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PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixteenth Session

Rome, 3-7 November 2014

Review of the Medium Term Plan 2014-17 - Technical Priorities

Executive Summary

- This document summarizes the discussion of technical priorities under the reviewed Strategic Framework and the recommendations arising from the Technical Committees. At the time of writing, all five of the FAO Regional Conferences and all four of the Technical Committee sessions in 2014 have taken place. The outcome of the Regional Conferences concerning priorities for the work of the Organization was discussed in the 115th session of the Programme Committee in May 2014.
- The Regional Conferences identified regional areas of priority action. All of the priority actions identified contribute to FAO's Strategic Objectives and provide thus the basis for guiding FAO's work at regional, subregional and country level in the coming biennium.
- The Technical Committees considered trends and emerging issues of importance to the work of the Organization during 2014-2017. They focused their attention on priorities within the Strategic Objectives, identifying areas of work that deserve particular attention within each Strategic Objective.
- In providing guidance to the Council on technical priorities - the relative choices in the technical work of the Organization - the Programme Committee may wish to consider any need to fine-tune the results frameworks of the MTP/PWB, based on expressions of technical priorities and taking account of emerging challenges and issues.

Guidance sought from the Programme Committee

- Advise on the implications of recent developments in trends and emerging issues on the work of the Organization during 2014-2017.
- Take note of the technical priorities and provide any guidance to inform the Council's consideration of the reports of the Technical Committees at its 150th session in December 2014.
- Take note of the process put in place to monitor progress on Outputs in the MTP results framework for 2014-17.

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I. Introduction

1. At its 115th session in May 2014, the Programme Committee examined the regional priorities which contribute to achievement of the Strategic Objectives, endorsed by the five regional conferences held in early 2014, as well as the Medium Term Plan results framework for 2014-17 and progress on implementation. The Committee welcomed the identification of the regional priorities and their endorsement in the 2014 Regional Conferences. The Committee supported these initiatives as delivery mechanisms to ensure effective country-level impact, noting the need to tailor the implementation according to the specific priorities and requirements of the relevant regions and subregions.

2. Since the last session of the Programme Committee, four sessions of Technical Committees have taken place: the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), 9-13 June 2014; Committee on Forestry (COFO), 23-27 June 2014; Committee on Agriculture (COAG), 29 September - 3 October 2014; and Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), 7-9 October 2014.

3. Each Technical Committee had on its agenda an item under which guidance was invited for priorities on FAO's work in the technical sector under the reviewed Strategic Framework during 2014-2017. The Technical Committees based their discussions on background documents that proposed areas of emphasis within each Strategic Objective, taking into account recent developments in trends and emerging issues.¹ The guidance of the Technical Committees will inform the review of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2014-17 and preparation of the Programme and Work and Budget (PWB) 2016-17, as foreseen in the reformed programming, budgeting and results-based monitoring system put in place by the Conference in 2009.²

4. This document provides an overview of recent development in trends and emerging issues influencing the work of the Organization in the medium term (Section II), a summary of technical priorities expressed by the Technical Committees (COFI, COFO, COAG, CCP) at their 2014 sessions (Section III), and information on the process of Output-level monitoring (Section IV).

II. Recent developments influencing the work of the Organization in the medium term

5. The major global trends and future challenges that shaped the formulation of FAO's Reviewed Strategic Framework,³ which was approved in June 2013, continue to remain relevant. This section puts into focus the main developments in the global environment in the last two years that directly affect the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors in the medium- and long-term and which will influence in various ways the implementation of FAO's Medium Term Plan 2014-17.

6. Multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms and agreements increasingly affect agriculture, natural resources, food systems and the overall development context. FAO has a critical role to play in informing the evolution of these mechanisms to ensure that they are compatible with countries' national strategies and assist them in developing policies and measures in pursuit of their objectives for food security, poverty reduction and sustainable management of natural resources. FAO is fully involved in the ongoing international policy processes and global events such as the Post-2015 agenda, the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit (September 2014) and follow-up, the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States (September 2014), the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) to be held in November 2014, the post-Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015), the XIV World Forestry Congress (September 2015), and the World Humanitarian Summit to be held in March 2016.

7. The four Technical Committees, in each of their respective technical areas, considered and highlighted several issues and trends that frame the priorities of the Organization in the medium term. A synthesis of these areas is provided below.

¹ COFI/2014/8, COFO/2014/7.1, COAG/2014/2, CCP/14/7

² Conference Resolution 10/2009 in Basic Texts, Vol.II.F

³ C 2013/7 Reviewed Strategic Framework

Post-2015 Development Agenda

8. In July 2014, the UN Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) released its proposal for a set of SDGs for consideration by the General Assembly at its 68th session.⁴ The document contained 17 goals and 169 targets. FAO's comprehensive vision of food security, nutrition, resilient and sustainable agriculture and the sustainable use of natural resources is reflected throughout the document, particularly under proposed goals 2, 14 and 15. Furthermore, proposed goal 17 on means of implementation and global partnership is closely related to FAO's work.

9. Several of the targets identified under the proposed SDGs relate to FAO's areas of work and the output and outcome indicators in FAO's Medium Term Plan. FAO will continue to follow the development of the SDGs and the Post-2015 document. Once the SDGs are adopted in 2015, assisting countries in attaining their goals will need to be linked with FAO's work in countries.

Climate change

10. The recently held UN Climate Summit called for action and solutions that are focused on accelerating progress in areas that can significantly contribute to reducing emissions and strengthening resilience – such as agriculture, cities, energy, financing, forests, pollutants, disaster resilience and transportation. Meeting the challenges of climate change will require efforts to be scaled-up at national level and simultaneously leveraged through an international framework that provides incentives.

11. The challenges posed by climate change present a compelling need to transform the way food systems use natural resources. This requires agricultural practices that strengthen disaster resilience and adaptation to extreme weather, drought and climate-related extreme events, in particular for small-scale farmers. Achieving these changes requires responsible and sustainable approaches to reconcile growth and food security with conservation of land, water, aquatic and forest resources, and with biodiversity and ecosystem services. There is need to create an enabling environment for people employed in these sectors to act not only as resource users, but also as resource stewards. In particular, with reference to small family farmers as high-risk populations affected by climate change, there is a need to consider innovative types of research and extension institutions which place family farmers at the center of technology development and transfer.

Increasing degree of interdependence and competition over scarce natural resources and the emerging importance of improved institutions

12. The need to feed 9 billion people in 2050, combined with increased demand for bioenergy and for renewable raw materials poses a serious challenge for a decreasing natural resource base (land, water, fisheries, forests) threatened also by a changing climate. Growing cities, industries and other sectors compete with agriculture for land, while at the same time increased demand for drinking water, food, manufactured products and energy translates into increased demand and competition for water now used for agriculture.

13. Institutions have not kept pace with the growing intensity of development and the increasing degree of inter-dependence and competition over land, water and forest resources. Much more adaptable and collaborative institutions are needed to respond to the challenges of natural resource scarcity, along with governance mechanisms that effectively address the complex issues related to inter-sectoral competition for land and water.

Growing complexity of food systems and increasing importance of international agreements and mechanisms in ensuring market transparency, functionality and stability

14. Food systems are becoming increasingly complex: producers are linked to traders, processors, retailers through increasingly sophisticated national and international value chains. At the same time, growing trade flows have been associated with an increased occurrence and spread of diseases and of product adulteration resulting in increased imposition of regulations and restrictions which can represent technical barriers to trade.

⁴ A/68/970 Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals

15. New and existing international agreements and mechanisms need to recognize the changes in commodity markets and the new market realities and circumstances if they are to continue to play a valid role in facilitating the development of trading systems that enable countries and agricultural producers to access new market opportunities, while alleviating their concerns related to reliance on trade to satisfy their food needs and make use of the opportunities provided by the international trade governance system through engagement in related international fora.

16. International food markets appear to be calmer than in recent years, but price volatility and mechanisms to limit price spikes continue to be matters of concern and to figure high in international policy debates. Constant and strengthened monitoring and assessment and improved understanding of short-term market developments remains critical both to ensuring immediate food security needs are met and to promoting improved coordination and coherence in policy responses to market shocks and disruptions.

17. The food price hikes in recent years attracted global attention but also provoked a broader debate on aspects of market behavior and governance, transparency and stability, the regulation of derivatives markets, the possibility of active market stabilization, and reform of international trade rules. This has resulted in actions to enhance market functioning and transparency through the provision of market data and information with the aim of reducing the likelihood of interventions to stabilize domestic markets at the expense of global market stability. The focus has been on improving the timeliness and quality of the data and making the monitoring and outlook work more informative. This requires enhancing the commodity databases, improving the indicators for market conditions, emphasizing salient aspects of commodity market developments, identifying new emerging issues, and assessing the implications of policy changes.

Urbanization, rural-urban dynamics and impacts on food systems, food security and nutrition

18. Rapidly increasing urbanization is one of the key challenges for food security and nutrition. . About 5 billion people are expected to live in cities by 2030 - about 60 percent of the projected global population. The continuing growth of the urban population and expansion of existing and new cities mean changing consumption patterns with implications on land use and sustainability of supply chains. Urban, peri-urban and rural food systems are increasingly important to food security and nutrition of cities, as well as for environmental services. Access to sufficient and nutritious food in cities requires a specific approach, as under-nutrition can coexist with obesity as the urban population tends to be more reliant on heavily processed foods.

19. Migration from the rural areas remains an important challenge to address, particularly due to the migration of youth and adult males of working age, which undermines food security and nutrition in rural areas. Women, children and the elderly are left behind in an environment that lacks adequate opportunities to make a living from small-holder farming or rural employment.

20. In this context, addressing food security and nutrition challenges requires a better understanding of the interaction of urban, peri-urban and rural food systems, including non-food products and environmental services. In order to improve urban food security and enhance rural livelihoods action is needed to improve infrastructure, develop value chains and more efficient distribution systems, promote sustainable management of natural resources and its tenure, improve knowledge through food security and nutrition situation and policy analysis, along with improved policy frameworks that support sustainable food systems and address existing as well as emerging food security and nutrition issues.

III. Recommendations arising from Technical Committees

21. The Committees discussed and provided guidance on the identified trends and emerging issues within the global development context, as well as priorities for FAO's work in their areas of mandate under the reviewed Strategic Framework. A summary of the conclusions and recommendations of each Technical Committee under this agenda item is provided in Annex 1. The guidance provided was

enriched by the discussion of other programme, policy and regulatory matters on the Committees' agendas.⁵

22. The Technical Committees generally noted that the trends and emerging issues were complementary or in addition to the issues already identified during the 2012-13 review of the Strategic Framework. All of the Technical Committees recognized the identified trends and issues in their respective mandates and agreed to their importance in FAO's work in the medium term.

23. The Technical Committees welcomed the presentation of priority areas of work under the relevant Strategic Objectives, which demonstrated the contribution of this work to each of them (see Annex 2). COFI and COFO particularly welcomed the mainstreaming of fisheries and forestry work under the Strategic Objectives. It should be noted that the Technical Committees have considered priorities in their respective mandates although these priorities will be addressed in most cases through cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary work. For example, COFO encouraged countries to strengthen collaboration of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other land use sectors to promote the application of integrated approaches across the landscape. The Committees stressed the need for the Organization to continue to focus its work in support of the reviewed Strategic Framework.

24. The Technical Committees expressed support for FAO's continued work on key areas, including provision of information and statistics in several areas including on smallholders, trade, commodities and investment, integrated work across social, environmental and economic pillars of sustainability, strengthened collaboration with stakeholders and other UN Agencies, enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration including in the area of water, agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries while at the same time stressing the importance of normative work.

IV. MTP Results framework – Output level monitoring

25. At its 115th session in May 2014, the Programme Committee considered an update on the completion and refinement of the MTP results framework for 2014-17, as well as the process and methodology for developing indicators and targets.⁶ The results framework guides the planning of FAO's work under the Programme of Work and Budget and provides the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

26. As requested by the Committee,⁷ the Secretariat prepared a brief Information Note⁸ for the 149th session of the Council in June 2014 describing the links between the objectives, outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets to enable better understanding of accountability for delivery of results. The attention of the Committee is drawn to the Information Note, which the Council appreciated.

27. Since May 2014, the Secretariat has further developed the methodology and process to monitor progress on achievement of Outputs, which are FAO's direct contribution (in terms of processes, products and services) to the Organizational Outcomes. FAO is fully accountable for delivery of Outputs.

28. Achievement of Output targets is monitored on an annual basis using published indicators and measurement methodologies developed by each Strategic Objective Coordinator. Measures are aggregated and reviewed by delivery managers, senior managers and the Corporate Programmes Monitoring Board for use in adjusting work plans and fine tuning the MTP results framework.

29. Progress on the achievement of Outputs will be assessed at the end of 2014 and reported in the Mid-term Review Synthesis Report (MTR) to the 117th session of the Programme Committee in March 2015. The process for monitoring the Output targets and indicators was launched, starting with the decentralized officers, in September 2014.

⁵ As reported in C 2015/21 COAG, C 2015/22 CCP, C 2015/23 COFI, C2015/24 COFO

⁶ PC 115/3 – FC 154/9, Section I and web annexes 1 and 2

⁷ CL 149/5 paragraph 4b

⁸ CL 149/LIM/6 Information Note on FAO Results Chain and Accountability for Delivery

Annex 1: Extracts from reports of Technical Committees on the agenda item *FAO's programme of work under the reviewed Strategic Framework*

Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p>The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressed concern about over-exploitation, marine and land-based sources of pollution, declining biodiversity, increase in alien/invasive species, ocean acidification and disease outbreaks. - Noted the need for integrating biosecurity, carrying capacity assessment and spatial planning in the implementation of aquaculture strategies. - Acknowledged the Blue Growth Initiative (BGI) and the importance of applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture management, also taking into account all dimensions of sustainability (social, economic and environmental). - Welcomed integrated approaches to deliver on the strategic priorities of food security, sustainability, poverty reduction and productivity. <p>The Committee called upon FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>further elaborate and provide more technical precision</i> regarding the BGI in contributing to the SOs; - <i>provide support to countries</i> regarding the impacts of climate change in relation to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors; - <i>provide assistance to member countries</i>, as appropriate, to compile and submit statistics, including socio-economic data and related information on small-scale 	<p>The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciated the clear synthesis of FAO's programme of work in Forestry in the context of the Organization's reviewed Strategic Framework, the key trends and issues that have been identified, and the recommendations of the Regional Forestry Commissions. - Emphasized the need to consider FAO's work in forestry in the broader context of FAO's Strategic Framework, including its implications for food security, rural livelihoods, bioenergy, land use and other key areas of cross-sectoral cooperation. - Expressed its appreciation for the Regional Forestry Commissions as a unique vehicle of regional – global collaboration and programme and policy coordination. - Encouraged the Regional Forestry Commissions to provide guidance on areas of regional priority in forestry that inform and contribute to FAO's Strategic Objectives. - Advised on the trends and emerging issues identified in Section III of the document and supported the comprehensive programme of work in forestry mainstreamed under and contributing to each of the Strategic Objectives. - Highlighted the need to allocate sufficient financial resources to the work on forestry. 	<p>The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed with the identified trends and emerging issues within the global development context. - Endorsed the main priorities for food and agriculture that should be taken into account in the review and implementation of action plans and programmes during 2014-2017 to achieve FAO's Strategic Objectives, taking into account national and regional specificities and considering different approaches. 	<p>The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed with the trends and emerging issues identified as part of the global development context. - Endorsed the main priorities for work in the area of trade and markets to be taken into account in the review and implementation of action plans and programmes during 2014-17 to achieve the FAO's Strategic Objectives, taking into consideration national and regional specificities.

Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
fishers and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reiterated the importance of several topics and work areas including monitoring and assessment, forest ecosystem services, REDD+, urban and community forestry, integrated land use and landscape management, governance, gender, wood energy, forest biodiversity, innovation in forest products, and education. - Noted the need for enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration including in the area of water, agriculture and fisheries; and for innovative approaches like the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy adopted by the FAO European Forestry Commission and the UNECE Committee of Forests and the Forest Industry. - Requested FAO to continue promoting cross sectoral collaboration within FAO's Strategic Framework and its Objectives. - Stressed the need for the Organization as a whole and the forestry programme in particular to continue to prioritize its activities in support of the new Strategic Framework. - Emphasized the importance of ensuring that FAO's work in forestry was realistic to implement. - Invited countries to ensure that the Country Programming Frameworks integrate government priorities in forestry to enhance country-level impact. 		

Annex 2: Summary of Priorities under each Strategic Objective presented to each Technical Committee under the agenda item *FAO's programme of work under the reviewed Strategic Framework*

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p>SO1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support and advocacy to promote the role of fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, including in relation to health benefits. ▪ Support the promotion and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Poverty Alleviation and Food Security and in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. ▪ Support fisheries governance at global, national, regional and global level in the context of food security and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to countries on methodologies to facilitate the collection, analysis, and reporting of data on the contributions of trees and forests to food security and nutrition. ▪ Generate evidence through support to projects at regional and country level. ▪ Enhance the understanding of the role of forests for food security and nutrition at all levels by sharing knowledge and information. ▪ Support the shift from informal and unsustainable fire wood use for cooking towards formal and sustainable practices. ▪ Raise awareness, increase the understanding of, and implement, in the frame of developing projects, the VGGT among relevant country stakeholders. ▪ Support the integration of forest governance in policy dialogue on governance of tenure at country level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve understanding of the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition through <i>inter alia</i> evidence generated through food security information systems and strengthened monitoring and evaluation in order to inform policy processes and investment strategies. ▪ Support countries in formulating and implementing policies to improve the focus of natural resource management on food security and nutrition. ▪ Develop capacity in support of policy frameworks that integrate food safety policies in food security and nutrition policies and strategies. ▪ Assess, communicate and provide advice on the contribution of biodiversity for global food security and nutrition. ▪ Continue ongoing support to interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder initiatives, programmes and processes at the global level around a common food security and nutrition agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and strengthen FAO's role on information, analysis and monitoring of food supply, demand, prices and food security situation at all levels. ▪ Improve the dissemination of information through enhancements to web pages, price tools (GIEWS) and other outreach means. ▪ Increase attention to the delivery of capacity building on market analysis and reporting using the adapted version of the GIEWS Price Tool at country level.

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p>SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide policy, technical and capacity-building support to Governments, regional fisheries bodies (RFBs), and industry and small-scale fishers to ensure that adequate institutional, scientific and legal frameworks are in place for fisheries management and good practices to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, reduce overcapacity, restore stocks and minimize the impact of fishing on the environment ▪ Provide technical and capacity building support to Governments and farmers to develop national strategies for integrated aquaculture development, disseminating and adopting better management and governance policies and best practices that increase productivity and reducing environmental and disease risk to stimulate investment. ▪ Contribute expertise to conduct and disseminate national and regional studies on coastal erosion, storm and wave damage prevention, fish-crop (rice, etc.) systems, and seaweed cultivation in coastal communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalize the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015. ▪ Support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources. ▪ Support the development of Voluntary Guidelines for National Forest Monitoring as well as the development of national forest monitoring systems. ▪ Support initiatives on strengthening the contributions of forests to a green economy. ▪ Promote the diversification, production efficiency and marketing of wood and non-wood. ▪ Products forest products, and the environmental service of forests. ▪ Support the evaluation of the contribution of forest goods and services in national accounts. ▪ Assist countries in better understanding and accessing new sources of forest financing. ▪ Support countries on their preparation for REDD+ implementation methodologies for multipurpose forest management. ▪ Provide advice, guidelines and technical support on: forest restoration and rehabilitation; integrated mountain development; watershed management climate change adaptation; agroforestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support member countries to identify and promote innovative agricultural practices through capacity development of farmers, research and extension institutions in order to improve climate change resilience and drought management. ▪ Support all stakeholders in overcoming technical, institutional and financing barriers to achieving transformative changes that address the challenges of food security and nutrition. ▪ Support member countries in their strategic planning and policies to improve water management, performance and productivity in major agricultural systems and in the food chain, for building sustainability with focus on ground water, pollution and soil salinity. ▪ Support member countries on governance and evidence-based decision-making for sustainable agricultural production and to develop, adopt and implement international governance mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the knowledge base on the implications of climate change for changes in patterns of trade and support governments and relevant stakeholders in utilizing this generated knowledge to develop climate-adaptation policies that integrate trade and inclusive growth, including mechanisms to facilitate the transition to sustainable value chains utilizing market instruments such as carbon certification and sustainability standards. ▪ Explore the development of multi-stakeholder, more inclusive partnerships for sustainable commodity trade.

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
		<p>systems and dryland forestry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to major forest governance processes through analysis and tools to support identification of ways to address governance issues. ▪ Contribute to international governance mechanisms and related instruments for sustainable forest management, including support to United Nations Forum on Forests; the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, and; the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management. 		
<p>SO3: Reduce rural poverty</p>	<p>Support policies and practices to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ decent livelihoods through decent employment in fisheries and aquaculture, in particular in small scale operations; ▪ social protection programmes that are conducive to restoring fisheries, reducing overcapacity, transitioning to more sustainable fisheries with improved social conditions and promoting socially responsible aquaculture, especially in small scale operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide/facilitate access to knowledge and information to improve the understanding of the role of forests in sustainable rural development and poverty reduction with special attention to decent employment. ▪ Support countries in the implementation of the VGGT and especially the associated guidelines on forest tenure, including through capacity development. ▪ Support small forest-based enterprises and organizations of small forest and farm producers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support member countries in strengthening governance and equity of rural organizations. Support countries in facilitating access of small-scale producers to markets, technology, finance, land and other productive resources. ▪ Assist member countries in developing integrated frameworks to apply international labour standards in agriculture. ▪ Assist member countries in improving the design of rural economic diversification strategies and policies that promote decent work creation and provide skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance to formulate appropriate policy support to facilitating greater levels of participation in markets and to ensure that markets provide remunerative opportunities for smallholders. ▪ Assist member countries in mainstreaming trade and market opportunities and concerns into poverty reduction and decent rural employment strategies and programmes.

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
		among others, through the Forest and Farm Facility.	<p>training for rural workers and producers, especially for rural women and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist countries in extending social protection programmes to help rural populations better manage risks and in creating synergies between social protection measures, food security and nutrition, agricultural productivity growth, local economic development and diversification, sustainable resource management, empowerment of rural women, and rural poverty reduction. 	
<p>SO4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist members and industry organizations to develop policies for value addition and trade promotion integrating economic performance, food security, sustainability, decent work and social protection ▪ Promote public/private partnerships that support investment in infrastructure, technology and practices to increase fisheries value addition and quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support countries' efforts in improving forest law enforcement, governance and trade through capacity building, knowledge and information sharing and promotion of public-private collaboration on land use and land tenure issues ▪ Provide reliable information of forest products and forest products trade ▪ Undertake forest sector outlook studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the formulation and adoption of trade-related agreements that contribute to the achievement of Governments' rural development and food security objectives. ▪ Support policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health, and food safety and quality, and help governments and value chain operators build capacities to comply with food safety and plant and animal health requirements. ▪ Support inclusive food and agricultural systems that enable commercial, small- and medium-scale producers and agro-enterprises to participate in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen activities for FAO to be a centre of excellence and a global reference point in agricultural commodity monitoring and outlook, especially from a global food security perspective. ▪ Enhance inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration on analysis and policy coordination, while at the same time enhancing information services through AMIS and similar platforms. ▪ Support countries in effectively participating in the formulation of trade-related agreements and mechanisms, given the

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
			<p>markets sustainably.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the national and local governments to meet urban food needs with focuses on developing of sustainable urban food systems, as well as reducing of food waste in urban economies. ▪ Update the methodology, develop guidelines and build a database for food industry, develop methodologies for measuring post-harvest losses; maintain and upgrade investment statistics. 	<p>increasing importance of these agreements in governing trade and developments in regional and global markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the use of global market projections in informing the formulation of trade agreements. ▪ Support countries and their regional economic communities in ensuring greater coherence in the development of national agricultural strategies and regional trade agreements.

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p>SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</p>	<p>Improve the health and performance of aquatic eco-systems and dependent communities, including in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ animal health and bio-security; ▪ preparedness of coastal and non coastal communities for addressing natural disasters; ▪ improving safety at sea and more responsible fishing practices and technologies; ▪ diversifying and strengthening livelihoods through for example improved post harvest, value adding and alternative livelihood options, with a focus on the role of women; ▪ improving policies to address disasters and climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in post-disaster multi-sectoral assessments to define impacts on trees and forests. ▪ Develop and implement proposals related to forests and trees which contribute to satisfying needs in post-disaster situation, as well as linking with future prevention and development needs. ▪ Generate and disseminate guidance materials to develop forest- and tree-related actions in post-disaster situations. ▪ Support countries in implementing integrated and participatory fire management, forest health protection and watershed management. ▪ Provide global data on the occurrence of forest-related emergencies. ▪ Coordinate global cooperation and exchange on integrated fire management, watershed management and forest health protection and management. ▪ Develop methodologies and guidance materials to help societies prevent, control and be prepared for mitigating natural disasters, understanding the role of forests and trees in disaster risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support governments and communities in diversifying and, if sustainable, intensifying livelihood systems in ways that create productive coping and adaptive capacities for vulnerable men and women. ▪ Support countries to prevent, prepare for, and respond to transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats. ▪ Provide guidance in the design and implementation of sectoral and infrastructure prevention and rehabilitation programmes. ▪ Building on known experience in rehabilitating infrastructure and designing production and marketing systems in post-conflict and in post-disaster and transition settings, disseminate further guidance material and work with governments and partners in its application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), meet new demands for capacity development on crop and pasture monitoring using remote sensing products, in particular in the use of the Agriculture Stress Index System (ASIS) at national and subnational levels. ▪ Improve food security indicators and make them more timely and meaningful and to strengthen vulnerability analysis by assessing the impact of weather events, economic shocks and natural and man-made disasters on production and household food security.