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	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة	联合国 粮食及 农业组织	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
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COUNCIL

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Developments in Fora of Importance for the Mandate of FAO

Executive Summary

In keeping with Action no. 2.31 of the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal, the Council is informed of developments in other *fora* of importance for FAO's mandate. Presentations will be made on the following topics at the 145th Session of Council:

- One Health for All
- Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, update on the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), Rio+20 and ICN+21
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and outcome of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (COP) XI
- Collaboration among the Rome-based Agencies
- 2012 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)

The above topics are presented to the 145th Session of the Council for information only.

I. One Health for All

1. The One Health approach aims at ensuring better protection against known diseases and emerging diseases, whether endemic or transboundary, through improved biosecurity in animal production systems, resilience of communities and countries as they face population growth, increased food and nutritional needs, climate and agro-systems alterations. The application of One Health principles will benefit families and civil society, promote safe trade, and safeguard the livelihoods of farmers or livestock keepers affected by diseases through improved risk assessments and better management of health threats. Food chain threats include food-borne pathogens (such as *Salmonella* or *aflatoxin*), veterinary public health issues (bird flu, brucellosis or rabies), pathogens that have the potential to spread rapidly and cause high socio-economic damage and transmission (such as Wheat rusts, Desert Locust, Rift Valley fever and swine fever).
2. FAO, together with other relevant international and local stakeholders is in a position to further advance the One Health approach by providing the conceptual and operational framework for disease prevention, food chain safety, and natural resources management.
3. The One Health approach aims to re-align human, environmental and animal health dynamics by calling for improved multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration, with the emphasis on disease prevention and safe food production, to mitigate and counter the emergence of zoonoses and other diseases, i.e. by progressively controlling a zoonotic disease at the animal source, a subsequent decrease in human cases would ensue.
4. FAO, with its broad range of multidisciplinary expertise, is uniquely positioned to facilitate and champion the One Health approach through its broad work on agro-ecological system characterization and statistics, policy development and field project implementation. It is recognized that poor people are disproportionately affected by chronic endemic disease burdens, including re-emerging and emerging diseases, as well as by recognizing that a better understanding and mitigation of the root causes of these threats requires a review of national and global policies, such as agro-hydro works which can lead to flooding and increased disease vectors (such as mosquitoes and water-borne parasites).

II. Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, update on the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), Rio+20 and ICN+21

5. FAO is working closely with the other Rome-based agencies (RBAs) to ensure a systematic, pro-active and coherent engagement with the post-2015 UN development agenda and Rio+20 follow-up. It is developing a set of messages common to both the post 2015 and Rio+20 agendas to promote confluence between them. FAO has established a Corporate Task Team to facilitate, coordinate and guide its engagement, in close consultation with an organization-wide technical group, involving units engaged in these processes at working level. To ensure that hunger and food and nutrition security remain high on the post-2015 global development agenda and to engage stakeholders in defining its shape and goals, a number of national-level and thematic consultations have been launched within the 2012 Work Plan of the UN Development Group (UNDG) MEG Task Force, namely: an e-Consultation (November - December 2012), a consultation with Committee on World Food Security (CFS) stakeholders (scheduled to take place in February 2013) and a High Level Consultation (scheduled to take place in Madrid in the coming months). Given the importance of these processes for Members, and the UN, FAO proposes that a substantive item on Post 2015 and Rio+20 follow-up be included on the agenda of the next FAO Conference in mid-2013, as well as in the 2014 round of Regional Conferences.
6. The UN system is also deliberating on the way forward for the Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis (HLTF). Based on an internal review of its activities and achievements, options are being explored and the HLTF's Terms of Reference are currently being

revisited. Furthermore, the HLTF secretariat is undergoing an evaluation with a view to recommending an appropriate mechanism to support future work arrangements.

7. The need to raise the profile of nutrition challenges in the international development agenda has been recognized and is being acted upon. FAO and WHO are organizing the International Conference on Nutrition 21 years later (ICN+21), scheduled to be held in Rome from 13 to 15 November 2013. The ICN+21 will bring together nutrition, food, agriculture, health and other experts to reach consensus on a global nutrition policy framework, to mobilize political will and resources for better international cooperation to improve nutrition and identify other measures to achieve nutrition for all.

III. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and outcome of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (COP) XI

8. FAO works alongside other partners to provide a holistic view of the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and the role they play within the context of climate change to ensure livelihoods and safeguard natural resources for food security and development. FAO provides technical inputs to the negotiations and support to individual Parties, upon request, on issues relating to mitigation for agriculture and on Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+), as well as their financing. FAO also supports adaptation activities and the Nairobi Work Programme (http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/items/3633.php), as well as education and capacity building programmes under the New Delhi Work Programme (http://unfccc.int/cop8/latest/14_cpl3_sbsta123add1.pdf). Specific activities include policy briefs, workshops, submissions and side-events. Currently, FAO together with other entities, is advocating the adoption of a Work Programme on Agriculture under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), in order to advance scientific and technical understanding and inform decision-making on agriculture's role in addressing future food security and climate change challenges.

9. In October 2012, the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) made a number of decisions aimed at fostering the implementation process of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievements of the Aichi Targets on Biodiversity. Parties to the CBD have invited FAO to continue to play a key role in the implementation of the CBD and have stressed the importance of further strengthening collaboration between the CBD and FAO in meeting relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>), particularly in the context of achieving food security and in respect of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. Parties to the CBD also recognize the relevance of the mandate of FAO in relation to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, as well as the number of internationally agreed instruments, developed within FAO, in the different sectors of agriculture, fisheries and forestry that are relevant to the three objectives of the CBD. They welcome the revised joint work plan between the secretariats of the CBD and FAO, especially the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA). Within the Aichi Task Force, FAO can play a leading role by supporting the Aichi targets of relevance to its mandate, such as targets related to sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, as well as genetic resources.

IV. Collaboration among the Rome-based Agencies

10. Recent examples of renewed partnership and commitment by the RBAs include joint work carried out for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, and the G20 Summit held in Los Cabos (Mexico) earlier this year, at which FAO delivered a statement on behalf of the RBAs urging world leaders to maintain food and nutrition security as a priority on the G20 agenda in the years to come. The three agencies have also jointly supported the G8's renewed commitment to keep food security high on the global agenda, and the creation of a New Alliance to increase food security and nutrition.

11. Other key milestones include the creation of a new local food purchase programme, the "Purchase from Africans for Africa Programme", set up by FAO and WFP, to benefit farmers and vulnerable populations in several African countries. The two Organizations have combined their comparative advantages to provide a new perspective on agricultural development and food access interventions. The synergy between FAO and WFP activities in agricultural recovery and local purchase projects in Africa represents a new strategic opportunity. The RBAs are also working together to address the issues of food insecurity in protracted crises, high international food prices and the need to empower rural women.

12. Other areas of increased collaboration among the RBAs include reinforcing collaboration and joint advocacy on the resilience agenda in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, implementation at all levels of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, endorsed by the Committee on the World Food Security (CFS) in May 2012, follow-up to Rio+20, the UN Development Agenda Post-2015 and the 2014 Year of Family Farming. Furthermore, the three agencies are collaborating to further increase efficiency savings in a number of administrative issues

V. 2012 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)

13. The forthcoming Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of the UN System operational activities for development, the first since the 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR), is currently under preparation and will be concluded with the adoption of the QCPR Resolution by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) at its 67th Session (last quarter of 2012). This process should enable the UNGA to guide the United Nations development system in responding to issues that have emerged since 2007 and in identifying improvements for UN involvement in programme countries.

14. The outcome of the QCPR negotiations will provide overall direction on a variety of UN system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities, including: (a) funding of operational activities; (b) contribution to national capacity development and development effectiveness; (c) poverty eradication; (d) south-south cooperation; (e) gender equality; (f) transition from relief to development; (g) resident coordinator system; and (h) support for the "Delivering as One" modality (DaO).