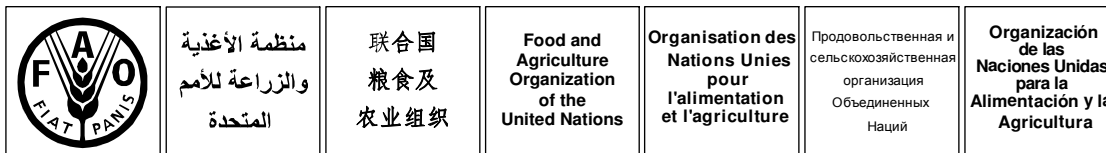


March 2012



THIRTY-SECOND FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Buenos Aires (Argentina), 26 to 30 March 2012

FAO ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION (2010–2011) AND PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET 2012–2013

Executive summary

- FAO work in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 2010–2011 biennium focused on the priority areas defined by the 31st FAO Regional Conference: food and nutritional security; climate change and sustainability of agricultural and natural resources; family farming; and animal and plant health and food safety. It also focused on the implementation of FAO decentralization and results-based management. Funding for the Region was increased compared to the biennia prior to 2008, as major extrabudgetary contributions were received from such sources as Spain and the European Union, together with a new donor: Brazil. Priority was given to cooperation actions in projects for the neediest countries, particularly Haiti, as well as to project implementation using unilateral trust funds (UTF), where project funding is provided by beneficiary countries themselves.
- The biennial Programme of Work and Budget 2012–2013 provides for a total estimated budget of USD 190.8 million and considers the recommendations of the FAO Regional Technical Commissions, as well as the priorities identified in ministerial fora, subregional consultations and meetings with civil society. Consequently, it focuses on achieving the outcomes in the Region's four main priority areas and on cross-cutting issues such as knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, civil-society participation in achieving food security, deeper decentralization and compliance with the recommendations of the Multiyear Programme of Work 2012–2015 for the Regional Conference.

Suggested action by the Regional Conference

The 32nd FAO Regional Conference submits to the FAO Council and Conference for consideration the:

- Report on FAO activities in the Region during the 2010–2011 biennium.
- FAO Programme of Work and Budget 2012–2013 for Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on achieving the following outcomes at regional level.
 - Building the capacity of governments, parliaments and civil society to develop legislation, public policies and institutions for food and nutritional security.
 - Implementing the sustainable management of natural resources in countries of the Region

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and building national and regional capacity to address emerging environmental challenges, particularly global climate change.

- Building institutional frameworks and family farming capacity in countries of the Region.
- Improving the health status of countries and regional programmes for the control and eradication of pests and diseases and food safety.
- Consolidating FAO reform and decentralization in the Region and increasing gender mainstreaming into FAO projects and actions.

Any questions concerning the content of this paper may be sent to Mr Tito Díaz, Secretary of the 32nd FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Tito.Diaz@fao.org)

I. Introduction

1. This paper summarizes implementation of the Programme of Work and Budget and FAO activities and outcomes in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 2010–2011 biennium. It also presents an overview of the Programme of Work and Budget for the 2012–2013 biennium, stating in a footnote the specific recommendation by the 31st FAO Regional Conference to which each part of this report refers.
2. The 2010–2011 biennium was characterized by a period of rising and volatile international food prices, which, while they provided opportunities to increase agricultural investment and production, also compounded the challenges faced in the fight against hunger.¹ In response to this, and in line with the priorities set by the 31st FAO Regional Conference, FAO increased and intensified its actions, focusing on: (i) food and nutritional security; (ii) climate change and natural resource sustainability; (iii) family farming; and (iv) animal and plant health and food safety.
3. FAO reform and decentralization,² coupled with the establishment of multidisciplinary working groups based on regional priorities and closer partnerships with international organizations and governments, increased the efficiency and effectiveness of FAO's work in the Region.³ Coordination between FAO headquarters and its regional and subregional offices helped to ensure that actions in the Region were in line with the Organization's overall strategic objectives.

II. Activities and outcomes during the 2010–2011 biennium

4. Resources allocated to the Region from FAO's Regular Programme in the 2010–2011 biennium were 53 percent higher than in 2008, rising to USD 28.6 million in 2011. Resources from the FAO Field Programme,⁴ the main instrument for financing FAO country projects, also increased by 48 percent over the previous biennium, with USD 132.2 million implemented during the 2010–2011 period.
5. Nearly 70 percent of the funding implemented under the FAO Field Programme during the biennium came from voluntary donor contributions (46 percent under the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme [GCP] and 24 percent in the form of unilateral trust funds [UTF] for implementing projects in the country providing the funding). The remaining 30 percent of the funding came from the FAO Regular Programme and was implemented by the Organization

¹ See documents LARC/12/INF/7 and LARC/12/3.

² Actions relating to recommendations in items 36 and 84 of the Report of the 31st Regional Conference.

³ See documents LARC/12/6 and LARC/12/5.

⁴ The FAO Field Programme operating in the Region is used to fund projects and includes the: FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP); FAO/Government Cooperative Programme (GCP); Global Environment Facility (GEF); unilateral trust funds (UTF); United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP); emergency response projects (OSRO); and TeleFood Programme (TFD).

through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and joint projects with other United Nations agencies. Joint action was also increased and intensified with strategic partners in both the United Nations System (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC], International Labour Organization [ILO] and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]) and in the Inter-American System (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture [IICA]).

6. The FAO Field Programme focused on the neediest countries in the various subregions and on the implementation of projects funded with national resources (UTF) in countries with greater economic capacity. Support was also received from national institutions in the Region and from other partners, such as Spain (which funded regional and national projects totalling USD 88 million under the Fondo España fund), the European Union (with current projects worth USD 43.5 million) and Canada (USD 22 million).
7. Over the past three years, Brazil has been increasing its financial contribution to projects for assisting other Latin American and Caribbean countries. Its contribution, via the Brazil–FAO Programme, currently stands at USD 11 million, establishing an exemplary form of cooperation in support of technology transfer to countries of the Region.
8. The rallying point for these joint efforts by FAO and contributing countries is the Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger (ALCSH for its acronym in Spanish), which serves as a framework for Regional Office cooperation initiatives in the area of food and nutritional security.
9. Just like FAO's Regular Programme, the Field Programme focused on the four regional priority areas. Thirty-seven percent of resources for the last biennium were earmarked for projects in the area of food and nutritional security; 35 percent for climate change and sustainable agricultural and natural resource management; 22 percent for family farming; and 5 percent for animal and plant health and food safety. The gender and youth priority was mainstreamed into all these areas.
10. Below is a summary of the inputs and outputs of FAO work in each of the four priority areas defined by the 31st FAO Regional Conference.

Priority area: food and nutritional security⁵

11. Support was provided to the countries' Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger, and progress was made on legislative agendas and public policy-making at national and regional levels. Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger (FPH for their acronym in Spanish) were formed, which have promoted legislation on the human right to food. To date, there are Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger in the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO for its acronym in Spanish), Central American Parliament (PARLACEN for its acronym in Spanish) and national parliaments of nine countries (Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay).
12. A major contribution was made to the design and implementation of food security policies, programmes and projects, by the following means.
 - Food security programmes in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay.
 - National food security observatories: governments were provided with public policy recommendations, and policy dialogues were facilitated between different social partners in food security-related areas. The recommendations were developed jointly with ECLAC and ILO, based on analyses conducted in 20 countries of the Region on such topics as: policies to eradicate rural poverty; functioning of labour markets; working conditions of women temporary farm workers; and dynamics of land.

⁵ Actions relating to items 14, 15, 31, 34, 74, 75 and 76.

- Training in food security and rural development issues for 2 130 public policy-makers, as well as around 500 leaders of grassroots civil society organizations, all to assist countries with participatory public policy management.
13. Countries were provided with relevant information and dialogue was promoted on food security policies to meet the challenge of rising and volatile agricultural prices, by the following means.
- A regional system available to countries for monitoring food security, which generates monthly price reports, quarterly newsletters and an annual overview of the status of food and nutritional security in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - A joint report with ECLAC and IICA on the outlook for agriculture and rural development in the Americas, entitled “Perspectivas de la agricultura y del desarrollo rural en las Américas: una mirada hacia América Latina y el Caribe 2010”.
 - Subregional intersectoral dialogue on policies for tackling food price rises and volatility, which brought together 460 decision-makers and policy-makers from South America, Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico, in collaboration with ECLAC, IICA and the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA).
14. Work was done with the education sector to boost education on nutrition, food security and food rights. Of particular note was nutrition and food security training for more than 2 500 teachers of basic education in the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Priority area: climate change and agricultural and natural resource sustainability⁶

15. Mechanisms and regulatory frameworks for climate change mitigation and adaptation and for promoting sustainable food production in the Region were enhanced by the following means.
- Building the capacity of regional networks to mitigate the effects of climate change via such organizations as the network of terrestrial and coastal marine parks, the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Watershed Management (REDLACH for its acronym in Spanish) and the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, Other Protected Areas and Wildlife (REDPARQUES for its acronym in Spanish), with which climate change monitoring is being established in vulnerable areas.
 - Analysis and recommendations in a report on the sustainability of development 20 years on from the Earth Summit, describing progress, gaps and strategic guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled “La sostenibilidad del desarrollo a 20 años de la Cumbre para la Tierra: avances, brechas y lineamientos estratégicos para América Latina y el Caribe”, produced jointly with ECLAC and other agencies as part of preparations for the Rio+20 Conference.
 - Development of institutional frameworks, national plans and programmes for tackling climate change in Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.
 - Skills training in policies and projects for developing biofuel as an alternative to fossil fuels, through regional fora in Brazil and Chile and training courses on the use of FAO's Biosoft software programme in Argentina, Chile and Mexico, as well as through the bioenergy and food security project in Peru.
 - A regional analysis of the potential impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture, and recommendations for adaptation in the sector.
16. The development of efficient systems for livestock, crop, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture production was promoted, as they contribute to climate change adaptation and to the mitigation of climate change impacts on natural resources and land degradation. This took a variety of forms, including:
- support for the Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (CODEGALAC for its acronym in Spanish) and for the implementation and follow-up of its recommendations;

⁶ Actions relating to items 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70.

- formulation of a regional capacity-building project for sustainable livestock management in five countries;
 - implementation of a regional project to build institutional capacity in financial management for sustainable land management in Central America and the Dominican Republic;
 - public policy dialogue on sustainable silvopastoral systems in Central America and on small-scale responsible fisheries in the Region.
17. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture were promoted by the following means.
- Support for the Commission for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Latin America and the Caribbean (COPESCAALC for its acronym in Spanish).
 - Creation of the Aquaculture Network for the Americas (RAA for its acronym in Spanish); this network has already generated a large number of activities to provide training and to enhance intraregional cooperation for the sustainable development of aquaculture in aid of small-scale aquaculture producers.
 - Application of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, with the emphasis on food security, economic growth with equity and the sound management of aquatic resources. COPESCAALC and the Aquaculture Network for the Americas also disseminated the ecosystem approach through training and extension activities.
 - Support for many countries in controlling illegal fishing and capacity-building in the capture and management of information on the fishing fleet.
18. Support was provided to the forest sector as a key to mitigating climate change, which was of particular relevance during the last biennium, as 2011 was United Nations International Year of Forests. This took the following forms.
- Support for the Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC) and for the implementation and follow-up of its recommendations.
 - Implementation by FAO of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) in Bolivia, Paraguay and Panama, and of project TCP/MUL/3301 for sustainable forest management in the Southern Cone, as the basis for a territorial monitoring system for sustainable forest management.
 - Support for national forest programmes in 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries, including building the capacity of forest institutions to promote stakeholder participation in decision-making in the forest sector and in developing forest finance strategies.
 - An initiative in Central America and the Caribbean to promote mechanisms for compensating forest owners for water, by means of payment for environmental services (PES).
 - Forest inventories in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru.
 - Collaboration with Latin American networks for fire management and forest fire prevention.
 - Exchanges of experience on forest policy and law between South American countries.
19. A new strategy focusing on disaster risk management was launched, with the emphasis on building country capacity in the area of emergency preparedness and response. This included the following.
- Support for countries hit by emergencies, including Chilean fishers affected by the tsunami in 2010 and Peruvian fishers affected by the earthquake in 2007. Support was also provided to: Haitian farmers affected by the earthquake and drought; Andean small-scale camel farmers affected by frost in Peru; Dominican farmers affected by storms during the previous biennium; Colombia's 22 400 farming families affected by natural disasters and situations of violence; and farmers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and in St. Lucia affected by tropical storm Tomas. Support was provided to all the above people for recovering their food production capacity.
 - FAO technical assistance to Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru in formulating and developing national strategies, plans and institutional

- systems for identifying climate change vulnerability, emergencies and the recovery of productive capacity.
- FAO technical assistance to Belize, Dominica and St. Lucia to improve the agricultural sector's ability to cope with natural disasters, helping to promote sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.

Priority area: family farming and rural development⁷

20. The food-production capacity of smallholder and family farmers was enhanced by the following means.

- Providing access to quality seeds through Programme GCP/RLC/183/SPA for supporting family farming in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru to improve the availability, access and use of quality seeds in the High Andes, which benefits 5 400 farmers and 600 small-scale seed producers and trains 850 professionals in the countries' public and private sectors; project GCP/RLA/182/SPA for strengthening staple grain seed-production policies in support of family farming to ensure food security in the member countries of the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC for its acronym in Spanish), benefiting more than 10 000 farmers in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Both projects were developed in collaboration with Spain.
- Promotion of urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) as a strategy for food security and sustainable crop production, which led to the implementation of 20 000 productive home gardens and around 50 demonstration and training centres for disseminating good agricultural practices in a number of countries, under such projects as: (i) UTF/COL/027/COL and UTF/COL/028/COL, with 71 000 beneficiaries in Colombia; (ii) GCP/GUA/017/SPA, GCP/NIC/038/SPA and TCP/HON/3203, which led to the establishment of productive home gardens in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua by harvesting and/or recycling grey water; and (iii) TCP/CUB/3201, which helped to implement conservation agriculture in peri-urban production in Havana, Cuba.
- National plans and strategies for aquaculture development in Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.
- Projects for participatory community forest management in smallholder farming, by incorporating indigenous communities, in Caribbean countries, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, as well as projects for the recovery and productive development of traditional foods by indigenous family farmers, such as the GCP/RLA/163/NZE project for building the capacity of indigenous organizations in the High Andes and recovery of their traditional foods.

21. The capacity of family farms to participate in channels of commerce and to access markets was enhanced by means of:

- policy instruments and recommendations for promoting street markets and developing local markets in Chile, and for integrating family farmers in countries of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) into food and agricultural markets;
- exchanges of experience on public procurement from family farms.

22. The capacity of family farmers to improve household nutrition was enhanced by providing training on practical aspects of food and nutrition to more than 1 000 community leaders of civil-society and consumer groups in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Priority area: animal and plant health and food safety⁸

23. Development of health standards and national capacity-building for the management of animal health, plant health, food safety and pesticides in the Region.

⁷ Actions relating to items 3 and 77.

⁸ Actions relating to items 45, 78, 79 and 80.

24. In the area of plant health, projects were implemented to prevent the spread of the devastating transboundary disease huanglongbing (HLB), also known as citrus greening disease, which has a severe economic and social impact and against which FAO is promoting a regional prevention strategy covering all countries in the Region. In addition, cooperation was promoted between Southern Cone countries, specifically for the control of invasive species and for fire prevention and management.
25. FAO made a major contribution to eliminating 200 tonnes of obsolete pesticides, supported research into the biodegradation of pesticides in more than 3 000 tonnes of contaminated cotton seed in Paraguay, and provided pesticide management training to officials from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Caribbean countries.
26. In the area of animal health, regional projects were implemented for the prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases, including foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever. The FAO Regional Project for the Progressive Control of Foot and Mouth Disease in the Andean Region helped to strengthen national programmes in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela and their coordination mechanism, via the Andean Community's Technical Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Health (COTASA for its acronym in Spanish). FAO is coordinating the Continental Plan for the Eradication of Classical Swine Fever from the Americas, and developed a subregional project to support the eradication of classical swine fever from Andean countries. It also monitored the presence of the influenza virus in Andean, Central American and Caribbean poultry and pig farms.
27. In the area of food quality and safety, FAO assisted countries in increasing their participation in meetings of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and incorporating Codex standards into national legislation and practices, as well as in developing good food-handling practices.

Cross-cutting priority: gender and youth

28. FAO's work to achieve gender equity in access to resources, goods and services, and decision-making in rural areas was thoroughly disseminated. To do this, gender equity was mainstreamed as a cross-cutting priority into all actions in the Region, and public policy studies and recommendations were made in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Others are in progress in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru. In addition, specific cooperation projects were developed in Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Uruguay to build capacity and institutions for gender mainstreaming.

Priority recommendation: support for Haiti⁹

29. Special attention was paid to the recommendation of the 31st FAO Regional Conference for increased cooperation with the Republic of Haiti. Accordingly, as of October 2011, Haiti accounted for the highest percentage of total budget resources for FAO ongoing projects in the Region, distributed evenly among the priority areas of food security, climate change and family farming.
30. Funding for the FAO Field Programme in Haiti was increased from USD 3 million in 2006 to USD 23 million in 2010, with significant growth in technical cooperation projects, outstripping that of emergency projects. Funding for projects in Haiti amounted to almost USD 40 million during the 2010–2011 biennium, mainly via externally-funded projects and emergency projects (41 percent from GCP and 46 percent from OSRO).
31. The actions, some in the form of binational projects coordinated between FAO representations in the Dominican Republic and Haiti or in collaboration with other organizations, included: (i) reforestation of the border area with the Dominican Republic; (ii) a joint IICA/FAO proposal for optimizing the implementation of European Union funds; (iii) a proposal to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for a project to improve the living conditions and food security of poor rural families in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, with the emphasis on women

⁹ Actions relating to items 38, 50 and 62.

and young people in border areas; (iv) training in food safety for officials and organization leaders; (v) rehabilitation of the agriculture and food security cluster in the Dominican Republic, to facilitate procurement and logistics for post-earthquake support; (vi) a study on the establishment of a development fund for coal-mining communities on the Dominican–Haitian border.

III. Programme of Work and Budget 2012–2013

32. The FAO Programme of Work and Budget 2012–2013 for Latin America and the Caribbean is part of the FAO Medium Term Plan 2014–2017 (MTP) and the FAO global Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2012–2013, approved at the thirty-seventh session of the FAO Conference in June 2011. It was drawn up using the Organization's new results-based approach to programming.
33. It focuses on the priorities defined by the 31st Regional Conference and also complies with the recommendations of the FAO independent external evaluation and gender audit relating to gender mainstreaming in the FAO programme of work.
34. Below is a description of the main lines of action of the biennial Programme of Work and Budget 2012–2013, providing an estimated budget of USD 190.8 million. Of this total, USD 52.0 million comes from FAO's Regular Budget and an estimated USD 138.8 million will come from extrabudgetary sources. It focuses on four main thematic regional outcomes and a fifth outcome relating to management and cross-cutting issues, in line with the Region's priorities.¹⁰ Details of these activities and indicators are available on the website of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/agenda/conferencia-regional/>).

¹⁰ See document LARC/12/5.

Budget for Latin America and the Caribbean 2012–2013

(thousands of US dollars)

Office	FAO's Regular Programme (Net appropriation) (a)	Extra-budgetary (b)	Total c: (a+b)
FAO representations in Latin American and Caribbean countries (c)	22.0	92.0	114.0
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO/RLC) (d)	20.5	40.0	60.5
FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (SLC) (e)	5.1	2.0	7.1
FAO Subregional Office for Central America (SLM) (e)	4.4	4.8	9.2
Total	52.0	138.8	190.8

(a) Revised on 6 February 2012; rounded to the nearest thousand USD.

(b) Budget estimate by the Budget Holders of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (March 2012).

(c) Funds allocated through country offices for developing in-country cooperation projects and actions.

(d) Includes the resources allocated to the South American Subregion (FAO Multidisciplinary Team for South America [SLS]), which was integrated into the Regional Office in this biennium, but excludes resources allocated via FAO representations in countries of the Subregion.

(e) Excludes resources allocated via FAO representations in countries of the Subregion.

35. Regional outcome 1: the capacity of governments, parliaments and civil society to develop legislation, public policies and institutions for food and nutritional security is enhanced. To achieve this outcome, the following actions are planned.

- Provide technical assistance to governments, parliaments and civil society organizations within countries, and to regional and subregional integration bodies, and formulate strategic frameworks and policy guidelines to enhance the contribution of farming (including fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, etc.) to poverty reduction and rural development.
- Provide countries with information, technical analysis, policy recommendations and discussion fora relating to international and regional trade issues with an impact on food security, and consolidate economic integration and market development.
- Assist countries in adapting their legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the human right to food.
- Assist countries in establishing harmonized national and regional systems for the collection and dissemination of data on food and nutritional security and related information.
- Ensure that the gender perspective is taken into account and is mainstreamed into skills training for the various stakeholders, knowledge production and support for countries.

36. Regional outcome 2: sustainable natural resource management is implemented in countries of the Region and national and regional capacity to address such emerging environmental challenges as climate change is enhanced. To achieve this outcome, it is planned to work with countries and with other international and regional organizations on the following.

- Development of sectoral plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and attending to and raising awareness among producers affected by climate change and the public at large.

- Efficient use of water and land resources in agriculture, promoting water-conservation and harvesting technology, and enhancement of and access to information systems on water resource use; promotion of land-use planning as a means for reversing land degradation processes, enabling the Region to contribute to the global soil inventory promoted by FAO (Global Soil Partnership [GSP] for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation).
 - Use of non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE) in specific areas of the agrifood chain as a fossil-fuel alternative and to help to reduce carbon emissions.
 - Sustainable intensification of crop production and pasture-based cattle production, encouraging the adoption of integrated crop–livestock–tree farming systems to reduce emissions per unit of output and protect water and soil resources, while improving production sustainability and climate change adaptation and maintaining competitive advantage in markets.
 - Development of sustainable forestry as a key to mitigating climate change, by such means as assistance with forest law, strengthening REDPARQUES and UN-REDD, and forest inventories.
 - Strengthening national forest governance to reduce illegal logging of forests and illegal trade in timber, and building the capacity of forest institutions to manage forest resources sustainably.
 - Promotion of local-community participation in forest resource management by means of small-business creation and strengthening clusters of small-scale and indigenous forestry producers.
 - Implementation of FAO's second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, including regional training to support country-level capacity-building and action.
 - Promotion of the ecosystem approach in Central and South American fisheries and aquaculture, with the emphasis on food security, quality nutrition, economic growth with equity and sound management of aquatic resources.
37. ***Regional outcome 3: institutional frameworks and family farming capacity are enhanced in countries of the Region.*** To achieve this outcome, the following is planned.
- Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of institutional frameworks for promoting family farming that include strategies for the sustainable intensification of family crop, livestock, forestry and aquaculture production and for building local and national capacity to design and implement programmes and projects.
 - Develop technological innovation policy tools and support services for increasing productivity and strengthening family-based crop, livestock, forestry and aquaculture production systems, as well as for improving their market access and contribution to food provision and income generation, by such means as: (i) promoting systems for the production, storage and marketing of high-quality seeds to intensify staple food production; (ii) integrated pest management; (iii) building small farmers' capacity for production, productive and commercial management and forming associations; (iv) local procurement from family farms to supply social feeding programmes.
38. ***Regional outcome 4: national and regional systems are established for animal and plant health and the safety of fortified foods.*** To achieve this outcome, the following is planned.
- Develop and provide strategies for the surveillance, management and control of plant pests, particularly transboundary pests such as the citrus disease HLB, as well as for risk reduction in pesticide management, providing technical assistance in the design, implementation and coordination of national and regional programmes and projects.
 - Strengthen national veterinary services and regional coordination mechanisms for animal and public health in order to prevent, control and eradicate priority animal and zoonotic diseases, as well as improving systems for early warning, information and monitoring of emerging diseases.

- Develop strategies for increasing countries' participation in Codex Alimentarius technical committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces for developing and discussing regulatory frameworks and food quality and safety standards at regional and global levels.
 - Build the capacity of national food quality and safety services for implementing regulatory frameworks based on Codex standards, and food quality and safety control systems, as well as their capacity to adopt practices guaranteeing safety.
 - Strengthen the Pan-American network for fish inspection, quality control, technology and aquaculture (REDPAN for its acronym in Spanish) in Latin America and support the organization of the 17th meeting of REDPAN in 2012.
 - Promote healthy fish consumption in countries of the Region to improve food security and nutrition.
39. ***Regional outcome 5: FAO reform in the Region is consolidated and gender mainstreaming is increasing.*** To achieve this outcome, the following is planned.
- Consolidate FAO decentralization in the Region by: (i) strengthening subregional offices; (ii) bringing regional and subregional emergency projects gradually under Regional Office management and supervision; (iii) steadily increasing coordination in countries between emergency and development projects; (iv) implementing results-based management in all country offices throughout the Region; (v) coordinating FAO's Regular Programme with its Field Programme; and (vi) strengthening partnerships with current strategic partners and broadening them to include new partners, such as Australia, mobilizing resources, jointly with FAO, to boost cooperation with the Region.
 - Ensure compliance with Regional Conference recommendations in accordance with the expected outcomes of the Multiyear Programme of Work 2012–2015 for the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - Deepen gender mainstreaming in the Region's priority areas and projects and in the actions of FAO offices. Produce policy recommendations relating to the status of women in various employment situations, including those employed as temporary farm workers, women farmers and unpaid family workers, as well as women in rural off-farm employment, and how it relates to poverty reduction.
 - Provide countries with access to information, knowledge and training on priority issues for the Region, by means of: a user-friendly, technologically advanced digital access system; relevant, high-quality publications; visibility for FAO's work in the Region; and implementation of the training plan.