with USDA, which would take advantage of the full range of FAO expertise.
- . LOBR contributed to improve cooperation with the Belgian authorities, the European Commission and Parliament, and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP) Secretariat; a strategic partnership agreement was signed with the European Commission.
- . LOJA increased public awareness of FAO's work on Tsunami relief, avian influenza, desert locust control, and the Mindanao Agricultural Reconstruction Project as post-conflict resolution, and activated TeleFood campaigns with NGOs.

PWB Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes

Major Programme 2.1: Agricultural Production and Support Systems

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		102,927
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		890
Final Programme of Work		103,817
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		103,765
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		52
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		0.9%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		135,814
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		199,774
TCP delivery		60,157
Total Field Programme delivery		395,744
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		3.8
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		17,382

140. Major Programme 2.1 addresses the challenge faced by agriculture in meeting an increased and diversified demand for food and other products - thus also reducing the number of vulnerable and undernourished people - while conserving natural resources, ensuring food quality and safety, and improving rural livelihoods.

Programme 2.1.0: Intra-departmental Entities

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		5,395
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		200
Final Programme of Work		5,595
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		5,589
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		6
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		3.7%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		3,649
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		0
TCP delivery		1,303
Total Field Programme delivery		4,952
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		0.9
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		419

Achievements

141. The programme hosts the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for

Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) and the Secretariat of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG). It also includes intra-departmental entities that address emerging cross-cutting issues and bring coherence to departmental level activities and services. Main achievements included:

- . Convening of the 10th regular Session of the CGRFA and support for a session of each of its subsidiary technical working groups on animal genetic resources (AnGR) and on plant genetic resources. The outcome was a decision of the Commission to prepare a multi-year plan of work for its 11th regular Session and to better structure FAO's work on biodiversity for food and agriculture.
- . Organisation of four preparatory meetings for the first session of the governing body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) and promotion of rapid ratification of the Treaty, which came into force on 29 June 2004.
- . Holding of the 3rd Session of the Panel of Eminent Experts on Ethics in Food and Agriculture and publication of a study on ethical issues in fisheries. The establishment of *Readings in ethics in food and agriculture*, a new publications series drawing together work in relevant technical programmes, shows successful mainstreaming of ethics in FAO.
- . Organisation of two sessions of COAG: the 18th Session in February 2004 was a special session dedicated to FAO's proposed follow-up to the Report of the Joint WHO/FAO Expert Consultation on *Diet, nutrition and the prevention of chronic diseases*; and the 19th regular Session in April 2005 reviewed developments in sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) and good agricultural practices (GAP), FAO's strategy for a safe and nutritious food supply, and the emerging issues of bioenergy and the impact of changing markets on the globalising livestock sector (see box).
- . Organisation of the biennial consultation of the AG Technical Department Group Leaders (TDGLs) from regional and subregional offices, in Rome in December 2004. The consultation allowed for close interaction between AG TDGLs and headquarters colleagues and for keeping TDGLs abreast of recent developments in priority areas.
- . Preparation of several case studies on the economics of production systems intensification, integrated production systems and interactions between farm and non-farm enterprises. Advances in work related to GAP, under the umbrella of the Integrated Production Systems (SARD/SPFS) PAIA, focusing on policy and technical support to field activities in countries such as Burkina Faso.
- . Promotion of conservation agriculture (CA) through training materials, workshops, conferences and direct support to countries, leading to an increase in government support and adoption of CA practices and policies. A major milestone was the Third World Congress on Conservation Agriculture in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2005, which attracted high visibility and contributed to increased donors' attention to CA.

Regional impacts

142. In Africa, work on integrated production systems as well as workshops and training activities on GAP for cotton/cereal/livestock systems in Burkina Faso were conducted with RAF and with the involvement of other FAO projects in the region, e.g. integrated pest management (IPM) in Mali and Senegal. In Asia, the GAP workshop on FFV in Thailand, organised with RAP, was co-sponsored by the government; it benefited from the participation of other countries in the region as well as other concerned organizations and donors (e.g. Malaysia, Singapore, ASEAN GAP, UN-ESCAP, Norway and others). In Latin America, an e-conference on national and regional capacity-building for the implementation of GAP in different commodity chains and agro-ecosystems was organised by RLC in collaboration with partners in the public and private sectors, including CSOs, to develop regional initiatives and projects. Regional CA workshops have directly led to requests for TCP projects, particularly

in Africa (Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda) and in Asia (Bangladesh, China, DPR Korea, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan). CA is attracting attention in two regions, more particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where it contributes to addressing issues of environmental degradation as well as food security and improvement of rural livelihoods.

Extrabudgetary resources

143. Over US\$ 2.5 million in extrabudgetary resources, as well as substantial in-kind support, were mobilised for preparing the first meeting of the governing body of the IT-PGRFA, the CGRFA's multi-year programme of work and the International Technical Conference on AnGR. Funding was received through the FAO-Norway Partnership Programme to enable field activities related to GAP. In this context, close partnerships were established with national governments, research institutes such as INERA, CIRAD, IITA, Wageningen University, several donors interested in the cotton sector in West Africa (EC, AfDB, World Bank, GTZ) and other international organizations (UNEP). The integrated production and protection work in Burkina Faso is projected to link up with farmer field schools funded by the Netherlands for cotton crop protection. Conservation agriculture projects have attracted additional donor funding, either with FAO involvement (Kenya/Germany, DPR Korea/Sweden, and Italy) or under direct national execution (Kazakhstan/World Bank, Uzbekistan/AsDB). Nine national cooperation projects and two regional projects (in Asia and Africa) have been funded under the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) technical cooperation programme to address issues relating to soil conservation and land degradation.

The Committee on Agriculture (COAG)

At the governing bodies' request, the Secretariat looked into ways of achieving efficiency and cost savings in organising COAG sessions in conjunction with meetings of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) in the same biennium. For the first time in 2005, CCP and COAG sessions were organised back-to-back within the same week, each with a shorter duration than before and a more focused agenda. Thus, the 19th Session of COAG in April 2005 lasted only three days compared to five in previous regular sessions; the number of substantive agenda items was more limited (six compared to eight in 2003), with a more forward-looking and strategic review of FAO's programme of work in food and agriculture; a clearer separation was made of discussion and information items, and a reduced number of meeting documents produced; and finally, side events were carefully scheduled in close relation to the substantive items discussed in plenary. As a result, cost savings of about 15 percent were achieved compared to the previous regular session of COAG in 2003, and Members expressed general satisfaction with the back-to-back arrangements of CCP and COAG meetings.

Programme 2.1.1: Natural Resources

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		17,392
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(600)
Final Programme of Work		16,792
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		16,781
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		11
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(3.4%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		37,247
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		38,193
TCP delivery		5,771
Total Field Programme delivery		81,210
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		4.8
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		3,797

Achievements

144. Programme 2.1.1 contributes to land and water development and management for improved food security and the remediation of rural poverty to increase agricultural productivity through sustainable development and the improved management of land and water resources. Main achievements during the biennium included:

- . Capacity development in the management of irrigation modernisation in South Asia (Pakistan, India, Nepal) through rapid appraisal of large irrigation systems.
- . Investigations on the future of large rice-based irrigation systems in South East Asia (Ho Chi Min City Symposium, 2005).
- . An expert consultation on water desalination for agricultural applications.
- . An electronic forum on the world reference base for soil resources and the development of a new version for adoption at the International Union of Soil Science Congress in 2006.
- . Policy support to countries on fertilizers, including: deregulation of fertilizer prices and its impact on agriculture in Pakistan; follow-up in SADC¹² countries on the fertilizer resolution adopted at the 23rd African Regional Conference; and improved farmers' access to fertilizers within the framework of the NSPFS Nigeria.
- . The initiation of a global Water for Food and Ecosystems (WFE) initiative, with an international conference in The Hague in January-February 2005 preceded by an African pre-conference in Addis Ababa in November 2004.
- . The establishment of information systems on fertilizers (Fertibase), integrated plant nutrition systems (IPNIS) and subnational geo-referenced information on crop production, yields and areas harvested (Agromaps).
- . Project activities and capacity-building support under IPTRID. Publications dealing with lessons learnt in all these activities have been widely distributed through the IPTRID network of more than 4,000 water professionals. IPTRID also established the

¹² Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Virtual Center for Water in Agriculture, an internet-based information system for francophone Africa and now available also in English.

Regional impacts

145. The development of the water control programme in RAP has resulted in broad regional uptake of irrigation performance reviews in Asia's large scale irrigation systems. As an outcome of the 3rd Regional Meeting of the Agriculture, Land Water Use Commission (ALAWUC) in Doha in 2004, technical assistance was provided to enhance countries' capacity to formulate and implement drought mitigation and preparedness strategies. Irrigation policies and strategies were formulated for Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria and Zambia, culminating in a regional assessment of the demand for irrigated production in sub-Saharan Africa. The Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management in the Caribbean was established in collaboration with the UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism, UNEP, the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development, GTZ and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. With extrabudgetary funding support, IPTRID brought to conclusion three major projects in Central Asia, West Africa and Egypt focusing on strategic issues in irrigated agriculture. It assisted water-related agencies to plan interventions to upgrade their irrigation and drainage activities in Uzbekistan, Syria and Senegal and sponsored workshops to upgrade managerial and operational skills of professionals dealing with irrigation and drainage systems in the Russian Federation, India, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, China, Malaysia and Tanzania.

Extrabudgetary resources

146. A prime source of extrabudgetary funding has been through the international waters, land degradation and integrated ecosystem programmes of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Additional UTF resources were mobilised for water resource management projects in the Nile Basin, and funding under the EU Water Facility for Mozambique. The close partnership developed with the Government of the Netherlands on the WFE initiative has also leveraged additional FAO/Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP) resources for agricultural water resource management. A collaborative programme with AfDB, IFAD, IWMI and the World Bank on investment opportunities for agricultural water management in sub-Saharan Africa resulted in substantive regional analysis delivered through NEPAD. Considerable support was given to the CGIAR¹³-led Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture. The update of the Global Soil and Terrain Database (SOTER) continued to progress in cooperation with the EU and ISRIC.

AQUASTAT

AQUASTAT is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture. It collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and by region. Its aim is to provide users interested in global, regional and national analyses (e.g. policy makers, decision-makers and researchers) with the most accurate, reliable, consistent and up-to-date information available on water resources and agricultural water management. All AQUASTAT products are available on the Web and as published reports or on CD-ROMs. During this biennium, information on the African continent was updated; the figures are reported in the FAO Water Report No. 29 *Irrigation in Africa in figures: AQUASTAT survey 2005*. AQUASTAT is considered the most relevant worldwide information system on agricultural water resources and uses, and is one of the most accessed FAO information systems.

¹³ Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Programme 2.1.2: Crops

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		27,745
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		1,160
Final Programme of Work		28,905
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		28,894
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		11
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		4.2%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		58,177
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		115,664
TCP delivery		33,522
Total Field Programme delivery		207,363
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		7.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		5,131

Achievements

147. The programme deals with the enhancement of integrated management of plant production and protection systems in food crops, horticultural crops, industrial crops, grasslands and pasture crops. Particular attention is given to the conservation and use of plant genetic resources, through plant breeding and seed production systems, and to plant protection, IPM, pesticide use and management within the global standards and biosecurity context, to reduce risks to human health and environment. Some of the most significant achievements during the biennium included:

- . Support by the EMPRES-Plant Pest Component through the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations (ECLO) to the coordination of the Desert Locust control campaigns in Africa following the outbreaks in Western Africa (2003) and the upsurge in 2004 in North-West Africa. Priority was given to national capacity-building, especially for locust survey and control operations with special attention to human health and environmental safety. An evaluation of the programme in 2005 concluded that the EMPRES/Central Region programme had provided a solid foundation for future coordinated preventive Desert Locust control efforts.
- . Special alerts, updates for outbreaks, guidelines and standard operating procedures for Desert Locust control in Arabic, English and French. National Desert Locust units were strengthened through the provision of key tools needed for real time overview of the Desert Locust situation and for forecasting and issuing special alerts on critical desert Locust situations.
- . The entry into force of the revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in October 2005. Eight international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) were adopted. Over 30 meetings were held for the preparation of standards and related training. Two meetings of the (Interim) Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, three meetings of the IPPC Bureau and two meetings of the Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance Working Group were convened. Special focus group meetings on funding options for the IPPC and the preparation of activities towards international recognition of pest free areas were conducted.
- . The entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention in February 2004, with the first and second sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP-1 and COP-2) in 2004 and

2005, respectively. A Memorandum of Understanding for the joint secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention was signed by the Executive Director of UNEP and the Director-General of FAO in October/November 2005.

- . The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) was initiated with preparatory activities in 5 countries and the establishment of a technical support unit for the ASP as a GEF project. The programme aims to eliminate all obsolete pesticide stockpiles from African countries and to put in place effective measures that will prevent recurrence of the problem.
- . Strong two-way interaction was maintained between field and policy activities related to IPM and pesticide risk reduction.
- . Celebration of the International Year of Rice (IYR) 2004, during which more than 800 events were carried out globally, an IYR Web site developed and IYR publications produced.
- . Adoption of a new approach to monitor implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Plant Genetic Resources (GPA-PGR), and preparation of guidelines for country reports contributing to the second report on the *State of the World's PGRFA*. Meetings for 21 country representatives in the Near East and Africa regions were organised in this context.
- . Support provided on alternative crops and cultivars through key crop networks, newsletters and production guidelines, and launch of the joint FAO/WHO initiative to promote fruit and vegetable production for health and income generation. Provision by more than 20 countries of inputs into Hortivar, a database on cultivar performance of horticultural crops.
- . Initiation of a survey to assess plant breeding and associated biotechnology capacities in developing countries, intended to guide actions on sustainable use plant genetic resources, including for the IT/PGRFA, and to provide a basis for strategic capacity-building.
- . Assistance to several countries in building or strengthening national biosafety systems and technical regional training courses for public and private sector technical staff on genetically modified organism (GMO) detection, seed testing and plant variety verification organised in cooperation with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). Organisation of an expert consultation meeting on *Genetically modified organisms in crop production and their effects on the environment: methodologies for monitoring and the way ahead* in 2005 in Rome.
- . Policy support for the harmonisation of seed laws and regulations in southern and western Africa. Activities seek to provide a broader market for seed enterprises through facilitated cross-border movement of seed consignments.
- . Further progress in facilitating plant production and protection decision-making through the ECOCROP information system that matches crops with environment.

Regional impacts

148. The EMPRES-Desert Locust Component that is well established in the Central Region (around the Red Sea) contributed to efforts to contain an outbreak which developed in Sudan in 2003 and again when an upsurge spread to the Central Region in November 2004. South-South partnerships and extrabudgetary funding were critical elements during a period of increased locust activity, when the limited national resources for locust survey and control operations were quickly exhausted. Meetings of EMPRES Liaison Officers, monitoring of the Desert Locust situation, survey, training and strengthening of national capacities within the region were organised. Regional IPM programmes in Africa, Asia, Near East, Central and Eastern Europe contributed to inter-country collaboration and the development of 12 new national IPM programmes. Regional PGRFA and seed networks were supported technically and scientifically to enhance conservation and use of PGRFA and the development of regional

PGRFA conservation strategies. A Plan of Action for the African Pollinator Initiative was developed with the participation of members of the initiative from 17 African countries, and has been widely disseminated. The regional Agricultural Biotechnology Network in Africa (ABNETA), an initiative that was supported by an arrears project, forms a common debating and information-sharing platform on all issues pertaining to biotechnology in agriculture. ABNETA benefits from the nearly two decades of experience of REDBIO, a very active plant biotechnology network in Latin America. As part of the activities related to sustainable intensification and diversification of cropping systems including range management and the use and management of grassland genetic resources, over 30 projects were implemented in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Europe, with 25 publications, several CD-ROMs, education booklets, videos and pamphlets produced.

Extrabudgetary resources

149. The EMPRES-Desert Locust component programme was supported in the Western Region by the CLCPRO, DLCC and USAID¹⁴ funds, and in the Central Region by the Central Region Commission, Switzerland, the Netherlands and USAID funds. A voluntary Trust Fund for the IPPC allowed increased participation by developing countries at the annual meeting of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, participation on the Standards Committee and Expert Working Groups, the implementation of standards and support to technical assistance and information exchange. The contribution of GEF to the Africa Stockpiles Programme is US\$ 25 million for the first phase of which US\$ 3.3 million is administered through FAO, supplemented by a US\$ 2.2 million Netherlands-funded project and US\$ 0.65 million under the Development Grant Facility of the World Bank. Partners include NEPAD¹⁵, the World Bank, CropLife International and the NGOs PAN and WWF¹⁶. The participation of many countries in the preparation of the second report on the *State of the World's PGRFA*, including monitoring the implementation of the GPA, was aided by extrabudgetary financial contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands, Japan and Norway. GEF is funding the implementation of the "Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach" project, which addresses pollinator-related issues at global level and in Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan and South Africa.

¹⁴ Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO); Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC); United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

¹⁵ New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

¹⁶ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Pesticides Action Network (PAN); Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)

International Year of Rice – 2004 (IYR-2004)

The UNGA at its 57th Session in December 2002 declared the year 2004 as the IYR-2004 and requested FAO to facilitate its implementation. *Rice Is Life* was selected as the slogan for the Year and more than 800 events were organised in 68 countries worldwide by governmental institutions/organizations, UN agencies, Consultative Group centres, NGOs, farmers' associations, youth groups and private sectors for the IYR. Forty countries established national committees to promote action for sustainable increase in rice production and environmental conservation. A report on IYR-2004 was presented at the 60th Session of the UNGA in November 2005. It provided suggestions for consideration by the international community on how to stimulate efficient and productive sustainable rice-based production systems. The book *Rice Is Life* was published in 2005 describing events and achievements made at national, regional and international levels during the IYR-2004. The successful implementation of the IYR effectively contributed to drawing world's attention to the role of rice in providing food security and eradicating poverty for attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Programme 2.1.3: Livestock

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	18,859
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(210)
Final Programme of Work	18,649
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	18,640
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	9
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(1.1%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	25,741
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	25,999
TCP delivery	14,384
Total Field Programme delivery	66,124
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	3.5
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	3,278

Achievements

150. The programme aims to enhance the contribution of livestock to poverty alleviation and food security while securing the sustainable use of natural resources and addressing animal product related food safety issues - the livestock sector growth is an important driver of deforestation, climate change, water depletion, soil and water pollution and zoonotic disease risks.

151. In addition to wide-ranging normative activities in biophysical resource use, animal health, veterinary public health, livestock economics/policy and information, the programme provided technical assistance to Members. It was also instrumental in drafting the livestock

chapter of the CAADP¹⁷ companion document, now endorsed by the African Union and NEPAD.

152. The biennium was marked by very substantial efforts undertaken by the Organization in support of countries and regions affected by the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). These efforts, led by FAO's Chief Veterinary Officer and head of the newly created Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), involved the assumption of a global leadership role in close collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in the international fight against the disease, based on sound technical and socio-economic analysis. In addition to designing and negotiating a global HPAI control strategy with OIE and in collaboration with WHO, guidelines, and global and regional coordination programmes, a large number of national and regional projects were undertaken, missions carried out and regional and international meetings organised (see box). Other substantial achievements included:

- . Endorsement of the FAO/OIE initiative "Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)" by the governing bodies of both institutions, and the establishment of Steering Committees in Asia, America and Europe.
- . Establishment and operation of ECTAD¹⁸, a corporate platform for the integrated delivery of FAO's EMPRES-Livestock programme, built on the close interaction of the Animal Production and Health (AGA) and Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation (TCE) Divisions.
- . Consolidation of the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) as the international technical/scientific platform for advice for continental/regional action, including the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC).
- . Publications, regional and subregional workshops to promote the implementation of the new Codex-recommended codes of practice on animal feeding, meat hygiene and milk and dairy products.
- . Upscaling of technical, policy and institutional options for sustainable livestock waste management and for the payment of environmental services for changes in land use involving livestock (GEF projects).
- . Advances in the uptake of smallholder dairy technology, including camel milk processing.
- . Compilation of the first report on the *State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (SoW-AnGR)*, and of the report on *Strategic Priorities for Action* for improving utilisation and conservation of these resources. By end 2005, 169 countries had submitted their national reports as inputs into the first report on SoW-AnGR.
- . Global coverage of digital distributions of the major livestock species, at a spatial resolution of 5x5 km, is now available through FAO's GeoNetwork data repository.

Regional impacts

153. In support of assembling the first report on SoW-AnGR, several regional workshops identified strategic priorities for improved conservation and use of these resources for submission to intergovernmental negotiation. A study was published on the regional hotspots and the determinants of livestock-induced deforestation focusing on Latin America. Livestock waste management options and associated policies were developed for East Asian countries. In Central America, policy support was provided for the development of schemes for the

¹⁷ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

¹⁸ Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease Operations (ECTAD)

payment of environmental services through tree-pasture interaction. A livestock policy facility was established in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region to support countries in their efforts to use the livestock sector as a tool for poverty alleviation. Information systems and policy support were provided to Sahelian countries to address resource pressures affecting pastoralism. In Asia, pro-poor livestock policy options were developed for South Asian and South-East Asian countries, focusing on enhancing market access for smallholder producers. The Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA) now includes regional projects covering selected regional economic communities and related livestock sector briefs have been produced to summarise livestock sector trends on a regional basis.

Extrabudgetary resources

154. The programme acquired significant extrabudgetary funds in support of its key objectives, e.g. for pro-poor livestock policy development and livestock-environment interactions analysis and policy advice. In the global efforts for the control of HPAI, substantial extrabudgetary resource requirements were identified for FAO's programme (US\$ 130 million by end 2005), part of which was made available to the Organization during the biennium. These resources supported activities at national, regional and global levels on emergency, medium- and longer-term requirements of surveillance/ epidemiology/ ecology, crisis preparedness, early warning, diagnostics, disease control, sector adjustment and associated needs for policy and strategy design.

155. The AnGR programme was assisted by an arrears project and the governments of The Netherlands, Finland, Germany, the UK and Norway. These funds were used to support countries in the *State of the World* reporting process on AnGR and for related thematic studies. The partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) resulted in several project proposals submitted to GEF. To assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the preparation of country reports, FAO continued the comprehensive agreement with the World Association for Animal Production (WAAP) started in September 2001, through which technical and financial support was provided to national consultative committees in 70 developing and in-transition countries.

156. The Government of Switzerland supported a global pilot programme on capacity-building for surveillance and prevention of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and other zoonotic diseases. For the implementation of the Codex Code of Practice on Animal Feeding, FAO partnered with the International Feed Industry Federation on funds obtained from the WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility. The *Manual on good practices for the meat industry* was supported by funds from the Fondation Internationale Carrefour. The *Guide to good dairy farming practices* was developed as a result of collaboration between FAO and the International Dairy Federation. The Livestock, Environment and Development (LEAD) Initiative was supported by the World Bank, the EU, the Governments of France, Germany, UK, US, Denmark and Switzerland. LEAD has, in addition, been instrumental in leveraging, through GEF, substantial resources in support of regional activities in East and South-East Asia (livestock waste management), Central America (payment of environmental services) and East Africa (livestock – wildlife interactions). Funded by the UK, the Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility (PPLPF) has focused its activities on the Andean Region, South and South-East Asia, West Africa and East Africa, where it has been successful in acquiring EC funding for a regional (IGAD) project on livestock policy design and negotiation.

FAO's Response to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1

Since 2004, FAO has worked with countries affected by avian influenza and those at risk in Asia (followed by Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Caucasus, Latin America and the Caribbean) to facilitate information sharing, networking and local capacity-building, using emergency funding through TCPs and increasingly from extrabudgetary contributions. The primary objective of these projects was to strengthen disease intelligence and emergency preparedness, examine the role of migratory birds, support awareness creation and risk communication, strengthen field surveillance and laboratory support, and global avian influenza surveillance and early warning capabilities. In this context, FAO fielded respectively, in 2004 and 2005, 106 and 166 missions, in partnership with the OIE, WHO, WB and EC.

FAO has supported countries in designing and implementing emergency and long-term national control strategies, reviewing human capacity, infrastructure and policies for avian influenza surveillance, detection and control, assessing the socio-economic consequences of the crises and the costs and consequences of control measures including rehabilitation and long-term restructuring of the poultry sector.

FAO and OIE have jointly published a Global Plan for the progressive control of HPAI. Both organizations have established a network of avian influenza expertise (OFFLU: OIE-FAO-FLU) designed to coordinate research, provide confirmatory diagnosis, support countries through expert missions and interface with WHO in the analysis of virus strains.

The avian influenza early warning activities at the global level are the joint concern of FAO, OIE and WHO, working together in a Global Early Warning System (GLEWS) for transboundary animal diseases and emerging zoonoses.

In the UN-wide avian and pandemic influenza coordination framework, FAO plays a lead role as the specialised organization in charge of assisting Members in controlling the disease at source in the animal.

Programme 2.1.4: Agricultural Support Systems

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	15,905
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(105)
Final Programme of Work	15,800
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	15,794
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	6
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.7%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	10,220
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	19,918
TCP delivery	5,177
Total Field Programme delivery	35,315
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	4,051

Achievements

157. The programme supports small farm commercialisation and development of agroprocessing enterprises, appropriate post-harvest technologies and market-oriented farm diversification, farm management, agribusiness management, agricultural marketing and rural

finance, food quality assurance and safety along food chains through studies, guidelines, information, expertise and capacity-building. Specific achievements included:

- . In conjunction with the International Year of Microcredit, three regional workshops were organised to facilitate learning and innovation among regional rural finance practitioners and policy-makers.
- . A guide for local authority planners was produced to assist them in understanding food supply and distribution systems, urban food marketing systems and market infrastructure.
- . A series of five *FAO Diversification Booklets* were produced, describing new income earning opportunities for farmers.
- . Organic certification costs under alternative schemes were appraised in India, Thailand, Hungary, Czech Republic and Brazil.
- . Mechanisation guidelines were issued to provide information on sustainable and efficient mechanisation options and labour saving practices.
- . A rural-urban marketing linkages guide was prepared, including a methodology to identify and plan rural market and road infrastructure.
- . A guide addressing marketing and processing constraints was issued, providing planners with an approach for identifying domestic constraints that limit producers and exporters from taking advantage of overseas market access opportunities.
- . 120 new FAO-GTZ MicroBanking systems were installed in eight Asian countries.
- . Information was generated for agroprocessing enterprises on packaging, waste management, water use and safety and post-harvest management for fresh fruits.
- . Technical guidance was provided to improve quality and competitiveness in the rural agro-industry through efficient and sustainable use of energy.
- . Guidelines on agricultural pesticide application equipment were developed to help reduce pesticide hazards.
- . Data and information on agricultural mechanisation and farm power issues were analysed to help improve the understanding of member countries on these issues.

Regional impacts

158. Regional studies on trader financing in Asia, Latin America and Africa helped identify proposals to enhance the availability of finance for traders' marketing operations. Progress was made on work related to agro-industries in West Africa. In Asia and the Pacific, support was provided to several community-based programmes to enhance livelihoods. The programme also provided support to the emergency programme in Iraq, as well as to the SPFS, particularly in Africa. In Central and Eastern Europe and selected Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, assistance was provided on farm commercialisation, agribusiness and rural enterprise development. In Latin America, the programme supported efforts to build productive partnerships, linking producers into higher return value chains.

Extrabudgetary resources

159. Complementary trust fund resources were mobilised for work relating to small farmer incomes and livelihoods and for capacity-building of small and medium agroprocessing enterprises. Extrabudgetary support was provided for normative work in rural finance. Innovative linkages between formal and non-formal sectors to expand rural financial services were examined through linkage cases in Africa and Asia with the financial support of the Ford Foundation and in close partnership with universities.

The Rural Finance Learning Centre

Close contacts were established with various donors and expert partners to launch the Rural Finance Learning Centre (RFLC). This online reference centre contains a wealth of information and training tools for managers of rural finance institutions, policy-makers, and various clients. The site holds a collection of over 900 resources, is available in four languages, and has a dedicated training section with interactive online lessons, self study guides, streamed videos and details of training opportunities.

Programme 2.1.5: Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	5,682
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	280
	Final Programme of Work	5,962
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	5,956
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	6
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	4.9%
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	780
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
	TCP delivery	0
	Total Field Programme delivery	780
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.1
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	481

Achievements

160. The programme works to enhance capabilities within countries to alleviate constraints to sustainable food security by application of nuclear techniques and biotechnology. It is implemented jointly with IAEA and collaborates with other FAO programmes. The programme operates primarily through research networks, training courses and field projects in partnerships with NARS, CGIAR and national regulatory bodies, other UN organizations such as WHO and through assistance to international standard setting by the IPPC, Codex and OIE. Main achievements during the biennium included:

- Induced mutants are being rediscovered by breeders as an alternative to transgenics-based GMOs. The number of released mutant varieties has increased continually, and more than 100 mutant lines were exchanged among countries. Their socio-economic impact in today's agriculture is already measured in billions of dollars and millions of hectares. Beneficial mutant varieties encompass more nutritious, healthier crops, which are higher-yielding and with superior quality for food, feed and industry.
- Techniques using fallout radionuclides to measure soil erosion and sedimentation at a watershed scale have been successfully transferred to East Asia and the Pacific countries where erosion is a major economic and environmental concern.
- Areas of low pest prevalence and pest free areas are being developed in seven countries to address insect pests of major crops. Area-wide pest control policies and strategies to deal with fruit flies have been more widely accepted (see box). The first comprehensive

text book *Sterile insect technique: principles and practice in area-wide integrated pest management*, compiled and edited by IAEA and FAO, was published in 2005.

There is only one small area (Somalia ecosystem) where rinderpest infection persists. All other countries worldwide are applying to the OIE to be declared free from rinderpest disease and infection. In 2004-05 OIE's declaration of freedom from rinderpest disease included: Eritrea, Senegal, Togo and Benin on a country-wide basis with CAR (zonal basis), Chad, Kenya (zonal basis); and Sudan and Uganda under evaluation. OIE's declaration of freedom from rinderpest infection included Burkina Faso, Burundi, Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Niger and Zambia; with Gambia, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda under evaluation.

The application of irradiation for sanitary and phytosanitary purposes has increased to almost 60 and 20 countries respectively, which reflects a 15% increase over the biennium. Work on practical agricultural countermeasures for enhancing food safety and security following a nuclear or radiological emergency has progressed satisfactorily.

Regional impacts

161. In three regions (Asia, Europe and Latin America), ten isotope laboratories consistently demonstrated proficiency in total N and ¹⁵N measurements during this biennium. Twenty-seven laboratories were involved in producing quality assured data on the effectiveness of the use of fallout radionuclides (FRN) to assess the effects of conservation agriculture on land productivity and soil erosion. Regional mutant multilocation trials (RMMTs) were established in Asia and Africa. More than 100 mutant lines were exchanged among participating countries. In Africa officially released mutant varieties of sesame and cassava were transferred to other countries of the region. Rinderpest serological survey guidelines were submitted to the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) of FAO. Protocols for relevant entomological sampling and population genetic assessment in support of SIT application against key pest insects were made available to collaborators in several regions. Contributions were made to feasibility studies for introducing food irradiation on a commercial scale in Asia and on capacity-building for pesticide management in Central America.

Extrabudgetary resources

162. Managers of insect pest control programmes from 24 countries were trained for four weeks at an inter-regional training course on "The Use of the Sterile Insect and Related Techniques for the Integrated Area-wide Management of Insect Pests", co-financed by the US Government, the University of Florida, and IAEA TC Programme. Partnerships with the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR), Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE), WHO, ILRI and SADC supported control of transboundary animal diseases (rinderpest, PPR, CBPP¹⁹ and others). In partnership with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, a feasibility assessment of the Old World screwworm area-wide control was conducted in the Middle East.

163. Extrabudgetary funding was provided by China, Japan, OPEC and the US for preparatory activities related to area-wide tsetse control. Partnerships continued with other UN organizations in the implementation of international standards and technical cooperation programmes (WHO, UNIDO, UNEP), IGOs in the elaboration of international standards

¹⁹ Peste des petits ruminants (PPR); contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

(Codex, IPPC) and international NGOs in the elaboration and application of harmonised international guidance (IUPAC, AOAC, IFAH²⁰).

Sterile Insect Technique

In 2005, the United States of America officially recognised all of Patagonia in Argentina as a fruit fly free region. This major success is the result of ten years of IAEA and FAO technical backstopping for the implementation of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) as part of an area-wide integrated pest management approach. This achievement will allow Patagonia to export fresh fruits and vegetables to the USA without any quarantine treatments, which represents annual savings of US\$ 2 million. The elimination of these costly quarantine treatments concerns most of the 3 million boxes of quality pears and apples that this region also exports to many other regions in the world. It also opens the possibilities of exporting other fresh fruit crops, particularly stone fruits such as cherries. National and provincial authorities acknowledged the significant role of IAEA/FAO and the SIT in achieving this goal, which follows the establishment of similar free zones in Argentina's Mendoza province.

Major Programme 2.2: Food and Agriculture Policy and Development

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	100,547
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(570)
Final Programme of Work	99,977
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	99,928
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	49
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.6%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	45,084
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	9,146
TCP delivery	11,107
Total Field Programme delivery	65,338
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.7
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	6,988

164. The major programme is implemented by the Economic and Social Department (ES) and the Library and Documentation Systems Division (GIL). Its overall thrust is to contribute to the eradication of food insecurity and rural poverty. Building on core statistical work, it monitors and analyses the reasons for insufficient progress in combating hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, and proposes policies and programmes that can be applied, nationally and internationally, to resolve these problems. It disseminates information on food security and rural development through WAICENT²¹. The major programme plays a significant role in ensuring greater participation of developing countries in the formulation of a rules-based food

²⁰ International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC); Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC); International Federation for Animal Health (IFAH)

²¹ World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)

and agricultural trading system that is supportive of food security, and in assisting the entire membership improve quality and safety of food and healthy diets for consumers.

Programme 2.2.0: Intra-departmental Entities

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		6,603
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(260)
Final Programme of Work		6,343
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		6,334
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		9
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(3.9%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		3,396
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		2,652
TCP delivery		82
Total Field Programme delivery		6,131
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		1.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		811

Achievements

165. This programme has clustered entities that are most directly related to the WFS target of halving the number of undernourished by 2015 and the UN-wide efforts towards the MDGs. It is inter-disciplinary in nature, with outputs implemented by units across the ES Department. Significant achievements include:

- . Development and review of a methodology for 'vulnerable livelihood profiling' (ESA) contributing to the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS).
- . Improved format for Nutrition Country Profiles (published on the Internet and CD-ROM) and new tools for assessing dietary diversity as a measure of household food security (ESN).
- . Improvements to the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) Workstation, including through the development of database modules for use at international and national levels.
- . Two editions of the *State of Food Insecurity in the World* (SOFI) published, including updated undernourishment estimates (2000-02) and critical analysis of hunger issues in the context of changing food systems, WFS follow-up and MDGs.
- . Training sessions held for estimating undernourishment at subnational level derived from food consumption data from household surveys (ESS).
- . In collaboration with partner agencies, an external assessment of the Inter-Agency Working Group on FIVIMS found that while FIVIMS work did not achieve as great an impact at country level, the FIVIMS concept continues to be of high relevance and importance in regard to the WFS follow-up, and the MDGs and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) processes.
- . Countries improved their reports to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) through a simplified format.

- . The special report *FAO and the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals: the road ahead* provided a framework for FAO's contribution to MDGs achievement.
- . FAO co-authored the UN MDG Report (2005) presented to the General Assembly, and the MDG in the Arab Region 2005.
- . Contribution to the report *Halving Hunger: it can be done* of the Millennium Project's Hunger Task Force.
- . Two sessions of the CFS, with side and special events raising awareness on the need for further investment in the agriculture and rural sector and highlighting the impact of emergency contexts, particularly armed conflicts and HIV/AIDS, on food security.

Regional impacts

166. The Asia and the Pacific region made good progress in strengthening national FIVIMS activities and linking these to food security and nutrition planning and policy formulation. The FAO Food Security Statistics Web site was strengthened for the analyses at country, regional and global levels, and it has become a new window for users involved in food security information and analysis around the world. Coverage of the North Africa and Near East regions by the Nutrition Country Profiles was improved substantially following the release of enhanced profiles (Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Palestine, Iran and Jordan). Special attention was given to the food security situation in Africa and in small state islands. Six countries in Africa and Asia were assisted in preparing food security policies, while regional reviews of food security priorities in the different regions were conducted.

Extrabudgetary resources

167. External funding provided by the European Commission, Japan, the Netherlands, UNDP, DFID²², Canada and Italy played an important role for FIVIMS activities, enabling FAO to achieve a greater impact at country and regional levels. Funds provided by the FNPP enabled the successful provision of food security policy assistance to six countries in Africa and Asia. Extrabudgetary funding from Germany supported the work of the Inter-governmental Working Group to finalise the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food.

²² UK Department for International Development (DFID)

Programme 2.2.1: Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		20,626
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		215
Final Programme of Work		20,841
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		20,831
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		10
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		1.0%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		14,206
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		2,248
TCP delivery		5,952
Total Field Programme delivery		22,406
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		1.1
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,996

Achievements

168. The programme contributes towards the achievement of nutritional well-being of people by: ensuring quality and safety of food for consumer protection and fair practices in food trade; promoting the access to, and consumption of, nutritionally adequate and safe food for all; and helping to ensure that agricultural development and improved food supply translates into better health and nutrition of populations. Significant achievements include:

- . Publication of the report and scientific background papers of the Joint WHO/FAO Expert Consultation on Human Energy Requirements along with the software application and report of the workshop on "Globalisation of food systems in developing countries and its impact on food security and nutrition".
- . Publication on CD-ROM of 63 nutrition country profiles produced since 1999, 11 of which were prepared during 2005 based on a new interactive template.
- . Widespread adoption of community-focused nutrition interventions linking food security, nutrition and livelihoods within the context of both development and emergency responses.
- . Strong nutrition advocacy, information, education and communication initiatives which promoted access to, and consumption of, nutritionally adequate diets.
- . More than 39 new or revised food standards have been adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission which also made significant progress in implementing the recommendations of the FAO/WHO Evaluation of Codex Alimentarius (see box).
- . Eight expert meetings were held jointly with WHO and addressed food safety issues related to the use of food additives and veterinary drugs in food production, chemical and microbiological food contaminants.
- . Jointly with WHO, three regional food safety conferences organised in Asia, Africa and in the Americas and the Caribbean, as well as a second Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators (see box).

Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)

The Codex Commission completed all of its planned activities for the 2004-05 biennium by adopting over 39 new or revised Codex standards or related texts, as well as a number of maximum limits for food additives and contaminants and maximum residue limits for pesticides and veterinary drugs. The Commission pursued the implementation of the proposals originating from the FAO/WHO Evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius and other FAO and WHO Food Standards Work conducted in 2002. In particular, the Commission reinforced the strategic planning and programme management functions of its Executive Committee and enlarged its membership to include the Coordinators from regions. Stressing the importance of cooperation and coordination with other intergovernmental organizations in international standards setting, the Commission enhanced mutual links with OIE. The participation of members from developing countries in the Commission's work was facilitated by the FAO/WHO Project and Fund for Enhanced Participation in Codex, which became operational in March 2004.

Food Quality Control and Consumer Protection, and Food Safety Assessment and Rapid Alert System

With the additional resources provided from the arrears, the Food Quality and Standards Service was able not only to complete its planned activities for the biennium, but also to expand it to include several training activities and the publication of a series of technical tools in all official languages. In particular 12 countries have received assistance in the review and reorganisation of their food safety systems; and 10 others in the establishment and operation of national Codex Committees. Jointly with WHO, three Regional Food Safety Conferences were held in Asia, Africa and in the Americas and the Caribbean and a second Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators was held. Four sessions of the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and four other expert meetings, covering risk assessment of microbiological hazards, biotoxins, acrylamide and substances without ADI/MRL were held and their reports published.

Regional impacts

169. In Latin America, Asia and the Near East, the extensive training carried out on the management of Codex national activities has had a positive impact on the level and quality of participation of the countries of the region in Codex work. Over 1,100 professionals were trained in eight subregional and 40 national workshops held in the Andean Region on pertinent food safety issues. The training of over 200 professional trainers from Africa, Asia, Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean in good handling practices to ensure safety and quality of fresh fruit and vegetables is expected to have a positive impact on the access of these product in international export markets. Technical support nutrition and housefood security was provided to several countries including Afghanistan, Burundi and Mauritania, as well as in the Caribbean and areas affected by the Tsunami.

Extrabudgetary resources

170. Technical assistance in school and community nutrition education was provided through TCP and GCP projects in 18 countries. Information briefs on nutrition, food safety and consumer protection were produced to promote the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food, and work began on a joint FAO/WAGGGS²³ illustrated book for children on the right to adequate food and nutrition. Collaboration was strengthened with partners within the UN System: with WHO on Fruit and Vegetables for Health and Income and on Nutrition

²³ World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)

Friendly Schools; with UNICEF²⁴ for producing school materials in Zambia; and with WFP for promoting school gardens.

Programme 2.2.2: Food and Agricultural Information

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		33,917
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(980)
Final Programme of Work		32,937
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		32,924
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		13
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(2.9%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		12,131
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		0
TCP delivery		3,418
Total Field Programme delivery		15,549
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		0.5
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		2,076

Achievements

171. 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 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.

- . The modernisation of FAOSTAT, funded from arrears, resulted in development of new statistical frameworks, improved methodology and data quality; a statistical metadata system; new techniques for compiling, processing and disseminating data; and CountrySTAT (see box).
- . The major FAO statistical publications were combined into one *FAO Statistical Yearbook 2005* in two issues, and regional yearbooks were published.
- . The data domain on prices received by farmers was reactivated in 2004 after a break of several years and has been updated in 2005.
- . The World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 was released to help countries plan their agricultural censuses during the period 2006-2015.
- . The new "Ask FAO" Service and Web site on "Best Practices" were released.
- . Guidelines, tools, standards and a Web Publishing Guide were developed to improve access to FAO's wealth of information in WAICENT. User access increased from 40 million monthly hits (1.5 million monthly visits) at the end of 2003, to 100 million monthly hits (over 4 million monthly visits) by the end of 2005 (see box).
- . FAO publications were widely disseminated through the Corporate Document Repository, with 6,400 documents added to the catalogue during the biennium.

²⁴ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- . The strategic programme on Bridging the Rural Digital Divide (222S2) was launched to enhance the role of knowledge exchange and access to information in combating hunger and poverty and a new Web site was developed. Collaborative networks have been developed and strengthened, including a new vision for the International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) formulated through an expert consultation.
- . More modules of the information management resource kit (IMARK) were published, and a new co-published Web site was launched including online versions of the modules (see extrabudgetary support).
- . Through the United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisition Consortium (UNSEIAC), enhanced access to electronic information resources by decentralized offices was pursued, and the FAO Library collaborated with over 55 participating institutions which shared the joint purchase of expensive electronic knowledge resources, thus reducing costs and extending access throughout the UN system.

Regional impacts

172. National Demonstration Centres were established to strengthen the capacity of national statistical organizations in the design, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of food insecurity statistics from their National Household Surveys. Partnerships with relevant regional institutions were strengthened in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the Near East for pilot national AGRIS networks, and for pilot rural information and communication systems. Regional publications included: *Selected Indicators for Food and Agriculture for Arab States 1999-2003*; *Africa Statistical Yearbook and Selected Indicators of Food and Agriculture 1993 – 2003*; and *Selected Indicators of Food and Agriculture Development in Asia and Pacific Region 1994 – 2004*.

Extrabudgetary resources

173. Over 40 partner and collaborating institutions contributed resources to the development of the suite of IMARK e-learning modules through the provision of funds, expertise, peer reviews and dissemination at international and national levels. Extrabudgetary contributions to the latest IMARK modules exceeded 60% of the total costs of development including adaptation to other languages. Two major new modules, one in support of national food security information systems, and the other in support of right to food were initiated in 2005 and are fully funded by extrabudgetary contributions.

FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT

With funding from arrears, FAOSTAT has been redeveloped in its methodological framework, processing and dissemination systems as well as its coverage, classifications, statistical and meta databases to provide more updated and reliable statistics. FAOSTAT is the world's only comprehensive and fully integrated agricultural statistical database providing access to over 3 million time-series and cross-section data items relating to food and agriculture for 210 countries and more than 250 primary products and inputs. Its new national version, CountrySTAT, is being developed and deployed in a number of pilot countries (Ghana, Kenya and Kyrgyzstan), providing a two-way access between national and international statistics on food and agriculture. The FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT family of databases are organised in modules around an analytical core that brings together and integrates the data contained in thematic databases covering areas such as agricultural production, consumption, trade, prices and resources.

World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)

The auto-evaluation revealed the overall appreciation of the WAICENT programme by external users, who find FAO's Web site a very relevant resource; full text publications and statistics are particularly appreciated. One key finding was the very wide variety of searching skills and interests by target audiences, setting the stage for the "Ask FAO" question-and-answer service and the future formation of thematic knowledge networks. Another major achievement spurred by the evaluation was better knowledge of user profiles according to region, improvement of traffic analysis, and update of the WAICENT portal.

Programme 2.2.3: Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	15,119
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	485
Final Programme of Work	15,604
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	15,599
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	5
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	3.2%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	2,850
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	395
TCP delivery	108
Total Field Programme delivery	3,353
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	652

Achievements

174. The programme serves to meet Members' requirements for regular and timely flows of information on, and assessments of, the current food supply/demand situation and the outlook for agricultural commodities, and for strategic analyses and perspectives on longer-term food and agriculture and food security at national, regional and global levels. Main achievements in the biennium include:

- . First joint publication of global OECD-FAO²⁵ Agricultural Outlook 2005-2014 (see box).
- . Publication of the first issue of the new FAO flagship publication, *State of Agricultural Commodity Markets* (SOCO).
- . Publication of the second issue of the new style *Commodity Market Review* (CMR) which concentrates exclusively on in-depth analyses of major issues identified by FAO as crucial to world agricultural commodity market developments.
- . Development of a new global multi-commodity projections model, Commodity Simulation Model (COSIMO), which is a joint venture with OECD.

²⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- . GIEWS carried out 33 crop and food supply assessments and provided the international community with 26 special alerts on various subjects in Africa, Asia, Central and Latin America.
- . Web-based reporting of food crises and monitoring has been much improved. The GIEWS Web site has been completely redesigned and, as of 2004, became available in the five main languages of the Organization.
- . Two editions of the *State of Food and Agriculture* (SOFA) were published focusing on a single major theme (see box).

Regional impacts

175. Regional SOFAs were prepared for Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean and they were presented in FAO's regional conferences as well as in meetings of the African Union.

Extrabudgetary resources

176. The scope, comprehensiveness and quality of the crop and food supply assessment mission (CFSAM) reports have been enhanced by methodological improvements financed from donors.

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2005-2014

This biennium saw the development of a completely new analytical tool for use in conducting medium-term projections and commodity and trade policy analyses for basic foodstuffs in full collaboration with the OECD. This unique example of cross-agency, as well as intra-divisional, collaboration culminated in the joint publication of OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2005-2014. FAO has taken the lead in developing the assessments and modules of the analytical framework and thus used its comparative advantage to ensure that the medium term outlooks that used to be carried out every 5-7 years can now be done every year. Moreover, because the resource and expertise base on which the analysis is based is much larger than any available to either of the institutions, the assessments have now become even more reliable.

The State of Food and Agriculture

The 2004 and the 2005 SOFAs are widely cited and used by the international development community including academics, research centres and donor countries. The 2004 SOFA report on *Agricultural biotechnology: meeting the needs of the poor?* was endorsed by more than 650 independent scientists and economists from around the world. The report won a prestigious award for Quality of Communications from the American Agricultural Economics Association and was selected as a "consensus scientific document" by the Netherlands-based organization GreenFacts. Several chapters from the report are being reprinted in the Edgar Elgar series *Critical Writings in Economics*. The 2005 SOFA report on *Agricultural trade and poverty: can trade work for the poor?* was also widely cited and, like the 2004 SOFA, is being used in class rooms for teaching. Many sections are reprinted as book chapters. Continuous requests for presentations are received and SOFA has one of the highest number of hits on FAO's Web page.

Programme 2.2.4: Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	13,024
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(195)
Final Programme of Work	12,829
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,819
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	10
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(1.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	12,501
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	3,851
TCP delivery	1,547
Total Field Programme delivery	17,899
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.4
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,387

Achievements

177. This programme aims at sustainable improvements in the standard of living and nutritional status of the whole population, taking full advantage of the contributions made by agriculture to economic and rural development and to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity. Achievements include:

- . Policies considering new trends in food systems were explored through two workshops and publications, including the electronic journal e-JADE.
- . An international dialogue on "Agricultural and Rural Development in the 21st Century: Lessons from the Past and Policies for the Future", was held in Beijing.
- . Technical assistance was provided on design and implementation of social safety nets, including in the context of right to food, drawing lessons in order to inform FAO scale up of SPFS.
- . Publication of over 10 technical notes and policy briefs on a variety of trade negotiations issues, organisation of eight regional workshops covering a variety of negotiating issues, and convening of several informal expert round tables held in Geneva to directly reach trade negotiators.
- . Several expert consultations on commodity markets and policy were organised.
- . Collaboration with other international institutions was increased, notably with the World Bank and WFP.

Regional impacts

178. Several areas of work had a regional focus.

- . A volume for Latin America and the Caribbean of the *Current and Emerging Issues for Economic Analysis and Policy Research* (CUREMIS) series was published.
- . Two projects were carried out in Central America exploring the issue of linking small farmers to modern distribution chains and catalysing the formation of coalitions among various stakeholders.
- . Technical contributions were made to regional workshops in Asia on the roles of international trade and food reserves in achieving food security.

- . Case studies on evaluation of food security strategies were carried out in Bhutan and Mozambique, and case studies on protracted crises were carried out in Afghanistan and Sudan.
- . Support to SADC to prepare for the Extraordinary Summit on Agriculture and Food Security held in Dar-es-Salaam.
- . Implementation of immediate responses to food needs through safety nets have expanded from Latin America to other regions.
- . An assessment of early warning systems in three subregions in Africa was prepared.
- . The Caribbean Regional Food Security Programme contributed to repositioning agriculture in the region.

Extrabudgetary resources

179. Extrabudgetary support was provided for several activities.
- . Technical and financial support was provided to governments to introduce food security into the PRSPs and other national policy initiatives with support from the FNPP. Case studies received support from the European Commission.
 - . Extrabudgetary support provided by Japan funded The Roles of Agriculture project. Support was also provided by the Norway FAO Partnership Programme.
 - . Work on 'fair trade' was increased significantly, aided by major external funding.
 - . Over 10 expert consultations on a variety of WTO negotiation issues were conducted with extrabudgetary funding.
 - . Field projects were implemented in Africa, the Near East and Asia for improving food security information systems and vulnerability assessments for food policy formulation and appropriate food security interventions. Regional food security programmes have also received support.
 - . Progress made in strengthening food security need assessments jointly with WFP, creating synergies between both organizations. Additional technical partnerships have been developed with OCHA, FEWS NET²⁶ and UNICEF. Support from the EC, the FNPP and USAID have expanded FAO's capacity in the field.

²⁶ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET)

Major Programme 2.3: Fisheries

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	47,222
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	75
Final Programme of Work	47,297
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	47,263
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	34
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	0.2%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	36,906
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	16,839
TCP delivery	7,458
Total Field Programme delivery	61,204
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.3
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	5,274

180. During the biennium activities were intensified by the Fisheries Department to develop and manage fisheries and aquaculture on a long-term sustainable basis within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other related international, regional and national fishery instruments. Tremendous efforts were made in emergency relief and rehabilitation following the Tsunami disaster at the end of 2004.

Programme 2.3.1: Fisheries Information

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	7,573
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	175
Final Programme of Work	7,748
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	7,740
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	8
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	2.3%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	1,477
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	94
Total Field Programme delivery	1,571
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	330

Achievements

181. This programme provides comprehensive information and statistics on fisheries and aquaculture to Members in support of analysis, policy-making and planning, under the framework of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture

Fisheries (Strategy-STF), adopted by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and the Council and endorsed by the UNGA in 2003. Although global in scope, the programme relies extensively on formal and informal collaboration with regional fishery bodies (e.g. GFCM, CIFA, CECAF, APFIC, IOTC, WECAFC, RECOFI²⁷) and other institutions. The most significant achievements were:

- . The launching of the FishCode-STF project (supported by funds from Japan, Norway and the USA) dedicated to implementation of the STF (see box).
- . Work to improve the quality of statistics and information in line with the Strategy-STF was continued with the introduction of more detailed classifications for species and commodities, through statistical development utilising ARTFISH, enhancements to FIGIS and FAOSTAT2, through the FIRMS and ASFA Partnerships, the CWP²⁸ and library networks.
- . FIRMS Partnership was established and a system developed to assemble the world's most authoritative and comprehensive information on status and trends of fisheries and fishery resources from ten regional fishery bodies (RFBs) and other intergovernmental agencies (supported by arrears funding).
- . Work on the development of the world's first inventories of fisheries and fishery resources as required by the Strategy-STF was intensified and completed for about half of the world's marine waters.
- . Methodologies for describing and appraising national fishery statistical methodologies were developed by the FishCode-STF project.
- . The preparation and publication of two volumes of guidelines for designing data collection and sharing systems for co-managed fisheries, contributing as lead authors to the fishery section of the Food Chapter in the UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, finalisation of the Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards (CWP - HFSS) for publication on the Web, and leading preparation of Part 1 of the *State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (SOFIA).
- . A marked growth in use of FIGIS, based on analysis of usage statistics and as noted by an auto/evaluation undertaken in 2004.
- . The ASFA database reached one million records, usage continued to grow and a professional librarian association rated again ASFA as the world's premier bibliographic database for aquatic sciences and fisheries.
- . Hosting of the 31st Annual Conference of the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) which gave extensive exposure to Fisheries Department information outputs and activities, particularly in relation to the Code of Conduct.

Regional impacts

182. Regional impacts were observed under some global programmes. The ASFA Partnership expanded with new partners for Indonesia, IOTC, Mauritania, SPC, Senegal, Iran

²⁷ General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA), Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)

²⁸ Approaches, Rules and Techniques for Fisheries statistical monitoring (ARTFISH); Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS); Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data (FAOSTAT); Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS); Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts database (ASFA); Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

and Nigeria. The FIRMS Partnership expanded with CCAMLR, EUROSTAT, NAFO and SEAFDEC²⁹ joining.

183. In the Asia-Pacific region, technical input was provided to a regional project on "Strengthening capacity in fishery information gathering" with Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Timor-Leste. In partnership with SEAFDEC, technical advice was given for the collection and analysis of the ASEAN countries. Through APFIC, technical advice was provided on fisheries information and statistics, particularly as they relate to "trash fish". A regional TCP on "Addressing the quality of information on inland fisheries" was initiated and implemented. A regional fishery statistics workshop for southeast Asian countries was held by the FishCode-STF project in collaboration with SEAFDEC. In China, technical assistance and financial support was given to undertake two pilot sample surveys on fishery statistics collection in major ports, and a Chinese version of the "Guidelines for routine collection of capture fishery data" was published.

184. In the South Pacific subregion, support was provided for the improvement of statistics on coastal and subsistence fisheries and aquaculture and a joint SPC/FAO regional training workshop on fisheries management and statistics was held. A TCP on "Strengthening coastal fisheries legislation" in the Pacific Island States of Micronesia was implemented and a joint SPC/WPRFMC/FAO regional workshop on fisheries legislation and community-based fisheries management was held with a fishery statistics session as part of the programme. There was a study on improving data collections and fishery statistics in the Federated States of Micronesia.

185. In Latin America, a TCP was implemented which had a component to enhance the fishery statistics in Guatemala and the project helped to establish a data base and protocols to raise information at selected small scale fisheries' landing places. Another TCP was implemented to strengthen fisheries and aquaculture statistics in Brazil, and a review was conducted at the request of the Government of Argentine on strengthening statistics system in support of fisheries management.

186. In the African region, technical assistance was delivered to selected countries for capacity-building in fishery statistics collection, processing and analysis through expert missions and workshops in Angola and Sao Tome. Georgia was assisted in the implementation of statistical systems for artisanal fisheries. A national workshop on statistical methodologies was conducted for Lebanon.

Extrabudgetary resources

187. France provided an APO to work on FIGIS/FIRMS. The UK Department for International Development (DFID)/MRAG provided funds for the preparation and publication of the guidelines for designing data collection and sharing systems for co-managed fisheries. The ASFA trust fund obtained contributions for its enhancement, particularly in developing countries, from the ASFA Publisher for royalties on its sale. The project "Training in fishery statistical information management" was implemented in Vietnam.

²⁹ South Pacific Commission (SPC); Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT); Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO); Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

Project Launched to Improve Monitoring of Status and Trends of Fisheries

To promote and support implementation of the STF, the FishCode-STF project was launched in late 2004 supported by funding from Japan, Norway and the USA. The project aims at developing inventories, methodologies and operational guidelines for improved status and trends reporting, including in the use of small-scale fisheries and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). Field activities of the project aim at capacity-building in developing countries, improvement of national fisheries monitoring systems and strengthening RFBs in respect of fisheries information.

During 2005 the Project has co-organised three major international meetings jointly with other agencies, including one regional workshop for South-East Asia (with SEAFDEC), one global workshop on the role of RFBs in Strategy-STF implementation (with CWP), and one global workshop on interdisciplinary assessments for small-scale fisheries (with WFC).

Programme 2.3.2: Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	12,358
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	370
	Final Programme of Work	12,728
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,718
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	10
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	3.0%
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	11,655
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	1
	TCP delivery	2,649
	Total Field Programme delivery	14,305
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.1
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,870

Achievements

188. Programme 2.3.2 assists Members in ensuring the sustainable contribution of marine and inland water fisheries and aquaculture to food supply, food security and general economic growth with due regard to the state of resources and the ecosystem. During the 2004-05 biennium, the programme was largely implemented as planned.

189. Regarding marine capture fisheries, the programme contributed to:
- . Better identification of resources, including a catalogue of the sharks of the world, and development of global information systems such as FIGIS and FIRMS.
 - . Adaptation and integration of resources assessment methodology, for example in relation to risk assessment for listing fishery species in CITES³⁰, and development of Bayesian methods in stock assessment.
 - . Implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, including production of technical guidelines and analysis of interactions between turtles and fisheries.

³⁰ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

- . Improved global monitoring of the world marine fishery resources, such as: updated review of the state of world marine fishery resources; review of highly migratory, straddling and high seas stocks as an input to the 2006 UN Conference on the Fish Stock Agreement.
190. Regarding inland capture fisheries and aquaculture, the programme contributed to:
- . The development of an improved conceptual basis for responsible development, including responsible use of alien species; review of cage culture; use of world seeds resources; habitat rehabilitation in inland fisheries, surveillance and zoning for aquatic diseases, biosecurity guidelines for shrimp hatcheries and, more generally, interactions between aquaculture and fisheries.
 - . The further development of databases and assessment methods through GIS³¹ and Web-based information systems; useful biodiversity in rice/fish farming; the Aquatic Animal Pathogen and Quarantine Information System (AAPQIS), developed with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA); and DIAS, the Database on Introductions of Aquatic Species.
 - . Monitoring and reporting at global scale, focusing on a series of regional reviews (40 National Aquaculture Legislation Overviews, 120 National Aquaculture Systems Overviews and 30 aquaculture species fact sheets).

Regional impacts

191. In Africa, activities on cage culture have raised awareness and promoted this farming system. The result of the regional aquaculture development review for African region has been used by the AfDB to develop a regional programme to promote aquaculture business in the region. Assistance has been provided in resources assessment particularly off West Africa, new projects have been prepared, and funding located, for continuation of the activities in support of the improved assessment and management of fisheries and the furthering of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the coming years. Close collaboration has also been developed with other GEF-funded projects under a large marine ecosystem context.

192. In the Asia-Pacific region, studies have been conducted on: the framework for fisheries management in Cambodia; development of best practices in shrimp aquaculture and work on species introduction in shrimp culture; emergency intervention on diseases in koi carp project (Indonesia); a review of stock enhancement practices in the inland water fisheries; organic aquaculture (Vietnam); rice field biodiversity and nutrition (Lao PDR and Thailand); large marine ecosystem management in the Bay of Bengal; and regional review of aquaculture. Assistance was also provided in assessing the impacts of the Tsunami as well as in the relief and rehabilitation activities.

193. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the programme has generated strong interest in rice-cum-fish farming systems. Assistance has been provided towards implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the Lesser Antilles, the International Plan of Action (IPOA) on Sharks and EAF in general.

194. Globally, the programme has continued to give priority to more demanding issues of particularly vulnerable deep sea and other straddling and high seas fishery resources of global interest. It has pursued the implementation of EAF in the Caribbean, South West Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, as well as in West and Southwest Africa and the Lesser Antilles. The programme has also initiated, in collaboration with WFC an "Approach to interdisciplinary assessment of small-scale fisheries". A global review of the state of aquaculture has been

³¹ Geographical Information System (GIS)

undertaken, through a series of regional reviews and a global synthesis. The document has been used by the World Bank for its concept paper on aquaculture. The increased international awareness on the state of exploitation of living marine resources and the need to promote EAF has exceeded expectations. An updated and upgraded world review of the state of world fishery resources was issued during the biennium and special attention has been requested from the UN regarding analyses of the state of highly migratory, straddling and other high seas resources, vulnerable shark and deep sea resources.

Extrabudgetary resources

195. In general, synergies between normative and operational activities have been facilitated by various GCP projects (funded by Italy, Japan, Norway and Spain) and have been effective in enabling both the projects and related programme entities to achieve their respective goals and objectives. The programme has maintained and developed cooperation and partnership with selected universities, museums and research centres, for example for work on species identification and resources assessment. Some important activities were carried out in partnership with other international and regional organizations, governmental or non-governmental, such as IMO, NACA, WWF, IUCN, CBD, FEAP³², WFC, etc.

Aquaculture Networks

Responding to the recommendations by the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, consultations were undertaken to explore the potential for establishing aquaculture networks, like NACA, in other parts of the world, which was welcomed in all regions. In November 2004, the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Eastern Europe (NACEE), with a membership of 31 institutions from 13 Central and Eastern Europe countries was established. HAKI, the Hungarian Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation became the Coordinating Institute. The establishment of such networks in Latin America and Africa is ongoing.

Programme 2.3.3: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		9,882
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(325)
Final Programme of Work		9,557
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		9,550
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		7
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(3.3%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		2,203
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		16,624
TCP delivery		2,517
Total Field Programme delivery		21,344
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,367

³² International Maritime Organisation (IMO), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)

Achievements

196. This programme supports the improvement of responsible and sustainable fish production, utilisation and trade within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The programme aims at reducing the environmental impacts of fishing gears, reducing wastage in fisheries, promoting sustainable and effective utilisation of fisheries resources and responsible fish trade. The most significant achievements were:

- . Methodology for the assessment of discards in fisheries and re-estimation of global discards.
- . Studies on the impact of fishing gear on environment.
- . Training workshops and publications on the use of "Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) and bycatch reduction devices (BRDs)".
- . Updated guidelines to avoid incidental catch of seabirds.
- . Four regional workshops on vessel monitoring system (VMS).
- . Revised Code of Safety for fishermen and fishing vessels.
- . South Pacific regional meeting on sea safety.
- . Case studies and local/national workshops on micro-enterprise development for small-scale fishing communities and on microfinance for women.
- . Experimentation and dissemination of appropriate technologies to improve fish preservation and utilisation for human consumption.
- . Technical assistance and training in safety and quality systems, traceability and risk analysis.
- . Technical assistance and training in main trade issues of relevance to fisheries within the framework of the WTO Doha Development Round.
- . Successful organisation of the regional workshop of African fish technology experts and of the 6th World Congress of Seafood Trade and Safety.

Regional impacts

197. While more focus was on aquaculture in Asia and to some extent Latin America, support in Africa was mainly on marine capture fisheries. Likewise, regional collaboration and network strengthening was the focus in Asia, while more national undertakings were implemented in Africa and the Near East.

198. Two regional workshops on microfinance (in support of the sustainable development of inland capture fisheries and the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in Tsunami-affected countries) and a technical consultation on sea turtles conservation and fisheries were held in Asia in collaboration with national fisheries officers and representatives from financial institutions. In Africa, a consultation of fish technology experts was held in Tanzania, and a regional workshop on bycatch in shrimp trawling and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management was held in Mozambique within the framework of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

199. In the Caribbean, a regional workshop was held on the use of socio-economic and demographic information in fisheries and coastal area management, including an inter-regional exposure visit of fisheries officers from the Caribbean to the Philippines and Malaysia. Preparatory work was made for the preparation of technical guidelines on good aquaculture practices and hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) in aquaculture and their dissemination through regional workshops in Asia and Latin America. These activities resulted in increased awareness regarding the impact of fishing operations on the environment, strengthened support to small-scale fisheries, market access issues, sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), technical barriers to trade (TBT) and traceability with greater opportunities for FAO work in this area.

200. Major contributions towards the restoration of fish production following the Tsunami which affected (end 2004) countries bordering the Indian Ocean enabled these countries to resume fishing and develop national strategies for responsible fisheries management.

Extrabudgetary resources

201. Activities under this programme were enhanced by several TCP projects in Africa, extrabudgetary resources from GEF, Sweden, the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Hanseatic City of Bremen, partnerships with UNIDO, WTO, WHO, and collaboration with the Fish InfoServices and the Globefish partners.

202. These resources and partnerships contributed to the implementation of normative activities related to improved safety and efficiency of small-scale fishing operations as well as in improved disaster preparedness and impact assessment in fishing communities. High levels of synergy were drawn between these activities and the emergency assistance following the Tsunami, particularly related damage assessments, fishing vessel design and construction, safety at sea, etc.

203. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)-funded project on WTO and fisheries, enabled the organisation of three regional workshops in West Africa to address the issue of market access requirements and negotiations under the framework of WTO. Three major CFC-funded projects on fish value addition technology were implemented in Latin America, Near East and Asia and support to prepare similar projects for Africa and Near East was provided.

Tsunami

The Fisheries Department has supported affected countries in addressing the direct and indirect impacts of the December 2004 Tsunami on fisheries and aquaculture. This support has taken three forms. First, in providing technical advice and support to flash appeal projects largely aimed at rebuilding people's livelihoods by supplying critical inputs such as vessels, fishing and processing equipment and rebuilding associated service industries and infrastructure. Second, in supporting governments in the coordination of the large number of assistance agencies, mostly NGOs, in their relief and rehabilitation efforts, not least to ensure sustainable levels of fishing capacity rehabilitation and the supply of good quality equipment and facilities. Third, in assisting Tsunami-impacted countries to develop and implement longer-term strategies and projects aimed at building a sustainable future for fisheries and aquaculture resource users. This latter role is part of the ongoing work of the Fisheries Department focusing on supporting better fisheries management and aquaculture development through implementing the CCRF.

Programme 2.3.4: Fisheries Policy

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		11,406
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(325)
Final Programme of Work		11,081
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		11,074
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		7
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(2.8%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		21,571
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		214
TCP delivery		2,198
Total Field Programme delivery		23,984
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,593

Achievements

204. The programme aims at promoting the implementation of the CCRF including inland fisheries and aquaculture. It focuses on the social and economic aspects of capture fisheries and aquaculture, the analysis, development of appropriate policies and management strategies for the sector and the strengthening of governance in fisheries. The most significant achievements include:

- . The publication and dissemination of SOFIA 2004.
- . Increased awareness on negative aspects of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and the development of numbers of national plans of action to combat this blight.
- . The adoption of guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries.
- . Development and preparation of reviews on specific issues of particular interest globally and for the regions, particularly on the impact of commercial aquaculture on economic growth, poverty alleviation and the achievement of food security in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- . More involvement of fishers in the fisheries management processes and strategy for increasing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security.
- . Establishment of new RFBs and acknowledgment of their increased role played in implementing the CCRF. Special efforts were undertaken to strengthen FAO RFBs and increase their efficiency as well as to improve and enhance cooperation between all FAO and non-FAO RFBs.
- . Successful organisation of regional and national workshops on the development of the Plan of Action on IUU and Capacity with particular emphasis on training.
- . Successful assistance provided to Members on fisheries policy and management strategy formulation, directly from headquarters or through regional or subregional offices and in coordination with FAORs where appropriate.

Regional impacts

205. Many countries already cooperate regionally in fisheries matters of common concern through both FAO and non-FAO regional organizations. Where such organizations exist, and where there is a history of cooperation, efforts towards the implementation of the CCRF are a logical extension of ongoing arrangements. A regional approach may be absolutely essential in many parts of the world given the degree of shared fisheries and level of fishers migration. It is particularly important also to address the issues of access control and vessel monitoring and initiatives under the programme which have been leading to increased collaboration in this respect, particularly in West Africa.

206. Capacity-building exercises and related activities have been sponsored and carried out in 2004-05, such as raising awareness of the CCRF through workshops, meetings and special publications (e.g. SEAFDEC Region - Consultation on Regionalisation of the Code of Conduct) and also through direct assistance to countries for the development of national plans of action. Such was the case in Central America, at the level of the Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA) as well as in several member countries of the Organización Latinoamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero (OLDEPESCA) for the development of plans of action to combat IUU fishing, to manage fleet capacity and for the management of sharks. Several workshops on the IPOA on IUU fishing were held in the different regions (Malaysia, October 2004; Trinidad and Tobago, November 2004; Fiji, August 2005; Ghana, October 2005; Egypt, December 2005).

207. Publication of studies and documents of interest for the regions was also achieved under the programme, such as by RAP on "Increasing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security" and "Mainstreaming fisheries co-management in the Asia Pacific", as well as the preparation of reviews on specific issues of particular interest for the regions. For the preparation of SOFIA, a number of regionally originated issues were selected, taking into account that they had become or might become of global nature.

208. During the biennium many FAO regional fishery bodies met (e.g. EIFAC, CECAF, GFCM, APFIC, CIFA, IOTC, RECOFI, COPESCAL³³; WECAFC, SWIOFC). SWIOFC held its first session in April 2005 and WECAFC adopted new statutes. Meetings were also held between the Secretariats of the FAO RFBs and other RFBs (Fourth Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies, Rome, March 2005) as well as between the Secretariats and other relevant entities (e.g. the meetings between the APFIC Secretariat and the Mekong River Commission (MRC), NACA, SEAFDEC, WFC).

Extrabudgetary resources

209. Most of the extrabudgetary resources have been channelled through the FishCode Programme, including from Norway, Sweden, USA, Japan and Finland, to a wide range of field activities that are designed specifically to support the implementation of the CCRF. Other extrabudgetary funding was used to support field work, including TCP funding for activities carried out at the national level, or to provide assistance to RFBs.

210. A thematic example of activities undertaken under the programme at the national level is the assistance provided for national level planning and policy development in the field of aquaculture, where activities were made possible with TCP and extrabudgetary funding. The results and experiences gained with these activities were integrated in the normative work. In many cases, national, regional and international partners were also requested to contribute

³³ European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC), Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)

(e.g. bilateral donors, NACA, INFOPECSA, World Bank and IUCN), which led to the constitution of a number of very productive partnerships, both formal and informal.

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) was established as a partnership between the DFID, FAO and 25 countries in West and Central Africa.

Among other outputs, the work of the programme has provided a better and more comprehensive understanding of poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion among people engaged in fishing-related activities. It highlighted, in particular, that in order to achieve responsible fisheries, development interventions would need to address the factors that most immediately and directly threaten the sustainability of fisherfolk's livelihoods. Often, these factors are not related to their fishing activities and the status of the resource, nor are they specific to fishing communities. Rather, they apply - to a greater or lesser degree - to the poor in general, especially to the rural poor living in remote areas with little access to social services, infrastructure and markets.

Arrears Project: Strengthening National Capacity to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

An arrears project supported the planning and implementation of several activities related to IUU fishing, in particular to convene a series of regional workshops to broaden and deepen the implementation of the 2001 International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU).

The workshops sought to (i) raise awareness about the deleterious effects of IUU fishing and the need for countries to act in a concerted and decisive manner to combat such fishing; (ii) provide a comprehensive understanding of the IPOA-IUU, its relationship with other international fisheries instruments (e.g. 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and its relevance to the fisheries situation in participants' countries; (iii) define more clearly steps that fisheries administrations should take to develop national plans of action on IUU; and (iv) share information about the merits of harmonising measures on a regional basis to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

Major Programme 2.4: Forestry

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	35,374
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	775
Final Programme of Work	36,149
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	36,117
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	32
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	2.2%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	36,879
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	440
TCP delivery	8,759
Total Field Programme delivery	46,078
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.3
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	4,797

211. Sustainable forest management has three main dimensions: environmental, economic and social which are addressed under Major Programme 2.4. Programme 2.4.1: *Forest Resources* addresses the environmental and production functions of forests, including key aspects of forest conservation and management. Programme 2.4.2: *Forest Products and Economics* addresses the economic functions of forests promoting rational use of the forest and encouraging appropriate valuation of forest goods and services. Programme 2.4.3: *Forestry Policy and Institutions* focuses on the social and institutional dimensions of forests and finally, Programme 2.4.4: *Forestry Information and Liaison*, provides cross-cutting support to the other three technical programmes, while coordinating FAO contributions to major international initiatives in forestry including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

Programme 2.4.1: Forest Resources

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		9,131
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		375
Final Programme of Work		9,506
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		9,497
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		9
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		4.1%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		20,515
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		415
TCP delivery		4,076
Total Field Programme delivery		25,006
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.6
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		2,068

Achievements

212. This programme addresses the environmental and production functions of forests, including key aspects of forest conservation and management, as well as established work on forest resource assessments, with the following key achievements in the biennium.

- . Consultative multi-stakeholder processes were initiated to develop voluntary Codes for Planted Forests and for Fire Management.
- . The *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005* was finalised, involving 880 people in the preparation of the world's most comprehensive forest assessment to date, covering all countries and reporting on progress towards sustainable forest management.
- . Capacity-building through the organisation of courses in Community Based Fire Management was initiated in Southern Africa and Latin America in partnership with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre and the Nature Conservancy.
- . Support to national forest assessments was completed in four countries, and initiated in another 20, all in developing regions. A knowledge reference was developed in partnership with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).
- . FAO played an active role in the development of a global initiative on forest landscape restoration, in collaboration with countries, civil society, and the private sector.
- . FAO assumed a leading role in providing technical support to the climate change negotiations and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC³⁴, as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and in building capacity and providing information to countries on implementing the Kyoto Protocol in regard to forests.
- . As a result of a global watershed management review, four case studies have been published (Burundi, Latin America, Mediterranean Area, Nepal) and five proceedings volumes were prepared for the regional workshops in Arequipa, Kathmandu, Megève, Nairobi and the international conference in Sardinia.

³⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- . Support to Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) continued through a regional study on tree, forest and rangeland data availability and national capacities, involving seven countries of the Near East (Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen). The study aimed at designing a regional project on forest and rangeland policies improvement and harmonisation.

Regional impacts

213. Include:

- . A study on *Excellence in forest management* in the Asia-Pacific region identified 28 cases of exemplary forestry practices which were shared throughout the region in one of the most widely-distributed FAO forestry publications in history.
- . A regional network on invasive species was established under the leadership of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission.
- . A regional and two subregional strategies for collaboration on forest fire management in the Latin American and the Caribbean Region have been developed and are in the process of implementation (see box below).
- . FAO continued to play an active role in promoting collaboration among LFCC, including co-sponsorship of a major workshop in Mali with the participation of African and Near East countries; capacity-building support was provided to seven Near East countries.
- . The North American and European Forestry Commissions made significant progress in cooperation on watershed management.
- . *Silva Mediterranea* was re-activated with a successful meeting in Morocco.
- . Regional reviews of national *State of forest genetic resources* were published on FAO's Web site.
- . Regional workshops promoted implementation of the clean development mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto protocol on forests.

Extrabudgetary resources

214. In 2004-05:

- . The Mountain Partnership Secretariat was established, hosted by FAO and funded by Switzerland and Italy.
- . The "Acacia Operation" funded by Italy, has made important advances. Plantations have been established in more than 100 sites in six countries, covering more than 6000 ha.
- . The ten-year "Fouta Djallon highlands integrated natural resources management" was approved for funding by GEF with FAO as executing agency in eight countries in West Africa.
- . Training in community-based fire management was implemented in Africa and Latin America in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy.
- . Support from Sweden, the Netherlands and TCP enabled FAO to assist Guatemala, Cameroon, Lebanon and the Philippines in completing national forest assessments; "Integrated land use assessments" including forests and other lands were initiated in Zambia and Kenya; climate change workshops were held in Central America.
- . Resources from Spain enabled FAO to revitalise its support to Latin American countries in national parks and protected areas management, as a way to contribute to biological diversity conservation.
- . TCP projects supported country efforts to increase planted forests, including community forests, sustainable mountain development, watershed management, and improved forest health and support wildland fire management.

Cooperation for the Prevention, Control and Fight against Forest Fires in Latin America and the Caribbean

A regional TCP project was implemented with the objective of strengthening the capacity of the Latin America and the Caribbean countries to prevent and manage forest fires. The project involved participation from all countries in the region through a series of sub-regional workshops and at the Pan American Conference on Wildland Fires in San José, Costa Rica, in October 2004. This Conference brought together the heads of 28 National Forestry Agencies from throughout North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. In the San José Declaration, the countries agreed to develop regional and sub-regional strategies for fire cooperation. Subsequently, the countries in the region succeeded in meeting the objectives of the project. In fact, the regional effort led to approval of a process to begin developing a global strategy by the Third Ministerial Meeting on Forests and the 17th Session of the Committee on Forestry when they met at Rome in March 2005.

Programme 2.4.2: Forest Products and Economics

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	9,193
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(35)
	Final Programme of Work	9,158
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	9,157
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	1
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.4%)
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	1,847
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	7
	TCP delivery	1,123
	Total Field Programme delivery	2,977
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.3
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	821

Achievements

215. This programme addresses the sustainable harvesting, processing and utilisation of wood and non-wood forests products (NWFPs), as well as the economic functions of forests; with the following key achievements in the biennium.

- . The European and the Latin American Forest Sector Outlook Studies were completed.
- . Substantial progress was made in implementing the Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia, including the preparation of 20 country outlook papers, and the various thematic studies. Five workshops were organised to improve national capacities in strategic planning.
- . A global assessment of the trends and current status of the contribution of the forestry sector to income and employment was completed and the results disseminated widely.
- . Data on forest products statistics were collected, compiled, synthesised and disseminated as the *Forest Products Yearbook*.
- . Collaboration with the private sector was enhanced through the Advisory Committee on Paper and Wood Products.

- . Technical information on NWFPs, wood energy and forest harvesting was analysed and disseminated.

Regional impacts

216. In 2004-05:

- . The regional forest sector outlook studies have catalysed action at the national and regional levels. The Forestry Outlook Study for Africa formed the basis of the forestry component of NEPAD-CAADP.
- . The European Forestry Sector Outlook Study has formed the basis of a series of discussions on forest policy issues including research priorities in Europe.
- . The code for environmentally-sustainable harvesting of wood has been adapted to the specific needs of Africa, and efforts have been made to enhance its use by various stakeholders. Country-level codes of forest harvesting are under preparation in the Indochina subregion, based on the regional code for Asia and the Pacific.

Extrabudgetary resources

217. Include:

- . Taking advantage of the findings of the Forestry Outlook Study for Africa, FAO in partnership with the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry and the African Academy of Sciences developed a joint programme “Lessons learnt on sustainable forest management in Africa” with a focus on building country capacity.
- . FAO is a major player in the multidonor Liberia Forestry Initiative helping to improve and rationalise the system of forest concession management (see box below).
- . FAO is a key partner in the Asian Development Bank’s regional initiative “Poverty alleviation in upland communities through improved community and industrial forestry”.
- . FAO and Japan completed the project "Impact assessment of forest products trade in the promotion of sustainable forest management".
- . The German trust fund project “Enhancing food security through non-wood forest products in Central Africa” created synergy among international donor agencies, research institutes, NGOs, private sector and governments, and raised awareness of the importance of NWFPs as an integral part of sustainable forest management.

Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI)

The Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) was established in 2004 as a multi-agency partnership to assist with forestry sector reforms in Liberia. The LFI comprises 20 international partners, including the World Bank, IMF, US Government, IUCN, FAO and the EC. The purpose of the LFI is to promote and assist with reforms in the Liberian forestry sector that will result in the transparent management of forest resources and to ensure that these resources are used for the benefit of the Liberian people. LFI support to Liberian forestry sector reform is organised around three main themes: commercial forestry, community forestry and conservation. In addition, the LFI works on cross-cutting issues, such as: governance and the rule of law; transparency and information management; policy development; legislation; capacity-building; and security. FAO’s contribution to the LFI has been the development of a new forestry policy for Liberia, advice on reforming the forest concession and forest revenue system, support to data collection and maintenance of the LFI Web site.

Programme 2.4.3: Forestry Policy and Institutions

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		5,788
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		420
Final Programme of Work		6,208
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		6,202
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		6
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		7.3%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		10,355
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		18
TCP delivery		3,560
Total Field Programme delivery		13,933
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,527

Achievements

218. This programme focuses on the social and institutional dimensions of forests, with due attention to capacity-building, with the following key achievements.

- . Through TCP projects and the National Forest Programme Facility, 50 countries were supported in implementing their national forest programmes, with emphasis on civil society participation and capacity-building.
- . 27 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America were assisted in updating, modernising and reinforcing their institutional structures within the forestry sector and public service administrations that impact forests.
- . "Best practices for improving law compliance in the forest sector", developed jointly with the International Tropical Timber Organization, illustrates concrete steps countries are taking to combat illegal logging and trade.
- . "Microfinance and forest-based small-scale enterprises" was published, describing the specific microfinance needs of small, forest-based enterprises.
- . Assistance was provided to seven countries in revising their forest policies and operational procedures to facilitate greater involvement of civil society.
- . Legislation on forest management planning by smallholders and communities of over 40 countries was analysed to promote community forest management.

Regional impacts

219. Comprise:

- . The Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission studied the impact of the policy environment on commercial and public investment in forest plantations, which underscored the importance of clear, consistent and stable policies and a favourable investment climate for the development of forest plantations.
- . In Latin America, capacity of foresters in financing forest stewardship and management was strengthened through new and innovative tools.
- . In Southeast Asia, a comprehensive study on forest tenure arrangements led to a major report on tenure and sustainable livelihoods.
- . In Eastern and Southern Africa, awareness was raised about cross-sectoral linkages in forestry through subregional workshops.

Extrabudgetary resources

220. Include:

- . Through assistance from the Government of the Netherlands, eleven countries and two regional organizations were supported in revising forest policies and legislation, strengthening forest law enforcement and increasing the participation of stakeholders.
- . Forestry Officials in Ghana, Uganda and Guyana were trained in participatory approaches in forestry through assistance from the United Kingdom.
- . Through collaboration with the National Forest Programme (NFP-Facility), capacity-building on national forest programmes training has been carried out in Facility partner countries, thus strengthening stakeholder participation in NFP implementation in these countries (see box).
- . The partnership with the International Tropical Timber Organization was crucial in developing and disseminating best practices for improving law compliance in the forest sector.
- . Extrabudgetary support from the Government of Norway provided the basis for capacity-building, policy support and assistance to 12 countries seeking to employ community-based participatory methods to assess the market potential for small-scale enterprise based on forest products.

The National Forest Programme Facility

The Facility is a funding mechanism hosted by FAO to support to active stakeholder participation at country level in the development and implementation of national forest programmes, with a focus on capacity-building and information sharing. It also offers information services on NFPS worldwide.

The Facility's trademark is to stimulate participation in the NFP process by providing grants directly to stakeholders in partner countries, based on a competitive and transparent process to call and select proposals by stakeholders interested in Facility support.

Since it was created in 2002, the Facility has developed partnerships with 42 countries and four subregional organizations. During the 2004-05 biennium, the Facility has allocated US\$ 3 million under 120 grants to stakeholders, 80% of which are non-governmental. Facility grants supported informed participation of stakeholders in formulating policies and strategies, broadening NFPs to a wide range of topics and developing new legal, fiscal and institutional instruments. The Facility also developed an NFP information platform on the Web and launched dynamic information sharing initiatives on NFPs.

Programme 2.4.4: Forestry Information and Liaison

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		5,457
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		25
Final Programme of Work		5,482
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		5,474
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		8
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		0.5%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		4,162
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		0
TCP delivery		0
Total Field Programme delivery		4,162
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		0.8
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		303

Achievements

221. This programme provides cross-cutting support to the other three technical programmes, while covering important information activities and coordinating FAO's contributions to major international initiatives in forestry including the UNFF and the CPF. It had the following key achievements in the biennium.

- . The 17th session of the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) was attended by over 600 delegates including 90 national heads of forestry organizations.
- . The 3rd Ministerial Meeting on Forests brought together 47 Ministers responsible for forests who requested FAO to work with partners to develop an international strategy for cooperation on forest fires, and called on countries to take concrete actions to implement sustainable forest management.
- . FAO launched a Web site for featured news stories about forests, publishing over 50 Web stories in the official FAO languages.
- . FAO initiated *Infosylva*, a unique bi-weekly electronic news service about forests and forestry that has expanded and now counts more than 10,000 subscribers.
- . The *State of the World's Forests 2005* was produced in five languages; over 1,000 requests have been received for copies, in addition to the initial distribution of 10,000 copies to countries, libraries, organizations and individuals.

Regional impacts

222. During the biennium:

- . The six FAO Regional Forestry Commissions emerged as the most important regional mechanisms for implementing sustainable forest management. Participation in the six Commission sessions in 2004 exceeded 550 people representing 133 countries and 104 organizations.
- . Regional networks to combat invasive species were initiated and supported by FAO in Asia and the Pacific and in Africa.
- . The first Pan American Conference on Wildland Fire, sponsored by the North America and Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commissions with TCP support, brought together the heads of forestry organizations from 28 countries in

North, Central and South America and the Caribbean, resulting in a more effective and better coordinated regional approach to forest fire prevention and management.

- . Targeted regional information approaches were strengthened, including new Web sites and publications that focused on key regional issues.

Extrabudgetary resources

223. Include:

- . The Collaborative Partnership on Forests, a unique coalition of 14 organizations and convention secretariats chaired by FAO, made progress towards streamlined country reporting to international organizations and processes on forests and forestry.
- . FAO developed and hosted a Web site for the Global Forest Information System (GFIS), a forestry research-oriented initiative in partnership with IUFRO.

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

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	52,640
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(280)
Final Programme of Work	52,360
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	52,317
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	43
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(0.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	83,744
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	13,291
TCP delivery	14,226
Total Field Programme delivery	111,261
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.1
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	8,507

224. This major programme ensures an integrated approach to planning, coordinating and monitoring of FAO's work on sustainable development, with particular emphasis on the social, environmental and human dimensions. It also covers the Regular Programme's provision for the SPFS, ensuring house-wide coordination of its implementation.

Programme 2.5.1: Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	17,853
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	70
Final Programme of Work	17,923
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	17,919
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	4
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	0.4%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	16,029
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	824
TCP delivery	4,360
Total Field Programme delivery	21,212
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	3,243

Achievements

225. The programme combines the use of environmental analysis, agricultural research and education, extension and communication to assist countries in their sustainable agriculture and natural resources management activities. The main achievements during the biennium were:

- . Development and use of environmental databases and decision support tools for analysis, natural resource management and policy formulation for environmental conventions and agreements including: the Convention on Biodiversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Commission on Sustainable Development and Small Islands Developing States.
- . Progress in global environmental governance through support to mechanisms to deal with global issues such as loss of biological diversity, climate change and desertification.
- . Assistance to National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) through institutional strengthening and capacity-building; policy formulation and strategic planning; and development of databases on field-tested technologies, funding sources and agricultural research institutions.
- . Support to countries on biotechnology policy formulation, biosafety management and development of a policy knowledge base on biotechnology. The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) supported regional and subregional fora through electronic means and global research partnership programmes.
- . Assistance to national and agricultural extension systems through policy advice on institutional reform, participatory planning and guidance on technical content. Four information and communication technology networks, including the Virtual Extension and Research Communication Network (VERCON) and its spin-off networks, strengthened the linkages between agricultural research, extension and education systems and rural communities in 49 countries.
- . Bioenergy was recognised as a major international priority during the biennium and addressed by FAO Members. Following technical discussion by COAG and COFO,

and consideration by the Council, the 28th FAO Conference endorsed the expansion of bioenergy activities and the establishment of an interdepartmental working group. In addition, UN-Energy, a system-wide coordinating mechanism for Bioenergy was supported with FAO serving as its Vice-chair.

- . Geospatial infrastructure (programme entity 251P1) underwent a comprehensive auto-evaluation which commended the quality of support provided to FAO technical units working with geospatial data for agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as to the UN system, notably: DPKO, OCHA, UNHCR³⁵ and WFP. Assistance included providing ground- and satellite-based cartographic material in response to the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.
- . Completion of the Food Insecurity, Poverty and Environment Global GIS Database (FGGD) which made available environmental and geospatial information related to poverty and food insecurity, particularly concerning agro-ecological and farming system zones, accessibility to markets and crop and livestock production systems.

Regional impacts

226. Technical assistance for improving national research and extension systems increased in Africa, Near East and the Asia and the Pacific regions. Two events, "The Green Revolution in Africa" and "Dakar Agricole" were organised to support research and technology in Africa. Asian Bio-Net, a network of Asian countries collaborating in biosafety capacity-building, analysed the national biosafety capacities and promoted regional harmonisation through consultations and training on biosafety-related matters. Countries participating in the network included: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, with resource constraints limiting its expansion to other interested countries in the region. TCPs on biosafety were completed in Bolivia, Grenada, Kenya, Malaysia, Paraguay and Swaziland and training in biosafety at national level was provided in Benin, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire and Syria. A demand-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and pluralistic extension system for natural resources management was developed and pilot tested in Pakistan. As a result, IFAD financed a large project on community development based on the approach.

Extrabudgetary resources

227. The CGIAR Science Council (SC) was created in 2004, replacing the previous Technical Advisory Committee, and hosted by FAO. The SC ensured the quality and relevance of science in the CGIAR Centres through external reviews of the Centres, system-wide programmes and cross-cutting themes. The SC Secretariat provided support to planning, organising and implementing a major priority and strategies exercise for the CGIAR and a range of thematic studies. Similar support was provided in assessing the medium-term plans of the 15 Centres and 4 Challenge Programmes and in facilitating impact assessments across a range of CGIAR research outputs. In fulfilling its newest function of mobilising global science, the SC completed a survey of CGIAR Centres' ongoing scientific collaboration and prepared a publication on *Science for Agricultural Development*.

228. Arrears funds, together with extrabudgetary support from UNEP, CGIAR, OCHA and WFP supported the development of significant additional corporate satellite capacity and geospatial infrastructure for use in early warning systems, global change assessment, and environmental and natural resources management. Development of GeoNetwork, an open-source catalogue service for identifying and downloading maps, was expanded (see box). IFAD cooperated with FAO in scaling up a model of grassroots planning for demand-driven

³⁵ United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

extension services, originally developed in Pakistan, to other regions under its new project on community development. Technical assistance funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Government of Egypt was provided to extension services in Egypt, jointly educating farmers in the inter-relationship between population, environment and agricultural production. In cooperation with UNEP, Italy and other partners, the Global Land Cover Network (GLCN) was developed to facilitate access to harmonised land cover data at the national, regional and global levels.

229. The programme benefited from Associate Professional Officers supported by Spain, the Netherlands and Germany, whose contributions led to the development of research databases, climate change analysis, bioenergy assessment and other information products.

GeoNetwork

FAO started the development of GeoNetwork, joined by WFP and UNEP in 2003, to provide a global library and standardised access for geospatial data and information. During 2004-05, GeoNetwork was extended to include the OCHA, UNHCR, WHO, the 15 CGIAR research institutes, the European Space Agency, as well as national institutions in the Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, South Africa and the United States.

FAO and WFP organised technical workshops during 2005 that generated further interest and support for the network. A flyer and CD-ROM with the GeoNetwork open source software supporting free geospatial tools was released. In recognition of its relevance, the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC), a standards setting body, offered to further develop the GeoNetwork open source software into the Reference Implementation for its Catalog Services standard. A special feature of GeoNetwork allows users to compose new customised maps with data originating from one or more sources, such as illustrating how a region rich in agriculture, but with a poor transport infrastructure, is not able to realise its full potential. The expanding collaboration with other partners ensures more effective and comprehensive sharing of geographic information in the fields of agriculture, environmental assessment, natural resources management, food security and emergency operations.

Programme 2.5.2: Gender and Population

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		6,058
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(250)
Final Programme of Work		5,808
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		5,794
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		14
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(4.1%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		4,938
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		7,514
TCP delivery		1,389
Total Field Programme delivery		13,841
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.4
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,244

Achievements

230. The programme provides policy support for the incorporation of gender perspectives into the agriculture sector in countries, as well as within FAO, particularly in the areas of: gender-disaggregated data and statistics; gender equity in land reform and land legislation and HIV/AIDS. Main achievements in 2004-05 were:

- . Capacity-building through the organisation of national and regional training workshops in the tools and methods of the Socio-economic and Gender Analysis Programme (SEAGA), gender-disaggregated data (GDD), HIV/AIDS and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS).
- . Development of tools and methodologies for gender mainstreaming within FAO including: sector specific SEAGA guides on livestock (2004), emergency and rehabilitation (2005) and agriculture planning (2005); and sector-specific HIV/AIDS resource guides and handbooks.
- . Awareness raising and development of knowledge systems concerning gender dynamics within FAO's technical programmes through research, publications and multimedia on a broad range of subjects including: gender and trade; the multi-sectoral nature of HIV/AIDS and its critical linkages to agriculture, gender equality, rural development and food security; implications of rural ageing on rural development and food security; gender-sensitive indicators for natural resource management; household resource management; FAO's action for egalitarian agricultural development; gender and dryland management; gender and rice; and a gender perspective on land rights.
- . Promotion of gender mainstreaming within FAO and its constituency, resulting in an increased number of Members adopting special action plans and/or strategies for gender mainstreaming in their agriculture sector; an increased number of gender-related TCP requests in all regions; the success of the special event at the 33rd session of the FAO Conference and the positive reception by the FAO Conference of the second progress report on implementing the FAO Gender and Development Plan of Action (2002-2007). Active participation continued in partnership with other organizations, in several UN system-wide task forces concerned with gender mainstreaming.
- . The experience gained in dealing with gender and HIV/AIDS was leveraged to help address the socio-economic impacts of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) together with AGA. Contributions included the investigation of gender and social issues associated with the impacts of HPAI and its control on rural livelihoods and the development of a global strategy. The need to tackle the disease from both the livestock and human perspective simultaneously was recognised.

Regional impacts

231. Capacity-building, training and networking on gender analysis in management of water resources and designing gender-sensitive indicators were carried out for 21 North and sub-Saharan African and Asian countries, with many of the tools and methods drawn from the extensive SEAGA documentation. National, regional and distance-training in GDD and statistics, gender indicators and SEAGA were undertaken in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru, with participants from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. Partnerships remained a crucial aspect of SEAGA within the regional offices, where for example, RLC collaborated in research, publications and training with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the Inter-agency Gender Group in Chile.

232. Technical/policy support and capacity-building was carried out in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Togo, Tanzania and Zambia regarding the collection and analysis of GDD in the framework of agricultural census, HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in follow-up to the Beijing Plan of Action, and gender and agricultural development strategies.

Policy advice on gender and agriculture was also provided to Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela and to Morocco on gender issues in agriculture, forestry and aquatic resources.

233. Regional consultations were held on "Advancement of Rural Women in Beijing Plus 10 Era: Policies and Programmes" and "Gender Dimensions in Asian Rice Livelihood Systems". A CD-ROM was developed on "Gender and Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in Asia" and training courses organised for Southeast Asian representatives and Indian institutions using a CD-ROM based learning resource. GDD and statistical support to national agricultural census data was also provided to Georgia and Hungary and GDD training workshops held for national statisticians from Albania, Armenia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova and Romania with support from the Czech Government.

Extrabudgetary resources

234. FAO together with WFP and UNICEF launched the international Alliance on Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Livelihoods and introduced Adult Farmer Field and Life Schools (AFFLS) and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) (see box). SEAGA materials and trainers were used extensively by IFAD, WFP, a joint World Bank/AGLW-SDW workshop, ILO/Turin, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and by other FAO divisions. SEAGA training workshops were held in Afghanistan, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Honduras, India, Macedonia, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Slovenia, Togo, Uganda, and Venezuela where more than 600 agricultural extension agents, researchers, NGO staff, community workers, and others were trained. Extrabudgetary staff and non-staff resources in support of gender- and HIV/AIDS-related activities were provided by Belgium, Finland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and UNAIDS.

Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS)

A serious consequence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is the growing number of orphans and other vulnerable children. In 2005 there were an estimated 34 million orphans in sub-Saharan Africa, with 11 million arising from AIDS. By 2010, this number is expected to rise to 18.4 million. These children are growing up without a source of agricultural skills and knowledge, endangering their food security and their prospects for earning a livelihood. In response to this situation, FAO together with WFP, UNICEF and other partners piloted JFFLS in several African countries.

JFFL schools impart agricultural knowledge, entrepreneurial skills, and life skills to orphans and vulnerable children between 12 – 18 years of age to enable them to grow up as independent, conscientious and enterprising citizens, with positive values in respect to gender and human rights. The schools emphasise the learning of agricultural production skills that could not be passed down because of the early deaths of one or both parents. For the life skills component, the schools address such issues as HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, gender sensitivity, child protection, psychosocial support, nutritional education, and business skills. Food support plays a central role in the schools, both as attendance incentive for the children and their guardians and to ensure the children have enough energy to actively participate. Experience from the field schools has shown that they provide a safe social space for both sexes, where peer support and community care allow youths to develop their self-esteem and confidence. During the biennium, JFFL schools were launched in Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia, and planning undertaken for their introduction in Lesotho, Malawi, Sudan, Swaziland and Tanzania. As a result of the successful pilot, the US Peace Corps has become an active partner in the implementation of the JFFLS/AFFLS in Namibia and Zambia.

Programme 2.5.3: Rural Development

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		8,580
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		75
Final Programme of Work		8,655
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		8,647
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		8
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		0.9%
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		16,165
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		3,195
TCP delivery		3,860
Total Field Programme delivery		23,220
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.7
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		2,461

Achievements

235. The programme encompasses policy advice and capacity building on land tenure, sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD), and farmer, producer and civil society organizations. Main achievements during the biennium include:

- . Improved secure access to land in recognition of the role of land tenure in the eradication of food insecurity and rural poverty. An auto-evaluation identified a significant impact of the programme in the areas of: territorial development, land consolidation, rural property taxation, land conflict management, equitable leasing arrangements and post-violent conflict land administration.
- . Policy support for the incorporation of SARD policies in mountain regions, in farming systems analysis, and in identifying, promoting and implementing SARD best practices.
- . Technical assistance for the restructuring of ministries of agriculture to enhance their services to small farmers.
- . Capacity-building of farmer and producer organizations, cooperatives and community-based institutions concerning sustainable livelihoods in order to improve members' participation in policy-making and strengthen their preparedness for, and response to, natural disasters and adaptation to climate change.
- . Development of tools and methodologies in support of participatory processes, the preparation of publications, and maintenance of the FAO Web sites on participation, SARD and the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security.
- . Development of partnerships and networks with the UN, donor groups and CSOs, especially in support of SARD, and farmers' organizations and cooperatives.

Regional impacts

236. Policy assistance for land consolidation was provided to countries in Central and Eastern Europe to address the widespread problems of small and fragmented farms. In Latin America and Asia, countries received assistance for developing policies in land reform and negotiated territorial development. Countries in Asia and Africa were supported in the development of rural property taxation policy and its implementation toward decentralization

and more effective rural development. In addition, land tenure management in relation to post-violent conflict land administration, was provided in Latin America and Africa.

237. A wide range of land administration projects for improving secure access to land were undertaken in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America. Support was also given to strengthening farmers' organizations and cooperatives in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the Near East, and eight cities in four regions were supported through the Food for the Cities PAIA. Assistance was provided for community-based response mechanisms to natural disasters and adaptation to climate change in Bangladesh, China, the Caribbean, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru.

238. Case studies were carried out on: SARD-farming systems in the Philippines, Mali and Honduras, and were discussed in regional workshops; and on SARD policies for mountain regions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Central America and Europe. SARD best practices were also identified in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Training on SARD and in the use of participatory methods and processes and livelihoods approaches and analyses, was undertaken in the Mediterranean Basin and in Latin America, Central America and Africa.

Extrabudgetary resources

239. A wide range of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships contributed substantially to the development, field application and dissemination of activities within the programme, for example in policy assistance on the consolidation of small, fragmented farms in Central and Eastern Europe. Guidelines on post-violent conflict land administration were prepared in consultation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). Linkages with the World Bank, through the WB/FAO cooperative programme, assisted the work on land administration, with particular cooperation on rural property taxation and expropriation. Land tenure guidelines and information were also supported and disseminated by the International Land Coalition and the International Federation of Surveyors.

240. Substantial extrabudgetary support was provided by the UK (US\$ 7.2 million over 5 years) for the interdepartmental livelihood support programme. France and Japan supported the 3-year SARD-farming systems evolution project while France, Japan and Switzerland financed the SARD in a mountain regions project. The SARD Initiative (see box) also received funding from Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Finland for a project on computerisation of agricultural cooperatives' management and member information systems.

The SARD Initiative

The SARD Initiative helped five countries in three regions (Kenya, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and India) to strengthen capacities and improve inter-ministerial and inter-stakeholder coordination in the development of, and reporting on, sustainable agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, based on good practices that address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of human well-being. National processes and normative tools helped to strengthen the capacities of four International Development Association (IDA)-eligible countries (Kenya, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua), 25 civil society representatives, 60 experts, numerous farmer field schools, two projects, and a number of project designers and managers in good SARD practices. In response to the recommendations of the 19th Session of COAG (2005), the SARD Initiative also helped to improve communication, enabling a wider range of stakeholders to gain access to and use existing good practices, lessons, resources and training materials, and policy and partnership options related to integrated natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, and sustainable intensification. It also supported coordination and partnerships with civil society organizations, particularly disadvantaged groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples and workers, in the implementation of SARD programmes and policies.

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

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	11,644
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(210)
	Final Programme of Work	11,434
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	11,425
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	9
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(1.8%)
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	46,612
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	1,758
	TCP and SPFS delivery	4,617
	Total Field Programme delivery	52,988
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	4.6
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,388

241. The concept and coverage of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) has evolved progressively in line with the WFS commitments and in response to the MDGs. From its origins as a programme of small pilot projects aimed at demonstrating to small farmers the productivity and income benefits of adopting improved water management and crop production technologies, the SPFS has become a major catalyst for national and international investment in comprehensive, large-scale programmes covering both the production and the access aspects of food security. In terms of scale and coverage, National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS) now reach millions of farm families as compared to the few thousands of the initial phase. Regional Economic Organizations have been assisted in the preparation of

Regional Programmes for Food Security (RPFS), which aim to remove economic constraints at regional level and to develop trade opportunities at international level.

Achievements

242. Main achievements during the biennium included:

- . Preparation of a concept paper for expanding food security programmes to a national scale based, *inter alia*, on recommendations of the SPFS Oversight Panel in September 2004.
- . Field-testing of the monitoring and evaluation guidelines that were prepared during the 2002-03 biennium, uploading them on the SPFS Web site and distributing them for use by national project teams.
- . Establishment of technical support teams of FAO staff for countries where the SPFS was being upscaled and/or national food security programmes were being formulated.
- . Mobilisation of extrabudgetary resources amounting to over US\$ 110 million during the biennium 2004-05, an increase of 23% over the cumulative total of US\$ 487 million achieved through 2003, from a range of bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions and the national budgets of developing countries.
- . Continued growth in the country coverage of the programme. As of end-December 2005, there were SPFS programmes in 105 countries, 20 of which were implementing extended pilot projects or newly-formulated NPFS; RPFS were operational in 3 regions; and South-South Cooperation (SSC) agreements were in force in 37 countries (see Table 2.5.1). In addition, 40 NPFS and 20 RPFS had been formulated or were under formulation.
- . Increase in the number of SSC experts and technicians in the field from 400 to over 600 by the end of the biennium with the following distribution: Africa 491, Asia and the Pacific 79, and 57 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SSC agreement between China, Nigeria and FAO

The largest SSC agreement is between China, Nigeria and FAO. It was signed in March 2003 and amounted to US\$ 22.7 million, with funding provided entirely by the Government of Nigeria. The Government of China provided some 20 experts and more than 500 field technicians with expertise in various fields of agriculture. As of December 2005, 370 Chinese experts and technicians were already in Nigeria.

243. The growth in the number and scale of programmes is associated with greater national ownership. FAO has had a catalytic role in fostering increased political commitment in the fight against hunger and in assisting governments in the design of NPFS. Although programmes at the national scale have only been operational for a relatively short period, and it is still premature to evaluate their impacts, the SPFS has demonstrated already a number of significant successes:

- . According to the mid-term review carried out during 2005 in the eight SPFS projects funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), these projects demonstrated a wide range of best practices in different agro-ecological and socio-economical zones. These practices included small-scale irrigation schemes in Cameroon and Tanzania, drip irrigation in Cape Verde, pedal pumps for vegetable production in Ghana, bottom land development in Guinea, successful farmer field schools in Malawi and Mozambique, strengthening farmer associations in Mauritania and aquaculture in Mozambique. Significant steps have been taken in six of the eight countries to assist the governments in the design and implementation of more comprehensive and large scale programmes for food security under national ownership. In Tanzania, for instance, this has led to the approval by AfDB of a US\$ 54 million loan for district

agriculture in November 2004, and in Ghana some US\$ 51 million have been allocated for the expansion of SPFS activities.

SPFS in Tanzania

The introduction of more productive crop types such as maize and rice coupled with innovative, but low-cost irrigation techniques, allowed farmers to increase their average harvests. The programme established paddy and maize milling facilities, which allow farmers to store, package and market their products at a better price. The creation of savings and credit groups which provide credit to farmers also improved productivity and contributed to the projects' sustainability. The SPFS has developed a model for working with farmers through farmer field schools. It also helped improve nutrition levels of the vulnerable segments of the population. Impressed by the positive impact the SPFS pilot projects had on the participating farming communities, the Government of Tanzania undertook the upscaling of the SPFS pilot project results to a nation-wide programme through the Agriculture Sector Development Programme.

- In a number of countries, the role of women in the development and implementation of the programme's activities is particularly significant. There are several instances in which women were the primary beneficiaries of SPFS activities, especially those relating to the diversification component. An SPFS activity in Bangladesh has trained 2,000 women in diverse production and processing skills. Under an Italian-funded project that seeks to support the SPFS in Africa and Asia, four SEAGA regional training workshops were held in Cambodia and South Africa. The workshops focussed on supporting the participatory planning of irrigation schemes and the integration of socio-economic and gender issues in farmers' water management.
- In Cambodia the SPFS has been integrated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy by developing a National Programme for Food Security and Poverty Reduction. This will draw on SPFS experiences with dissemination of knowledge and community-based actions and explicitly apply its methodology and approach, which has produced tangible benefits for participating farmers and their households.

Table 2.5.1: Status of SPFS and SSC Implementation (December 2005)

Region	STATUS		
	Operational	Formulated	Under Formulation
Africa			
SPFS	44	0	1
SSC	26	4	0
Asia			
SPFS	19	1	4
SSC	3	6	0
Europe			
SPFS	2	0	1
SSC	0	1	0
Latin America & the Caribbean			
SPFS	26	0	2
SSC	5*	1	0
Oceania			
SPFS	14	0	0
SSC	3*	0	0
TOTAL			
SPFS	105	1	8
SSC	37	12	0

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

PWB Chapter 3: Cooperation and Partnerships

Major Programme 3.1: Policy Assistance

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	29,653
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	410
Final Programme of Work	30,063
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	30,059
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	4
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	1.4%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	17,873
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	8,645
Total Field Programme delivery	26,517
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.9
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	7,143

244. The major programme is carried out by the Policy Assistance Division (TCA) and the Policy Assistance Branches and Units (PABs/PAUs) in regional and subregional offices. The activities of this major programme have addressed three main functions: 1) providing policy advice to countries and REIOs as well as capacity-building in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies, strategies and programmes; 2) improving and ensuring appropriate country focus; and 3) field programme development.

Programme 3.1.1: Coordination of Policy Assistance and Field Programme Development

Achievements

245. A major undertaking during the biennium was development of EASYPol, an online, interactive multilingual repository of downloadable resource materials for capacity development in policy-making for food, agriculture and rural development (see box below).

EASYPol: Policy-Making for Agricultural and Rural Development

The repository encompasses operational tools, overviews of key development issues and guidelines, and its main target audiences are policy advisers and practitioners, government staff, international organizations and policy trainers. EASYPol currently hosts more than 50 cross-linked modules structured in several training paths, comprising PDF documents, Powerpoint slides for self-training and presentations, and exercises on spreadsheets. New materials are continuously developed and released by TCAS and its partners.

EASYPol materials are extensively used to provide technical support and capacity-building in countries around the world, including: Nigeria, Sudan, Bhutan, Armenia, the Maghreb region, Burkina Faso and other French-speaking African countries. Site visits and downloads are constantly monitored, with an average of more than 1,000 visits and several hundred downloads per month. In addition, useful feedback is routinely received from users.

EASYPol contributes to progressively increasing the quality, profile, visibility and recognition of FAO interventions in the domain of policies, thus mobilising additional funds. Moreover, as part of the Web-based FAO knowledge network, EASYPol contributes to enhancing FAO as a knowledge organization.

246. The *National strategies for food security and agricultural development - Horizon 2015*, in particular for African countries, were reviewed and updated in the light of evolving conditions and new developments, in particular the implementation process of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the formulation of national medium-term investment programmes (NMTIPs) and bankable investment project profiles. Guidance and support was also provided to various prospective diagnostic studies on emerging issues of major regional concern carried out by PABs and PAUs. Lessons learnt indicate that as a result of increased national capacity, FAO is increasingly required to collaborate with national institutes in providing policy advice. In this regard, collaborative efforts between PABs/PAUs and national institutes were promoted and technically supported.

247. The work of the PABs/PAUs emphasised the development of programme frameworks and field programmes at country level (including sector reviews and multidisciplinary formulation missions). Project identification and formulation processes were closely monitored for quality and timeliness. In late 2004, a core working group was established to develop the methodology and coordinate the progressive implementation of the NMTIPs in close collaboration with the FAORs concerned. By end 2005, six NMTIP exercises had been carried out in individual countries and a regional approach followed for the Caribbean countries, resulting in 15 national and one regional documents. Main lessons learned were: 1) the right balance must be maintained between the need to focus on strategic priorities and the need to keep NMTIPs flexible; 2) NMTIPs must not be just a collection of projects/programmes implemented by FAO, but should reflect FAO's "lead agency" role in a number of areas; and 3) the convergence into a focused programme may take some time requiring a transition period during which ongoing projects should be allowed to run their course.

248. Under the new publication series *Capacity development in food and agricultural policies*, a "Southland" case study was further developed into a training exercise, in English and French. The book *Agricultural development policies: concepts and experiences* was published in Spanish, while translations into French and Arabic were initiated. The negotiation training package *Negotiatrix* was finalised and used in several training activities. Several training modules on Poverty Impact Analysis of agricultural and rural development policies were developed and disseminated through the Web and CD-Rom. Methodological materials on Social Accounting Matrices for policy impact analysis were developed, as well as Policy Impact Monitoring and logframe materials and software on Commodity Chain Analysis for policy-making (which were refined and tested in field activities in several countries). Capacity-building projects were

supported in ten countries and one region, and support was provided to the implementation of the FNPP in 14 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

249. A new computer based system, Briefs On Line (BOL), was developed to facilitate the collection of up-to-date economic, social, agricultural, political and project information into country briefs that cover also all major aspects of FAO's activities in individual countries. During the biennium, BOL permitted the production of 800 briefs per year, eliminating routine manual tasks and allowing for greater emphasis on the substance, quality and relevance of the information.

Programme 3.1.2: Policy Assistance to Various Regions

Achievements

250. Decentralized policy assistance branches and units produced a series of country policy profiles that reviewed the agricultural sector situation, policies and priorities and the related donor policies. These included technical assistance frameworks to be agreed upon with the governments concerned, representing the basis of a country policy information system. Several important regional diagnostic studies on emerging policy issues were carried out (see box below).

Diagnostic Studies on Policy Issues of Major Regional Importance in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean

In order to better understand and prepare action on major policy issues resulting from ongoing changes and processes in agriculture and rural development in specific regions or subregions, TCA and the decentralized policy units have carried out a number of regional diagnostic studies. In 2004 and 2005 these included: 1) an extensive study to build a case for more support to food security and agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa; 2) an annually updated, detailed study on trends and challenges for agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Latin America and the Caribbean; 3) a study on the implications of economic evolution and rapid growth in China, India and other Asian economies for agriculture and food security in Asia and the Pacific; and 4) a study on policy implications of soybean expansion in South America (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay). The different studies have been discussed in seminars with government institutions, regional bodies, donors and international agencies in the respective regions, with the aim of capitalising on experience, identifying emerging challenges and opportunities, drawing lessons and defining adequate approaches and policies to deal with them.

251. The decentralized policy assistance units provided direct policy assistance to various countries in all regions. This policy advice covered, among others, regional and subregional integration, agricultural trade, multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations in agriculture, public expenditure in rural areas, and rural development at the local level. This assistance was complemented by the preparation of policy papers and the implementation of regional training workshops and seminars on the same policy issues.

252. Technical support and backstopping were provided to policy projects in a number of countries as well as assistance in the implementation of country strategies for national agricultural development. Assistance also included: monitoring and assessment of the impacts of domestic and external factors on food security and poverty alleviation; WTO accession and policy reforms; water policies; preparation of regional programmes for food security in Asia, Pacific, Africa, the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean; strengthening national capacities on agricultural trade negotiations; agricultural sector reviews and formulation of agricultural development strategies; common agricultural policies and strategies for member countries of regional economic organizations in Africa.

Programme 3.1.3: Legal Assistance to Member Nations

253. The programme supplemented and strengthened the development of a regulatory framework for food and agriculture by focusing on methods and approaches for enhancing the harmonisation of national regulatory frameworks with international agreements, plans of action and other instruments. The main achievement in this area was the successful completion and publication of Legislative Study No. 87 *Perspectives and guidelines on food legislation, with a new model food law* (see box below).

Perspectives and Guidelines on Food Legislation, with a New Model Food Law

This important tool for governments seeking to update their national legal frameworks for food was published in 2005. The text draws on FAO's experience in providing technical assistance to governments, and examines the many elements of the national system which should be taken into account in the revision of national food laws. After exploring the national legal framework, the international context and the policy environment, the text offers concrete recommendations for the preparation of a basic national food law, including three variants of a new model food law.

254. The regional technical assistance project "Strengthening Coastal Fisheries Legislation in the Pacific Island States of Micronesia" (where assistance in fisheries legislation was provided to facilitate community-based fisheries and aquaculture management) was directly instrumental in achieving a region-specific impact for the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The harmonised legislation developed with the support of the project reflected the standards and guidelines enshrined in that instrument, and sought to implement them in the regional context.

255. FAOLEX, the world's largest database on food and agriculture legislation, added approximately 15,000 new records during the biennium with links to full legislative texts, all of which users can access via Internet using a sophisticated search interface. Seven books on comparative law topics were produced and published targeted to new and emerging areas of law, such as intellectual property rights in plant varieties, urban and peri-urban forestry and greening, animal genetic resources, and to recent developments in the areas of forestry, groundwater in international law, fisheries and food. One lesson learned through auto-evaluation is that information which needs frequent revision should be online and not published on paper.

256. Technical assistance on improving legal frameworks for food and agriculture was provided to several countries in all regions of the world. Assistance was extensively provided on the full range of subject matters covered by FAO, including legal aspects of food safety, plant genetic resources, plant protection, seeds, pesticides, animal health and veterinary services, marketing and rural institutions, community-based natural resource management, forestry, land tenure and land use, fisheries, water, trade, protected areas and wildlife. Technical assistance projects were funded by the TCP and other extrabudgetary resources.

257. Several regional projects focusing on legislation or with legal components were implemented or initiated during the biennium. The use of regional modalities, where appropriate, has allowed efficient sharing of lessons and legal techniques between countries seeking to manage shared resources or similar legal and developmental circumstances, notably: 1) wildlife in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; 2) animal, plant and food law in West Africa and Latin America; 3) food safety legislation in Central Europe; 4) organic agriculture legislation in Latin America; 5) food security legislation in the South Pacific; 6) regulation of coastal fisheries in the Micronesia sub-region of the Pacific; and 7) community-based fisheries

management regulation for members of the Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission. The bulk of programme delivery has been achieved thanks to leveraging of extrabudgetary resources, notably TCP, UTFs and GCPs.

Major Programme 3.2: Support to Investment

Regular Programme		US\$000
Programme of Work		55,128
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(3,075)
Final Programme of Work		52,053
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		52,045
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		8
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(5.6%)
Field Programme		US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		251
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		0
TCP delivery		10,384
Total Field Programme delivery		10,635
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		0.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		198

Achievements

258. The major programme works to increase the commitment of external and domestic resources to the agriculture and rural sector in developing countries and countries in transition. It does this by facilitating the interaction of governments with major international financing institutions (IFIs), UN agencies and bilateral donors. It also links IFIs to FAO's technical and field expertise. Through its long-term collaboration programmes, new partnerships and pre-investment operations funded by the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), the Investment Centre Division (TCI) is active in some 100 countries, helping to put agriculture and rural investment on the development agendas of governments and IFIs.

259. In 2004-05, there was a notable revival in investment in the sector, with a large increase in lending to some regions, in particular Asia. Through the Centre, FAO has been a key player in this revival in collaboration with its financiers. The major programme carried out a wide range of activities aimed to attract the support of financing donors and to mobilise loans, grants and credits for investment programmes and projects for agriculture, rural development, the environment and post-emergency rehabilitation. This assistance by the Centre resulted in a large number of investment programmes and projects approved under FAO's funding cooperation agreements which include: African Development Bank (AfDB); Asian Development Bank (AsDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Islamic Development Bank (IsDB); Global Environment Facility (GEF); subregional development banks and Arab Funds; and the World Bank Group.

260. The Centre also continued efforts to attract additional funding for investment programmes and projects from new partners and other sources. Examples of significant contributors in 2004-05 included the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the EC and several bilateral donors. The Centre continued to assist in the formulation, appraisal

and evaluation of WFP country strategies, programmes and projects, and to provide pre-investment formulation support to national and regional programmes for food security funded by FAO and others.

261. The Centre responded to a growing number of “upstream” requests to conduct thematic studies, policy dialogues and sector reviews to identify best practices and opportunities for future investments. In Africa and the Caribbean, the Centre helped governments to develop NMTIPs and bankable investment project profiles in priority areas. In Africa, this work was carried out in support of NEPAD-CAADP. The Centre also continued to help countries address the challenges of working with new budget support mechanisms and to become more self-reliant in mobilising investment funds. In 2004-05, results of this assistance were reflected in increasing domestic counterpart funds for agriculture and rural sector projects.

262. The Centre further increased its involvement in investment advocacy work through the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, which is aimed at improving the harmonisation and alignment of donor programmes in pursuit of the Paris Declaration goals on enhancing aid effectiveness, and focusing action on achieving the MDGs. The Centre co-chairs the Global Platform and some FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme resources, as well as funds from the EC-FAO Food Security Programme, which are targeted for this task.

263. The Centre tackled operational challenges during the biennium by implementing measures to align its internal processes with FAO financial and administrative procedures. The accounting and budgetary planning structure was revised. Through the use of arrears funding, the Centre’s management information system (TCIMIS) was upgraded to better link with FAO’s corporate systems (Oracle, FPMIS³⁶). The Centre strengthened its technical and advisory skills in investment operations by organising a larger than ever number of seminars, training workshops and thematic papers that also benefited FAO counterparts.

264. A combination of careful cost control and greater diversity in the types of work of the Centre, including high levels of reimbursable activities from other divisions, led to a significantly more cost-effective use of TCI staff. This allowed the Centre to meet the demands of its partner financial institutions at a lower level of the programme of work than originally envisaged.

³⁶ Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)

Table 3.2.1: Investment Centre Assisted Programmes and Projects Approved for Financing

	World Bank	IFAD	Regional development banks*	EBRD	Other	Total
Number of projects						
2000-01	36	13	17	3	21	90
2002-03	42	11	6	3	95	157
2004-05	60	13	8	5	45	131
External finance, US\$ '000 **						
2000-01	1,666,380	317,250	342,440	100,320	98,500	2,524,890
2002-03	2,830,700	255,730	120,770	92,950	402,520	3,702,670
2004-05	3,686,710	291,620	241,910	71,810	225,400	4,517,450
Domestic counterpart funds, US\$ '000 ***						
2000-01	626,560	180,270	115,780	193,000	82,870	1,198,480
2002-03	1,149,050	74,700	33,240	17,530	102,150	1,376,670
2004-05	1,265,490	207,870	56,240	52,590	101,880	1,684,070
Total investment, US\$ '000						
2000-01	2,292,940	497,520	458,220	293,320	181,370	3,723,370
2002-03	3,979,750	330,430	154,010	110,480	504,670	5,079,340
2004-05	4,952,200	499,490	298,150	124,400	327,280	6,201,520

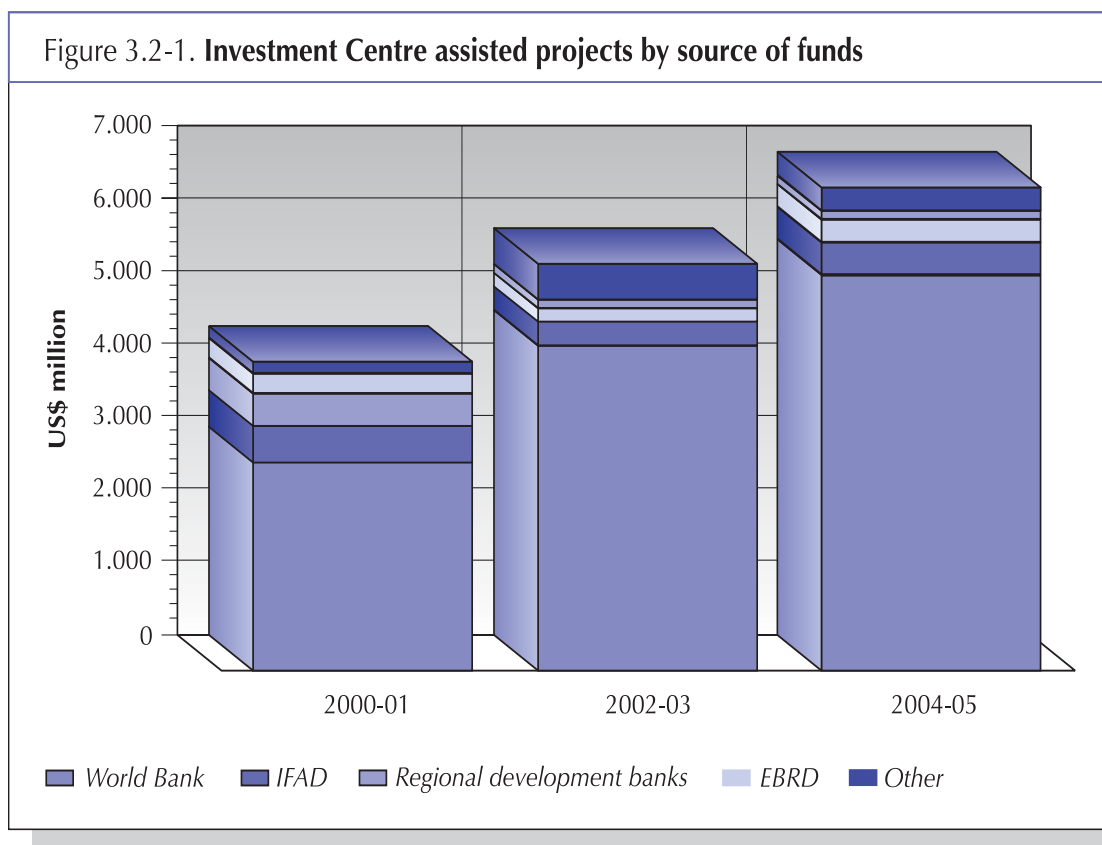
* refers to the African, Asian and Inter-American Development Banks

** includes co-financing, if any, from other financing sources

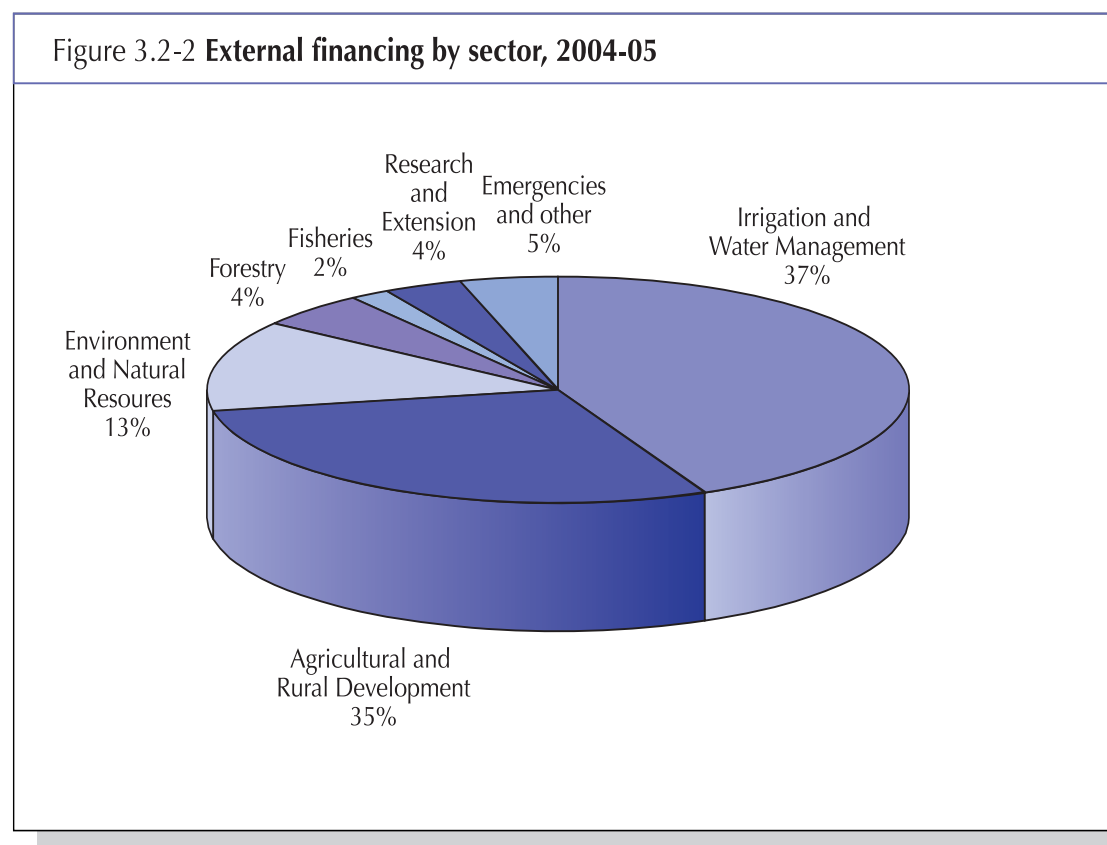
*** refers to government and beneficiary contributions, except for EBRD counterpart funds which originate from private companies and banks

265. Table 3.2.1 shows the results of assistance provided by the major programme to countries over the last three biennia in collaboration with major financing partners and other funding sources. The majority of these investment programmes and projects involved Centre support in formulation over several years prior to their approval. A total of 131 projects were approved for 2004-05. Of these, 113 were externally-funded, which represents a significant increase over 85 externally-funded projects approved during 2002-03 and 69 externally-financed projects approved in 2000-01. In particular, there was a substantial rise in World Bank projects, with 60 approved in 2004-05. The category "Other" shows projects approved through smaller financing partners and the Centre's support to pre-investment activities using TCP funds. Recently, the number of Centre TCPs under "Other" has fluctuated widely, from 18 approved in 2004-05 to 72 (44 for NEPAD-CAADP) in 2002-03 and 21 in 2000-01.

266. External financing commitments (table above) rose to over US\$ 4.5 billion in 2004-05. The World Bank Group continued to account for the largest share with 82% in 2004-05, 77% in 2002-03 and 66% in 2000-01. Domestic counterpart funding also rose. These increases reflect collective efforts by financing agencies and governments to reverse the decline in previous years in official development assistance in the agriculture and rural sector.



267. Figure 3.2-1 provides a breakdown of total investments committed by financing partners during the last three biennia, which rose in 2004-05 to over US\$ 6.2 billion, compared to US\$ 5 billion in 2002-03, and US\$ 3.7 billion in 2000-01 (see also above table). The World Bank Group total investments increased to nearly US\$ 5 billion provided in 2004-05. IFAD's total investments also increased substantially to almost US\$ 500 million and regional development bank total investments doubled to almost US\$ 300 million in 2004-05 compared to US\$ 154 million in 2002-03. EBRD total lending also increased from the previous biennium to over US\$ 124 million in 2004-05. "Other" total funding resources committed in 2004-05 amounted to some US\$ 327 million, with the largest contributors being GEF, OFID, WFP, IsDB, West African Development Bank (BOAD), EC and bilateral donors.



268. By sector (Figure 3.2-2), 65 out of the 113 externally-financed projects approved in 2004-05, totalling some US\$ 3.5 billion, target hunger and poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, improved information technology and communication and combating HIV-AIDS. Forestry work received increased support from the World Bank following revision of its Forest Strategy in 2002. A significant share (5%) was mobilised for emergency assistance to agricultural and rural area rehabilitation following the Tsunami, avian influenza, hurricanes and earthquakes that struck a number of poor countries during 2004-05.

Table 3.2.2: Investment Centre Missions

	Subsector analysis	Project identification	Project preparation	Assessment of project results	Appraisal and supervision	Total
Number of missions						
2000-01	78	129	367	63	595	1,232
2002-03	137	137	420	58	583	1,335
2004-05	135	125	549	45	552	1,406
Number of person days						
2000-01	2,893	4,756	16,993	2,405	14,952	41,999
2002-03	4,112	5,108	17,508	3,567	15,742	46,037
2004-05	4,491	4,467	29,457	1,526	14,131	54,090

269. The total number of Investment Centre missions in 2004-05 (see Table 3.2.2) continued to increase as the Centre focused more on despatching smaller teams for shorter periods. Requests for sector and subsector analysis missions (135) continued to be high, to help governments review their agricultural activities and rural institutions, and prepare plans for decentralizing public services to the private sector. Of the 674 missions undertaken for project identification (125) and project preparation (549), 376 were for the World Bank (56%), 29 for IFAD (4%), 24 for regional development banks (4%), 10 for EBRD (1%), and 235 for "Other"

financiers (35%) which included TCP-funded missions. There were 45 missions carried out to assess project results and prepare implementation completion reports, and a strong demand continued for investment project appraisal and supervision missions (552). In terms of person days, in 2004 there was an exceptional number of days allocated to work for TCP formulation work (9,749) (much for NEPAD-CAADP), more than double the number in 2005. In 2003, only 2,982 person days were charged to TCP activities.

Table 3.2.3: Number of Project Formulations Completed

	World Bank	IFAD	Regional development banks	EBRD	Other	Total
2000-01	31	11	14	0	14	70
2002-03	21	10	13	2	27	73
2004-05	22	5	14	3	61	105

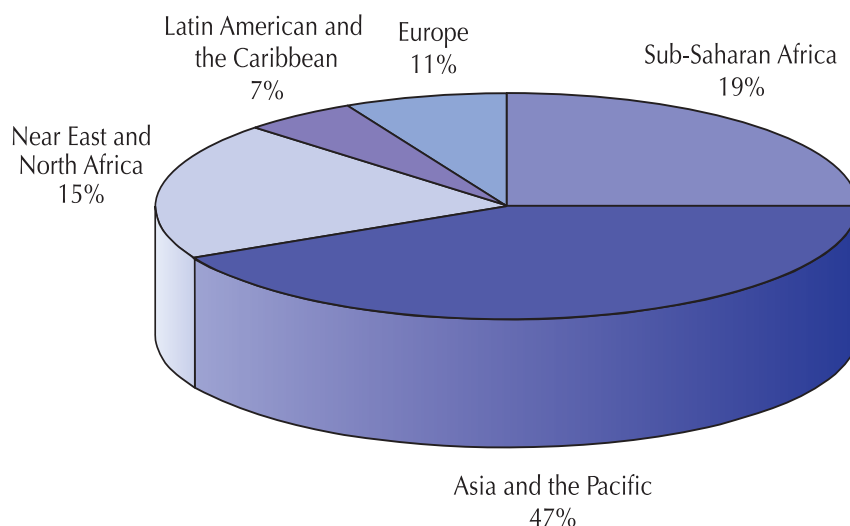
270. The number of project formulations completed during 2004-05 (Table 3.2.3) for proposed financing, credits or grants rose to 105. Work under "Other" included formulation of the large number of TCPs approved in 2002-03 in support of NEPAD-CAADP. However, through TCP resources, the Centre is also increasing its pre-investment collaboration with external financing partners. In 2005, several projects approved for funding by IDB, BOAD, OFID and the IsDB, were formulated with support from TCPs.

Table 3.2.4: Investment Centre Assisted Programmes and Projects Approved for Financing by Region

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Near East and North Africa	Latin America and Caribbean	Europe	Total
Number of projects						
2000-01	35	17	6	21	11	90
2002-03	81	23	23	20	10	157
2004-05	39	33	23	17	19	131
External finance, US\$ '000						
2000-01	972,380	670,640	186,320	384,870	310,680	2,524,890
2002-03	919,110	1,239,360	398,860	908,140	237,200	3,702,670
2004-05	877,890	2,135,150	697,020	299,970	507,420	4,517,450
Domestic counterpart Funds, US\$ '000						
2000-01	306,440	213,160	99,590	161,350	417,940	1,198,480
2002-03	184,680	471,300	127,700	536,350	56,640	1,376,670
2004-05	302,490	569,270	431,920	146,400	233,990	1,684,070
Total Investment, US\$ '000						
2000-01	1,278,820	883,800	285,910	546,220	728,620	3,723,370
2002-03	1,103,790	1,710,660	526,560	1,444,490	293,840	5,079,340
2004-05	1,180,380	2,704,420	1,128,940	446,370	741,410	6,201,520

271. Regarding the regional distribution of programmes and projects approved (Table 3.2.4), sub-Saharan Africa continued to receive the greatest number of externally-financed projects with 33 in 2004-05, 31 projects in 2002-03 and 28 in 2000-01. In 2005, collaboration increased in particular with AfDB which approved five projects that had been on hold for several years. Apart from the unusually heavy TCP support provided in 2002-03 for NEPAD-CAADP (150 projects), 8 TCPs were implemented in sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 3.2-3. **Share of external financing for Investment Centre assisted projects approved by region, 2004-05**



272. In terms of external financing by region for projects approved during 2004-05 (Table 3.2.4 and Figure 3.2-3), there were dramatic increases in lending to Asia and the Pacific, the Near East and North Africa, and Europe. External financing for Asia and the Pacific rose to over US\$ 2.1 billion, up from US\$ 1.24 billion in 2002-03 and US\$ 671 million in 2000-01. External financing for the Near East and North Africa, which included increased assistance to Central Asia (see box below highlighting economic growth in Central Asia), nearly doubled from some US\$ 399 million in 2002-03 to over US\$ 697 million in 2004-05, while lending to Europe more than doubled in 2004-05 to over US\$ 507 million, compared to US\$ 237 million in 2002-03. Some very large World Bank projects approved for Latin America and the Caribbean during 2002-03 exceptionally boosted lending, which returned to more usual levels in 2004-05 of around US\$ 300 million.

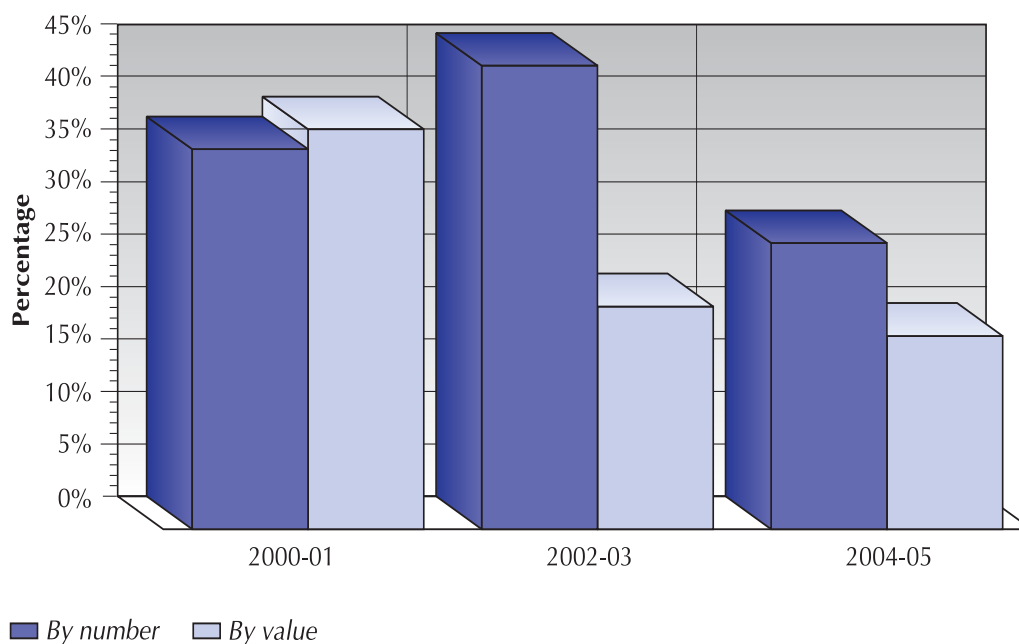
Facilitating Economic Growth in Central Asia

During 2004-05 and the previous reporting period, three Central Asian countries received external financing for the first time: Kazakhstan (2003), Tajikistan (2004) and Uzbekistan (2005). Four externally-funded projects were approved for Azerbaijan from 2003 to 2005 and one for Kyrgyzstan in 2004. In Tajikistan, another project was approved in 2005 and a credit line proposal was finalised for approval. The major financing partners were the World Bank, GEF, IFAD and EBRD. TCP investment support was also provided to Turkmenistan in 2003 for the first time.

Kazakhstan is a good example of the strong commitment to investment in agriculture and rural development in the subregion. During 2004-05, three large projects for a total investment of US\$ 243 million were approved for funding by the World Bank and GEF, in which 45 to 70% represent domestic contributions mobilised by the Government of Kazakhstan and beneficiaries. These counterpart funds are providing support to forestry protection and reforestation (US\$ 28.8 million), agricultural post-privatisation (US\$ 61.1 million) and agricultural competitiveness (US\$ 59.1 million). External loans for these projects total US\$ 94 million.

In 2004-05, upstream work was undertaken in Azerbaijan (agricultural markets study) and Tajikistan (agricultural sector strategy). In Kyrgyzstan, two studies were carried out for the World Bank on agricultural policy and the livestock sector, and the Centre helped EBRD identify agribusiness investment opportunities and conduct a feasibility study for rural and agricultural financing of small and medium enterprises. TCP support was provided to the Economic Cooperation Organization in the formulation of a regional programme for food security to benefit 10 countries in the region. The Centre is also becoming increasingly involved in TCP support to NSPFS in Central Asia.

Figure 3.2-4. External funding committed to LDCs in Investment Centre assisted projects



273. External commitments to least developed countries (LDCs) (Figure 3.2-4) remained steady in 2004-05. However, the percentage of lending noticeably declined in relation to the total amount of external financing approved during the biennium. The stagnation in external lending to LDCs is partly because LDCs tend to secure small projects with financing mobilised from smaller partners and bilateral donors. Other influencing factors may be the increase in debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, and the increasing difficulty of the poorest countries to obtain lending for agricultural and rural investment activities.

Major Programme 3.3: Field Operations

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	12,313
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(310)
Final Programme of Work	12,003
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,002
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	1
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(2.5%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	322
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	322
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	862

Achievements - Management and support to the field programme

274. This major programme oversees all phases of the FAO field programme cycle, including project execution and implementation for all project types and funding sources. It provides quality control of field projects through the design and management of project review processes, including direct project reviews, and ensures feedback on managerial, operational and implementation issues regarding the field programme to the technical and administrative departments and to management. The programme consolidates information flows on the decentralized field programme implementation structure, resulting from the decentralization of field operations, and supports emergency operations with monitoring and reporting tools.

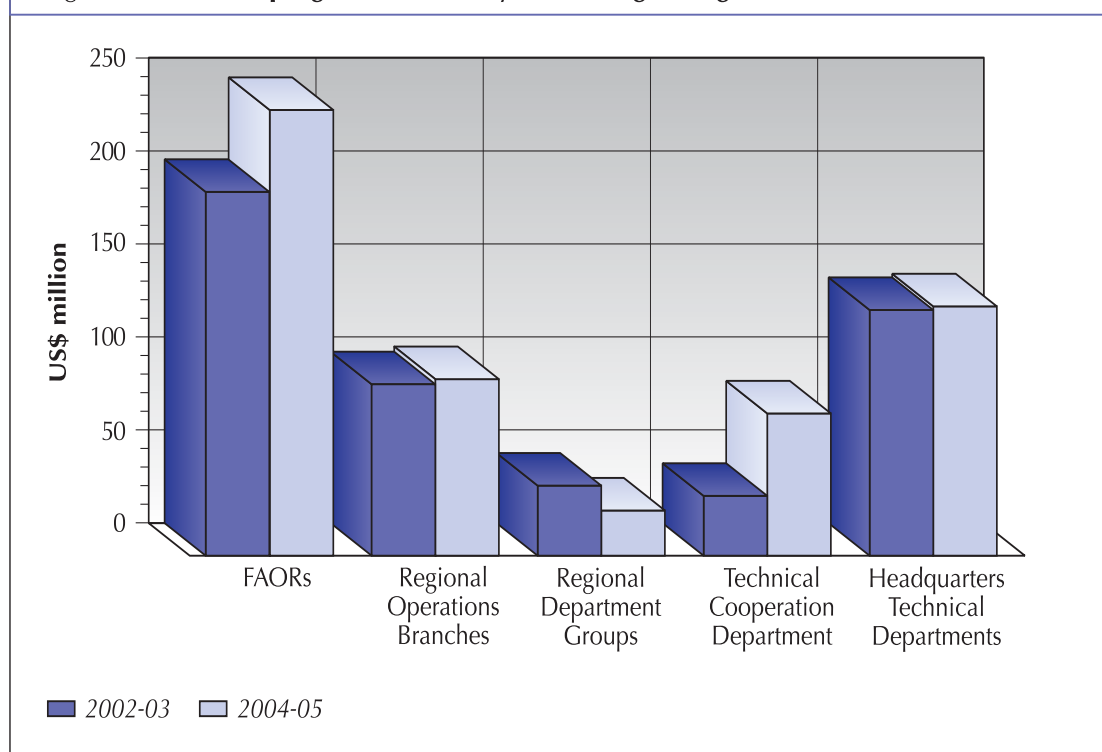
275. Non-emergency projects are operated by FAO Representatives, country project operations officers and technical officers in the five regional offices and by technical officers at headquarters, while emergency activities are operated by TCE at headquarters, both directly and through FAORs. The field programme support structure provides an effective, coherent, responsive and transparent information and operations system that delivers project services promptly and cost-effectively to countries as prescribed in project agreements. The Field Operations Division (TCO), which implements the major programme, closely interacts with other divisions, and oversees the work of the regional operations branches in field programme monitoring, coordination and reporting.

276. The programme contributed to the continued consolidation of field programme operations through a series of activities and initiatives, including:

- . Updating the normative framework for project operations through Field Programme Circulars, “Frequently Asked Questions”, the Web-based Field Programme Manual (operations component) and publication of documents and CD-ROMs providing guidance to staff throughout the Organization on approved operations standards and principles. In 2005, a simplified system for claiming TSS in TCP projects was introduced.
- . Further enhancement of the Web-based FPMIS including: dedicated emergency appeals monitoring and reporting; tools for supporting large-scale emergencies (e.g. locust campaign, Tsunami response, avian flu, etc.); enhanced analytical management reporting tools with drill down capabilities; indexing of documents stored in FPMIS (~ 30,000) and free text search of stored documents; improvement of linkage with the corporate Oracle Data Warehouse; roll-out of selected sections of FPMIS to FAO Permanent Representatives and government agencies; roll-out of field project data from the FPMIS to the general public through the corporate Web site; and overall improvement of the performance, with accessibility worldwide through the Internet.
- . Management studies and reviews of complex problems requiring an adjustment of the corporate strategy or approach towards the field programme, including the review of large UTF programmes/projects utilising a mixed national execution (NEX) modality and development of procedures through inter-departmental working groups (e.g. Brazil: report issued in January 2004; Afghanistan: 2003-2005, with a follow-up mission in 2006; Nigeria: 2004-2005).
- . Coordination of the transfer of budget holder and operational responsibilities to the FAORs in Afghanistan, Iran and Sierra Leone and provision of on-site training in field programme operations to staff in the respective Representations.
- . Regular strategic reporting on field programme performance to senior management through monthly and annual reports that provide information on past and current delivery performance, as well as an outlook on future delivery through a system of regularly updated delivery estimates and continuous review and scrutiny of the project pipeline.
- . Oversight and coordination of the corporate and departmental project review processes prior to project approval within the TC Department: the Project Design Advisory Group (PDAG) provides a systematic verification that all actions required to ensure the technical soundness and operational feasibility of projects have been taken; and the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) provides a corporate review of the consistency of project design with substantive corporate policies and priorities, including the MDGs.
- . Review and updating of the material for the Project Cycle Overview Course (PCOC) organised by the Human Resources Management Division in 2004 and 2005 as well as provision of support to its presentation.

277. Figure 3.3.1 illustrates the evolution during the past two biennia of the process of decentralization initiated in 2000, through which the responsibility for operating projects was transferred to FAORs. In 2004-05, 46% of FAO’s technical cooperation activities were operated by FAORs compared with 44% in 2002-03. This was matched by a decrease in the portion operated by the regional operations branches, 16% in 2004-05 as compared to 18% in the previous biennium. There was also a change in the share operated by headquarters technical divisions, down by 5% to 24% in 2004-05 and by the regional technical officers, down to 1.5% from 5%; and an increase in the share operated by TC Department, up from 4% in 2002-03 to 12% in 2004-05.

Figure 3.3-1. Field programme delivery (excluding emergencies)



Achievements - Field programme delivery

278. FAO's total field programme delivery (see Table 3.3.1) reached US\$ 723 million in 2004-05 compared with US\$ 712 million in 2002-03 and US\$ 687 million in 2000-01. This was achieved through improved delivery performance across all funding sources. GCP- and UTF-funded cooperation for non-emergency activities increased by 37% over the past biennium. The improved delivery performance is also reflected in the significantly improved implementation of the RP-funded field programme (i.e. TCP and SPFS) which reached a historic peak with US\$ 121 million compared with US\$ 111 million in 2002-03. UNDP remained a marginal funding source for FAO's technical cooperation, declining from US\$ 26 million in 2002-03 to US\$ 15 million in 2004-05.

Table 3.3.1: FAO Field Programme Delivery (US\$ million)

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
FAO/UNDP			
FAO Execution	19.7	14.6	5.5
FAO Implementation	7.8	7.9	9.8
SPPD/STS	6.3	3.4	0.1
Total UNDP	33.8	26.0	15.3
TRUST FUNDS			
Trust Funds - Non-emergency			
FAO/Government Cooperative Programme (GCP)	157.9	155.0	206.8
Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme	19.4	15.9	17.2
Unilateral Trust Funds (UTF)	48.1	53.3	78.7
FAO-Donors Partnership Programmes	-	15.3	9.6
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	5.0	2.6	1.3
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	0.8	2.0	4.0
Other UN Organizations	8.7	9.2	9.7
TeleFood	3.4	3.0	4.2
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	7.5	9.6	15.9
Total - Non-emergency	250.8	266.0	347.5
Trust Funds - emergency assistance			
Oil for Food	249.0	197.9	38.3
Other Special Relief Operations	76.3	111.8	201.2
Total - emergency assistance	325.3	309.7	239.5
Total Trust Funds	576.1	575.7	587.0
Total External Funding	609.9	601.6	602.3
Regular Programme			
Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)	68.5	101.9	115.3
Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	8.8	8.8	5.4
Total Regular Programme	77.3	110.7	120.7
TOTAL FIELD PROGRAMMES	687.2	712.3	723.1

279. The delivery of emergency assistance continued at a very high level, despite the conclusion of the Oil-for-Food Programme in Iraq, as other large-scale emergencies requiring FAO's involvement nearly doubled from US\$ 112 million in 2002-03 to US\$ 201 million in 2004-05. Emergency activities to combat the effects of major natural disasters such as locusts, Tsunami and the onset of avian influenza, contributed to this increase (see box below).

280. The total number of technical cooperation and emergency projects (including TeleFood) approved in 2004-05 (which subsequently became operational during the biennium) increased by 24% (from 1,406 projects in 2002-03 to 1,750 in 2004-05). Of those, 64% had budgets of less than US\$ 250,000 and over 40% had budgets of less than US\$ 100,000 (mainly TeleFood and small TCPs). The number of large projects with budgets above US\$ 1 million, as well as their share in the total number, increased to 171 projects (from 105 in 2002-03), representing 10% (7% in 2002-03); more than half were related to emergency activities. In 2004-05, TCP and SPFS accounted for 35% of the new projects approved.

281. Table 3.3.2 provides an analysis of field programme delivery by major donor. In addition to individual donors, the total amount of multi-donor contributions to specific programmes/projects (e.g. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, Desert Locust control programmes and commissions, support for emergency response to the expansion of avian influenza from East and Southeast Asia to other regions, etc.) reached almost US\$ 17 million in 2004-05 from US\$ 12 million in 2002-03.

282. The funding of FAO's field programme in 2004-05 was supported by 16 major donors (i.e. those contributing over US\$ 10 million each), covering about 75% of the overall delivery.

The major support provided by the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs in 2000-01 and 2002-03 with exclusive focus on the Iraq Oil-for-Food programme ended in 2003; this programme contributed US\$ 182.8 million to the delivery in 2002-03, but only US\$ 2.7 million in 2004-05 (see table below). However, the Oil-for-Food programme has been followed by a programme of support for rehabilitation operations in Iraq, with funding provided by the UN Development Group through the Iraq Trust Fund which had a delivery of US\$ 35.5 million in 2004-05.

283. During the 2004-05 biennium the number of non-traditional donors increased, including several first time donors to FAO's programme (e.g. Ethiopia, Libya and South Africa), while other countries significantly increased their ongoing unilateral cooperation with FAO (Afghanistan, Cambodia and the Republic of Korea).

Table 3.3.2: Sources of External Funding for the Field Programme (US\$ 000)

Donor Name	2002-03	2004-05
European Community	36,061	69,389
Italy	42,105	52,771
United Kingdom	20,373	39,617
Netherlands	62,371	38,988
United Nations Development Group Office (DGO) Service & Support UNDG/EXECCOM Secretariat	0	35,539
Japan	19,348	27,417
Belgium	15,591	25,399
Norway	19,374	24,576
United States of America	19,145	22,889
Sweden	11,802	21,734
Germany	6,654	19,182
Multi-donor contributions	12,317	16,923
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9,674	15,693
UNDP	25,974	15,376
Spain, Kingdom of	7,709	12,631
Canada	2,925	11,555
Brazil	11,877	9,891
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs - CEN	182,806	2,743
Sub-total	506,106	462,313
Other Donors	95,519	140,023
Total	601,625	602,336

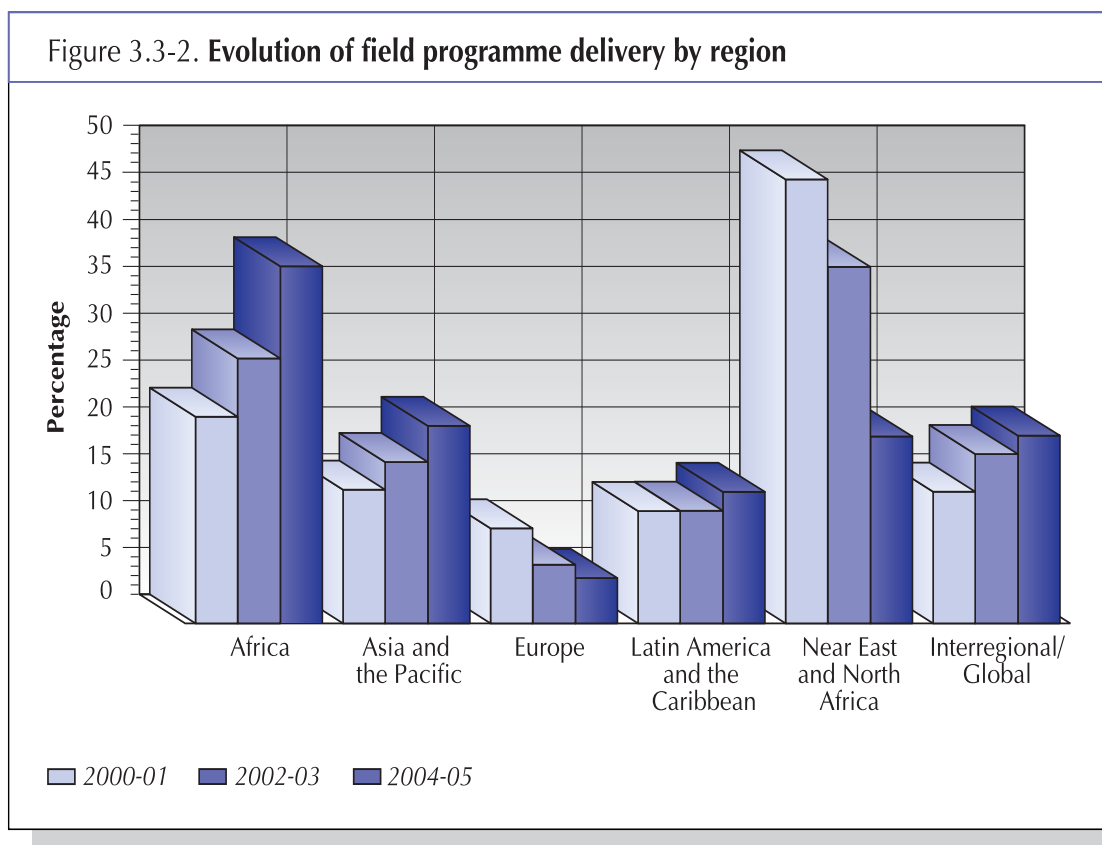
284. Over the past two biennia, FAO's assistance to the majority of countries (excluding regional, inter-regional or global projects) was in the range of US\$ 1 million to US\$ 4.9 million. In 2004-05, 18 countries had field programmes activities in the range of US\$ 5 million to US\$ 19.9 million, compared with 14 countries in 2002-03. While in 2002-03 only Afghanistan and Iraq benefited from assistance above US\$ 20 million, in 2004-05 there were three countries in this range (Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan).

285. The completion of the Oil-for-Food programme in Iraq also had an impact on the distribution of the field programme delivery by technical programme. Major Programme 2.1: *Agricultural Production and Support Systems* (following table) accounted for 55% of the total field programme delivery and 83% of Emergency Programme delivery in 2004-05, compared to 63% and 92% in 2002-03. Two major programmes had a significant increase in field programme delivery during 2004-05: Major Programme 2.5: *Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts* (which includes the SPFS), with over 15% of the total delivery in 2004-05 compared to 10% in 2002-03 and Major Programme 2.3: *Fisheries*, with 8.5% in 2004-05 compared to 4.6% in 2002-03.

Table 3.3.3: Field Programme Delivery by Technical Programmes in 2004-05 (percentage)

Programme	TF/UNDP	Emergency	TCP/SPFS	Total
2.1.0 Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Agricultural Production and Support Systems	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.7
2.1.1 Natural Resources	10.3	15.9	4.8	11.2
2.1.2 Crops	16.0	48.3	27.8	28.7
2.1.3 Livestock	7.1	10.9	11.9	9.1
2.1.4 Agricultural Support Systems	2.8	8.3	4.3	4.9
2.1.5 Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2.1 Agricultural Production and Support Systems	37.4	83.4	49.8	54.7
2.2.0 Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.8
2.2.1 Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety	3.9	0.9	4.9	3.1
2.2.2 Food and Agricultural Information	3.3	0.0	2.8	2.2
2.2.3 Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
2.2.4 Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy	3.4	1.6	1.3	2.5
2.2 Food and Agriculture Policy and Development	12.4	3.8	9.2	9.0
2.3.1 Fisheries Information	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
2.3.2 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	3.2	0.0	2.2	2.0
2.3.3 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation	0.6	6.9	2.1	3.0
2.3.4 Fisheries Policy	5.9	0.1	1.8	3.3
2.3 Fisheries	10.2	7.0	6.2	8.5
2.4.1 Forest Resources	5.7	0.2	3.4	3.5
2.4.2 Forest Products and Economics	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4
2.4.3 Forestry Policy and Institutions	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.9
2.4.4 Forestry Information and Liaison	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
2.4 Forestry	10.2	0.2	7.3	6.4
2.5.1 Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer	4.4	0.3	3.6	2.9
2.5.2 Gender and Population	1.4	3.1	1.2	1.9
2.5.3 Rural Development	4.5	1.3	3.2	3.2
2.5.6 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs	12.8	0.7	3.8	7.3
2.5 Contributions to Sustainable Development and Special Programme Thrusts	23.1	5.5	11.8	15.4
3.1.1 Coordination of Policy Assistance and Field Programme Development	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.9
3.1.2 Policy Assistance to Various Regions	3.1	0.0	4.3	2.3
3.1.3 Legal Assistance to Member Nations	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.5
3.1 Policy Assistance	4.9	0.0	7.2	3.7
Non Technical Programmes	1.8	0.0	8.6	2.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

286. The regional distribution of 2004-05 field programme delivery underwent significant changes compared to 2002-03 (Figure 3.3-2 below), due to a sharp decline in delivery to the Near East from 35% in 2002-03 to 17% in 2004-05, as a result of the reduction of the Oil-for-Food programme in Iraq. The share of Africa went from 25% to 35%, of Asia and the Pacific from 14% to 18%, and of Latin America and the Caribbean from 9% to 11%. There were minor shifts in the share of Europe (which decreased from 3% to 2%) while the share of inter-regional/global projects increased from 15% in 2002-03 to 17% in 2004-05.



287. FAO’s emphasis on supporting least developed countries (LDCs) is demonstrated through the increasing share of these countries in total field activities (Table 3.3.4). In 2004-05 LDCs accounted for almost 34% of field programme delivery compared with 27% in 2002-03. In terms of total delivery, assistance for LDCs increased by 28% to US\$ 244 million in 2004-05 from US\$ 190 million in 2002-03.

Table 3.3.4: Project Delivery in LDCs (percentage)

Funding Source	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Trust Fund (GCP and UTF)	13.3	21.3	31.5
UNDP	73.4	80.5	83.7
TCP/SPFS	41.8	41.6	38.1
Total	19.5	26.6	33.7

Achievements - Emergency operations and rehabilitation

288. The 2004-05 biennium saw the further consolidation of the TCE Division established in 2002 to handle FAO’s ever-changing programme in emergencies and rehabilitation. Guidance on strategic planning, technical, coordination and capacity-building issues together with information exchange was an ongoing challenge due to the multi-dimensional nature of many interventions, their complexity and the large number of key partners involved. Together with these partners, FAO attempted to ensure a smooth transition from the emergency phase to the recovery and longer-term development work, bridging the gaps and advocating for the sustainable management of natural resources, thus helping people to rebuild and improve their livelihoods.

289. FAO’s emergency and rehabilitation programme delivery was US\$ 240 million in 2004-05, compared with US\$ 310 million in 2002-03. While the 2002-03 biennium was

characterised by the Oil-for-Food programme, which accounted for 64% of the emergency delivery, the 2004-05 delivery was characterised by the combination of several thematic (avian influenza, locust, Tsunami), regional (Great Lakes Region, southern Africa) and country (Iraq, Somalia, Sudan) programmes.

290. In terms of resource mobilisation, US\$ 415 million were received over the 2004-05 biennium in support of FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme compared with US\$ 155 million over 2002-03, excluding the contributions received under the Oil-for-Food Programme. This 267% increase in voluntary contributions is explained mainly by the steadily growing support of donors to FAO's emergency and rehabilitation operations in Africa, the mobilisation of resources through the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund for rehabilitation operations in Iraq, and the unprecedented donor response to the locust and Tsunami crises. More than two-thirds of the funds were received in response to UN appeals (Consolidated Appeal Process, Flash Appeal, etc.). There has been a steady increase in the number of donors supporting FAO's emergency and rehabilitation assistance, from 15 in 2003 to more than 30 in 2004-05.

291. This programme also coordinates FAO interactions with the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA), the humanitarian segment of the ECOSOC, the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC), and the UNDG/ECHA working group on transition issues. Specific attention is given to quarterly meetings of the IASC working group, the main policy-making forum for humanitarian action. Concerning operational aspects, collaboration was further developed with WFP, UNHCR³⁷, ILO and UNDP (Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Response) in particular on undertaking joint needs assessments and preparation and implementation of joint flagship programmes, and in better cooperation on common services (i.e. logistics, office space, vehicles, etc.).

292. The portfolio managed by TCE has become an increasingly complex and diversified one, as shown in the box below.

Africa

During the 2004-2005 biennium, US\$ 133 million were mobilised for emergency activities in Africa, an increase of almost 50% compared with 2002-03. Thirty-seven countries in Africa benefited from this assistance, with large programmes implemented in Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Zimbabwe and Angola. Twenty Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Units were operational. The programmes in Africa increasingly focus on agriculture and food security coordination. Activities are driven by the needs of the affected households and include the provision of agricultural inputs, good quality seed production, multiplication of cassava cutting varieties resistant to Mosaic Virus, surveillance and control of animal diseases, local production of hand tools, issuance of seed vouchers and fairs, training and support of community-based animal health workers, etc. In southern Africa an US\$ 8 million programme funded by the Government of South Africa assisted more than 100,000 hungry, poor and vulnerable households affected by HIV/AIDS, drought and food insecurity in seven countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). In Sudan, FAO implemented a diversified and complex portfolio of direct relief operations, such as the distribution of inputs to vulnerable groups, including returnees, as well as more long-term and sustainable interventions covering training, setting-up much needed agricultural services, capacity-building, rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure, land rights and natural resource management.

³⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Locust

ECLO, re-established in August 2004, constituted a new platform for joint fund-raising and implementation of an US\$ 80 million emergency programme, funded by 27 donors, through 67 projects. Most funds were received in the second part of 2004, with many of the control inputs delivered in 2004 and in 2005; at the end of 2005, there was a remarkable decline in Desert Locust populations leading to preparations for the phasing out of ECLO operations in 2006. The emphasis then shifted towards locust monitoring and testing of alternative control methods, and environmentally related activities, as well as to resumption of the ongoing EMPRES programme for West Africa.

Tsunami

The earthquake on 26 December 2004 off the west coast of northern Sumatra led to the most destructive series of Tsunamis in recorded history, killing more than 220,000 people and affecting the livelihoods of more than 1.4 million people in 14 countries around the Indian Ocean. The Tsunami had the greatest impact on rural coastal communities, many of which were already poor and vulnerable with a high dependency on severely depleted and over-fished natural resources and degraded ecosystems. Thanks to the generous, rapid and programmatic support of donors in the context of the UN Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami Flash Appeal, FAO implemented a strong response aiming to protect, restore and enhance the livelihoods of the affected populations. Upon specific requests from the concerned countries, FAO structured its emergency and rehabilitation response towards three outcomes: 1) the recovery of fisheries; 2) agriculture- and forestry-based livelihoods; and 3) overall coordination support among the different actors in those areas of intervention. Within this framework, the Tsunami Response Team (at headquarters, in the region and in the field) coordinated the deployment of technical and operational support in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Maldives, Seychelles and Somalia. With an overall budget of US\$ 59 million in 2005 (about 60 projects), the programme primarily focused on the replacement of lost assets: boat building and repairs, supply of fishing gear and fish processing equipment, land reclamation and salinity monitoring, provision of seeds, fertilizers, small farm machinery, livestock and veterinary services and tree seedlings.

Avian Influenza

FAO has been active in providing support to disease control efforts in infected countries and in assisting non-infected countries to prepare for a rapid and effective response in case of infection, as reported under Programme 2.1.3: *Livestock* and Major Programme 4.1: *TCP*.

Hurricanes

In 2004, the worst hurricane season in the last ten years severely affected at least ten Caribbean countries, damaging agriculture and fisheries infrastructure and assets. To assist countries affected by Hurricane Ivan, FAO mobilised over US\$ 7 million. In 2005, FAO provided support to Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala and El Salvador to recover from the damages caused by Hurricanes Emily, Dennis and Stan through distribution of agricultural inputs to the most affected families.

Afghanistan

After the significant donor response to the UN Appeal for Afghanistan in 2002-03, several donors continued to support FAO's emergency and rehabilitation activities in the country. In 2004-05, FAO received from donors more than US\$ 15 million to support internally displaced persons (IDPs), widows, returnees, ex-combatants, local artisans and rural communities through vaccination of livestock against animal diseases outbreaks, locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, provision of vegetable seeds, tools, fertilizers and wheat seed, local manufacturing and distribution of tools and grain metallic silos, construction of grain storage warehouses, training and capacity-building of local institutions, poultry husbandry, house gardening and horticultural activities, and rehabilitation of irrigation canals.

Pakistan

As an immediate response to the October 2005 South Asia earthquake, FAO participated in the UN Flash Appeal with a post earthquake early recovery and short-term rehabilitation programme of US\$ 25 million. FAO allocated from its own TCP resources immediate emergency assistance to support poor rural household livelihoods in earthquake-affected areas. As part of the international assessment exercise, FAO fielded a rapid assessment mission to assist in the preparation of a coherent Early Recovery and Post Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for the agriculture and livestock sector of the affected areas. While the humanitarian action initially focused on immediate life-saving needs, food security concerns were flagged from the earliest moment to contain dependency on relief aid and related budget requirements over time. FAO took the lead of the "livelihood" cluster and provided coordination support to the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority set up by the Government.

Major Programme 3.4: FAO Representatives

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	81,747
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	4,375
	Final Programme of Work	86,122
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	86,119
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	3
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	5.4%
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	0
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
	TCP delivery	0
	Total Field Programme delivery	0
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	6,889

Achievements

293. The reduction of budgetary resources for the FAOR network in the Adjusted Programme of Work 2004-05 (US\$ 5.7 million or 9%) was partially absorbed through cost

containment measures (vacancy management, the postponement of equipment replacement) and increased income earned.

294. The findings of the Independent Evaluation of FAO's Decentralization and Management's preliminary response were examined by the 92nd Session of the Programme Committee and the 108th Session of the Finance Committee in September 2004. In the subsequent sessions of the Committees, the Secretariat submitted a detailed follow-up response that included a number of elements that were then incorporated into the PWB 2006-07 and the Reform proposals of the Director-General.

295. FAORs continued their regular liaison work with the governments to which they are accredited, including the promotion of coordinated WFS follow-up and of the IAAH. World Food Day and TeleFood activities were undertaken in close collaboration with either a national WFD committee or a WFD focal point.

296. FAORs liaised on a regular basis with regional organizations based in their countries of accreditation. They continued to monitor the agricultural sector and food supplies in their countries, keeping headquarters informed of important events and impending problems. In countries hit by natural or human-induced disasters, FAORs provided vital liaison functions with the governments concerned and contributed to the needs assessment for emergency intervention in the agricultural sector.

297. Assistance by FAORs to technical programmes included logistical and administrative support for missions undertaken by staff from headquarters, regional and subregional offices; organisation of meetings and training activities; and disbursement of funds at the request of technical units. Other areas of assistance were the identification of consultants; handling of data collection and questionnaires on behalf of technical units; advocacy on technical issues; assistance in disseminating publications through the FAO Representation libraries; and provision of status reports on technical activities of the government.

298. FAORs collaborated with the Investment Centre, technical units, regional PABs and subregional PAUs in formulating national agricultural policies and programmes and development of the field programme at country level, including the identification, formulation and appraisal of projects. They performed key resource mobilisation functions by liaising with local donor representatives and the funding liaison units at headquarters. Contact with local donors gained importance as their capitals increasingly delegated project approval authority to the country level.

299. As members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), FAORs participated in a variety of UN system initiatives, such as the preparation of common country assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), national MDG reports, the UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security, and joint programmes with a view to ensuring that food security, agriculture and rural development issues were adequately addressed in these inter-agency processes.

300. Emergency situations required significant additional response in a number of FAO Representations. The countries where the FAOR was assisted by a dedicated emergency coordination unit increased from 23 in 2002-03 to 37 in 2004-05.

301. FAORs continued to assume operational responsibility and budget holder responsibilities for FAO's national non-emergency projects (see Major Programme 3.3). The number of projects under their responsibility increased from 564 in 2003 to 903 in 2004, slightly diminished to 808 in 2005, while delivery increased by 36.6% from 2003 to 2005.

Evolution of the FAOR network

302. During the 2004-05 biennium, the number of Member Nations increased to 188 from 187 in 2002-03 (see Table 3.4.1). The Organization maintained 74 fully fledged FAO Representations, excluding those combined with regional or subregional offices. The number of countries covered by multiple accreditations increased to 36, and the number of national correspondents in these countries went up to 33.

Table 3.4.1: Coverage of FAO Member Nations by the Network of FAO Offices

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Countries hosting headquarters, Regional, Subregional or Liaison Offices	14	14
Countries with fully fledged FAO Representations	74	74
Countries with out-posted technical officers as FAORs	8	11
Countries covered by multiple accreditation	32	36
Countries without an accredited representative	59	53
- of which developing countries	39	21
Total	187	188

303. The Council, at its 119th Session in November 2000, approved the establishment of additional FAO Representations through the assignment of Outposted Technical Officers (OTO/FAORs). Under this scheme, the bulk of the cost of the establishment and functioning of the FAO Representations is covered by the host country. Negotiations were initiated with 18 countries, and by the end of 2005, twelve agreements had been signed and eleven outposted technical officers had taken up their assignments as OTO/FAOR.

304. The FAOR staffing structure during 2004-05 was characterised by a 15% increase in National Professional Officers, a 10% decrease in general service staff, and a stable growth (0.5%) in the number of staff provided by the host governments (see Table 3.4.2). In particular, in order to professionalise the administrative and finance functions in all FAO country offices, the most senior GS administrative posts in the FAO Representations are being gradually replaced by posts of National Professional Officers with the title of Assistant FAOR (Administration). There was an overall decrease in the staff of FAO Representations of 4% during 2004-05.

Table 3.4.2: Staff of FAO Representations

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
International professional officers	92	92	92
National professional officers	65	92	106
General Service staff	606	577	521
Total FAO staff	763	761	719
Government-provided staff	148	185	186
Total staff in FAORs	911	946	905

305. The professional capacity of the FAO Representations was strengthened by the assignment of extrabudgetary human resources through the following arrangements: three Basque Volunteers were assigned for one year (renewable) to Representations in Ecuador, Guatemala and Dominican Republic; four Italian-funded UN Fellows were assigned to Representations in Mozambique, Zambia, the Philippines and India; and six volunteers from Italian universities were assigned for 3-6 months in different FAO Representations. These were pilot experiences which, if successful, will be replicated in the upcoming biennium.

306. The updating of financial accounting records through the Field Accounting System (FAS) was further enhanced by the introduction of a quick-track daily data transmission process (compared to the previous by-monthly frequency of transmission). Newly recruited

administrative staff in FAOR offices were trained together with a number of back-up users. Office management procedures relating to budget monitoring and control, procurement, asset control, personnel and internal control have been developed and made available to decentralized offices through the *FAOR Handbook* available in the Country Office Information Network (COIN) system.

307. Building on the promulgation of a new FAO field security policy issued in July 2003 and the establishment of a unit dedicated to safeguarding the security of FAO field personnel and infrastructure, security at field locations has been enhanced through four sets of action:

- . FAO's participation in the newly established UN-DSS, which includes benefiting from the UN unified security management system in non-headquarters duty stations worldwide and a field-based team of international Field Security Coordination Officers.
- . Provision of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) equipment and facilities in accordance with policy established by UN-DSS for FAO duty stations in each of the five security phases and for duty stations subject to terrorist threat – depending on the phase and terrorist threat level.
- . provision of Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORS) equipment and measures to strengthen security at the residences of FAO personnel and their families.
- . Training of staff in security awareness, preparedness and use of security-related equipment.

308. Expenditures of US\$ 5.8 million on field security under Major Programme 3.4 exceeded the amount budgeted by US\$ 3.1 million, what was covered in part from savings on UN-DSS and Malicious Acts Insurance Policy (MAIP), cost shares reported under Major Programme 1.3.

Major Programme 3.5: Cooperation with External Partners

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	11,790
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	480
Final Programme of Work	12,270
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,271
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(1)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	4.1%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	5,679
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	5,679
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.5
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,229

Programme 3.5.1: Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies

309. This programme continued to focus on the mobilisation of a substantial flow of extrabudgetary resources in support of the field programme, as well as FAO's normative activities. The approach to resource mobilisation continued to rely upon matching FAO's understanding of a recipient's requirements (taking into account in-country capacity), the interest of donors in terms of stated geographic and thematic programme priorities and the comparative advantage of FAO.

Achievements

310. At country level, the Organization increasingly worked within country-led development frameworks and especially within Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), CCAs and UNDAFs. A central role within these frameworks has been increasingly given to the development of FAO-led national medium-term priority frameworks (NMTPFs). This ensured that FAO projects were solidly anchored in national development strategies and plans, and in consonance with the support to national priorities espoused under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

311. The concept of the Strategic Partnership Agreement was further developed with several bilateral partners, including the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and the United Kingdom as a flexible funding mechanism for inter-disciplinary action in the context of broader development initiatives at country level. A major cooperation agreement had been signed in the previous biennium with the European Union which opened the way for a significant expansion and diversification of the EU-funded programme.

312. Important developments took place in FAO's collaboration with several bilateral partners (e.g. Sweden, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Switzerland) and with institutions (e.g. the OPEC Fund, the World Bank, the French Development Agency, IFAD, regional economic organizations and GEF) resulting in a notable increase in trust fund approvals. Negotiations leading up to the signature in Washington on 10 March 2006 of the new *UN - World Bank Financial Management Framework Agreement* laid the foundation for further negotiations with the World Bank on future grants to FAO directly or for FAO's involvement through technical assistance in World Bank grants awarded to developing countries. The shift continued in the UTF programme from bank-funded to country-funded projects (e.g. Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria, Gabon, South Africa, etc.) financing FAO's technical assistance from their own public resources. The Global Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety received contributions from Italy, Libya, OPEC, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

313. The participation of the 15 donors actively supporting the Associate Professional Officer (APO) programme remained stable while some potential donor sources have expressed interests in joining the programme. Through a programme of on-the-job training, young APOs provided active support to normative activities in particular at FAO headquarters. A number of donors have also demonstrated increasing interest in financing APO positions in the decentralized offices and projects in support to the field programme.

Programme 3.5.2: Civil Society Awareness and Partnerships

314. This programme has contributed to the strengthening and building of partnerships with CSOs, NGOs, the private sector, UNDG and decentralized entities.

315. Civil society participation has become more visible within FAO for example in the work related to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

and the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Another important aspect has been the follow-up to the World Food Summit Plan of Action and to the Civil Society Forum for Food Sovereignty through a consultative mechanism established by FAO with the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty. Civil society panel discussions continue to be organised on the occasion of the World Food Day observance at headquarters, as well as NGO/CSO participation in technical committee meetings and regional conferences.

316. FAO's dialogue with the private sector focused on promoting the SPFS, TeleFood and the IAAH. The Private Sector Partnerships Advisory Committee reviewed some 89 requests which resulted in several agreements being signed with partners, such as Fondation Internationale Carrefour, Tetra Pak, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundations and several private companies for support to projects, publications, workshops and conferences and World Food Day/TeleFood.

317. FAO's Decentralized Cooperation Programme signed six Memoranda of Understanding with local authorities in Italy and five in France. Some US\$ 5 million has been raised for projects in Africa and Latin America from Italy, France and Spain with a further US\$ 4.5 million in the pipeline for projects on water management, food production, agricultural productivity and post-production.

Programme 3.5.3: Cooperation Agreements with Member Nations and Support to ECDC and TCDC

318. The main objective of the cooperation agreements is to mobilise expertise and enhance the spirit of partnership among Member Nations. The Young Professionals Programme increases opportunities for young professionals from developing countries to gain experience and knowledge in working with international organizations.

319. During the 2004-05 biennium, 1,675 assignments were arranged with external partners. Of these assignments, 947 were carried out by retired experts, 647 by TCDC/TCCT³⁸ experts and 65 by visiting experts from academic and research institutions (see table below). The Young Professionals Programme provided 16 on-the-job-training assignments to young professionals from developing countries.

Table 3.5.1: Use of partnership programmes

Description	2002-03	2004-05
TCDC/TCCT experts	296	647
Countries which have endorsed the programme		132
Visiting experts from academic and research institutions	93	65
Countries which have endorsed the programme		68
Regional and international institutions which have endorsed the programme		7
Retired experts	1,134	947
Countries which have endorsed the programme		92
Young professionals	40	16

³⁸ Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC); Technical Cooperation among Countries in Transition (TCCT)

PWB Chapter 4: Technical Cooperation Programme

Major Programme 4.1: Technical Cooperation Programme

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	98,645
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	0
Final Programme of Work	98,645
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	98,771
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	(126)
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	0.0%

Achievements

320. The major programme responds to urgent and unforeseen requests for assistance from countries, in close association with other components of the Regular Programme. It aims at providing a rapid response to requests for technical assistance that fill a critical gap and are specific and practical in nature. Emphasis is given to increasing production in agriculture, fisheries and forestry and increasing the incomes of small producers. TCP-supported projects typically:

- . are of short duration, with a limited budget;
- . are by nature unprogrammed;
- . require follow-up action by governments;
- . are designed to have a catalytic effect;
- . complement other sources of assistance.

321. In November 2005, the FAO Council approved a range of measures to strengthen the policy and operational framework of the TCP. These included measures related to: country eligibility; strategic focus; strengthened national processes; the role of FAORs and decentralized offices; emergency TCP assistance; regional and inter-regional TCP projects; TCP impact and sustainability and modified TCP criteria. The effect of these changes will be reported for the 2006-07 biennium.

322. TCP assistance is provided in the areas of: emergencies; investment; training; project and programme formulation; advisory services; assistance to development; and intercountry cooperation.

323. All projects funded from TCP resources during the reporting period satisfied the criteria established by governing bodies and stated in the Programme of Work and Budget 2004-05³⁹. The achievements of TCP assistance are reviewed as part of the thematic evaluations that are undertaken periodically at the request of the Programme Committee and are reported to the Committee through the arrangements for handling evaluation reports.

Project Approvals

324. During the biennium, the Organization received 611 requests from governments for possible TCP support, approximately half the level in 2002-03. 53% of these requests were approved for TCP funding during 2004-05, while 24% of the requests received did not qualify

³⁹ C 2003/3 para. 661

for TCP assistance. The lower number of requests reflected efforts to reduce the overall demand for TCP resources to a level commensurate with the TCP Appropriation, through, *inter alia*, raising awareness at the national level of the overall level of resources available and asking governments to prioritise their requests for TCP assistance.

325. The number of projects approved is shown in the table below. 499 TCP projects with a total value of US\$ 99 million were approved in 2004-05 (equivalent to the entire Appropriation for the biennium), as compared to US\$ 141.1 million⁴⁰ in 2002-03. It should be noted that the figure for 2002-03 was the result of extraordinary one-off measures taken to absorb previous return flow and minimise future return flow, on the one hand⁴¹, and to reduce the carry over of obligated but unspent commitments to the next biennium, on the other hand, as part of a broader strategy to improve the delivery of the TCP Appropriation.

Table 4.1.1: Number and Value of TCP Project Approvals and Revisions*

Biennium of approval	Number of projects	Total value of projects (US\$ million) *	Average cost per project (US\$)
1994-95	496	92.6	186,700
1996-97	422	93.3	221,100
1998-99	430	92.1	214,200
2000-01	463	100.1	216,200
2002-03	652	141.1	216,500
2004-05	499	99.0	198,300

* The number of projects and the total value of projects for each reporting period include approved TCP projects, TCP Facility activities, and advanced allocations for TCP project formulation. In addition, the total value of projects includes financial adjustments resulting from the return flow exercise.

326. Table 4.1.1 also indicates that the average TCP project budget was lower in 2004-05 as compared to 2002-03 and earlier biennia. This change was largely due to an increase in the number of TCP Facility projects, which have average budgets of less than US\$ 18,000. A more detailed breakdown of average project size is shown in Table 4.1.2 and indicates that the average approved budget for national TCP projects (US\$ 210,000) was also considerably lower than the average budgets for regional TCP projects (US\$ 288,00).

⁴⁰ The unique character of the TCP whereby the TCP Appropriation remains available for obligations during the financial period following that in which funds were voted or transferred (Financial Regulation 4.3) means that the approval figures published in a PIR for the most recent biennium are provisional in character and may be subject to subsequent adjustment. For this reason, the figures for 2002-03 provided in the Table 4.1.1 differ from those provided in the PIR 2002-03, as a result of recoding and other administrative adjustments on the one hand, and adjustments resulting from budget revisions for projects approved in 2002-03 that were received by the Organization after the finalisation of the PIR 2002-03. The information for 2004-05 in the table is likewise provisional and may be subject to adjustment in the next PIR.

⁴¹ "Return flow" is a procedure for adjusting and reporting TCP expenditures already booked against one biennium to the unspent Appropriation of the previous biennium. Under this system, completed projects financed from the Appropriation of an ongoing biennium are recoded at the end of each biennium to the Appropriation of the previous biennium to prevent lapse of unutilised Appropriations. The approach was sanctioned by the 46th Session of the Finance Committee in 1980 and further endorsed by the 78th Session of the Council which noted that "in view of its nature and importance to the developing countries, every effort should be made to utilize fully the resources appropriated by the Conference. It was recognized that this would require some flexibility in the financial arrangements."

Table 4.1.2: Breakdown of TCP Project Approvals and Revisions by Type in 2004-05

Type of TCP Project	Approved Budget Total US\$	Number	Approved Budget per project, US\$	Percent of total approved budget
National TCP Projects	78,631,241	391	201,103	79.5
Regional TCP Projects	19,614,597	68	288,450	19.8
TCP Facility (excluding budget revisions)	708,334	40	17,708	0.7
Total	98,954,172	499	198,305	100.0

327. Approximately 79% of the total Appropriation available for TCP projects was approved during 2004, the first year of the biennium. This level of approval was about 37% higher than levels during the equivalent period in recent biennia and was the result of a deliberate strategy intended to reduce the carry-over of uncommitted funds and return flow resulting from obligated, but unspent commitments in previous biennia. While having positive results in terms of delivery, the strategy led to a significant reduction in the TCP resources available to respond to non-emergency requests for technical assistance in the later stages of the biennium. The Organization will closely monitor the impact of this strategy on delivery and return flow in the coming biennium.

328. The structure of TCP support continued to evolve during 2004-05 as reflected in the pattern of approvals when measured in terms of project "category", as shown in Table 4.1.3. The share of advisory services in the number of overall approvals (48%) was lower than the level in 2002-03, but consistent with the level in recent biennia. Emergency assistance increased to 28% in 2004-05, as compared to 19% in 2002-03. This reflected the high number of complex emergencies that occurred during the reporting period, including: the Asian Tsunami, avian flu, desert locusts and a higher-than-normal incidence of hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean.

Table 4.1.3: percentage of Approved TCP Assistance by Project Category

Type of project	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Advisory services	50.0	45.4	54.9	48.1
TCDC/ECDC	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Development support	9.7	7.3	5.8	8.3
Emergency assistance	24.7	27.4	19.1	27.7
Formulation missions	1.4	3.0	3.9	1.4
Investment support	0.7	1.1	5.4	1.9
Training	13.3	15.6	10.5	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

329. The regional distribution of the value of TCP project approvals changed in 2004-05 compared to recent years, as shown in Table 4.1.4. These changes were caused by a range of factors, most notably, the higher than normal number of complex emergencies in both Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean that received TCP assistance and the fact that much of the growth in the share of resources allocated to interregional TCP projects was associated with emergency assistance for desert locust control involving several countries in Africa and the Near East (which was not, by its inter-regional character, reflected in the figure for the Africa region). It should also be noted that an increasing number of TCP projects were granted to newer Members of FAO in Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia.

Table 4.1.4: Share of Approved TCP Project Resources by Region (percentage)

Region	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Africa	42.9	36.8	45.9	31.4
Asia and the Pacific	17.3	25.0	20.7	24.7
Europe	10.2	7.7	6.3	9.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.9	18.8	16.3	20.9
Near East	10.1	11.3	9.6	9.7
Interregional	0.6	0.4	1.2	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

330. The FAO Council agreed in 2005 that, in line with FAO's strategic focus on reaching the WFS target and the MDGs, special attention in the allocation of TCP resources should be given to the neediest countries, especially the 115 Members of FAO that are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Low-income, Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs). During 2004-05 (i.e. before implementation of the decision of the Council), these countries received 75% of TCP resources, measured as a share of total approved budgets for national TCP projects⁴².

331. The share of TCP resources allocated to the provision of expertise in TCP projects in 2004-05 (i.e. for international consultants, TCDC/TCCT experts, retired experts, national consultants and FAO technical support services) decreased to 33% of the total, as compared to 35% in 2002-03 (Table 4.1-5). The amounts allocated for different types of expertise remained largely unchanged from 2002-03, thereby maintaining the trend in recent biennia away from the use of international consultants.

Table 4.1.5: Composition of Expert Services in TCP Projects*

	1998-99		2000-01		2002-03		2004-05	
	US\$ million	Percent share	US\$ million	Percent share	US\$ million	Percent share	US\$ million	Percent share
International consultants	11.0	39	6.2	22	8.8	17	6.2	19
National consultants	6.5	23	7.2	25	14.0	28	9.1	28
Partnership experts	5.7	20	8.5	29	14.4	29	8.5	27
FAO expert services (excludes general backstopping)	4.9	17	7.0	24	12.8	26	8.4	26
Total expert component	28.1	100	28.9	100	50.0	100	32.2	100
Total approvals	92.1		100.1		143.6		99.0	
Share of project budget used for experts		30.5		29.0		34.8		32.5

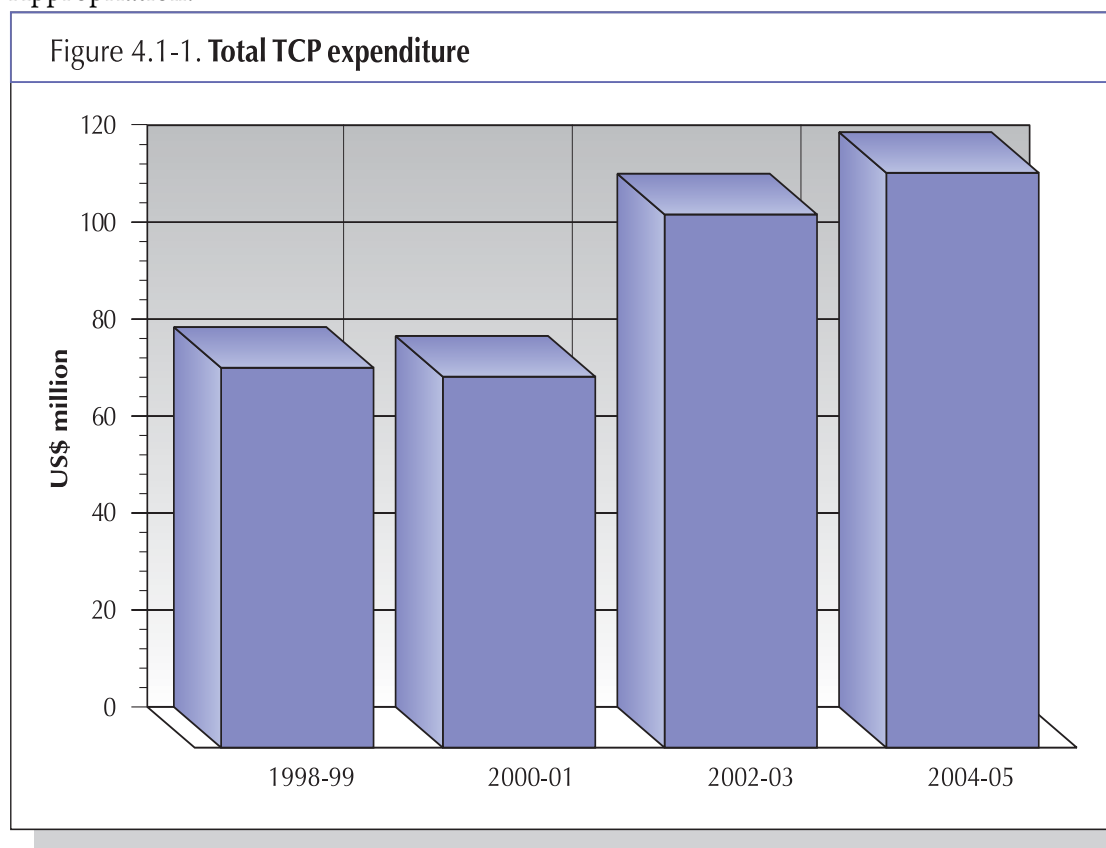
* Owing to the way that this data is collected, the information in this table refers to initial budget allocations for TCP projects and does not include changes resulting from budget revisions during project implementation.

Project delivery

332. The recent upward trend in TCP delivery was maintained in 2004-05: total expenditure during the reporting period reached US\$ 115 million, the highest level since the establishment of the TCP in 1976, and represented a 13% increase on the 2002-03 level (Figure 4.1-1). The delivery increases in 2004-05 reflected continuing emphasis on improving delivery through enhanced use of the FPMIS as a monitoring tool, greater training of budget holders and ongoing streamlining of procedures, and the decision to maximise TCP approvals at the start

⁴² Regional and inter-regional TCP projects are not included in this calculation, given that a number of them involved recipient countries that were in some cases included in the group of 115 Members of FAO that the Council had agreed should receive "special attention" in the allocation of TCP resources, and other recipient countries that were not included in this group. As a result, the percentage share figure provided is calculated on the basis of US\$ 79.3 million of TCP resources that were approved for national TCP projects during 2004-05, rather than the full approved amount of US\$ 99 million.

of the biennium. It is expected that TCP delivery next biennium will be lower as a result of both the reduction of return flow and the high level of expenditure against the 2004-05 Appropriation.



333. The unique attribute of TCP, wherein two appropriations are necessarily available in any one biennium, adds some complexity to performance measurement. The following table provides a simple indicator of percentage expenditure based on the average of the two applicable Appropriations. During 2004-05 the biennium expenditure was 133% of the average Appropriation compared to 121% in 2002-03 and 86% in 2000-01.

Table 4.1.6: Indicator of TCP Expenditure Rate

	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Biennial Appropriation (US\$ millions)	82.3	85.5	87.3	89.1	89.2	98.6
Average of the Biennial Appropriations for the last two biennia (US\$ millions)	79.9	83.9	86.4	88.2	89.2	93.9
Biennial Expenditure including direct operating costs (US\$ millions)	78.2	79.4	72.9	76.0	107.7	124.9
Biennial Expenditure as a percent of the average appropriation	98%	95%	84%	86%	121%	133%

334. It is expected that the measures to improve delivery described above and the improvements in TCP project design will set the stage for the TCP programme to be able to deliver an increasing proportion of the TCP Appropriation during the same biennium for which it has been approved.

335. To illustrate the impact of TCP projects, starting in 2005, a number of TCP success stories were added to FAO's Web site. These examples demonstrate the wide-ranging benefits

and different types of impact that have resulted from successful TCP projects. They also illustrate TCP's role as a catalyst for the mobilisation of additional resources for food security and agricultural development-related investments from both domestic and international sources, as well as for responding to a number of complex emergencies that took place in 2004-05. In the case of both the avian flu and the desert locust emergencies, the TCP enabled the Organization to respond rapidly, effectively and strategically to these emergency situations, and in a way that took into account their special funding requirements. Selected examples are provided below⁴³.

Avian Influenza: Helping to Stop the Disease at its Source

When avian influenza struck in late 2003, FAO responded immediately with an initial US\$ 5.5 million from emergency TCP funds. The total funding from the TCP reached US\$ 7.2 million by the end of 2005. The first series of projects provided direct support to affected countries to help control the bird flu outbreaks through culling of infected animals and vaccination. Regional TCP projects helped in creating epidemiologic surveillance and diagnosis networks, upgrading the national disease information systems, improving veterinary services, preventing future outbreaks by improving emergency preparedness and, in the long run, helping rehabilitate the productive capacities of poultry producers after the influenza crisis. By the end of 2005, TCP projects had helped catalyse an additional US\$ 16.2 million of extrabudgetary resources in support of FAO efforts to strengthen the capacity of governments to respond effectively to avian flu.

Supporting Responsible Artisanal Fisheries in Nicaragua's North Atlantic Autonomous Region

A TCP project was launched in 2003 to sustain Nicaragua's Regional North Atlantic Government (GRAAN) in its effort to reinforce and technically improve the different artisanal fishing activities in the coastal fishing communities located in the northern Caribbean area of the country.

Through this project, 2,495 persons from eight selected communities were trained on subjects chosen together with the benefiting community. The community fishers' knowledge of the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries was reinforced and further developed and the foundations for community co-management systems were laid for the lagoon fisheries.

A number of important project lessons were immediately put into practice and the working methods adapted consequently, thus demonstrating general acceptance of the new techniques. This allowed for an immediate increase in the volume of semi-processed products delivered to the processing plants in the nearby province of Bilwi. Moreover one of the communities will soon benefit from electricity connections and the establishment of an ice plant.

The project strengthened the institutional capacity of the regional government to establish procedural links between the community authorities (Consejo de Ancianos), the fishers' representatives (associations/unions) and the local Government secretariat.

⁴³ Further information on successful TCP projects is available in the "TCP at work" section of the main TCP Web site (<http://www.fao.org/tc/tcp/>).

Niger: Agricultural and Livestock Census Helps the Government Prepare Agricultural Development Interventions

A TCP project, with a budget of US\$ 322,000, was launched in 2003 to make the preparatory arrangements for the livestock component of the General Census, including methods for enumerating nomadic livestock. When the project closed in 2004, technical documents for the livestock census had been prepared and a pilot census executed. In addition, a project document for carrying out the General Census had been prepared. The project resulted in the approval and implementation of an US\$ 8 million project financed by the European Union to carry out the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock. Additional resources were provided by the Government of Niger. The timely transition from the preparatory phase to the implementation phase enabled the project to be integrated with the efforts of other partners (European Union, World Bank) working on agricultural statistics in the country.

Major Programme 4.2: TCP Unit

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	4,382
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	0
Final Programme of Work	4,382
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	4,308
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	74
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	0.0%

Achievements

336. The TCP Unit is in charge of management and coordination of the Technical Cooperation Programme. It continued to ensure that approved projects adhered to TCP criteria and to coordinate the appraisal and processing of requests for TCP assistance. Improved workflows and procedures introduced during 2004-05 relating to the processing of TCP requests and the preparation of final project agreements enabled the TCP Unit to help eliminate the backlog of pending requests for TCP assistance and to contribute to the Organization's ongoing efforts to raise TCP project approvals and delivery.

337. Contact with governments to coordinate and prioritise requests for TCP support was maintained, particularly with the assistance of FAORs and regional and subregional offices. The monitoring of follow-up action and evaluation of the impact of TCP projects continued to be an important component of programme management. In this respect, the Evaluation Service undertook an Independent Review of the TCP, a theme-oriented evaluation in the field of animal production, policy and information (2004) and other evaluations that included TCP activities, such as on the FAO response to the continuing crisis in southern Africa (2004) and on the FAO post-conflict programme in Afghanistan (2004).

338. The TCP Unit contributed to the redevelopment of the TCP Web site. Detailed information on all aspects of the programme is now available in all official languages. A new section entitled "TCP at Work" provides information on a number of TCP "success stories". Increased information on lessons learned in the context of TCP projects and on TCP success stories will be made available as an input to the identification, formulation and implementation of future TCP projects, by both FAO technical units and the TCP Unit.

PWB Chapter 5: Support Services

Major Programme 5.1: Information and Publications Support

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	18,064
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	297
Final Programme of Work	18,361
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	18,356
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	5
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	1.6%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	280
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	280
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	134

Achievements

339. In working closely with FAO technical departments to prioritise and communicate the Organization's main messages to a wide-ranging public, the Information Division (GII) focused on both traditional media (print, radio and television) as well as on emerging media (electronic, CD-ROM, DVD). Selected indicators of media outreach, use of multimedia and issuance of major publications are shown in Tables 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3.

340. During the biennium, the FAO Newsroom, which functions as the main corporate vehicle for posting press releases and for publishing in-depth articles on specialised areas of concern, continued to expand its coverage. Italian and Chinese versions of the Newsroom were launched, an electronic News Alert system was introduced and reporting increased on subjects of global concern such as avian influenza, post-Tsunami rehabilitation, food safety and problems related to drought and famine.

Table 5.1.1: Media Outreach (selected indicators)

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Press releases, news stories and news & highlights/news briefs	170 (plus 31 regional)	314	398
Regional Press releases		136	220
Feature articles (including Director-General byliners, and focus on the issues,)	69	39	66
Press conferences - headquarters	21	16	52
Press conferences - elsewhere	11	65	27
DG interviews arranged		39 + 34 regional	12 + 56 regional
Video productions	80	22	31
Radio reports, interviews, etc.	580	686	759
Co-productions with broadcast partners	18	22	2

341. A key feature of the biennium has been the success of strategic information campaigns on subjects of intense interest to international media, most notably the avian influenza emergency. From the very beginning, given the necessity of disseminating the message of prevention of this disease at its source, comprehensive global coverage of developments and their implications was provided as close to real-time reporting as possible.

342. In addition to increased coverage in the print media, major attention was given to multilingual information relevant to rural radio and international radio stations. Similar emphasis was given to *in situ* reporting through the fielding of photo-reportage missions to cover, *inter alia*, the SPFS, TeleFood projects and FAO's work in emergency rehabilitation.

343. UN coordination was also increased on issues such as UN Reform, Tsunami and avian influenza, through greater inter-agency cooperation via audio, video and e-conference with the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), of which the Director GII is a member.

Table 5.1.2: Multimedia (selected indicators)

Description	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005
Exhibits and displays	41	51	158
Public information materials (excluding multimedia presentations)	181	582	256
Multimedia presentations (all working languages, plus Italian and Japanese)	0	130	9
Internet pages generated	3,056	2,440	2,428

344. In the field of publishing policy and support, including management, production and dissemination of FAO's specialised information products in official languages, GII continued to prioritise its advisory and standard-setting activities, including the development and implementation of publishing tools and appropriate training for the benefit of originating units at headquarters and in decentralized offices. Management of co-publishing arrangements with non-profit and commercial partners continued, as did administration of, and support to, non-official language publishing. Successful efforts were made to identify solutions for effective and efficient printing and reproduction, as well as promotion and dissemination of FAO's information products in order to increase global outreach.

Table 5.1.3: Publications (selected indicators)

Description	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Major publications			
Books and monographs (all languages)	481	679	1,405
Booklets, brochures and leaflets (all languages)	362	683	484
Electronic products (all languages)	37	56	74
Periodicals (individual titles)	4	8	10
Yearbooks (trilingual)	11	6	7
Yearbooks (multilingual)		9	8

Major Programme 5.2: Administration

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	48,074
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	885
Final Programme of Work	48,959
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	48,956
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	3
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	1.8%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	0
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.0
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	23

Achievements

345. The major programme covers the Organization's accounting, financial control and reporting systems; assists programme managers and technical staff in the use of modern information technology; and develops and administers personnel policies, ensuring that FAO is served by competent and motivated staff.

346. The financial systems that were originally launched in 1999 were enhanced through the introduction of the new Web-based Budget Maintenance Module (eBMM) and the development of eTravel. Several corporate technical and administrative information systems were developed and enhanced, and a major upgrade of the Oracle applications was successfully implemented. Support also continued to be provided to the corporate decentralization policy with the rollout of the upgraded FAO Wide Area Network (WAN).

347. The Management Support Service (MSS) continued to provide a range of central administrative support services, advice and management information to division directors and departmental managers in the areas of finance, budget, procurement requisitioning, personnel and travel, in accordance with the established rules and regulations of the Organization. It absorbed the services of staff in ODG units when ODGX was downsized (a savings of US\$ 535,000). Main accomplishments included expanded training of budget holders and the development of self-service training modules for the delivery of training to remote locations. Key indicators reflecting the main categories of MSS output are shown in Table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1: Management Support Services (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Average number of staff at FAO headquarters serviced by MSS	2,072	2,256
Number of servicing actions processed by MSS	15,954	11,176
Number of travel entitlement actions processed by MSS	3,308	3,319
Appointments		
Number of short-term and fixed-term staff appointments processed	931	567
Number of consultants and Personal Services Agreements processed	11,272	10,325
Separations		
Number of staff separations processed	2,228	1,925
Financial services provided		
Requests for financial system assistance received	10,898	12,053
Number of staff trained in financial systems	310	425
Overtime processed	8,288	7,884
Journal vouchers processed	11,348	11,156
Letters of agreement processed	946	1,075
Travel and Shipping		
Number of travel advances processed	31,500	36,110
Number of travel expense claims processed	*	21,584
Number of shipments of household goods and personal effects processed	*	1,698
Number of field travel authorisations processed	*	15,853
Number of lump-sums processed	*	2,429

* statistics not available for the previous biennium

Programme 5.2.1: Financial Services

348. The programme covers the financial services in support of FAO's Regular Programme and extrabudgetary operations. It included advising on financial and related policy issues; designing and managing the Organization's financial and cost accounting systems and procedures; maintaining the accounts; and preparing the financial statements of the Organization for certification by the External Auditor. The programme during 2004-05 involved financial management and accounting for about US\$ 1.5 billion.

349. At the beginning of the biennium Member Nations' Regular Programme contributions were converted to a "split assessment" regime, which involves calling for funds in both euro and US dollar to match expected expenditure patterns. An extensive project to record and report assessments in the two currencies was successfully implemented⁴⁴.

350. As part of the work on further strengthening the control environment, a significant volume of financial and accounting policy and procedural documentation was revised and published on the Finance Division Intranet site in order to communicate authoritative policy and procedural information to user groups both at headquarters and in decentralized offices.

351. As a result of streamlining of procedures, significant improvements were achieved in processing times for invoices and payments. The increased quality of vendor master file data, made in order to conform to new international banking requirements, led to achievement of above market benchmark Straight Through Processing (STP) rates and lower bank charges.

⁴⁴ C 2005/16

Table 5.2.2: Financial Services (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Staff on payroll (monthly average)	4,190	4,061
Payments processed (excluding payroll)	74,000	69,500
Receipts processed, excluding bank transfers	14,000	11,000
Updates of vendor accounts	*	8,900
Investments managed (US\$ million)	452	577
Systems access requests processed	8,000	7,970
Support to FAOR and Project offices		
Replenishment requests processed, including projects	2,006	1,181
Number of offices supported	137	142
Projects		
Projects opened	1,900	2,326
Projects closed	1,098	2,582
Journal vouchers		
Budget journal batches posted	8,875	7,143
Manual journal batches posted	11,283	14,544

*statistics not available for the previous biennium

Programme 5.2.2: Information Systems and Technology Services

352. A large number of new information systems, new versions of existing systems, and changes to the supporting infrastructure were implemented and resulted in improved and more efficient processes and higher quality and more timely information for informed decision-making. Highlights include:

- . Identification of solutions for the Document and Workflow Management requirements and their implementation.
- . Management Information Reports, to provide an interim solution to senior management's need for summarised information about FAO's financial, budget, human resources, and programme situations, supplemented with key summary statistics on technical information.
- . A major upgrade of the Oracle e-Business suite's Oracle Financials functionality as a prelude to the implementation of the HRMS project in 2007 and the many changes required in other systems which interface with it.

353. AFI actively participated in, and provided technical support to, the various Knowledge Management initiatives led by other divisions and various interdepartmental working parties, including changes to the FAO Internet and Intranet, and pilot activities in this dynamic area. The number of technical systems supporting the substantive work of the Organization increased by 17% during 2004-05. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in the volume of FAOSTAT data downloaded mainly thanks to a more performant and robust version of the operating software. Re-usable components and system frameworks were further developed in the key demand areas: mapping, statistics, content management and communities of practice. These frameworks facilitated closer collaboration with internal and external partners. In addition, there was a successful adoption of externally developed open source products particularly in the area of relational databases and search capabilities, and a number of field projects were provided with open source solutions (e.g. TADinfo in Vietnam). Finally, in line with organizational directives, language coverage in information systems was expanded to the five official languages.

354. Contributions were made to the UN Common System ICT Strategy, which was adopted by the HLCM and endorsed by the CEB. In accordance with that strategy, significant progress was made with standardising on industry-standard methodologies COBIT (for ICT

governance), Prince2 (for project management) and ITIL (for service management). AFI was restructured to better fit this approach, with emphasis given to a structure and work plan to improve and streamline information technology governance within FAO. In this regard, a more effective and efficient governance framework was developed defining organizational structure, process and roles and responsibility to ensure that the Organization's IT investments are aligned and delivered in accordance with its strategies and objectives.

355. In order to address information security concerns, FAO adopted the 4-stage ongoing process for managing information security as recommended by the HLCM in CEB/2002/5. The Organization initiated the first stage of this process, an information risk assessment funded from arrears. It is expected that the next three stages (policy development, implementation and monitoring) will be carried out during the course of 2006-07. Efforts to improve information security continued with information system access control activities, installation of software patches for existing information systems and including information security considerations in the development of new information systems. The Organization also continued its user education campaign to avoid unauthorised downloads from the Internet which cause virus problems and security concerns regarding copyright infringements.

356. In order to reduce unit costs and maintain service levels with lower resource levels, AFI also established an Offshore Systems Development and Support Centre (OSDSC) in Bangkok, and based upon its initial success planned to expand this office from 12 staff at end 2005 to the full complement of 20 staff in 2006.

357. During 2004-05, a number of WAN follow-on projects were executed. Phase One during 2004 provided connectivity to the FAO WAN for a further six FAO Representations, bringing the total number of offices on the WAN to 81. Phase Two provided WAN access via innovative Internet-based technologies for those offices where regulatory or technical obstacles prevented a standard WAN installation. Phase Three, a proposal to extend e-mail facilities to all staff in FAO Representations was approved by the Information Management and Technology Committee (IMTC) at the end of 2005.

358. Information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure was enhanced by upgrading Windows and Exchange software for headquarters, regional and subregional offices. The relocation and renovation of the Computer Centre was successfully executed funded from an arrears project, and a secondary Computer Centre created to provide enhanced business continuity planning capabilities. Support for open standards software was increased through the introduction of Linux as a standard operating system.

Table 5.2.3: Information Systems and Technology (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Support of administrative and technical applications		
Financial and human resources systems (change requests)	717	575
Administrative system support (person years - staff and consultants)	61	74
Technical systems support (person years - staff and consultants)	70	70
Technical information systems	85	100
Number of FAOSTAT statistical data collections	57	53
Use of administrative and technical applications		
Data warehouse reports produced (in thousands)	305	393
Transactions posted in general ledger (in millions)	5.5	5.7
Number of Oracle users	2,510	2,169
FAOSTAT records downloaded by external users (in millions)	867	2,700
Internet, average number of hits per month (in millions)	40	70
Intranet, average number of hits per month (in millions)	1.6	0.9
User support		
Help desk calls per month	585	550
Use of headquarters infrastructure, servers and network services		
Total number of servers	180	192
Total disk space on servers (GB)	10,050	25,000
Use of telephone exchange (PABX) and audiovisual services		
PABX new installations, moves and de-installations	9,213	9,248
Video conferences	550	769
Assistance to audio-visual or interpretation equipment in meeting rooms	4,445	5,303
Use of messaging services		
Headquarters e-mail accounts	4,400	5,000
E-mail accounts in decentralized offices	1,300	1,700
Number of messages sent to or received from the Internet (per day)	70,000	170,000
Incoming and outgoing telexes	7,200	7,232
Incoming and outgoing faxes from the central facility (pages)*	76,711	27,327

* Many divisions in HQ have their own fax machines and traffic from them is not included.

Programme 5.2.3: Human Resources Services

359. The programme, carried out by the Human Resources Management Division (AFH), covers the development of human resources (HR) policies and procedures; management studies and job classification; position management and control; support to recruitment of staff; salaries and allowances administration; social security provisions; staff training; administration of appeals procedures and consultation with staff representative bodies; and overseeing and monitoring the administration and servicing of staff.

360. Staff development and learning opportunities were provided for improving the skills of FAO staff based on a number of key cross-organizational strategies through three types of staff development and learning services:

- . The in-house learning programme delivered a variety of programmes in the workplace including language, communication and IT skills. FAO staff orientation and retirement programmes were offered on a regular basis. New programmes for the biennium included management development and coaching, dealing with diversity, negotiation and conflict management and logical framework analysis.
- . The external training programme increased activity in the pursuit of maintaining professional skills through access to developmental activities outside the Organization.
- . Divisional learning and development service comprised the largest percentage of divisions' allocation in the development of competencies of staff members in such

areas as strategic planning, team-building and technical training in the context of their annual work programmes.

361. FAO-specific competency frameworks for managerial and FAO Representative profiles, consistent with related UN system initiatives were developed and implemented. Emphasis was placed on using these frameworks to support human resources development with a view to integrate recruitment and performance management.
362. Policies were formulated aimed at addressing the needs of the Organization and its changing workforce more effectively. A policy on paternity leave was developed and introduced to promote a more supportive work/family environment. Steps were taken to address the issue of limited applicants from under- and non-represented countries, including continued efforts to target Web sites in those countries for posting of FAO Vacancy Announcements. Other longer-term steps included improving networks within and outside the Organization.
363. Timely advice was provided to line managers regarding work-related disputes, including through a new mediation procedure, with a view to resolving such disputes at an early stage and keeping the number of administrative appeals and grievances as low as possible.
364. The HRMS project progressed toward rollout in late 2006. Current business processes and proposed improvements to HR processes were documented, major gaps between FAO requirements and Oracle standard functionality were identified and resolved, and the design and development phase initiated. System development activities being carried out at the OSDSC in Bangkok, achieved considerable savings in costs. Improvements in HR service delivery to derive maximum benefits from this new system were formulated based on a new Human Resources Management Model (HRMM) developed in the latter part of the biennium.
365. The Organization was actively involved in promoting innovative HR policies through UN inter-agency bodies, including the ICSC, as well as Human Resources Network and the HLCM of the CEB. Policies reviewed under these bodies included inter-organization mobility; mobility, hardship, non-removal and assignment grant schemes; the criteria for the payment of hazard pay; and a framework for contractual arrangements in the organizations of the United Nations common system.
366. FAO actively participated in the sessions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB) and its Standing Committee. AFH continued to provide social security benefits to the staff and initiated the regular competitive tendering process among international companies for the Staff Medical Insurance Plans.
367. The Medical Service continued providing regular services and the preventative and curative activities introduced during the biennium, including opening a Walk-In-Clinic and extending physiotherapy services. Significant efforts were also addressed to training in first aid and emergency response in the field, and pandemic influenza preparedness.

Table 5.2.4: Human Resources Management Services (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Staff with fixed-term/continuing appointments (as at end of biennium)		
Headquarters	2,161	2,162
Decentralized offices	1,258	1,198
Total	3,419	3,360
Staff training days (participants x duration)		
Professional and career development courses	2,340	2,238
Orientation, average course duration 1 day	495	765
Computer skills, average course duration 1 day	3,616	2,881
Language skills, average course duration 5 days	20,809	23,401
Communication skills, average course duration 1.5 days	724	861
Retirement, average course duration 2 days	773	754
Project Cycle, average course duration 6 days	194	470
Insurance and compensation claims		
Medical insurance claims handled	188,098	178,528
Staff compensation claims handled	220	333
Staff Separations & Pensions		
Number of new retirement pension payments	371	352
Number of new disability pension payments	20	17
Pension separation queries	5,400	2,061

PWB Chapter 6: Common Services

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	52,486
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	2,985
Final Programme of Work	55,471
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	55,457
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	14
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	5.7%

Achievements

368. This chapter covers common services: communications, procurement, building maintenance and security at headquarters. These services are managed by the Administrative Services Division (AFS).

369. Purchasing operations decreased to a more “normal”, but sustained level of US\$ 220 million during 2004-05 after the large increase in the previous biennium to over US\$ 1.1 billion, when expenditures on emergencies, particularly the Iraq Oil-for-Food programme, accounted for a high of 96.5% of all purchasing. However, emergency procurement continued to constitute a major portion of purchasing work during 2004-05.

370. The Italian Ministry of Public Works successfully completed the renovation of the David Lubin Library in Building A in line with the European Fire Safety and Evacuation laws.

371. In compliance with the new MOSS adopted by the UN system, FAO increased its safety and security at headquarters by taking a number of steps including new access control procedures, an increase in the number of guards and anti-intrusion equipment. Specific security measures implemented at an unbudgeted cost of US\$ 1.4 million included: installation

of road blockers at all FAO entrances; installation of fragment retention windows film; and purchase of turnstiles (installed in 2006).

372. Work continued on strategies for Digital Records Management System (DRMS) implementation in the framework of the registry reform.

Table 6.1: Common Services (selected indicators)

Description	2002-03	2004-05
Contractual services		
Contracts awarded/revised	1,796	1,331
Total value, US\$ million	856.7	77.2
Purchasing		
Purchase orders handled, including field	4,562	3,963
Total value, US\$ million	309.0	139.2
Communications		
Incoming pouch bags	8,647	7,173
Outgoing pouch bags *	25,520	20,086
Incoming mail (letters/parcels)	52,000	48,000
Outgoing mail (letters/parcels)	1,250,000	1,020,000
Building maintenance		
Maintenance interventions	20,046	23,000

* In 2004-05, FAO increased the use of courier-based pouch, resulting in smaller individual dispatches.

Achievements under the Priority Areas for Inter-disciplinary Action (PAIAs)

373. Cutting across various major programmes or programmes, 17 “PAIAs” were active in the 2004-05 biennium. The main substantive achievements are summarised below. It may be noted that virtually all PAIAs have developed and maintained dedicated pages on FAO’s Web site (www.fao.org/paia), within a harmonised approach under GIL leadership. Hence, in order to avoid unnecessary repetitions, references to Web sites have generally been omitted.

374. LHOO: *Local Institution Building to Improve Capacity for Achieving Sustainable Rural Livelihoods* - Work revolved around organised interest groups dealing with: 1) diversification in livelihoods; 2) rural service delivery (especially extension); 3) natural resource management; and 4) livelihoods of the disabled. The latter group was particularly active in connection with TCP projects and emergency programmes. Moreover, a strong functional association was maintained with the donor-supported Livelihood Support Programme.

375. REHA: *Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness and Post Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation* - The coordination mechanism for this PAIA is the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), supported by more focused *ad hoc* groups at the operational level. The PAIA covered important aspects during the 2004-05 biennium: 1) preparedness for, and response to radiological or nuclear events; 2) coordinated FAO’s participation in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction; 3) enhanced common approaches and operational mechanisms to undertake emergency needs assessments; and 4) the development of a natural disaster risk reduction framework for FAO. It contributed to strengthening FAO’s contributions to UN humanitarian initiatives (Needs Assessment Framework for the Consolidated Appeal Process; International Recovery Platform; IASC Early Recovery Working Group).

376. BIOS: *Biosecurity for Agriculture and Food Production* - The main goal was to foster a biosecurity approach in order to analyse and manage risks related to food safety issues, animal life and health issues, and plant life and health issues, including the associated environmental risks. Initiatives with key partners were an Internet-based portal, funded in part by an arrears

project, to facilitate the exchange of biosecurity related information (with related capacity-building in countries) and a Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) to facilitate coordination of technical assistance on biosecurity issues at the national level by all concerned. Jointly with the BTEC PAIA, a working group on biosafety has been established to deal with issues directly related to biosafety.

377. *AWTO: WTO Multilateral Trade Negotiations on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry* - This PAIA continued to ensure a coordinated interface with important developments in the WTO and related multilateral negotiations, including: preparation of, and support to FAO's participation in WTO Conferences; a capacity-building programme "Umbrella II"; round tables and regional workshops; briefings of Permanent Representatives to FAO, especially before and after WTO Conferences; support to FAO participation in UNCTAD XI Conference; and a capacity-building, Web-based distance learning programme.

378. *CLIM: Climate Change* - The PAIA continued to ensure that issues covered by FAO's mandate are given due attention in fora such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the bodies established for implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Inputs were provided to international studies and documents on climate change, especially those under the auspices of the IPCC. The PAIA contributed to technical materials and assistance to countries on a variety of issues. The PAIA also supported national projects and capacity-building on climate change related issues.

379. *ORGA: Organic Agriculture* - The most important outputs included: an organic agriculture information management system (with 77 country profiles) and a virtual questionnaire for the collection of statistics on organic production and trade in countries; an international task force on harmonisation and equivalency in organic agriculture, together with the publication of related documents; a methodology for the assessment of the impact of organic agriculture on the economies of developing countries; and the First World Conference on Organic Seed. As donors were increasingly interested in supporting organic agriculture projects (i.e. over 5 million Euros allocated in 2005), the PAIA was involved with several concrete projects in response to requests from countries.

380. *FCIT: Food for the Cities* - An important dimension of the work was the sharing and disseminating of information within FAO and with external partners on urban-related food and agriculture issues, also to identify opportunities for inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration, including formulation of field projects. Collaboration across technical and operational units was strengthened, while information materials were prepared. The PAIA was involved in the formulation of an IDRC-funded project, now being implemented in ten cities, with the launching workshop for this project organised in Rome in October 2005. Links were maintained with the Millennium Project Task Force on urban slums and the Millennium Cities initiative. FAO's participation in international meetings was facilitated (e.g. Fourth Forum of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP), Second World Urban Forum).

381. *PROD: Integrated Production Systems - SARD/SPFS* - Work under this PAIA was initially focused on establishing four benchmark pilot sites for field work linked to the SPFS. Work on good agricultural practices (GAP) was also carried out, including a paper discussed at COAG, the hosting of electronic conferences, preparation of studies and technical documents, various country level activities, an expert consultation and an internal workshop. A GAP working group was created with three task forces dealing with specific issues. A GAP database and Web site were developed. Pilot site work was linked to GAP initiatives, while specific task

teams supported follow-up activities. The PAIA also contributed to reactivating work on Conservation Agriculture, seeking to mobilise complementary extrabudgetary funding.

382. BTEC: *Biotechnology Applications in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry* - Major achievements included: multidisciplinary policy assistance at national level; coordinated FAO's interface to developments in other intergovernmental fora; and strengthening the policy and institutional dimensions of FAO's work in relation to biosafety. Common approaches were ensured to providing comprehensive information on biotechnology applications in crops, livestock, agro-industry, fisheries and forestry (through e.g. *FAO-BiotechNews*, specialised e-mail conferences, glossaries). The PAIA contributed to a landmark edition of SOFA on *Agricultural biotechnology: meeting the needs of the poor?*.

383. BIOD: *Integrated Management of Biological Diversity for Food and Agriculture* - The main achievements included: the promotion of mixed agricultural systems such as rice-fish farming and agroforestry; participatory training for IPM; advice on soil and water conservation in relation to biodiversity; and technologies for use and maintenance of natural and low-input grasslands. An integrated approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and the legal and economic aspects of agricultural biodiversity were also addressed. In 2004, the PAIA served as the prime focal point for World Food Day, including innovative activities involving farmers, civil society, and new partners. Also worthy of note were a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (and outposted liaison officer post) and the extension of the Agrobiodiversity Theme under the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme.

384. DSRT: *Combating Desertification* - The PAIA was involved in supporting the UNCCD process (Convention on Combating Desertification), including FAO's participation in main UNCCD fora (e.g. Conference of the Parties, CRICs, regional meetings), the Facilitation Committee of the Global Mechanism, and the new GEF Operational Programme on Land Degradation (OP 15) designated as the main funding mechanism for UNCCD. Field related work was dominated by the implementation of large programmes such as the land degradation assessment of dry lands (LADA) and the sustainable management of Fouta Djallon Highlands in West Africa. FAO is also leading the design of a continental initiative TerrAfrica, in cooperation with the World Bank and others agencies.

385. MTNS: *Sustainable Management of Mountains* - The PAIA supported FAO's interdisciplinary mountains programmes and the implementation of Chapter 13 of Agenda 21. Follow up to the International Year of Mountains for which FAO was the lead agency entailed coordinating action across all concerned units (particularly in terms of integrated methodologies and strategies) also ensuring interface with partner institutions outside FAO.

386. QINF: *Definitions, Norms, Methodologies and Quality of Information* - This PAIA covered *inter alia*: statistical commodity definitions and classification structures; standard data quality descriptions to produce statistical datasets; rationalisation of FAO terminology, vocabularies and glossaries; improved procedures for publishing documents and Web sites, thus broadening its scope to include different types of information resources. Links were maintained as necessary to other internal standard-setting groups and to partners in the UN system (e.g. UN Geographic Information Working Group).

387. SPAT: *Spatial Information Management and Decision Support Tools* - This PAIA made extensive use of task forces to achieve the following: development and use of internal FAO standards and norms for geospatial data and information; release and deployment of FAO's GeoNetwork, version 2, as an international standard for the retrieval of geospatial data, including uptake in UN agencies and the CGIAR; establishment of subnational databases on

land use (Agro-MAPS), subnational boundaries (GAUL) and a hydrological map at global level.

388. GLOP: *Global Perspective Studies* - All units undertaking disciplinary perspective studies (i.e. agriculture, food and nutrition, crop and livestock, fisheries, forestry, natural resources) aimed at increasing their multidisciplinary content of the studies carried out in various sectors. Consistency was also sought in the assumptions used in these studies and in the views and statements issued by the Organization on long-term developments. In parallel, work was undertaken on analytical tools for scenario analysis.

389. ETHI: *Ethics in Food and Agriculture* - The Panel of Experts on Ethics in Food and Agriculture was supported, as the latter considered a range of ethical issues in food and agriculture. Various studies were carried out by technical departments leading to four publications on: *The ethics of sustainable agricultural intensification*; *Ethical issues in fisheries*; *Science and ethics*; and *Animal welfare and the intensification of animal production: An alternative interpretation*;. Coordinated responses were ensured to relevant international initiatives on ethics, in particular the new UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics and meetings convened by UNESCO.

390. GEND: *Gender and Development* - Gender and Development had a special status among the PAIAs active in the 2004-05 biennium, as it was (and continues to be) governed by a specific Plan of Action sanctioned by the FAO Conference, including attendant reporting requirements to the governing bodies. The implementation of this Plan of Action was spearheaded by the SD Department and supported by a network of “gender focal points” in all concerned units at headquarters and in regional offices.

Use of catalytic funds under entity 210S5

391. The central provision of US\$ 592,000 under this entity was used according to its intended purpose of providing catalytic support to PAIAs. As mentioned above, GIL benefited from financial assistance to ensure harmonisation of specialised Web pages. Other allocations were given to PAIA groups for *inter alia*: the preparation and issuance of seminal technical guidelines and key information materials; special studies; the development of methodologies; the initial development of multidisciplinary databases; the facilitation of FAO’s participation to significant external events; and direct technical inputs to field work.

Modified handling of PAIAs in the Revised PWB 2006-07

392. At its session of September 2005, the Programme Committee reviewed the experience with PAIAs since their inception and stressed the need for greater selectivity in the themes to be highlighted as such. In addition, emphasis was placed in the Revised PWB 2006-07 on greater use of *ex ante* joint planning. In effect, FAO’s corporate planning and budgeting process and system allow for entities to be of a genuine multidisciplinary nature, factoring at the planning stage resource inputs (including staff time) from as many different units as needed. Hence, the “mainstreaming” in the programme structure of many PAIAs was a key feature of the Revised PWB 2006-07.

Annex I: Completion of 2004-05 outputs by programme

393. The 2004-05 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 summarises 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 *Annex V* on the FAO Internet site at (www.fao.org/pir).

Implementation of Outputs, 2004-05

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Coordination and information exchange	164	(5)	14	173	161	12	105%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	163	(4)	13	172	160	12	106%
Information (products, systems, databases)	231	(21)	45	255	230	25	110%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	59	(3)	1	57	55	2	97%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	209	(24)	22	207	185	22	99%
Other	23	0	0	23	23	0	100%
Studies and analyses	180	(11)	24	193	176	17	107%
Training (including training courses and materials)	81	(1)	13	93	84	9	115%
Total	1110	(69)	132	1173	1074	99	106%

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	6	0	1	7	7	0	117%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	6	(1)	0	5	4	1	83%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	10	(1)	0	9	8	1	90%
Studies and analyses	5	(2)	0	3	3	0	60%
Training (including training courses and materials)	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
210 Total	36	(4)	1	33	31	2	92%
211 Natural Resources							
Coordination and information exchange	6	0	0	6	3	3	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	0	6	4	2	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	4	(1)	0	3	1	2	75%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	7	0	1	8	4	4	114%
Studies and analyses	6	(1)	0	5	3	2	83%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
211 Total	30	(2)	1	29	16	13	97%
212 Crops							
Coordination and information exchange	21	0	1	22	22	0	105%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	23	(1)	0	22	21	1	96%
Information (products, systems, databases)	9	0	2	11	9	2	122%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	11	0	0	11	11	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	18	(2)	0	16	13	3	89%
Other	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Studies and analyses	15	(1)	0	14	12	2	93%
Training (including training courses and materials)	10	(1)	0	9	9	0	90%
212 Total	114	(5)	3	112	104	8	98%
213 Livestock							
Coordination and information exchange	14	(1)	0	13	7	6	93%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	12	0	2	14	9	5	117%
Information (products, systems, databases)	14	(1)	0	13	11	2	93%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%

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)	21	(5)	0	16	12	4	76%
Studies and analyses	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	0	0	6	5	1	100%
213 Total	78	(7)	2	73	55	18	94%
214 Agricultural Support Systems							
Coordination and information exchange	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	13	(4)	2	11	8	3	85%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	12	0	1	13	11	2	108%
Studies and analyses	9	0	1	10	8	2	111%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	0	0	6	5	1	100%
214 Total	50	(4)	4	50	42	8	100%
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	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	14	0	0	14	14	0	100%
Studies and analyses	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
215 Total	37	0	0	37	37	0	100%
21 Total	345	(22)	11	334	285	49	97%
220 Intra-departmental Programme Entities for Food and Agriculture Policy and Development							
Coordination and information exchange	9	(1)	1	9	9	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	8	0	3	11	11	0	138%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	8	(1)	0	7	7	0	88%
Studies and analyses	5	0	1	6	6	0	120%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
220 Total	35	(2)	5	38	38	0	109%
221 Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety							

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Coordination and information exchange	7	0	1	8	8	0	114%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	10	0	2	12	12	0	120%
Information (products, systems, databases)	16	(4)	1	13	11	2	81%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	10	0	0	10	10	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	13	(3)	2	12	11	1	92%
Studies and analyses	8	0	1	9	8	1	112%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	0	0	3	2	1	100%
221 Total	67	(7)	7	67	62	5	100%
222 Food and Agricultural Information							
Coordination and information exchange	17	0	7	24	24	0	141%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	46	(1)	11	56	52	4	122%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	14	(1)	3	16	16	0	114%
Studies and analyses	1	0	1	2	2	0	200%
Training (including training courses and materials)	8	0	2	10	10	0	125%
222 Total	94	(3)	24	115	111	4	122%
223 Food and Agricultural Monitoring, Assessments and Outlooks							
Coordination and information exchange	5	0	0	5	3	2	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	14	0	1	15	13	2	107%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and analyses	21	0	1	22	22	0	105%
223 Total	44	0	2	46	42	4	105%
224 Agriculture, Food Security and Trade Policy							
Coordination and information exchange	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	2	0	0	2	1	1	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Other	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Studies and analyses	20	0	0	20	20	0	100%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
224 Total	50	(2)	0	48	47	1	96%
22 Total	290	(14)	38	314	300	14	108%
231 Fisheries Information							
Coordination and information exchange	11	(1)	0	10	9	1	91%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	1	7	6	1	117%
Information (products, systems, databases)	21	(3)	3	21	15	6	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	6	0	0	6	4	2	100%
Studies and analyses	2	0	2	4	4	0	200%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	1	3	2	1	150%
231 Total	49	(4)	7	52	41	11	106%
232 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture							
Coordination and information exchange	10	0	2	12	12	0	120%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	2	8	8	0	133%
Information (products, systems, databases)	14	0	13	27	27	0	193%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	13	(1)	4	16	16	0	123%
Studies and analyses	19	(1)	14	32	32	0	168%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	3	4	4	0	400%
232 Total	64	(2)	38	100	100	0	156%
233 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation							
Coordination and information exchange	3	(1)	0	2	2	0	67%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	12	0	1	13	13	0	108%
Information (products, systems, databases)	7	(2)	1	6	6	0	86%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	9	(1)	0	8	6	2	89%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and analyses	13	0	0	13	10	3	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
233 Total	59	(4)	2	57	52	5	97%
234 Fisheries Policy							
Coordination and information exchange	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
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	2	0	0	2	1	1	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	6	(3)	1	4	4	0	67%
Studies and analyses	7	0	1	8	7	1	114%
234 Total	28	(3)	2	27	25	2	96%
23 Total	200	(13)	49	236	218	18	118%
241 Forest Resources							
Coordination and information exchange	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	13	0	0	13	13	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	3	(1)	0	2	2	0	67%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	12	(1)	0	11	11	0	92%
Studies and analyses	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	1	2	2	0	200%
241 Total	54	(2)	1	53	53	0	98%
242 Forest Products and Economics							
Coordination and information exchange	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Information (products, systems, databases)	4	0	5	9	9	0	225%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	3	0	0	3	2	1	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	4	(1)	1	4	2	2	100%
Studies and analyses	12	(4)	0	8	4	4	67%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	0	2	5	3	2	167%
242 Total	34	(6)	8	36	27	9	106%
243 Forestry Policy and Institutions							
Coordination and information exchange	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	1	7	7	0	117%
Information (products, systems, databases)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	5	0	1	6	5	1	120%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Studies and analyses	10	(2)	0	8	7	1	80%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	1	3	3	0	150%
243 Total	27	(2)	4	29	27	2	107%
244 Forestry Information and Liaison							
Coordination and information exchange	15	0	1	16	16	0	107%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	7	0	1	8	8	0	114%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	2	(1)	0	1	1	0	50%
Studies and analyses	1	0	1	2	2	0	200%
244 Total	26	(1)	3	28	28	0	108%
24 Total	141	(11)	16	146	135	11	104%
251 Research, Natural Resources Management and Technology Transfer							
Coordination and information exchange	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	8	(1)	2	9	9	0	112%
Information (products, systems, databases)	14	(3)	1	12	11	1	86%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	0	0	1	1	1	0	0%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	10	(1)	4	13	13	0	130%
Studies and analyses	5	0	0	5	4	1	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	4	0	1	5	5	0	125%
251 Total	46	(5)	9	50	48	2	109%
252 Gender and Population							
Coordination and information exchange	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Studies and analyses	2	0	1	3	3	0	150%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
252 Total	11	0	1	12	12	0	109%
253 Rural Development							
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	11	0	2	13	13	0	118%
Training (including training courses and materials)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
253 Total	24	0	2	26	26	0	108%
256 Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs							
Coordination and information exchange	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%

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)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Other	10	0	0	10	10	0	100%
256 Total	18	0	0	18	18	0	100%
25 Total	99	(5)	12	106	104	2	107%
311 Coordination of Policy Assistance and Field Programme Development							
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	7	0	1	8	7	1	114%
Information (products, systems, databases)	4	(1)	0	3	3	0	75%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	3	(2)	2	3	3	0	100%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	6	0	2	8	5	3	133%
311 Total	21	(3)	5	23	19	4	110%
312 Policy Assistance to Various Regions							
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	7	(1)	1	7	6	1	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and analyses	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
312 Total	10	(1)	1	10	9	1	100%
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%
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%
313 Total	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
31 Total	35	(4)	6	37	32	5	106%

Annex II: Geographical Representation of Professional Staff

394. The principles of geographic representation of Member Nations followed by the Organization were originally established by the 27th Session of the FAO Council in 1957. The FAO Conference, at its Thirty-second Session held in November-December 2003, adopted a revised formula for the calculation of geographic distribution which was based on the formula implemented in the UN Secretariat and several organizations of the UN common system. Under the new methodology 40% of posts are distributed on the basis of membership, 5% on the basis of member country population, and 55% in proportion to the Scale of Assessments⁴⁵. The implementation of the new methodology was effective from 1 January 2004.

395. The application of the new formula resulted in a significant increase in the number of equitably-represented countries. The following two tables show the countries that were not within the range of equitable representation under the old formula as at 31 December 2003 (123 of 183 Member Nations) and under the new formula as at 31 December 2005 (59 of 187 Member Nations). The third table shows the number of staff subject to geographic distribution policy by nationality and grade as at 31 December 2005.

⁴⁵ Includes: All professional Regular Programme-funded posts established in the PWB, located at headquarters and decentralized offices, except language posts, and the post of the Director-General. All professional and higher staff with fixed-term and continuing appointments on above posts. Excludes: Field project and headquarters project posts, temporary posts as well as yearly posts established outside the PWB. All professional staff on above posts, staff with short-term appointments, Associate Professional Officers, National Professional Officers, general service staff.

Countries not within range by region as at 31 December 2003 (old formula)

Region	Countries that have exceeded the top of their range	Under-represented countries	Non-represented countries
Africa	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	South Africa	Namibia
Asia	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand	Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia
Europe	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro*, Slovakia	Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Israel, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland	Armenia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Latin America and Caribbean	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela	Brazil	Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Grenada
Near East	Afghanistan, Egypt, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia, Sudan	Syrian Arab Republic	Bahrain, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan
North America	Canada	United States of America	
South-West Pacific	Papua New Guinea, Tonga		Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands

* Previously Yugoslavia.

Countries not within range by region as at 31 December 2005 (new formula)

Region	Countries that have exceeded the top of their range	Under-represented countries	Non-represented countries
Africa	Tunisia		Gabon
Asia	Philippines	China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Thailand	Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Timor Leste
Europe	Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom	Austria, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey	Armenia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine
Latin America and Caribbean	Mexico, Uruguay		Haiti
Near East		Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Bahrain, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates
North America	Canada		
South-West Pacific			Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue Island, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu

Professional and above staff subject to geographical distribution policy by nationality and grade as at 31 December 2005

National of	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Grand Total
Afghanistan				1			1			2
Albania							1			1
Algeria			1					1		2
Angola					1		1			2
Antigua and Barbuda					1					1
Argentina				2	9		1	1		13
Armenia										0
Australia				2	6	6	1			15
Austria						2	2	1		5
Azerbaijan							1			1
Bahamas					1					1
Bahrain										0
Bangladesh			1		1		1			3
Barbados				1						1
Belgium			1		7	10	3			21
Belize						1				1
Benin					2		1			3
Bhutan						1				1
Bolivia					1			1		2
Bosnia/Herzegovina							1			1
Botswana					1	1				2
Brazil				2	8	5	2		1	18
Bulgaria							2			2
Burkina Faso				1	2	1				4
Burundi						1	2			3
Cambodia				2						2
Cameroon						3		1		4
Canada				2	16	13	6	2		39
Cape Verde					1					1
Central African Republic					1					1
Chad					1			1		2
Chile			1	1	2		1			5
China		1	2	2		4	4			13
Colombia			1	1		1	1			4
Comoros						1				1
Congo				1		2				3
Congo Democratic Republic					1	2				3
Cook Islands							1			1
Costa Rica					1			1		2
Cote d'Ivoire					2	3	2			7
Croatia						1				1
Cuba					1	2				3
Cyprus										0
Czech Republic							2	1		3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						1				1
Denmark			1		2	4	2			9
Djibouti				1						1
Dominica					1	1				2
Dominican Republic						2				2

National of	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Grand Total
Marshall Islands										0
Mauritania					2		1			3
Mauritius							2			2
Mexico		1	1	1	6	5	2			16
Micronesia										0
Moldova						1				1
Monaco										0
Mongolia										0
Morocco				5	1	1				7
Mozambique				1	1					2
Myanmar				1						1
Namibia				1						1
Nauru										0
Nepal					2					2
Netherlands		1		4	6	13	4			28
New Zealand				1	4		1			6
Nicaragua							3			3
Niger				1	2	1	1			5
Nigeria		1			1	1	1			4
Niue Island										0
Norway			1			1	2	1		5
Oman										0
Pakistan		1		2						3
Palau										0
Panama				1						1
Papua New Guinea						1	1			2
Paraguay							1			1
Peru				1	1	4		1		7
Philippines					1	4	2	1		8
Poland						1	1			2
Portugal					2	1	1			4
Qatar										0
Republic of Korea				1			1	2		4
Romania						1	1			2
Rwanda					2	2				4
Saint Kitts and Nevis							1			1
Saint Lucia							1			1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						1				1
Samoa					1					1
San Marino										0
Sao Tome and Principe					1					1
Saudi Arabia		1		1		2				4
Senegal				2	3					5
Serbia and Montenegro						1	1			2
Seychelles					1					1
Sierra Leone					1	1				2
Slovakia				1			2			3
Slovenia							1			1
Solomon Islands										0
Somalia					1	1				2
South Africa					1	1	2	1		5
Spain				3	4	4	7	5		23

National of	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Grand Total
Sri Lanka					1					1
Sudan					3	1				4
Suriname						1				1
Swaziland			1							1
Sweden			1	1	3	6	1			12
Switzerland			1		1	6				8
Syrian Arab Republic				1			1			2
Tajikistan										0
Thailand			1		1					2
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										0
Timor Leste										0
Togo					1					1
Tonga				1			1			2
Trinidad and Tobago						1	1			2
Tunisia				4	1	1	1	1		8
Turkey			1	1	1					3
Turkmenistan										0
Tuvalu										0
Uganda			1		2					3
Ukraine										0
United Arab Emirates										0
United Kingdom			2	11	31	29	9	7		89
United Republic of Tanzania			1		1		1			3
United States	1	1	5	14	39	55	17	8	1	141
Uruguay			1		5	2	1			9
Uzbekistan								1		1
Vanuatu							1			1
Venezuela			1	1	1	1				4
Viet Nam					1	1				2
Yemen					2					2
Zambia						2		1		3
Zimbabwe						2				2
Grand Total	1	12	44	113	290	355	202	76	7	1,100

Annex III: Report on Unscheduled and Cancelled Sessions (1 January 2004 - 31 December 2005)

396. In Resolution 21/67, adopted in November 1967, the Conference had authorised the Director-General to convene sessions of FAO bodies and expert consultations other than those approved in the Programme of Work and Budget, provided that such sessions be reported to the next Council session. Subsequently, the Council agreed at its 102nd Session (November 1992) that information on unscheduled and cancelled sessions should henceforward be provided in successive Programme Implementation Reports (PIRs). This PIR reports on unscheduled and cancelled sessions for the biennium from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005.

397. The starting point of reporting for the 2004-05 biennium is the *Revised List of Scheduled Sessions* given in *Annex III* of the Adjustments to the PWB 2004-05⁴⁶.

398. The following data summarises movements during the reporting period 2004-05 which included 33 unscheduled sessions and 57 cancellations.

399. Details of these sessions are provided in the following pages, which follow the format of previous reports. Meetings that have no intergovernmental character, such as consultations of the FAO Secretariat with stakeholders, as well as informal briefings of Permanent Representatives and non-FAO meetings held on FAO premises, are not included in this list.

⁴⁶ PC 91/3 - FC 107/14 - JM 04.1/2

Unscheduled sessions approved in 2004-05

Programme entity	Session number	Title, location, date and remarks	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Article of const. and category
223S1	ESC 716-3	Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and on Tropical Fruits (Third Session), Puerto de la Cruz, Spain, 22-26 March 2004	2,500	V-6 (1)
223S1	ESC 801-1	FAO Rice Conference, Rome 12-13 February 2004	28,120	
223S1	ESC 901	Working Group Meeting on Social and Environmental Certification, Rome, 21-23 April 2004	15,730	(4)
221P5	ESN 807	FAO/WHO Technical meeting on application of Food safety Management Systems in Small and Less Developed Businesses (SLDB's), Rome, 13-15 December 2004	2,300	VI-5 (2)
221P6	ESN 808	FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Provision of Scientific Advice to Codex and FAO/WHO Member Countries, Geneva, 27-29 January 2004	4,500	VI-4 (3)
221P6	ESN 809	FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Principles and Methods for Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food, 7-10 November Bilthoven, Netherlands		VI-4 (3)
221P6	ESN 810	Joint FAO/WHO Consultation on Emerging Microbiological Hazards in Food, (Postponed to 2006)	2,300	VI-4 (3)
221P6	ESN 811	FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Trace Contaminants, Bangkok, 24-26 August 2004		VI-4 (3))
221P6	ESN 902	FAO/WHO Workshop on Specifications for Food Additives, Geneva, 8-17 June 2005	3,500	(4)
221P6	ESN 903	FAO/WHO Workshop on MRLs (Joint Project), Bangkok, 24-26 August 2004	3,000	(4)
221P6	ESN 905	Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Workshop on Non-Human Use of Antimicrobials Antimicrobial Resistance, Oslo, 16-18 March 2004	3,400	(4)
221P6	ESN 907	Sub-regional Workshop on "Improving the Quality and Safety of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: a Practical Approach", Bangkok, 6-10 December 2004	500	(4)
241P1	FO 903	Workshop on Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Regional Review of National Reports, Accra, 27-30 July 2004		(4)
241P1	FO 904	Workshop on Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Regional Review of National Reports, Dakar, 3-6 August 2004	58,500	(4)
241P1	FO 905	Workshop on Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Regional Review of National Reports, Guatemala City, 6-10 September 2004	55,000	(4)
241P1	FO 906	Forestry Resources Assessment Advisory Group Meeting, Rome, 14-15 January 2005		
223S1	SDR 801	First World Conference on Organic Seed, Rome, 5-7 July 2004	26,000	(1)
234A4	SAFR 801	Fourth Intergovernmental Consultation on the Establishment of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, Mahe, Seychelles, 12-16 July 2004	25,000	VI-5 (2)

Programme entity	Session number	Title, location, date and remarks	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Article of const. and category
232P1	FI 839	Expert Consultation on Improving Status And Trends Reporting on Aquaculture and Working Group of Experts on the FAO Aquaculture Questionnaire, Fishstat Aq, Rome, 20-28 January 2004	0	VI-4 (3)
233A1	FI 914	FAO/ICES Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour and Working Group on Fishery Hydro Acoustics, Rome 20-28 January 2005	0	(4)
234A4	FI 915	Working Group of Experts on Regulating Access in and Sustainability of Small-Scale Fisheries in Latin America, Lima, Peru, 24-25 May 2005	1,000	(4)
241P1	FO 805	Expert Consultation on Evaluation of NFA Approach and Influence of Project on Policy Development, Rome, 9-11 March 2005		VI-5 (2)
252P1	RAP 813	Expert Consultation on Policies and Programmes for Advancement of Rural Women in Beijing Plus 10 Era: Innovations and Constraints, Vientiane, Lao, 31 August-4 September 2004	2,000	VI-4 (3)
212P1	RAP 814	Expert Consultation on the Review of the Draft of Regional Standards Phytosanitary Measures, Bangkok, 14-16 February 2005	3,000	VI-4 (3)
234A4	RAP 815	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission Executive Committee, Kuala Lumpur, 23-25 August 2005	2,500	XIV (1)
212P1	RAP 902	APPPC Working Group Meeting on Draft Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPMs), Bangkok, 27-30 September 2004	3,000	VI-4 (3)
232S1	RAP 903	Regional Workshop on Low Value and Trash Fish in the Asia-Pacific Region, Halong Bay, Vietnam, 6-10 June 2005	3,000	(4)
234A4	RAP 904	Regional Workshop on Coastal and Inland Fishery Co-management in the Asia-Pacific Region, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 9-12 August 2005	2,500	(4)
234A4	SLAC 749-3	Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) of WECAFC (3 rd Session), Cuba, 27-29 April 2005	500	VI-3 (3)
234A1	SAFR 735	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (1 st Session), Mombasa, Kenya, 18-20 April 2005	20,000	VI-5 (2)
244S1	FO 731-19	AFCW/EF/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions "Silva Mediterranea"(19 th Session), Morocco, 28-29 November 2005	3,000	VI-1 (1)
241A5	FO 806	Expert Consultation on Code of Best Practices for Planted Forests, Rome, 8-9 December 2005	2,500	VI-1 (2)
234A4	FI 846	Expert Consultation to Review Implementation of National Plans of Action - Sharks, Rome, 6-8 December 2005	600	VI-4 (3)

Planned sessions cancelled in 2004-05

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
251P3	RAP 802	Expert Consultation on Managing Information on Rural Women in Information Era, 5 w.d. Sri Lanka	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
211A2	RAP 803	Expert Consultation on Soil and Water Conservation Practices in Rainfed Production System, 4 w.d. Bangkok	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
252A3	RAP 805	Expert Consultation on Gender Responsive Agriculture Research and Education, 3.w.d. India	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
211A2	RAP 807	Expert Consultation on Site-Specific Soil, Water and Nutrient Management Systems in Rice Based System, w.d. Bangkok	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
211A2	RAP 808	Expert Consultation on Agro-Ecological Zoning for Efficient Crop Production and Land Use Allocation, 5 w.d. Bangkok	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
212P1	RAP 809	Expert Consultation on Strengthening Land Border Plant Quarantine Facilities in Asian Countries, 3w.d. Bangkok	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
223S1	ESC 710-14	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit (14 th Session), July, Rome	21,060	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
223S1	ESC 714-30	Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats (30 th Session), 3 w.d, Rome	33,600	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
223S1	ESC 709-30	Joint Meeting of the IGG on Grains (30 th Session) and the IGG on Rice (41 st Session), 3 w.d, Rome	33,600	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
223S1	ESC 706-9	Sub-Group on Hides and Skins (9 th Session), 3 w.d. Rome	33,600	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
232P1	FI 702-3	COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (3 rd Session), 5 w.d. undet.	80,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
233A3	FI 818	Expert Consultation on Fish Utilization in Africa, 5 w.d. Bagamoyo, Tanzania	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
213A5	AGA 712-4	Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITWG/ANGR) (4 th Session), 3 w.d., Rome	58,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
212P2	AGP 815-6	6 th Session of the Interim Chemical Review Committee, 5 w.d. Rome	3,500	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
212P2	AGP 718-1	FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management (1 st Session), 5 w.d. Rome	1,400	Shift in priorities within limited funds
234S1	RNE 739-4	Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) (4 th Session), Riyadh	17,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
213S1	RLC 703-9	Commission of Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (9 th Session), undet	33,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
222P3	RLC 801	Expert Consultation on Livestock Statistics, 4 w.d. Santiago	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
222S2	GIL 804-3	3 rd Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM), 3 w.d. Rome	47,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
221P6	ESN 805-3	3 rd JEMRA Session: Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Microbiological Risk Assessment, rome	2,300	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
221P6	ESN 805-4	4 th JEMRA Session: Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Microbiological Risk Assessment, Rome	2,300	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
221P6	ESN 804	FAO Expert Consultation on Novel Foods, Rome	1,500	Shift in priorities within limited funds
221P6	ESN 805-2	2 nd JEMRA Session: Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Microbiological Risk Assessment, Rome	2,300	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
221P5	ESN 806	Expert Consultation on the Food Chain Approach to Food Safety, Rome	1,500	Shift in priorities within limited funds
222S1	ESS 705-23	Working Group (FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA) on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean (23 rd Session), 5 w.d. Latin America	15,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
234S1	FI 714-a	ACFR Working Party on Small Scale Fisheries, 4 w.d, Rome	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A3	FI 805	Expert Consultation on Advances in Fish Safety, 5 w.d., Rome	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
234P3	FI 812	Expert Consultation on Policy and Economic Issues in the Transition to Responsible Fisheries in Selected Asian Countries, 4 w.d. Bangkok	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A2	FI 814	Expert Consultation on Integrated Irrigation and Aquaculture, 3 w.d. Rome	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
232A1	FI 817	Expert Consultation on Genetics and Health Management in Aquaculture, 4 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A3	FI 819	Expert Consultation on Fish Utilization in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A5	FI 820	Expert Consultation on Harmonisation of Catch Certification Schemes, 4 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
233A1	FI 822	Expert Consultation on Seabirds, 4 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A1	FI 823	Expert Consultation on Discards, 4 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232P1	FI 829	Expert Consultation on Inter-Regional Cooperation in Aquaculture Development, 5 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A5	FI 830	Expert Consultation on Fish Trade and Marketing, 3 w.d. undet	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
233A5	FI 831	Expert Consultation on Fish Trade and Food Security, 5 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities of Responsible Officers due to Tsunami
234P3	FI 832	Expert Consultation on Cost Recovery and Low Cost Fishery Management Strategies, 5 w.d. Bangkok	0	Shift in priorities within limited funds
234P3	FI 833	Expert Consultation on Economic and Social Components of Eco-System Based Fisheries Management, 4 w.d. Rome	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
233A4	FI 834	Expert Consultation on Fish Safety in the Fish Industry, 5 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A5	FI 835	Expert Consultation on Energy Optimization of the Harvesting Sector, 4 w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A1	FI 836-2	2 nd GESAMP WG31 : Environmental Risk Assessment and Communication in Coastal Aquaculture, undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A1	FI 837-1	1 st GESAMP WG 33: Environmental Exposure Models for Application in Seafood Risk Analysis, undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A1	FI 837-2	2 nd GESAMP WG 33: Environmental Exposure Models for Application in Seafood Risk Analysis, undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233S1	FI 902	Workshop on Fleet Capacity of Large Scale Fishing Vessels, 4w.d. undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A1	FI 904	Workshop on Rehabilitation of Inland Aquatic Habitats for Fisheries, 4 w.d. undet	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232A1	FI 905	Workshop for Eco-Regional/Ecosystem Assessment and Management for Sustainable Inland Fish (Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture) Production, 4 w.d. undet	500	Shift in priorities within limited funds

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
233A2	FI 906-1	Workshop on Fishermen's Safety, undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233A2	FI 906-2	Workshop on Fishermen's Safety, undet	1,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
233S1	FI 907-1	Workshop on Vessels Monitoring Systems, undet	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
233S1	FI 907-2	Workshop on Vessels Monitoring Systems, undet	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
233S1	FI 907-3	Workshop on Vessels Monitoring Systems, undet	1,000	Postponed to 2006-07 biennium
232A1	FI 908	Workshop on Genetic Resource Management for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, 4 w.d. undet	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
232P1	FI 909	Workshop on the Possible NACA-Type Arrangement in the Americas, 4 w.d. undet	27,400	Shift in priorities within limited funds
234A1	FI 912	Workshop on the Implementation of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for the Small Island Developing States, 5 w.d. Mauritius	14,000	Funding not available
222S1	RAF 804	Expert Consultation on Urban Agriculture and Horticulture Statistics, undet	2,940	Shift in priorities within limited funds
213A9	RAF 805	FAO Liaison Officer's Meeting on African Trypanosomiasis in Central and West Africa, undet	20,200	Shift in priorities within limited funds

Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGA	Animal Production and Health Division
AGRIS	International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology
AGROVOC	Multilingual Thesaurus of Agricultural Terminology
ALAWUC	Agriculture, Land Water Use Commission (Near East)
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
APO	Associate Professional Officer
ASFA	Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts database
ASEAN	Association of Southeast-Asian Nations
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
AUD	Office of the Inspector-General
BSE	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCLM	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters
CCP	Committee on Commodity Problems
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CEB	United Nations System's Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CFSAM	Crop and food supply assessment mission
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLCPRO	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
CWP	Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DLCC	Desert Locust Control Committee
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EC	European Community
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ECLO	Emergency Centre for Locust Operations
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease Operations
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
ES	Economics and Social Department
ESA	Agricultural and Development Economics Division
EU	European Union
FAOSTAT	Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data
FFV	Fresh fruit and vegetables
FGGD	Food Insecurity, Poverty and Environment Global GIS Database
FIGIS	Fisheries Global Information System
FIRMS	Fisheries Resources Monitoring System
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
FNPP	FAO/Netherlands Partnership Programme
GCP	FAO/Government Cooperative Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture
GIL	Library and Documentation Systems Division
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLEWS	Global Early Warning System for Transboundary Animal Diseases
GLiPHA	Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GPA	Global Plan of Action

GTZ	German Agency for Technical Co-operation
HACCP	Hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP)
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
IAAH	International Alliance Against Hunger
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IASC	Inter-agency Standing Committee
IBAR	Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMARK	Information management resource kit
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INERA	Institut National de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (Burkina Faso)
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPM	Integrated pest management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IPTRID	International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage
ISRIC	The International Soil Reference and Information Centre
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
LDC	Least developed country
LLDC	Land-locked Developing Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NALO	National Aquaculture Legislation Overview
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMTPF	National medium-term priority framework
NSPFS	National Special Programme for Food Security
NWFP	Non-wood forest product
OCD	Office for Coordination of Normative, Operational and Decentralized Activities
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PACE	Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PAN	Pesticides Action Network
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PBE	Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIRES	Programme Planning, Implementation Reporting and Evaluation System
PPLPF	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants
PPRC	Programme and Project Review Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWB	Programme of Work and Budget
RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
REDBIO	Technical Cooperation Network on Plant Biotechnology for Latin America and the Caribbean
REIO	Regional Economic Integration Organization
RFB	Regional fishery body

RFLC	Rural Finance Learning Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAGA	Socio-economic and Gender Analysis Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SIT	Sterile insect technique
SOCO	State of Agricultural Commodity Markets
SOFA	The State of Food and Agriculture
SOFI	The State of Food Insecurity in the World
SOFIA	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
TBT	Technical barriers to trade
TC	Technical Cooperation Department
TCE	Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TSS	Technical support services
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
UNCEIAC	The United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisition Consortium
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTF	Unilateral trust fund
VMS	Vessel monitoring system
WAAP	World Association for Animal Production
WAICENT	World Agricultural Information Centre
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WFE	Water for Food and Ecosystems (Initiative)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

