

council

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REPORT OF THE SEVENTH SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (COAG)

(Rome, 21-30 March 1983)

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MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81).

The Committee concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference (para. 238).

In addition to the above matter, the Council may wish to note the following points in the Report of the Committee.

The Committee:

Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83

- (i) commended the publication programme in Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture and underlined the emphasis placed in the publication of training and research manuals (para. 10).
- (ii) endorsed the criteria for priority setting and programming used (para. 11).
- (iii) stressed the need for FAO's programme to concentrate on poorer countries, lower income groups, small farmers, landless labourers and women (para. 11).
- (iv) recommended that further attempts be made in the future to report on the impact of activities on a selective or illustrative basis (para. 13).
- (v) reviewed the eight programmes coming under Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture, endorsed the priorities accorded under each and made a number of recommendations.

Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development and Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

- (i) fully supported the priorities embodied in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture and endorsed the overall priority given to the special problems of Africa (para. 67).
- (ii) broadly agreed with the thrust and balance of the different programmes (para. 68).
- (iii) fully supported the efforts of the Director-General to reduce the administrative costs to the extent feasible and reinforce the technical and economic programmes of essential interest to Member Nations (para. 68).
- (iv) made observations on individual programmes 2.1.1 through 2.1.8 (paras. 72 through 145).

Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications

- (i) endorsed the continued efforts in responding to Conference Resolution 8/77 and in following the recommendations made by COAG at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions (para. 147).
- (ii) expressed deep concern with the magnitude of the problems of protein energy malnutrition, nutritional anaemic, xerophthalmia, endemic goitre and also scurvy in some areas (para. 150).

- (iii) endorsed the high priority given by FAO to the preparation of the Fifth World Food Survey (para. 151).
- (iv) urged FAO to accelerate the retrieval and processing of data on several aspects of nutrition status, and on food consumption levels and related parameters, and to maintain the Nutrition Data Bank up-to-date (para. 152).
- (v) agreed that nutritional considerations should be an integral part and an essential element in the design of agricultural and rural development projects, (para. 153).
- (vi) stressed the need to encourage popular participation in rural development strategies (para. 153).
- (vii) emphasized the need to develop indigenous crops, especially roots and tubers, pulses and legumes, and the importance of the role of small livestock (para. 155).
- (viii) endorsed the view that food aid should always be linked to development efforts, except for humanitarian purposes (para. 158).
- (ix) endorsed the continued FAO efforts in expanding its programmes for training national staff responsible at all levels for the planning, management and implementation of nutritionally-oriented policies, programmes and projects (para. 159).
- (x) stressed the need to enhance sensitization about nutritional problems among high-level policy makers, planners and administrators from agriculture, as well as from finance and other economic ministries (para. 159).
- (xi) emphasized the need to include both male and female participants in training activities particularly at middle-level as well as in pre-service and in-service training (para. 159).
- (xii) emphasized again that practical nutrition education programmes could effectively contribute to improving the malnutrition situation (para. 160).
- (xiii) endorsed, with regard to rehabilitation programmes for refugees, displaced persons and other migrants, the continued assistance given by FAO to populations under the auspices of the Liberation Movements in Africa (para. 160).
- (xiv) urged that the formulation of national developmental policies at the macro-level should take into account nutritional considerations (para. 161).
- (xv) recommended four activities to be undertaken by FAO (para. 162).
- (xvi) recommended four activities for Member Governments in applying themselves to the strategies outlined in document COAG/83/6 (para. 163).

Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production

- (i) supported FAO's proposed strategy to reach rural women (para. 164).
- (ii) recommended continuation and intensification of the trend for WCARRD high-level missions to address the issue of focussing more attention on the inter-relationships between the goals of growth with equity and women's participation (para. 165).
- (iii) encouraged FAO to make further efforts to provide catalytic assistance that can strengthen national capacities to reach the rural poor women more effectively (para. 166).

- (iv) called on FAO to make an effective contribution to the Conference on the End of the Women's Decade (para. 167).
- (v) urged steps be taken to undertake additional activities regarding women as listed in the paragraph (para. 168).
- (vi) recommended regular review of extension and training assistance vis-a-vis women (para. 170).
- (vii) urged that FAO initiate efforts concerning appropriate ways to train women and girls (para. 170).
- (viii) made three suggestions: one concerning women beneficiaries in FAO-assisted training programmes; one concerning female extension agents; and one regarding national literary programmes (para. 170).
- (ix) urged continuation of FAO assistance to help reduce the heavy work burden of rural women in their domestic sphere (para. 171).
- (x) urged assistance to correct the tendency for farm technology to be introduced for men without adequate consideration for the needs of and the benefit to rural women (para. 171).
- (xi) stressed that there was a need for more information about the effects on rural women's activities of modernization in agriculture (para. 172).
- (xii) urged FAO to increase, in the manner stated in the paragraph, its work on statistics related to women in production (para. 173).
- (xiii) urged the application of the name "Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development" not only to 2.1.5.4 programme element, but also to the relevant Service (para. 176).
- (xiv) urged that efforts be made to provide women with certain rights, facilities and responsibilities as stated in the paragraph (para. 177).
- (xv) endorsed the forthcoming FAO Consultation on Women and Food Staples, asking that participants be preferably women experts of various levels (para. 179).
- (xvi) recommended that activities regarding women be developed on a regional basis (para. 180).
- (xvii) urged that traditional methods of food preservation and post-harvest handling as well as the production of crops and animals for what women have traditional responsibility be considered in global and regional discussions so that related experience could be formulated and implemented (para. 180).
- (xviii) urged that Member Governments and FAO take into account the effects on women in the design and execution of projects not specifically directed to them and to strive to achieve the integration of women in all projects (para. 181).
- (xix) endorsed the proposals put forward in the medium-term action plan as described in paragraph 81 of document COAG/83/7 (para. 182).

Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy

- (i) supported the proposal by FAO to integrate plant protection into a wider agricultural development approach (para. 184).
- (ii) agreed that a better coordinated international effort aimed at priority needs was required to effectively orientate future activities for the benefit of small farmers (para. 186).

- (iii) recommended that every effort be made by FAO to further promote the safe and efficient use of pesticides and welcomed the development of an International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (paras. 187 and 188).
- (iv) recognized the need to strengthen quality enforcement arrangements, including the establishment of pesticide quality control laboratories (para. 189).
- (v) emphasized the importance of biological control in integrated pest control programmes (para. 190).
- (vi) recommended further development and use of natural pesticides of plant origin (para. 190).
- (vii) strongly endorsed the need for more concentrated efforts on weed management, stressing the need for better tools and implements and urging combination of their use with rational use of herbicides (para. 191).
- (viii) requested the Director-General to consider the establishment of an expert panel to advise him on improved weed management (para. 193).
- (ix) stressed the importance of durable crop resistance and recommended that the Director-General give consideration to convening an ad hoc Governmental Consultation on Genetic Vulnerability in Major Food Crops (para. 194).
- (x) in stressing the need to reduce post-harvest losses, called for the improvement of storage and drying systems (para. 195).
- (xi) suggested the development of a data bank for the benefit of the international community and emphasized the need for the transfer of appropriate technology (para. 197).
- (xii) supported the further development of early warning systems to better monitor and evaluate pests and diseases (para. 198).
- (xiii) recommended that multilateral and bilateral assistance for national plant protection programmes be further expanded (para. 199).
- (xiv) recognized the critical need for training at all levels and in all fields of plant protection as well as for strengthening research (para. 200).
- (xv) endorsed the global strategy of plant protection, the priorities for the future, and also the proposed Cooperative Action for Plant Health (para. 201).

Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)

- (i) stressed the need to integrate fully extension activities in animal production and animal health at the farm level (para. 203).
- (ii) stressed the need, in agreeing with the priority given to the development of veterinary manpower, for increased support for training at all levels (para. 204).
- (iii) urged FAO to continue to provide emergency financial assistance (for the emergency control of animal diseases) through the Technical Cooperation Programme (para. 205).
- (iv) supported the further strengthening of the activities carried out in the buffer zone in south-eastern Europe to prevent the spread of exotic types of FMD virus to European countries, and its extension, if possible, to countries outside Europe (para. 208).

- (v) urged FAO to continue its support for the eradication or prevention of African Swine Fever and the expansion of research on the development of a vaccine and on the pathogenesis and epizootiology of the disease (para. 209).
- (vi) recommended that action with regard to coordination of disease control activities similar to that taken on the recommendation of the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe should be taken in other regions (para. 210).
- (vii) supported the attention being paid to the correct use of trypanosidal drugs and the rearing of trypanotolerant livestock (para. 211).
- (viii) recommended further intensification and strengthening of FAO's effort concerning ticks and tick-borne diseases, with special reference to the epizootiology of tick-borne diseases and the ecology and population dynamics of ticks as a basis for formulating sound control programmes (para. 213).
- (ix) endorsed FAO's efforts to improve the quality control of vaccines through a series of seminars on vaccine production and by establishing regional or sub-regional vaccine banks (para. 214).
- (x) supported FAO's initiative to strengthen its activities with regard to zoonoses and chronic diseases such as reproductive disorders, nutritional deficiency diseases and those caused by external and internal parasites, particularly gastro-intestinal parasites (para. 215).
- (xi) urged FAO to provide guidance of appropriate livestock census methods (para. 216).
- (xii) urged that action be taken to identify the types of livestock insurance schemes that might be adopted, particularly for smallholders (para. 217).
- (xiii) recommended that research should be concentrated on specific needs of small farmers and on appropriate related technology (para. 218).

Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources

- (i) commended FAO for its continued action in raising the awareness of the international community and countries to the need to collect and conserve crop genetic resources (para. 221).
- (ii) concluded that document COAG/83/10 (which documented the studies carried out in response to Conference Resolution 6/81) provided sufficient information for its deliberations to be recorded and passed to Council (para. 222).
- (iii) agreed that it was not morally right for any individual or country to exploit the resources found in developing countries to the detriment of those countries (para. 226).
- (iv) endorsed that the genetic material under threat of loss in many parts of the world included wild species and primitive cultivars and noted that the present FAO/IBPGR programme puts emphasis on these (para. 226).
- (v) agreed that all the categories of plant genetic resources ought to be examined to see whether they were suitable for inclusion in any convention (para. 226).
- (vi) agreed that in the spirit of Conference Resolution 6/81 further discussions on the question of a proposed convention must relate to the drafting of elements which would meet and respect the concerns of the majority of governments both members and non-members of FAO so that the convention would be truly universal (para. 227).

- (vii) agreed that an international genebank, if considered necessary, should include both base collections (for long-term safety and hence not for distribution unless for regeneration) and active collections for routine exchanges (para. 229).
- (viii) suggested that the international genebank should be considered as an international concept and not a single physical entity; it could be formed of a network of storage facilities (para. 231).
- (ix) stressed the need for technical data to be made available together with samples of genetic resource material (para. 232).
- (x) agreed that the present international efforts on genetic resources documentation needed strengthening (para. 232).
- (xi) agreed on the predominant need, in developing countries, to strengthen national capabilities in plant genetic resources, plant breeding and seed multiplication and urged the Director-General and countries with advanced expertise to assist developing countries in these areas (para. 233).
- (xii) stressed the urgent need to evaluate material in existing collections and to make the results available in an organized way to utilization programmes (para. 234).
- (xiii) concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference (para. 238).

Provisional Agenda for Eighth Session

- (i) recommended that the topics listed be considered for possible inclusion in the provisional agenda dealing with selected development problems (para. 241).

Date and Place of Next Session

- (i) recommended that its Eighth Session be held in Rome in March 1985 and the exact dates be proposed by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee (para. 243).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh Session (21-30 March 1983) was attended by representatives of 83 of the 95 Member Nations Members of the Committee, by observers from one other Member Nation and by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See. Representatives of the following organizations and bodies in the United Nations system: Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Environment Programme; International Labour Organisation; World Health Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; representatives of four intergovernmental organizations, and 13 observers from other international organizations also participated. The list of Members of the Committee is attached as Appendix B, and the list of delegates and observers as Appendix C.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

2. In accordance with Rule I of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee elected Norman W. Tape (Canada) as Chairman of the Committee, Mohamed Sidki Zehni (Libya) as First Vice-Chairman, and Ivo P. Alvarenga (El Salvador) as Second Vice-Chairman.

Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable for the Session

3. The Agenda as adopted is set out in Appendix A.

4. The Committee appointed the following members to the Drafting Committee: Australia, Cameroon, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. A.G. Ngongi Namanga (Cameroon) served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTORImplementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83 1/

5. The Committee reviewed the implementation of the biennial programme of work of the Organization within its field of competence. The discussion was based on document COAG/83/3 "Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83" which dealt with activities implemented in 1980-83 by the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments and the joint activities with the Regional Offices and Joint Divisions which fall under Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture. A supplementary document (COAG/83/3-Sup. 1) contained progress reports on selected development problems discussed by the Committee at its Sixth Session i.e. (a) Introducing Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development Projects, (b) Follow-up to WCARRD, (c) Soil and Water Conservation and (d) Energy in Agriculture and Rural Development.

6. The Committee noted that the same general format of the document, approved at the Sixth Session, had been retained, but that extending the period of programme review to three years (1980-82 inclusive) had taken into account the Committee's desire for a wider scope in the evaluation of the success of programme activities and of the constraints and problems encountered.

7. The Committee recognized that during the biennium 1982-83 the Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture covered the majority of FAO's development activities and supported a field programme of the order of \$500 million. Notwithstanding the limits imposed by the short-time period over which quantitative data had been collected, the Committee welcomed the more detailed analysis of progress and achievements related to Regular Programme inputs into the Field Programmes: Technical backstopping; Direct support to member countries; Meetings, seminars and expert consultations; Training Courses, workshops and study tours; and Publications.

1/ COAG/83/3; COAG/83/3-Sup.1; COAG/83/3-Corr.1

8. The Committee appreciated that the data in Annex Tables I-XII had to be treated with caution given the short time frame; hence the difficulty of discerning trends or making comparisons, when the types and objectives of many activities varied widely between individual programmes and sub-programmes. In respect of field programmes there had been a 15 percent increase in extra-budgetary expenditure at current prices in 1982-83. The number of projects had risen due to a move towards small catalytic projects, making greater use of national institutions and consultants. It was recognized that reductions in the number of Regular Programme staff constituted a major constraint on the recruitment and use of consultants and national institutions and that the process of reducing the establishment at Headquarters had its limits. It noted that the relatively low figures for Research Support and Rural Development did not reflect the considerable assistance being given as components of the multi-disciplinary projects for Crops and Livestock.

9. The Committee noted that under the Major Programme extra-budgetary funds for field programmes had been mobilized to the extent of almost 4 times its Regular Programme allocation. Due to the shorter duration of projects and the greater use of consultants, there was a rise of 30 percent in technical support of field experts and consultants. In addition the Committee welcomed the new shift in emphasis to provide direct support to member countries and stressed the increasing role played by Regional Offices in this respect.

10. The Committee commended the progress made in focusing meetings, seminars and expert consultations on problems of international consequence and welcomed the increase in the number of women participants in such gatherings. The Committee hoped that this trend would continue. Similarly it was noted that training courses, workshops and study tours had increased by 40 percent and that such increase focused sharply on Rural Development and Food and Agricultural Policy. The overall rise in training activities had been possible through a greater use of national institutions. The Committee commended the publication programme and underlined the emphasis placed on the publication of training and research manuals.

11. The Committee appreciated the analysis of issues drawn to its attention. It endorsed the criteria for priority setting and programming as indicated in paragraphs 134-138 of Document COAG/83/3. The Committee stressed in particular the need for FAO's programme to concentrate on poorer countries, lower income groups, small farmers, landless labourers and women. While the importance of programmes suitable for a variety of countries and circumstances was recognized for achieving greater cost effectiveness, some Members indicated that if conceived in too broad a manner the programmes might lose significance in terms of their applicability under specific conditions and therefore, a proper balance between two approaches should be maintained.

12. The Committee strongly emphasized the need for developing countries to take stock of the areas in which they lacked expertise and on this basis define their priorities, prepare appropriate country programmes and seek FAO assistance within such a framework.

13. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the comprehensive over-view of FAO activities as presented in COAG/83/3. At the same time a number of Members stressed the desirability of trying to assess in a more specific manner the effects of FAO programmes. The Committee realised the difficulties of carrying out impact assessments and the substantial resources required for this purpose. It also recognized that the Review of the Regular Programme, submitted to the Council and Conference, contained a performance appraisal for each major programme as well as analytical in-depth evaluations of specific activities on a selective basis. It nevertheless recommended that further attempts be made in the future to report on the impact of activities on a selective or illustrative basis.

2.1.1 Natural Resources

14. The Committee endorsed the priorities accorded to integrated plant nutrition systems, water management, including on-farm water management, soil and water conservation, farm management and environment and energy activities under this Programme.

15. The Committee recognized the usefulness of the completed regional studies on potential population carrying capacities and noted that they provide the basic data for planning of the optimum use of the production base. The Committee supported further application of the methodology at the national level, as initiated in Kenya, and welcomed the use of national institutions and consultants for this work.

16. The Committee expressed concern on the decline in fertilizer use in spite of low world prices due to low agricultural commodity prices and lack of foreign currencies in developing countries. It stressed that increased attention be given to integrated plant nutrition systems combining the use of fertilizers and organic materials. It supported the promotion of biological nitrogen fixation to improve soil productivity.

17. The Committee expressed concern about the decline in extra-budgetary support to field activities, particularly to the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) and urged donors to provide more support for such activities.

18. The Committee supported the priority accorded to soil and water conservation and endorsed the attention given to improve productivity of small farmers through practical alternatives to shifting cultivation. It recommended that these activities should continue to be promoted through research contracts with national institutions.

19. The Committee stressed the need to intensify assistance towards the development of small-scale irrigation and better use of water at farm level.

20. The Committee stressed the importance of the validation of the recently developed Farm Analysis Package (FARMAP) as a practical tool for agricultural planners, farm managers, extension and research workers. The interest shown by many national institutions in Member Governments and international agricultural institutions to install FARMAP has been encouraging, as part of a farming systems approach.

21. The Committee agreed on the need for training in all fields and noted with satisfaction the importance given to training under this programme, particularly in the field of fertilizer use. It welcomed the establishment of regional and/or sub-regional farm management training centres.

22. The Committee endorsed the activities on energy particularly those concerning efficient and rational use of energy, nitrogen fixation, organic recycling, biogas, animal draught power and the greater utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, including forestry.

23. The Committee endorsed the activities concerning the environment and noted that these activities contributed to strengthen FAO's work in a number of important areas including management of grazing lands, soil conservation, integrated pest control, forestry resources and wildlife management, animal and plant genetic resources, aquatic pollution, biological nitrogen fixation and food/feed contamination.

2.1.2 Crops

24. The Committee supported the priorities of this programme, which encompassed a wide range of activities covering crop production, integrated plant protection, plant genetic resources, seed improvement and development, agricultural mechanization and storage, and agro-industries development. It welcomed FAO's programme approach in the field of food production and agreed with the emphasis on assistance to local authorities in strengthening national capabilities in this area. In this context, the Committee stressed the need to expand the practice of using national institutions and consultants from developing countries.

25. The Committee appreciated the important contribution of FAO in increasing food crop production. Several Members felt that more attention should be given to legumes, plantains, and roots and tubers such as cassava and potatoes, which are important staples in many parts of the humid and sub-humid tropics.

26. The Committee supported FAO's efforts to implement long-term programmes in the field of plant protection. Some Members expressed the opinion that increased priority should be assigned to controlling diseases which affect commodities contributing to earning foreign exchange, while keeping in mind the importance of food crops for domestic consumption. The Committee stressed the important role of FAO in developing the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Distribution and Use.
27. The Committee recognized the significant positive activities under the Programme in the field of improved seed utilization, seed security and the increased number of seed projects, as well as the continued emphasis on the exchange of seed material for variety evaluation and breeding work. Several Members urged that attention be given to the production, distribution and use of vegetative planting materials.
28. The Committee recommended that FAO give more attention to developing vegetables and fruit tree production, as these are essential components of healthy diets.
29. Some Members expressed concern that indigenous food crops, which represented more reliable sources of food than introduced crops less adapted to local conditions and subject to crop failures, might not be receiving sufficient emphasis.
30. The Committee stressed the important role of agricultural mechanization in land development and crop production. It felt that the proper design selection, use and maintenance of appropriate hand tools, animal draught equipment and tractor-matched equipment is essential to efficient and economic operations. It welcomed the recommendations, by the Panel of Experts on Mechanization, concerning appropriate agricultural production systems and particularly on reduced tillage, maintenance of soil fertility and the socio-economic implication of new systems. It was recommended that, together with the promotion of agricultural mechanization, measures should be taken to counteract the rural unemployment that might be generated.
31. The Committee welcomed the greatly increased activities in the field of construction for storage and other rural buildings. It endorsed the emphasis given to low-cost construction with maximal use of locally available materials.
32. The Committee commended the work being undertaken on food and agriculture industries development which provides off-farm employment and extends food availability, and noted inter alia the assistance given in apiculture, date storage, composite flour development, sericulture and hides and skins utilization.
33. The Committee supported the assistance given to help national food institutes to form networks under which technology transfer can take place under TCDC arrangements and thereby strengthen their competence in research, development and training.
34. The Committee welcomed the progress made by the Prevention of Food Losses Programme to mobilize funds for 56 new projects in 1980/82, and noted that a critical evaluation of the Programme would be included in the Review of FAO's Regular Programme for the Conference. It endorsed the proposal to extend commodity coverage beyond staple cereals, root and tuber crops to fruit and vegetables, and called upon donors to continue to support this valuable activity.
- ### 2.1.3 Livestock
35. The Committee, recognizing the key role of animal production in farming systems, supported the activities carried out under the livestock programme, in particular the continued emphasis given to training.
36. The Committee agreed with the action taken on animal diseases as these often caused serious food and economic losses for small farmers in many developing countries. The Committee commended the initiatives taken by FAO to deal with the emergencies caused by diseases, especially on African Swine Fever and Rinderpest, and appreciated that at the same time full attention had been given to longer-term control measures on such important problems as Foot-and-Mouth disease and tick-borne diseases.

37. The Committee noted with satisfaction the priority given to the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development and expressed the wish that it be extended to cover all countries in need of assistance. It supported both the coordinating activities carried out by FAO and the implementation of a number of field activities which include as a major component the improvement and multiplication of trypanotolerant livestock. The Committee welcomed the trust fund support which had been forthcoming for various field activities, and wished to be regularly informed on the progress made in implementing this Programme.

38. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the work carried out on animal production, particularly as regards feed resources utilization, the improvement and conservation of animal genetic resources, animal production systems and animal draught power. The Committee appreciated the emphasis given to small animal production in support of small farmers and the integration of women in all aspects of animal husbandry. Emphasis should also be given to the development of meat and milk processing industries in rural areas.

39. The Committee reconfirmed its support for the Artificial Insemination and Breeding Development Programme, the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development which had been instrumental in channelling substantial financial resources into livestock development in a large number of developing countries.

2.1.4 Research Support

40. The Committee fully endorsed the objectives of this programme and supported the activities carried out, in particular the high priority given to review, planning and evaluation of national research systems. It noted that the magnitude of research support activities was much greater than was apparent from the level of resources shown in the annexes to document COAG/83/3. However, it was stressed that the resources available for research support were insufficient.

41. The Committee recognized that research support was closely inter-linked with the other functions of the technical divisions and that the present retrieval of information on field programme activities did not fully reflect the extent of the Organization's involvement in research support. As such, of the 258 research support projects which were being executed by FAO at the end of 1982, only 8 projects appeared under this programme.

42. The Committee, in considering the regional distribution of research support activities, noted that at the end of 1982 there were 67 projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, 80 projects in Asia and the Pacific, 52 projects in Latin America and 59 projects in the Near East, North Africa and Europe. The Committee noted that during the period 1980 to the end of 1982 the number of research support projects went down from 330 projects to 258 projects. Internal priority shifts on the part of Member Governments in response to current financial stringencies account in part for the observed decline. In Latin America the number of projects fell from 83 to 52 during the period under review. Some Members felt that it would be appropriate to review this situation in agreement with the governments of that Region.

43. The Committee strongly supported the request by research managers in Sub-Saharan Africa for FAO to organize and conduct courses in research management as a means of improving the efficiency of national research services. It urged FAO to give high priority to human resources development and to cooperate with other agencies and organizations, including ISNAR, in this venture.

44. The Committee commended the emphasis being given to strengthen inter-country cooperation in research through research networks and to promote linkages between national research systems and the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It recognized the active role of FAO in the CGIAR and the continued support to its Technical Advisory Committee.

45. The Committee appreciated the wide range of activities being supported by the Joint FAO/IAEA programme. It welcomed the impressive results achieved in the development and release of improved crop cultivars through induced mutation techniques and the control of important crop pests.

46. The Committee noted with approval the progress achieved in the decentralization of CARIS activities and welcomed the steps being taken to make the CARIS and AGRIS programmes more compatible.

2.1.5 Rural Development

47. The Committee noted with satisfaction the various activities FAO had undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action of WCARRD. In this respect, FAO was discharging the mandate of WCARRD to assist member countries. However, it regretted that the extra-budgetary funds provided for these activities fell considerably short of the US \$20 million target fixed by the 20th Session of the FAO Conference. It stressed the need for more extra-budgetary funds to be made available for rural development.

48. The Committee welcomed the support and assistance provided by the Organization to the Centres for Rural Development in the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions, and hoped that the centre for Latin America and the Caribbean and that for the Near East would be established as soon as possible.

49. Considering the central role small farmers, including women, play in rural development, the Committee expressed the view that small farmers' associations and rural women's groups should be set up and/or strengthened to enable their effective participation in development activities.

50. The Committee noted the potential usefulness of farmer-to-farmer extension, both within and among developing countries. This approach appeared to be effective as farmers tended to be particularly receptive to advice given by other farmers.

51. The Committee supported the emphasis given to rural marketing and advice on pricing policies and commended the cost-effective work being carried out through the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations to improve the access of the small farmer, including rural women, to institutional credit and savings facilities.

52. The Committee considered that training in rural development activities should be strengthened, particularly in Africa where countries were facing chronic shortages of trained manpower. The Committee also stressed the importance of providing training, especially for higher level personnel. Reference was made to the audio-visual techniques FAO had introduced in some countries for training purposes.

2.1.6 Nutrition

53. The Committee recognized the need to improve the level of nutrition, especially of rural low-income groups, and expressed appreciation for the Organization's activities in this field. On-going work on the integration of nutritional aspects in agricultural and rural development efforts was noted with satisfaction. Appreciation was also expressed for the support given to national institutions in their endeavours to incorporate nutritional aspects in their programmes and training activities. The Committee stressed the value of nutrition training provided to African National Liberation Movements.

54. The Committee noted with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Codex Alimentarius Commission as well as the collaborative efforts with UNEP regarding food contamination.

55. The Committee stressed the continued need for manpower training in nutrition and expressed satisfaction with the various guidelines and publications that had been produced in this respect. It welcomed the increasing number of women that participated in nutrition training courses and stressed the need for this to continue in view of the importance of women in nutrition.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information

56. The Committee noted the overall improvements in food and agricultural information systems, particularly with regard to the agricultural data bank (ICS). It emphasized the need for dependable statistical data as a basis for analytical studies related to food problems and agricultural development planning at national and international levels. In this connexion, the Committee noted with satisfaction that the development of the Global Information and Early Warning System had contributed to the completeness and the up-to-dateness of FAO's statistical base.

57. The Committee welcomed the efforts made by FAO in elaborating socio-economic indicators for the monitoring of progress in rural development and alleviation of poverty, as well as the assistance the Organization had been extending to member countries in this connexion. The Committee urged continuation of this endeavour as FAO was in a better position to undertake this task than any of the other international or bilateral agencies.

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

58. The Committee noted the objectives of this programme and endorsed the emphasis placed on consultations among governments to improve world food security, including arrangements to cope with acute and large-scale food crises, on the establishment and improvement of Early Warning Systems, and on assistance to countries and groups of countries to improve their national and regional food security policies and programmes. The Committee noted that the forthcoming meeting of the Committee on World Food Security was to consider the Director-General's Report on World Food Security and recognized the importance of that Committee's discussion on the matter.

59. The Committee regretted that progress towards a comprehensive food security system was limited.

60. The Committee strongly supported the efforts that had been made under the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) to help countries and groups of countries (particularly low-income, food-deficit countries) to establish or to improve their food security policies and programmes. However, it regretted that Trust Fund contributions to the scheme had faltered and, in 1982, had reached barely one-half of the past average level.

61. The Committee welcomed the increased emphasis that had been given to policy and planning assistance, particularly in Africa - as had been suggested at its last session. The Committee stressed the importance of training activities in this field and commended the emphasis laid on the systematic assessment of training needs, the development of teaching materials and training manuals, and the training of trainers.

Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development 1/ and Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

62. The Committee discussed jointly Agenda Items 4, Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development, and 5, Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85 in line with its own established practice as well as that of the Council and Conference.

63. The discussion was based on two documents: COAG/83/4 "Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development" and COAG/83/5 "Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85". Document COAG/83/4 followed closely the format of the previous document which had been found satisfactory. The Committee noted that the document provided a useful review of long-term goals and strategies for world agricultural development followed by a presentation of the medium-term outlook and related objectives for the eight programmes of Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture and that these were largely based on the findings of FAO's study "Agriculture: Toward 2000" (AT 2000) and the targets contained in the international Development Strategy (IDS) for the Third UN Development Decade as endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and FAO Governing Bodies.

1/ COAG/83/4; COAG/83/5.

64. The Committee noted that document COAG/83/5, entitled "Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85", was an extract from the document bearing the same title which was to be submitted to the Eighty-third Session of the Council in June 1983. The document before the Committee was restricted to the priorities and proposed programmes of Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture and was intended to enable the Committee to analyse and assess the general lines of work and the broad aspects of the programmes to be carried out by the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments.

65. The Committee expressed satisfaction that both documents provided comprehensive information for the Committee's work. Some suggestions were made for possible further improvements in future presentation.

66. The Committee agreed that the long-term goals and medium-term objectives and strategies presented in the document took into account the serious problems of the sector and covered the tasks to be undertaken in order to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve satisfactory growth rates in food production in developing countries well above current rates of around three percent per annum. The Committee also agreed with the assessment of the Director-General that no major change was warranted in the basic strategies pursued by the Organization as reflected in the current Programme of Work and Budget 1982-83.

67. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the priorities embodied in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture reflected the wishes of member countries as expressed in the recommendations and resolutions of the Conference and Council, the Regional Conferences and other intergovernmental bodies. The Committee fully supported these priorities, in particular in the areas of food production and food security, research and technology development, training and the follow-up of WCARRD including the role of women. The Committee fully endorsed the overall priority given to the special problems of Africa.

68. The Committee recognized that the proposed Programme of Work for 1984-85 for Major Programme 2.1 responded to the objectives described in the long- and medium-term outlook. Without prejudice to the respective positions of the Member Nations regarding budgetary considerations which were not the object of discussion in COAG, the Committee broadly agreed with the thrust and balance of the different programmes as presented in the document COAG/83/5. The Committee was informed that the proposals for Major Programme 2.1 implied a budgetary increase in real terms of 3.5 percent but that this increase was to be offset by decreases in other chapters, reflecting a vigorous reduction of administrative and support costs and that the overall net programme increase of the Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85 was proposed at only 0.5 percent in real terms. The Committee fully supported in this connexion the efforts of the Director-General to reduce the administrative costs to the extent feasible and reinforce the technical and economic programmes of essential interest to Member Nations.

69. It was felt that in view of the importance of programmes under 2.1 - Agriculture, and the magnitude of problems faced by most developing countries in ensuring sustained agricultural growth in the current world economic situation, a larger increase would have been warranted for this major programme.

70. Some Members enquired about the share of resources allocated to Regional Offices. The Committee was informed that the overall programme impact in each Region was not to be inferred solely from the allocation for the relevant Regional Office.

71. The Committee made the following observations on individual programmes.

2.1.1 Natural Resources

72. The Committee agreed that the expected growth in agricultural production would have to be achieved by increased yields from land already under production and by expansion of arable land. It stressed however the fact that expansion and intensification of production should not be at the risk of degradation of the land and water resources, resulting in irreparable ecological and environmental damage. It endorsed FAO's approach to promote mixed farming systems based on sound land use planning.

73. The Committee endorsed the medium term objectives of this programme and supported the activities and priorities as proposed for the 1984-85 biennium.

74. The Committee noted that land and water development required heavy investments. It supported FAO's studies on population-carrying capacities of land and on irrigation potential as useful inputs to delineate high potential areas for the planning of agricultural development and thus to optimize related investments.

75. The Committee agreed that intensification of production called for investments to provide irrigation, agricultural inputs and to introduce modern technology. To optimize returns from investments already made in irrigation development, the Committee endorsed the attention given to increasing irrigation efficiency through rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes and improved on-farm water management. It commended FAO's approach to small-scale irrigation development involving farmer participation, as well as low-cost and energy-saving techniques.

76. The Committee endorsed the need to improve soil fertility and urged special attention to ensure availability of essential inputs such as fertilizers together with a better exploitation of organic materials and an extended development and application of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) within an integrated plant nutrition system approach, including appropriate crop rotation.

77. The Committee noted again with concern the decline in the use of fertilizers particularly in least developed countries of Africa, and urged donors to provide further support to the Fertilizer Programme and the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS).

78. The Committee supported the awareness campaign promoted by FAO for soil and water conservation for sustained agricultural production and for the protection of the environment. It endorsed the training activities in this field and the promotion of research through national institutions for suitable alternatives to shifting cultivation. The Committee urged special attention to the reclamation of degraded lands.

79. The Committee endorsed the priority given to the promotion of small farm development through a multi-disciplinary whole-farm system approach in the context of agro-ecologically adapted farming systems.

80. The Committee welcomed the broadening of sub-programme 2.1.1.2 to encompass farming systems development in small-holder areas. It noted that recently FAO-developed farm management tools and practical field experience will be used as the basis of policy advice to member countries. The Committee welcomed the close links established with FAO's other food production activities and with relevant farming systems programmes of major international and national research institutes. In this connexion the Committee urged the re-organization and strengthening of the Plant Production and Protection Division in order to give food crops a higher priority.

2.1.2 Crops

81. The Committee emphasized the high priority to be given to increasing food crop production and stressed the importance of implementing well-designed food crop production projects particularly in Africa. The Committee emphasized that FAO should attach particular importance to the improvement of rainfed crop production.

82. The Committee stressed the need to increase horticultural production and the provision of adequate marketing facilities in order to compensate for the seasonality of these crops and their limited shelf life.

83. The Committee agreed that an efficient crop production system including effective local storage as well as reduction of food losses, remained the backbone of any food security programme. It also stressed that crop production increases could often be obtained through simple production systems easily adopted by small farmers.

84. The Committee stressed that major efforts were required to strengthen seed production and distribution, particularly in Africa on staple food crops and in Asia on upland rice.
85. In this context, the Committee fully supported the activities of the Seed Improvement and Development Programme. Several Members expressed the willingness of their governments to continue to support the FAO Seed Programme and in particular the organization of national seed campaigns, including the establishment and strengthening of national seed production and training centres, as well as the organization of training courses and workshops on seed technology.
86. In connection with FAO's work on seed production and conservation of plant genetic resources, several Members referred to the proposal for the establishment of an International Genebank and the preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources which would be considered by the Committee under Agenda Item 10(a).
87. The Committee examined the proposed action on crop protection and endorsed the priority of strengthening national and regional plant protection services and organizations. It further supported the need to give greater emphasis to improved weed management, integrated pest control and genetic resistance since a major effort in these areas could effectively reduce existing pre- and post-harvest losses.
88. The Committee also endorsed the development and transfer of plant protection technology which was suited to the needs of the small farmer, especially in areas of rainfed agriculture.
89. The Committee expressed particular support for the proposal to develop a code of conduct in the trade and use of pesticides.
90. The Committee endorsed the farm mechanization programme which included equipment selection, advice on mechanization policy, systems development, and reduced tillage and training. It recognized that it was imperative to make effective and efficient use of farm machinery in food production. Advice on the construction of improved food storage and rural structures were essential elements of field programmes, inter alia through the PFL and FSAS Programmes.
91. The Committee welcomed the expansion of the Special Action Programme on the Prevention of Food Losses (PFL) to cover fruit and vegetables, in addition to food grains and roots and tubers.
92. The Committee stressed the importance, under sub-programme 2.1.2.6, of small-scale rural processing industries, and the development of processed indigenous foods particularly in Africa. It felt that food conservation and processing should be seen as an integrated part of the food system. Similarly, the processing of non-food products provided complementary, off-farm employment opportunities. The Committee also recognized the need to conserve energy in food and agro-industries, and to use by-products and residues with special attention to environmental factors.
- 2.1.3 Livestock
93. The Committee noted that the rapidly growing world demand for animal products required major efforts to exploit the considerable potential of the livestock sector in many developing countries. In line with this, the Committee fully supported the components of the livestock programme and related medium-term objectives.
94. The Committee agreed that the better utilization of feed resources, the introduction of well-defined breeding programmes together with improved animal health services and disease control would contribute significantly to supporting increased animal production in the future.
95. The Committee stressed that the technical and planning assistance to be provided under the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development was particularly important for production increases in this sector in the medium and longer term.

96. The Committee endorsed the activities under the livestock programme in the Summary PWB 1984-85. It expressed satisfaction that the programme was directed at small farmers and addressed all aspects of animal production and health and animal products processing and that training at all levels would continue to receive emphasis. The Committee welcomed the priority given to the integration of livestock into existing farming systems, in order to attain improved resource utilization and stressed the importance of marketing and social aspects which would be fully taken into consideration.

97. The Committee endorsed the attention to emergency disease control as well as longer-term disease control campaigns. It stressed especially the need for active inter-country collaboration in regard to the control and eradication of Rinderpest and other serious epizootic diseases and urged that substantial financial resources be made available for well-defined action programmes. Of major concern was the support for vaccine production and improvement of national veterinary institutions and services. The Committee recommended the intensification and strengthening of work on Foot-and-Mouth disease and tick-borne diseases.

98. The Committee reconfirmed its support for the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, recognizing the crucial role of its activities in developing the agricultural resources of the region. It stressed FAO's overall coordinating function for the Programme and urged governments, financial institutions and relevant agencies to join in efforts to provide resources for implementation of field activities in all affected countries. The Committee requested that in future a report on achievements be submitted on the progress of the work of the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

99. The Committee also supported the animal breeding programme and noted with satisfaction the initiatives taken by FAO to establish and operate data banks on animal genetic resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America, stressing that such programmes should make use of locally existing valuable breeding resources.

100. The Committee agreed that more efficient use of agricultural by-products, pasture and fodder crops must be promoted simultaneously with the introduction of more suitable feeding systems for small farms. The Committee endorsed the work on draught animal power and recommended its intensification and further strengthening as an important element of the Organization's renewable energy programme.

101. The Committee stressed that in addition to large ruminants, emphasis must continue to be given to small animal production including sheep and goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits, and emphasized support to regional cooperation in such aspects. This would further support the integration of small farmers into the agricultural economy and enhance the role of women in rural development.

102. The Committee stressed the importance of introducing integrated livestock production systems adapted to small farms as well as the provision of related inputs and marketing and extension services needed to attain increased productivity. The Committee emphasized the contribution of the IMDS and ISCDD in promoting integrated agricultural development and as a means of channelling financial resources into such development. It expressed its continuing support for meat and dairy industry development and related training activities.

2.1.4 Research and Technology Development

103. The Committee fully endorsed the priority and emphasis given to research and technology development in both the proposed Programme of Work for 1984-85 and the medium term and agreed that the additional resources proposed to further strengthen this important area of FAO's work were justified.

104. The Committee endorsed the new presentation and content of Programme 2.1.4 and the proposal to group four existing units (the Research Development Centre, the TAC Secretariat, the Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Unit, and the Remote Sensing Centre) into a new Research and Technology Development Division reporting to the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department. The Committee recognized that the proposal would further

improve managerial supervision over the expanding Organization-wide activities in these fields and would help to ensure the diffusion of new developments in research and technology in all technical programmes and the dissemination of applications of pure research and technology in the developing world, which activities, the Committee stressed, needed further strengthening.

105. The Committee agreed that the proposal for the establishment of a Research and Technology Development Division was in line with the request of FAO Governing Bodies to strengthen FAO's role in promoting agricultural research and would clearly enhance the Organization's role in support of agricultural research and the application of technology. The Committee noted the proposal to establish two professional and two general service posts in the new division and that this modest increase would be offset by proposed staff reductions elsewhere. It agreed that these posts were essential to provide the minimum resources for the new division and enable it to implement the increased programme activities. A few Members expressed their desire to examine the additional posts in the context of the full Programme of Work and Budget.

106. The Committee also noted that the inclusion of the TAC Secretariat in the new division was a natural outcome of the very close links between the CGIAR and FAO and would thus strengthen FAO's overall work in research development and support. The Committee welcomed the assurance that the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department, would continue to provide the necessary direction for FAO's support to the CGIAR.

107. The Committee fully endorsed the medium- and long-term objectives for research development and supported the strategies and priorities proposed. It noted the improvements achieved in national research systems particularly with regard to the continuing growth in human and financial resources devoted to research, and agreed with the emphasis placed upon improving the efficiency of agricultural research delivery systems.

108. The Committee fully endorsed the proposals to devote increased resources to support national research activities in the 1984-85 biennium. The proposed in-service training courses for research managers, research programme leaders, field research technicians and research liaison staff were considered appropriate and timely. The Committee urged FAO to cooperate closely with other organizations, such as ISNAR, in order to continue to ensure complementarity and coordination in the use of resources.

109. The Committee welcomed the continued emphasis on inter-country cooperation in research through the promotion of cooperative research networks among specialized national, regional and inter-regional institutions and endorsed FAO's continued support to the TAC Secretariat and its active role in CGIAR-sponsored activities.

110. The Committee stressed the importance, in accordance with the medium-term objectives, of promoting ecologically sound agricultural, forestry and fisheries production systems aimed at increasing production and sustaining productivity by fully utilizing the potential of natural resources without adversely affecting the environment and without degrading or depleting the natural resources base. It further emphasized the need to improve the living conditions of the rural poor by developing and applying technologies adapted to the ecological and socio-economic conditions of developing countries.

111. The Committee commended FAO's work on energy particularly those aspects related to nitrogen fixation and organic recycling, draught animal power and the greater utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. The Committee endorsed the programme related to energy and the emphasis given to the use of national institutions and cooperation among developing countries through the development of networks on promising renewable sources of energy. The Committee also noted the importance of wood as a source of energy for rural development. It urged the Organization to continue to evaluate promising alternative energy technologies and to promote those adapted to the requirements of the developing countries.

112. The Committee noted the wide range of field activities undertaken in support of remote sensing technology and that FAO was the UN system's focal point for remote sensing applications applied to renewable resources. The Committee endorsed the objectives and proposed activities for remote sensing application. Considered particularly appropriate was the emphasis on the establishment and strengthening of developing countries' national capabilities in the use of remote sensing technology for agricultural development.

113. The Committee noted the role of FAO in coordinating the worldwide cooperative network on Current Agricultural Research Information (CARIS) and endorsed the proposals related to this activity.

2.1.5 Rural Development

114. The Committee agreed with the high priority given to Rural Development and reaffirmed the validity of the framework for planning and action provided by the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by WCARRD, which has a relevance for FAO programmes in a much wider area than covered under Programme 2.1.5. It supported the objectives of growth with equity laid down by WCARRD, which called for high investment in agriculture combined with increased participation of the rural poor in agricultural production and marketing activities.

115. The Committee welcomed the efforts of FAO as the lead agency in the UN system in WCARRD follow-up and appreciated the programme of action of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. It welcomed the increased emphasis on country level activities, the follow-up action to the recommendations of FAO's Regional Conferences and the support provided to TCDC activities and the Regional Rural Development Centres.

116. The Committee fully supported activities to strengthen extension and training systems at the small producer level and improvement in national systems of education. The Committee stressed the need for training at managerial level with a view to ensuring efficient use of resources. In this connexion it appreciated the steps under way in response to the request of the African Regional Conference to make a comprehensive assessment of high-level training needs of African countries; and the intention to develop a medium-term action programme to be based on the results of this assessment.

117. The Committee endorsed the priority given to the promotion of effective marketing which encourages the small farmer to become more involved in food crop production for internal markets.

118. The Committee stressed the importance it attached to the removal of institutional weaknesses in agricultural credit and banking systems especially as they affected the small farm sector. It endorsed the need for FAO to mobilize financial support for rural credit and welcomed the use of the TCDC principles employed through instruments such as the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations and FAO's Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development.

119. The Committee welcomed the emphasis given to the promotion of medium-term credit and seasonal lending to promote food production especially in Africa. It approved the use of the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations to provide cost-effective assistance at regional, sub-regional and national levels particularly for in-service training in mobilization and utilization of rural credit for small farmers and other disadvantaged rural groups.

120. The Committee emphasized the importance of women in agricultural production and their role in managing family food supplies and other resources in the home. It stressed the need for improving farmer's cooperatives and similar organizations, particularly for enabling small farmers and other disadvantaged rural people to participate in development activities. It welcomed the increased use of mass media under the Development Support Communication Programme.

121. The Committee stressed that FAO should provide advice on better market information, forecasting and regulatory functions of marketing services, and training support to member countries. The Committee strongly supported the new emphasis on the promotion of women's activities in marketing and credit and to improve women's access to inputs and service facilities.

122. The Committee agreed that the objectives and content of the proposed activities and level of resources under the relevant sub-programmes of the Rural Development Programme were fully satisfactory.

2.1.6 Nutrition

123. The Committee agreed with the long-term assessment that accelerated agricultural production must be accompanied by measures to ensure access to food by the poorest segments of population if the threat of hunger is to be reduced. It concurred that meeting the needs especially of the rural communities for sufficient food of adequate quality and safety would be a priority medium-term objective for FAO for many years to come. The Committee recognized the complexity of nutrition problems encountered in many countries and commended the approach taken by FAO in assisting in their solution through generation and use of necessary data in programmes aimed especially at the community level and at improvement in quality of food supplies.

124. The Committee approved the introduction of nutritional considerations in strategies and projects of agricultural and rural development and in the analysis of the effects of food price policies. It noted the link between the nutritional status of rural populations and poverty, and the disparity in urban and rural living standards which caused migration, consequent loss of agricultural productivity, and increased food demands from non-food-producing consumers. It supported the increased attention paid to improvement of food and nutrition conditions in rural communities and noted with satisfaction that food aid projects of WFP would continue to be supported through advice on and monitoring of nutritional impact, especially for vulnerable population groups.

125. The Committee pointed to the special needs of populations living in several southern African states under the auspices of certain National Liberation Movements, and appreciated the assistance offered by FAO to improve the nutrition and health of the populations affected.

126. The Committee welcomed the work in all regions to safeguard the quality and safety of food supplies through effective food control and contaminants monitoring. It noted that increased efforts would be made to extend this work to food handled at village and household levels. The Committee commended the joint activities with WHO in areas of food safety evaluation and nutritional requirements for consumer protection and health, as well as the elaboration of international food standards and codes of practice through the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

127. The continued emphasis on training at all levels was welcomed by the Committee. It noted the larger and often more specialized needs of African countries in this regard.

128. The Committee fully endorsed the programme in nutrition as well balanced. It particularly commended the use of increased resources to support field level activities, especially through the introduction of food and nutrition considerations and through activities promoting better food and nutrition conditions for rural and poor urban populations. In this connexion several Members referred to the adverse influence on nutrition of advertising by transnational corporations.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

129. The Committee recognized the central nature of this programme among the activities of the Organization and fully endorsed the programme proposals. It stressed in particular the importance of basic statistics, the Early Warning System, food supply and demand analysis, economic situation and outlook information, and socio-economic indicators. It emphasized the need to strengthen food and agricultural information at this time when the world food situation was unstable, most regions were encountering economic and financial difficulties, and many countries were reappraising plans and strategies for food and agricultural development, and international assistance.

130. The Committee stressed the importance of collecting and processing reliable and adequate statistical information as a base for the formulation and monitoring of development strategies and continuous review of the world food situation. However, the Committee cautioned against data gathering and analysis for their own sake particularly where policy initiatives were the real needs.

131. The Committee recommended fuller exploitation of computer technology in the development of statistics and related analysis, as the most efficient way of processing and analysing the Organization's large data bases. It stressed that computerization was a cost-effective and efficient approach which also in the long run could lead to reductions in personnel and administrative costs.

132. The Committee agreed with the support provided in strengthening Member Nations' capabilities to monitor food situations as well as to collect, analyse and provide reliable statistics. It supported the emphasis on providing advice and technical support for the establishment and strengthening of national and regional Early Warning Systems under the Global Food Information and Early Warning System. It recognized the continuing importance of providing a global review of food and agriculture. It urged the Organization to do this in a manner which would be consistent with the improvement of individual country information systems. It urged also the further exploration of the use of remote sensing techniques and satellite information in connexion with the Early Warning System.

133. In view of the prevailing financial, economic, and trade uncertainties the Committee urged that special attention be given in the future to emerging patterns related to national and international financial flows, foreign debt, commodity and input prices, subsidies, protectionism, and other aspects of the broad economic environment affecting food and agriculture. It emphasized the need to analyse the impact of these changes on food production incentives, incomes of small farmers, and employment of rural people. It urged also increased attention to the links between agriculture and other sectors especially in the developing countries.

134. The Committee noted the increased importance of including information about effects of population pressures and intensified land use on soil erosion, deforestations, pollution, and ecological balances.

135. The Committee stressed the importance of disseminating information and using it to help catalyze actions needed to prevent or alleviate problems. It noted especially the possibilities of using this information in international negotiations (South-South as well as North-South, policy advisory work, training, and special assessments such as for WCARRD follow-up).

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

136. The Committee expressed concern that the expansion of food production in developing countries, and particularly in low-income, food-deficit countries, continued to lag behind the growth of domestic demand and internationally agreed targets.

137. The Committee agreed that national plans, strategies, policies, and programmes and international action to improve this situation, reduce food supply insecurity and enhance self-reliance, would remain a major priority in the medium term.

138. Many developing countries would need to give higher priority to achieving rapid and sustained expansion of food and agricultural production, and its better distribution, and to reorientate their policies and plans to these ends. The Committee stressed the need to promote through the implementation of such policies and plans, appropriate long-term soil and water use and natural resources conservation measures.

139. The Committee agreed that enhanced food production and food security would depend foremost on the initiatives of the developing countries themselves, including intensification of their mutual economic and technical cooperation. It also emphasized the need for more external assistance to them, particularly to enable the poorest countries to sustain a high level of agricultural and economic growth. In this connexion, the Committee stressed the importance of agricultural planning assistance, and training in sector and project analysis especially to meet existing manpower needs and to build up national capacities.

140. The Committee further agreed that international cooperation would need to play an essential role, in supporting actions by developing countries, and towards an improvement in world food security. This would require additional assistance to developing countries

in order to implement viable projects in order to improve their food security infrastructure to ensure a dependable supply of food aid and to develop measures to provide both assurance of supplies and the necessary purchasing power to procure foodstuffs from international markets. The Committee also recognized the need to increase the agricultural export earnings of developing countries, and to cope with instabilities in world markets, through both international cooperation and measures to improve the long-term competitiveness of their commodity exports.

141. The Committee agreed in this regard with the medium-term strategies and the 1984-85 proposals for Programme 2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy, and with the thrust of the measures proposed to reach the above goals.

142. In the area of agricultural policy analysis, the Committee welcomed the priority to analyse the role of pricing and incentive policies, particularly of foodstuffs, in raising crop yields and output and improving farmers' incomes. It considered that attention should also be given to ensuring the supply and distribution of adequate inputs at reasonable prices and that it was important to take into account the special needs of low-income consumers.

143. The Committee supported the emphasis proposed for agricultural planning assistance work. It agreed that special prominence should be given to training activities to improve the capabilities of developing countries in agricultural planning and sector analysis, and in project identification, preparation, appraisal and monitoring; the incorporation of nutrition considerations in agricultural and rural development planning; and supportive development and collection of socio-economic indicators and other information needed for planning purposes.

144. The Committee agreed with the priority attached to the Organization's activities concerning world food security. In particular, it stressed the importance of the Food Security Assistance Scheme. The Committee noted that the Committee on World Food Security would undertake a reconsideration of the concepts and instruments of world food security at its forthcoming session, which could guide further the activities in this area in the 1984-85 biennium. The Committee attached particular importance to the servicing of the Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific and was assured that adequate provision would be made for this by shifting resources from lower priority activities.

145. The Committee underlined the importance of resolving agricultural commodity trade problems. It recognized the continuing need for producer/consumer consultations within the framework of FAO's Intergovernmental Commodity Groups both as a means for improving statistical information and for consideration of desirable action on specific commodity problems. A suggestion was made that in its commodity work FAO should strengthen its contact with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. The Committee stressed the need to avoid duplication of work on commodities with other specialized organizations and noted that inter-agency arrangements were in place to avoid such duplication. It agreed that FAO should continue to provide technical support to other organizations involved in commodity negotiations, such as UNCTAD and GATT, including assistance in the preparation of commodity development programmes and projects for financing by the new Common Fund for Commodities.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications 1/

146. The Committee reviewed the progress made in the introduction of nutrition objectives into agricultural and rural development projects since its last session. It discussed the nature and causes of malnutrition and the role of agricultural policies in improving the present situation, on the basis of the paper COAG/83/6 - "Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications".

147. It expressed appreciation for the quality of the document, which analysed the nature, magnitude and primary causes of malnutrition. It contained a wealth of information and definitions that warranted wider dissemination. It indicated priority areas of action for further integration of nutrition concerns in agricultural and general development planning. The Committee noted with satisfaction that method and support documentation was now available for use by FAO, other agencies and national institutions concerned, on the introduction of nutritional considerations in the design of agricultural and rural development projects. The Committee endorsed the continued efforts in responding to Conference Resolutions 8/77 and in following the recommendations made by COAG at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions.

148. The Committee recognized that malnutrition existed in many different forms among different groups in the population, including the protein-energy malnutrition of children as indicated by anthropometric measures and adult malnutrition by data indicating deficient intake of energy and nutrients.

149. The Committee agreed that a major cause of malnutrition was poverty which in turn was caused by a multiplicity of socio-economic factors and policies, national and international. In addition, the Committee noted that there were other specific factors which contributed to malnutrition such as lack of a well-balanced local diet subject to rapid change due to exposure to imported goods or change in food habits due to advertising, migration into towns or insufficient knowledge to make proper use of available foodstuffs.

150. The Committee confirmed the prominent role played by FAO in the estimation of the number of people at risk of malnutrition, and it expressed deep concern on the magnitude of the problems of protein-energy malnutrition, nutritional anemia, xerophthalmia, endemic goitre and also scurvy in some areas.

151. The Committee emphasized that a better knowledge of the extent of malnutrition in its various forms contributes to an effective formulation of sound development policies and programmes and it endorsed the high priority given by FAO to the preparation of the Fifth World Food Survey, which will be published in 1985.

152. Of considerable importance for the definition of international and national policies conducive to nutritional improvement was the continued up-dating of information on the identification of the population groups at risk of hunger and malnutrition and on the causes of these problems. In that connexion, the Committee stressed the unique value of the FAO Nutrition Data Bank and it urged FAO to accelerate the retrieval and processing of data on nutrition status (including utilization of time and activity levels of each population group; including women), food consumption levels and related parameters, from national surveys and to maintain the Nutrition Data Bank up-to-date with the cooperation of member countries.

153. The Committee agreed that nutritional considerations should not be regarded as separate elements in projects and policies but should be an integral part and an essential element in the design of agricultural and rural development projects and policies as appropriate. The Committee stressed that the most important features of such a strategy were to involve small farmers and the landless (by strategies inter alia of credit, marketing

1/ COAG/83/6.

and storage), attention to the role and work of women, and the training of middle-level management in the relevant aspects of nutrition in policy and project formulation. The Committee stressed the need to encourage popular participation in rural development strategies.

154. The Committee stressed the importance of factors of seasonality in the incidence and solution of malnutrition problems. The ups and downs of food availability undermined the food security of poor rural groups and, frequently, development efforts.

155. The Committee emphasized the considerable importance of indigenous crops and the need to develop them, especially roots and tubers, pulses and legumes. The Committee noted that these crops were important in the work of women and in alleviating seasonal malnutrition, and that the role of small livestock should be considered as similarly important.

156. The Committee endorsed the view that up-grading the role of women through their increased training and participation in the formulation of development projects was essential in improving their nutrition as well as that of children.

157. The Committee agreed that transfer and application of appropriate technology to reduce workload, especially in the area of food processing, improved environmental sanitation and supply of pure water, was an important element in a nutrition strategy. In this regard, the Committee noted that fuelwood availability was becoming a serious constraint in many countries.

158. The Committee endorsed the view that food aid should always be linked to development efforts, except for humanitarian purposes.

159. The Committee noted with satisfaction that a number of training manuals on nutrition had been published in response to the recommendations made at its Sixth Session. It endorsed the continued FAO efforts in expanding its programmes for training national staff responsible at all levels for the planning, management and implementation of nutritionally-oriented policies, programmes and projects. The Committee stressed the need to enhance sensitization about nutritional problems among high-level policy makers, planners and administrators from agriculture, as well as from finance and other economic ministries. It emphasized the need to include both male and female participants in training activities particularly at middle-level as well as in pre-service and in-service training.

160. Though recognizing poverty as the primary cause of malnutrition, the Committee emphasized again that practical nutrition education programmes could effectively contribute to improving the situation. These programmes, aiming at the adoption of adequate feeding practices which would avoid the effects of publicity promoting foods with low nutritional value, especially at the time of weaning, should particularly affect women and children. These in turn should be considered as essential components of rehabilitation programmes for refugees, displaced persons and other migrants. In that connexion, the Committee endorsed the continued assistance given by FAO to populations under the auspices of the Liberation Movements in Africa.

161. The Committee, while commending the important work carried out by FAO on integrating nutrition into development projects, emphasized that wider national policies such as choice between food crops and cash export crops, pricing policies, consumer subsidy policies and foreign trade and exchange policies had implications for and effects on income, food consumption and the nutritional status of populations. The Committee urged that the formulation of national developmental policies at the macro-level should take into account nutritional considerations. FAO's technical assistance in this area should be extended.

162. In order to accelerate the integration of an effective nutrition dimension into development policy planning and programme implementation, the Committee recommended that:

- (i) in-depth evaluation studies be undertaken by FAO on the actual impact of food consumption and nutrition of FAO-executed agricultural and rural development projects, in order to evolve a practical evaluation methodology consonant with WCARRD objectives on nutrition;
 - (ii) FAO should undertake in-depth evaluation studies on the effective impact of diet changes, caused by publicity leading to new consumption patterns, as well as on the nutritional value of foodstuffs promoted by such publicity;
 - (iii) FAO continue adapting the current methodology for the nutrition assessment of fisheries and forestry projects;
 - (iv) regional and national training activities, including also the strengthening of nutrition training centres, be further developed with FAO assistance.
163. The Committee recommended that Member Governments apply themselves to the strategies outlined in the document, and to that effect, to:
- (i) continue collection of data on nutrition, monitoring of nutritional status and analysis of data, drawing on FAO assistance;
 - (ii) incorporate nutritional considerations into agricultural and rural development projects, with assistance from FAO methodology and Manual;
 - (iii) analyse the nutritional impact of macro-level national policies and, in formulating such policies, take nutritional considerations into account;
 - (iv) ensure, through sensitization and training, the orientation of administrators, policy makers and agricultural personnel towards the importance of nutritional objectives in development policies and programmes.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMSFollow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production 1/

164. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the nature and quality of COAG/83/7 "Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production", and supported FAO's proposed strategy to reach rural women. It commended FAO for the increased emphasis it was placing on rural women.
165. The Committee supported FAO's effort in implementing the WCARRD Programme of Action by focusing more attention on the inter-relationship between the goals of growth with equity and women's participation. It noted with satisfaction that WCARRD high-level missions addressed these issues and recommended that this trend be continued and intensified.
166. The Committee encouraged FAO to make further efforts to provide catalytic assistance that can strengthen national capacities to reach the rural poor women more effectively. It was also noted with appreciation that the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, for which FAO is the lead agency, is coordinating with other agencies on women's issues and encouraged this approach.
167. The Committee called on FAO to make an effective contribution to the Conference on the End of the Women's Decade.
168. The Committee urged that in accordance with the Programme of Action of WCARRD, steps should be taken to undertake additional activities in agrarian reform; credit; and employment opportunities regarding women.
169. The Committee expressed the need for mobilization of more resources to provide action enabling rural women to enhance their work as producers at home as well as in agriculture. Furthermore, it urged donor governments to provide funds for programmes in all fields for projects which can demonstrate that they meet the criteria for women's integration into the development process.
170. The Committee recommended that extension and training assistance be regularly reviewed regarding its outreach to women and inclusion of women as trainees; it urged that FAO initiate efforts to design culturally appropriate ways to train women and girls in agricultural subjects and particularly to promote their access to modern farming technology and methods. The Committee also suggested that: (a) an indicative target be established to increase women beneficiaries in FAO-assisted training programmes from the existing level of 16 percent to higher levels; (b) FAO should assist member countries to increase the number of female extension agents, and (c) national male and female literacy programmes be supported by FAO as a means through which agricultural training could be introduced to women.
171. The Committee noted the heavy work burden of rural women in their domestic sphere and urged continuation of FAO assistance to help reduce this: efforts related to fuel wood; reduction of time taken up in housework; improvement of domestic utensils available to women and access to more modern household equipment; access to water for domestic use were all mentioned as important. The Committee emphasized that farm technology tends to be introduced for men without adequate consideration for the needs of and the benefit to rural women and urged assistance to correct this.
172. The Committee stressed that there was a need for more information about the effects on rural women's activities of modernization in agriculture. The introduction of modern techniques which primarily benefited men could displace women from opportunities to provide or supplement family income or food supplies. The ways in which women managed, even when men were unemployed or dispossessed of land, to continue providing daily food, needed recognition and further support. Women's increased access to employment opportunities, as well as to modern technology in lieu of traditional implements, was encouraged.
173. The Committee urged FAO to increase its work on statistics related to women in production; and to include in this efforts to develop concepts and categories to reflect more accurately women's work outside the money economy. Guidelines and country fact sheets,

1/ COAG/83/7.

it was agreed, should be produced, to involve the cooperation of national institutions. The lack of data available from Latin America was noted in particular, and a special effort to provide these data was recommended. The Committee requested that FAO assistance should be provided to countries in developing or strengthening the existing data base related to rural women.

174. The Committee recognized with appreciation FAO's commitment to make women beneficiaries in its work in all fields, and endorsed the Inter-Divisional Working Group on Women in Development.

175. The Committee emphasized that attention should be given to the need for women to be involved in the design, preparation and implementation of rural development programmes. Priority attention should be given at the project preparation phase.

176. The Committee welcomed the change in the name of the 2.1.5.4 programme element from "Home Economics and Social Programmes" to "Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development" and it also urged the application of this name to the relevant Service as well.

177. The Committee recognized that the obstacles to women's advancement include legal, economic, social, traditional and cultural factors. The Committee urged that efforts be made to provide women with legal rights equal to men for land ownership, access to credit and banking services and membership and decision-making responsibilities in farmer's cooperatives. With respect to this, the Committee asked that consideration be given to continuing studies upon the legal status of women and effective implementation of laws to protect them.

178. The Committee pointed out the important role carried out by Non-Governmental Organizations and advised FAO to further collaborate at regional and national levels with these organizations to reach rural women. The Committee also suggested that continuing FAO support should be given to FAO Small Farmers Programme and Community Action for Disadvantaged Rural Women which aim to reach rural poor women.

179. The Committee welcomed the proposed Women in Food Staples Programme as an important step in recognizing and assisting rural women. In this regard, the Committee also endorsed the forthcoming FAO Consultation on Women and Food Staples, which will take place in Rome in December 1983, and urged more support from donors. It asked that efforts be made so that participants in this consultation be preferably women experts of various levels.

180. The Committee noted that there were regional differences in women's role and recommended that activities be developed on a regional basis. In this connexion, the Committee suggested that FAO's work on Women in Agricultural/Rural Development should be reviewed at FAO-organized Regional Conferences/Inter-Country Consultations in order to develop more specific action programmes appropriate for regional and national priorities. It was also urged that men and women participate in planning and implementation, and that interministerial cooperation at national level be assisted as required. The Committee stressed the importance of traditional methods of food preservation and post-harvest handling as well as the production of crops and animals for which women have traditional responsibility. It urged that these subjects be considered in global and regional discussions so that related assistance could be formulated and implemented.

181. In addition to making separate projects for women, the Committee urged that Member Governments and FAO take into account the effects on women in the design and execution of projects not specifically directed to them and to strive to achieve the integration of women in all projects.

182. The Committee endorsed the proposals put forward in the medium-term action plan as described in paragraph 81 of document COAG/83/7 "Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production".

Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy 1/

183. This item had been proposed for discussion as a selected development issue by the Committee at its Sixth Session. The Committee discussed the item on the basis of document COAG/83/8 "Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy".

1/ COAG/83/8; COAG/33/8-Corr.1 (Arabic only); COAG/83/8-Corr.2 (French only).

184. The Committee, fully recognizing the importance of plant protection as a major element in increasing food production, supported the proposal by FAO to integrate plant protection into a wider agricultural development approach.

185. The Committee stressed that effective plant protection activities required careful advance planning but recognized that the level of activities needed to be tailored to each country's level of agricultural development.

186. The Committee noted the past achievements of plant protection activities in developing countries and the valuable contributions of various donor organizations and agreed that a better coordinated international effort aimed at priority needs was required to effectively orientate future activities for the benefit of small farmers.

187. The Committee recognized that much of the improvement in plant protection would come from the use of chemicals, but these had to be applied with great care because of their potential harmful effects on human beings and on the environment generally, the creation of ecological imbalances and the problem of resistance. The Committee emphasized the importance of FAO's work on pesticides and recommended that every effort be made by FAO to further promote their safe and efficient use. Some Members proposed that FAO consider establishing a pesticide programme similar to the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme.

188. The Committee welcomed the development by FAO, in consultation with other concerned agencies and organizations, of a Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and considered the Code should identify the potential hazards, define the requisite actions and stipulate the responsibilities of the various parties concerned. Some Members expressed concern regarding instances of over-aggressive pesticide marketing practices.

189. The Committee noted that substantial quantities of sub-standard and spurious insecticides were being marketed in developing countries and recognized the need to strengthen quality enforcement arrangements, including the establishment of pesticide quality control laboratories.

190. The Committee emphasized the importance of biological control in integrated pest control programmes and noted that they frequently provided the most cost-effective measures especially for small-scale farmers. The Committee also noted the potential importance of natural pesticides of plant origin and recommended their further development and use.

191. The Committee strongly endorsed the need for more concentrated efforts on weed management and most Members recognized that the time spent in weeding represented the greatest single constraint to increased crop production in many developing countries. The Committee stressed the need for better tools and implements and urged that their use should be combined with the rational use of herbicides.

192. The Committee welcomed the assistance which the International Weed Science Society and other major weed organizations had provided to FAO to develop appropriate knowledge and to integrate it in cropping systems for small-scale farmers.

193. The Committee requested the Director-General to consider the establishment of an Expert Panel to advise him on improved integrated weed management systems. In order not to increase the number of panels, consideration should be given to merging the Panel of Experts on Resistance of Pests to Pesticides and Crop Loss Assessment with that on Integrated Pest Control and Resistance Breeding, after re-evaluating their tasks.

194. The Committee stressed the importance of durable crop resistance and recommended that the Director-General give consideration to convening an ad hoc Governmental Consultation on Genetic Vulnerability in Major Food Crops.

195. The Committee stressed the need to reduce post-harvest losses and called for the improvement of storage and drying systems.

196. The Committee attached great importance to the improvement of national plant protection and quarantine services and welcomed current efforts to strengthen their capabilities.

197. The Committee recognized the need for better dissemination of information and suggested the development of a data bank for the benefit of the international community. It also emphasized the need for the transfer of appropriate technology.

198. The Committee supported the further development of early warning systems to better monitor and evaluate major pests and diseases.

199. The Committee recommended that multilateral and bilateral assistance for national plant protection programmes be further expanded, and appreciated the specific offers of assistance made by a Member or member countries and observers.

200. As regards future priorities, some Members preferred to attach higher priority to Transfer of Technology, while others gave higher priority to Forward Planning. The Committee recognized the critical need for training at all levels and in all fields of plant protection as well as for strengthening research. Some Members mentioned specific areas of research, such as the control of black Sigatoka disease of bananas in Latin America and Coffee Berry Disease in some African countries.

201. In conclusion, the Committee endorsed the global strategy of plant protection and the priorities for the future, which provided a useful framework on which a concerted and improved international effort could be built. The Committee also endorsed the proposed Cooperative Action for Plant Health (CAPH).

Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action 1/

202. This subject was proposed as a selected development issue by the Committee at its Sixth Session. The discussion was based on document COAG/83/9, "Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)" which analysed the current situation and presented strategies for improving animal health as an integral part of animal production, as well as public health through the control of zoonoses. It also dealt with the improvement of national infrastructure for veterinary services, the conduct of campaigns against the major diseases of socio-economic importance, related research and training. It further identified priorities for future national and regional action and recommended methods for improved international coordination of disease control.

203. The Committee confirmed its view, as expressed in earlier discussions during the Session, of the important economic contribution which animal production has for the small farmer in providing him with food, clothing, and energy. It was also recognized that animal production had to be seen in its economic perspective in view of its importance in trade in livestock and livestock products. The Committee recognized the significance of a sound animal health base which, together with nutritional and genetic improvements, constitute the foundation of successful, economic animal production. It stressed the need to integrate fully extension activities in animal production and animal health at the farm level.

204. The Committee agreed with the priority given to the development of veterinary manpower, including education and training. Attention was drawn particularly to the critical situation in central, southern and western Africa and the Committee stressed the need for increased support for training at all levels.

205. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the action taken by FAO for the emergency control of animal diseases and urged FAO to continue to provide emergency financial assistance through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

206. The Committee expressed its serious concern over the resurgence of Rinderpest, not only in Africa but also in the Near East and Asia. The Committee noted with satisfaction the Director-General's intentions for future emergency assistance to African countries in order to strengthen Rinderpest control.

1/ COAG/83/9.

207. It welcomed the steps which are being taken by FAO, OIE and OAU, together with the EEC, to solicit funds for the launching of a Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign. The Committee appreciated that the action being taken by FAO was in accordance with a recommendation of the Twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Africa which was held in 1982.

208. The Committee, noting the success of the establishment of a buffer zone in south-eastern Europe in preventing the spread of exotic types of FMD virus to European countries, supported the further strengthening of the activities carried out in the zone and, if possible, their extension to countries outside Europe.

209. The Committee expressed its appreciation in respect of the decisive action taken by FAO to assist with the eradication of African Swine Fever from member countries recently infected and with measures to prevent its entry into those countries free of the disease both in Latin America and Europe. It strongly urged FAO to continue its support for the eradication or prevention of the disease and the expansion of research on the development of a vaccine and on the pathogenesis and epizootiology of the disease.

210. The Committee stressed the importance of collaboration between international organizations concerned with the control of animal diseases. It welcomed the steps which are being taken by FAO and OIE in consultation with WHO to improve on their animal health information systems so as to avoid duplication of efforts and to extend the scope of information, collection, collation and dissemination. The Committee was informed of the progress which has been made on the recommendation of the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe (October 1982) which recognized the need for improved coordination of animal disease control action in Europe and called for the convening of a working group comprising FAO, OIE and WHO together with representatives from CMEA, EEC and from countries which fall outside both of the latter groupings, to recommend improved systems of coordination. The Committee recommended that similar action should be taken with regard to coordination of disease control activities in other regions.

211. The Committee noted the progress of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. It welcomed the priority that was given to land use and rural development in view of the critical food situation in Sub-Sahara Africa. It supported the attention being paid to the correct use of trypanocidal drugs and the rearing of trypanotolerant livestock. The Committee also appreciated that, in addition to the technical and socio-economic aspects, ecological/environmental considerations were taken fully into account in the implementation of the Programme. The Committee was informed of the system which has been established by FAO to ensure the coordination of the Programme activities, particularly through the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

212. The Committee expressed satisfaction with FAO's efforts to establish a network of reference laboratories and vaccine banks for the major infectious diseases. Noting that most of the currently recognized reference laboratories were in developed countries, the Committee welcomed the efforts which FAO was making to identify suitable laboratories in the developing countries.

213. The Committee stressed the importance of ticks and tick-borne diseases as a major limiting factor in livestock production, emphasizing that this was a problem in all developing regions of the world. In supporting FAO's strategies at the national and regional levels, it recommended further intensification and strengthening of effort with special reference to the epizootiology of tick-borne diseases and the ecology and population dynamics of ticks as a basis for formulating sound control programmes.

214. The Committee also recognized the importance of vaccine production, quality control, storage and distribution systems development for the delivery of vaccine to livestock, as crucial to efficient control of animal diseases and endorsed FAO's efforts to improve the quality control of vaccines through a series of seminars on vaccine production and by establishing regional or sub-regional vaccine banks.

215. The Committee emphasized the importance of zoonoses and chronic diseases such as reproductive disorders, nutritional deficiency diseases and those caused by external and internal parasites in limiting livestock production, and supported FAO's initiative to strengthen its activities in those areas, particularly in the control of gastro-intestinal parasites.

216. The Committee drew attention to the importance of an accurate livestock census in the planning and execution of animal disease control programmes and emphasized the difficulties some developing countries encountered in carrying out livestock censuses. The Committee urged FAO to provide guidance in the conduct of appropriate census methods.

217. The Committee considered the development of livestock insurance schemes of particular interest to developing countries and urged that action be taken to identify the types of insurance schemes that might be adopted, particularly for smallholders.

218. The Committee referred to the proposals for strengthening veterinary services for small farmers whose needs dominate the animal production sector in many countries. It further recommended that research should be concentrated on specific needs of the small farmers and on appropriate related technology.

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCEProposals for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81) 1/

219. This item was placed on the Agenda in response to Resolution 6/81, which reads as follows:

Resolution 6/81PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

THE CONFERENCE,

Recognizing that plant genetic resources are indispensable for the genetic improvement of cultivated plants, and that they are in danger of erosion and loss,

Recalling that work on plant genetic resources was begun in FAO as the result of a recommendation made by the First Session of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture in 1946,

Recalling further that in 1974 with the support of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) was set up for which FAO provides the Secretariat,

Noting that a joint FAO/IBPGR programme is promoting the international collaboration of national, regional and international plant genetic centres in which plant genetic resources are collected, maintained, evaluated, exchanged and distributed,

Considering that there is no international agreement for ensuring the conservation, maintenance and free exchange of the genetic resources of agricultural interest contained in existing germplasm banks,

Convinced of the need for such an agreement,

Recalling the proposal made by some members during the Seventy-ninth Session of the Council in June 1981 that consideration be given to the establishment of an international bank of plant genetic resources under the auspices of FAO to ensure the free exchange of plant genetic resources between countries,

1. Requests the Director-General to examine and prepare the elements of a draft international convention, including legal provisions designed to ensure that global plant genetic resources of agricultural interest will be conserved and used for the benefit of all human beings, of this and future generations, without restrictive practices that limit their availability of exchange, whatever the source of such practices.
2. Requests the Director-General to prepare a study on the establishment of an international bank of plant genetic resources of agricultural interest under the auspices of FAO, taking into account the provisions of the proposed international convention as well as on-going national, regional and international efforts in this field in particular those of the IBPGR.
3. Requests the Director-General to present proposals based on the studies mentioned to the Committee on Agriculture for consideration at its Seventh Session in 1983, which shall report thereon to the Council with a view to consideration by the Twenty-second Session of the FAO Conference.

(Adopted 25 November 1981)

1/ COAG/83/10.

220. The Committee discussed the item on the basis of document COAG/83/10 which documented the studies carried out in response to Conference Resolution 6/81. The document provided technical details bearing on the issues relevant to an International Convention on Plant Genetic Resources and those relevant to the establishment of an International Genebank. The Committee commended the Director-General for his response to this important matter. However, many Members felt more information was necessary.

221. The Committee confirmed that crop genetic resources were a heritage of mankind and that they should be freely exchanged between countries and their respective institutions for scientific purposes and use in national crop-breeding programmes. The Committee commended FAO for its continued action in raising the awareness of the international community and countries to the need to collect and conserve these materials - action which dates back to 1961. In this context the Committee noted that since 1974 the IBPGR in collaboration with FAO had been promoting international cooperation among national, regional and international plant genetic resources centres committed to the aims of working on the principle of free availability of materials. In view of its great importance and benefit to all countries, the need was expressed for the FAO/IBPGR network to be complemented (but without duplicating) and strengthened.

222. The Committee thanked the Secretariat for its efforts in producing the succinct summarization of difficult technical problems in document COAG/83/10 and considered that this was a useful basis for discussion. Some Members pointed out that there appeared to be some technical and political issues which had not been addressed; and that there were several existing legal inter-governmental agreements on genetic resources which had not been itemized. The Committee concluded that the document provided sufficient information for its deliberations to be recorded and passed to Council.

223. Some Members of the Committee were in favour of the two proposals. They stressed that the proposed convention would provide international regulations through a legal framework and an international genebank would provide a necessary instrument provided it was under the aegis of the United Nations. Other Members felt that the adoption of an international convention was the most important proposal in order to state and implement the principles of free availability of genetic resources and that the existing FAO/IBPGR system of genebanks could satisfy the need for an international genebank. Some of these Members made their approval conditional on the bringing of the FAO/IBPGR programme fully within the United Nations system, while others thought this unnecessary.

224. Some Members felt that the existing system developed by the FAO/IBPGR programme would meet in principle the requirements for international cooperation and plant genetic resources exchange, and considered the two proposals were unnecessary. It was felt that there were a number of practical and/or legal aspects of the present system which required refinement and a number of representatives were willing to offer the services of their Governments, in association with FAO, to make the existing system more effective. They felt this would be more cost-effective than proceeding with the proposals.

225. Referring specifically to the proposed international convention, Members expressed different views on the types of materials to be included. Document COAG/83/10 had listed various categories. The Committee noted that these categories of materials also include breeders' lines which were being developed and held by public as well as private institutions.

226. The Committee was unable to reach agreement as to whether all or only some of the categories should be included in a convention. Some Members considered it inappropriate to include breeders' lines in any international convention, pointing out that this material was not unique from the viewpoint of genetic conservation because the genes were still freely available in the original populations used to make the breeding lines, and also in any variety which might be produced from them. Nonetheless, the Committee agreed that it was not morally right for any individual or country to exploit the resources found in developing countries to the detriment of those countries. The Committee endorsed that the genetic material under threat of loss in many parts of the world included wild species and primitive cultivars and noted that the present FAO/IBPGR programme puts emphasis on these. However, the Committee agreed that all the categories of plant genetic resources ought to be examined to see whether they were suitable for inclusion in any convention.

227. The Committee agreed that in the spirit of Conference Resolution 6/81 further discussions on the question of a proposed convention must relate to the drafting of elements which would meet and respect the concerns of the majority of governments both members and non-members of FAO, so that the convention would be truly universal. In addition, it was considered that a convention should not result in an additional international system aimed at replacing on-going activities but should incorporate these in a harmonious way, and that account should be taken of existing national legislation. From the discussions emerged a consensus to further study a convention or other forms of international agreement. In pursuing this, constraints in the present system should be documented, particularly those hindering on-going breeding programmes.

228. Referring to the proposed international genebank many Members stressed that, while the proposed international convention could create a legal framework for existing genebanks of participating countries and international institutions, the international genebank could guarantee the effectiveness of the convention in international exchange. Other Members felt that a convention alone could fully meet this requirement, particularly in view of the existence of the FAO/IBPGR network.

229. There was a consensus that the costs proposed for an international genebank were in all probability under-estimated. However, some Members felt that the costs of the genebank could be reduced considerably if a number of functions were rationalised and retained by the existing FAO/IBPGR network. The Committee agreed that an international genebank, if considered necessary, should include both base collections (for long-term safety and hence not for distribution unless for regeneration) and active collections for routine exchanges. The Committee noted that the study had not fully taken into account the cost of conserving duplicates and of the large international operation necessary for multiplication of the stocks in areas of the world suitable for growing the materials. These costs would have to be estimated in relation to the types of agreements that would be necessary for these operations. 1/

230. Although the Secretariat's document had pointed out that at present it was only feasible to consider seed-propagated crops, several Members suggested that the concept be extended to include clonally-propagated crops and plant introduction operations beyond the present limits of genetic conservation programmes.

231. The Committee suggested that the international genebank should be considered as an international concept and not a single physical entity; it could be formed of a network of storage facilities. The type of network and the location of the facilities, either the existing ones or new ones, should be studied so that the various alternatives could be discussed. It would be necessary to carefully examine the mechanisms whereby the facilities could be placed fully within the United Nations system and whether this mechanism was necessary.

232. The Committee stressed the need for technical data to be made available together with samples of genetic resource material. At present these data are very insufficiently available and the Committee agreed that the present international efforts on genetic resources documentation needed strengthening.

233. The Committee agreed on the predominant need, in developing countries, to strengthen national capabilities in plant genetic resources, plant breeding and seed multiplication, which ultimately determine whether effective use could be made of existing or exchanged gene material for the benefit of agricultural development in each country. It urged the Director-General and countries with advanced expertise to assist developing countries in these areas and to pay particular attention to the relevant training requirements to overcome existing man-power constraints.

234. Among those Members who supported the creation of an international genebank, different views were expressed on whether it should simply duplicate samples of those in existing genebanks or whether there should be an active policy to incorporate materials not present in other genebanks. This would relate to the scope of the proposed international convention and whether or not it could incorporate in its elements all genetic resources activities from collecting in the field through to utilization by breeders. The Committee stressed the urgent need to evaluate material in existing collections and to make the results available in an organized way to utilization programmes.

1/ The representative of Spain had reservations on this paragraph.

235. Many Members suggested that the Committee should request the Director-General to consider, taking into account the financial and administrative implications, establishing a working party, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Article VI.6 of the Constitution, in cases where he was satisfied that urgent action was required. The working party would assist the Director-General to supplement the studies in preparation for the next session of the Conference. It would assist in identifying, in the light of the Committee's discussions, the aspects of the studies on which further information was needed, and provide advice on the elaboration of those aspects. It would consist of a limited number of Members of the Committee, chosen with due regard to the need for all the shades of opinion expressed in the Committee to be reflected. The Director-General would transmit the report on the deliberations of the working party to the November 1983 session of the Council.

236. Other Members considered, however, that it would be more appropriate for the decision concerning the convening of the working party to be taken by the Council, rather than by the Director-General. They noted that the Council would then have the benefit of the report of the Committee and the related material.

237. Some other Members felt that, rather than formally convening a working party as described above, a more flexible and expedient solution would be for the Director-General to continue the studies in close contact with interested governments. In addition, the June 1983 session of the Council could request the Director-General of FAO to further study the alternatives for an International Genebank, in consultation with the IBPGR, to report on the requirements to complete the existing plant genetic resources network, and to ensure unrestricted exchange of materials.

238. Taking into account the various views expressed, the Committee concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference.

OTHER MATTERSOther Business

239. The Committee noted that, in accordance with Rule IV of its Rules of Procedure, the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, would prepare a provisional agenda for its Eighth Session.

240. The Committee reiterated the recommendation made at its Fifth Session that the final selection of subjects should take into account the need to ensure a satisfactory balance between technical and socio-economic areas of work and a reasonable coverage over time of the various Programmes falling within the competence of the Committee.

241. In addition to the standing agenda items dealing with the Implementation of the Programme of Work, the Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agriculture Development, the Summary Programme of Work and Budget for Chapter 2.1, and Nutrition, the Committee recommended that the following topics be considered for possible inclusion in the provisional agenda dealing with selected development problems:

- Agricultural Research Policy and Technology Transfer and Development in Developing Countries
- Food and Agricultural Price Policies
- Processing of Food and Non-Food Agricultural Products
- Strategies for Improvement of Marketing and Input Delivery Systems for Small Farmers.

242. A number of Members of the Committee suggested further items for the Agenda at the next session: Agricultural Extension Methodologies Under Different Socio-Economic Conditions; Farming Systems Development; Livestock Development for Small Farmers; Food Quality Standards; The Effects of Fragmentation of Farm Holdings; and Contribution of Cash Crops to Rural Development.

Date and Place of Next Session

243. In accordance with Rule XXXII-3 GRO and Rule II of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee recommended that its Eighth Session should be held in Rome in March 1985. It further recommended that the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, propose the exact dates and ensure that the Session was scheduled before the sessions of the Programme and Finance Committee in the spring of 1985 to enable them to consider the recommendations of COAG.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION

INTRODUCTION

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
2. Adoption of the Agenda

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR

3. Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83
4. Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development
5. Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

FOOD AND NUTRITION

6. Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

7. Follow-up to WCARRD: Role of Women in Agricultural Production
8. Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy
9. Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

10. (a) Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81)

OTHER MATTERS

10. (b) Other Business
11. Date and Place of Next Session

REPORT

12. Adoption of the Report.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Germany, Fed. Rep. of | Panama |
| Algeria | Ghana | Peru |
| Angola | Greece | Philippines |
| Argentina | Honduras | Poland |
| Australia | Hungary | Portugal |
| Austria | India | Romania |
| Bangladesh | Indonesia | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Belgium | Iraq | Saudi Arabia |
| Benin | Ireland | Senegal |
| Brazil | Israel | Sierra Leone |
| Bulgaria | Italy | Spain |
| Cameroon | Ivory Coast | Sri Lanka |
| Canada | Jamaica | Sudan |
| Cape Verde | Japan | Suriname |
| Chile | Jordan | Sweden |
| China | Kenya | Switzerland |
| Colombia | Korea, Rep. of | Tanzania |
| Congo | Lesotho | Thailand |
| Costa Rica | Liberia | Tunisia |
| Cuba | Libya | Turkey |
| Cyprus | Madagascar | Uganda |
| Czechoslovakia | Malaysia | United Kingdom |
| Denmark | Malta | United States of America |
| Dominican Rep. | Mexico | Upper Volta |
| Ecuador | Morocco | Uruguay |
| Egypt | Netherlands | Venezuela |
| Salvador | New Zealand | Viet Nam |
| Equatorial Guinea | Nicaragua | Yemen Arab Republic |
| Ethiopia | Nigeria | Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of |
| Finland | Norway | Yugoslavia |
| France | Pakistan | Zaire |
| Gabon | | Zambia |

APPENDIX C
ANNEXE C
APENDICE C

قائمة المندوبين والمراقبين

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS
LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS
LISTA DE DELEGADOS Y OBSERVADORES

代表和观察员名单

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Chairman | : | |
| Président | : | Norman W. Tape (Canada) |
| Presidente | : | |
| 主席 | | |
| First Vice-Chairman | : | |
| Premier Vice-Président | : | Mohamed Sidki Zehni (Libya) |
| Primer Vicepresidente | : | |
| النائب الأول للرئيس | : | محمد صدقي ذهني (ليبيا) |
| 第一副主席 | | |
| Second Vice-Chairman | : | |
| Deuxième Vice-Président | : | Ivo P. Alvarenga (El Salvador) |
| Segundo Vicepresidente | : | |
| 第二副主席 | | |

委员会成员国البلدان الأعضاء فى اللجنةMEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEEMEMBRES DU COMITEMIEMBROS DEL COMITEAFGHANISTAN/AFGANISTAN

Representative
A.M. KARZY Kabul
President of Plant Protection & Quarantine
Ministry of Agriculture
Alternate
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Second Secretary, Embassy of Afghanistan

ALGERIA/ALGERIE/ARGELIA

الحزائر
Représentant
M. HAMADI Alger
Directeur général, Ministère de l'agriculture
et de la Revolution agraire
محمد حمادى
مدير عام - وزارة الزراعة والثروة الزراعية

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Représentant permanent d'Angola auprès de
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Suppléant
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Représentant permanent d'Angola auprès de
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ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

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Ministro Plenipotenciario, Representante
Permanente de Argentina ante la FAO
Suplentes
C. SERSALE DI CERISANO Roma
Representante Permanente Alterno de
Argentina ante la FAO
D. WHITE Roma
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Alternate
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Counsellor (Development Assistance)
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Adviser
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Ministère de l'agriculture

BENIN

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E.T. OROUNLA Porto-Novo
Ingénieur au Ministère du développement
rural

BRAZIL/BRESIL/BRASIL

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Ministry of Agriculture
M. DA COSTA FERREIRA Brazil
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BULGARIA/BULGARIE

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حازم فضلى نجيب

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الأردن

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COREA, REPUBLICA DE

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محمد صدقي ذهني

الممثل الدائم لليبيا لدى المنظمة ، روما

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MALTA/MALTE

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Segundo Secretario, Representación Permanente
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Segundo Secretario, Representación Permanente
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الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة

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Vice-Chairman, Polish National FAO Committee

PORTUGAL

Representative
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Director, International Cooperation,
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Inspector of Economy

ROMANIA/ROUMANIE/RUMANIA

المملكة العربية السعودية

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)/ ARABIE SAOUDITE
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مصطفى ابراهيم مهدي
الممثل الدائم المناوب للمملكة العربية السعودية
لدى المنظمة ، روما

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE/SAO TOME-ET-PRINCIPE
SANTO TOME Y PRINCIPE

SENEGAL

Suppléant
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Premier Conseiller, Ambassade du Sénégal

SIERRA LEONE/SIERRA LEONA

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Jefe Servicio de Epizootias y Zoonosis
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السودان

SURINAME

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محمد عبد الهادي

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council

~~FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ROME~~Eighty-third Session

Rome, 13-24 June 1983

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REPORT OF THE SEVENTH SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (COAG)

(Rome, 21-30 March 1983)

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MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81).

The Committee concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference (para. 238).

In addition to the above matter, the Council may wish to note the following points in the Report of the Committee.

The Committee:

Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83

- (i) commended the publication programme in Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture and underlined the emphasis placed in the publication of training and research manuals (para. 10).
- (ii) endorsed the criteria for priority setting and programming used (para. 11).
- (iii) stressed the need for FAO's programme to concentrate on poorer countries, lower income groups, small farmers, landless labourers and women (para. 11).
- (iv) recommended that further attempts be made in the future to report on the impact of activities on a selective or illustrative basis (para. 13).
- (v) reviewed the eight programmes coming under Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture, endorsed the priorities accorded under each and made a number of recommendations.

Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development and Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

- (i) fully supported the priorities embodied in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture and endorsed the overall priority given to the special problems of Africa (para. 67).
- (ii) broadly agreed with the thrust and balance of the different programmes (para. 68).
- (iii) fully supported the efforts of the Director-General to reduce the administrative costs to the extent feasible and reinforce the technical and economic programmes of essential interest to Member Nations (para. 68).
- (iv) made observations on individual programmes 2.1.1 through 2.1.8 (paras. 72 through 145).

Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications

- (i) endorsed the continued efforts in responding to Conference Resolution 8/77 and in following the recommendations made by COAG at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions (para. 147).
- (ii) expressed deep concern with the magnitude of the problems of protein energy malnutrition, nutritional anaemic, xerophthalmia, endemic goitre and also scurvy in some areas (para. 150).

- (iii) endorsed the high priority given by FAO to the preparation of the Fifth World Food Survey (para. 151).
- (iv) urged FAO to accelerate the retrieval and processing of data on several aspects of nutrition status, and on food consumption levels and related parameters, and to maintain the Nutrition Data Bank up-to-date (para. 152).
- (v) agreed that nutritional considerations should be an integral part and an essential element in the design of agricultural and rural development projects, (para. 153).
- (vi) stressed the need to encourage popular participation in rural development strategies (para. 153).
- (vii) emphasized the need to develop indigenous crops, especially roots and tubers, pulses and legumes, and the importance of the role of small livestock (para. 155).
- (viii) endorsed the view that food aid should always be linked to development efforts, except for humanitarian purposes (para. 158).
- (ix) endorsed the continued FAO efforts in expanding its programmes for training national staff responsible at all levels for the planning, management and implementation of nutritionally-oriented policies, programmes and projects (para. 159).
- (x) stressed the need to enhance sensitization about nutritional problems among high-level policy makers, planners and administrators from agriculture, as well as from finance and other economic ministries (para. 159).
- (xi) emphasized the need to include both male and female participants in training activities particularly at middle-level as well as in pre-service and in-service training (para. 159).
- (xii) emphasized again that practical nutrition education programmes could effectively contribute to improving the malnutrition situation (para. 160).
- (xiii) endorsed, with regard to rehabilitation programmes for refugees, displaced persons and other migrants, the continued assistance given by FAO to populations under the auspices of the Liberation Movements in Africa (para. 160).
- (xiv) urged that the formulation of national developmental policies at the macro-level should take into account nutritional considerations (para. 161).
- (xv) recommended four activities to be undertaken by FAO (para. 162).
- (xvi) recommended four activities for Member Governments in applying themselves to the strategies outlined in document COAG/83/6 (para. 163).

Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production

- (i) supported FAO's proposed strategy to reach rural women (para. 164).
- (ii) recommended continuation and intensification of the trend for WCARRD high-level missions to address the issue of focussing more attention on the inter-relationships between the goals of growth with equity and women's participation (para. 165).
- (iii) encouraged FAO to make further efforts to provide catalytic assistance that can strengthen national capacities to reach the rural poor women more effectively (para. 166).

- (iv) called on FAO to make an effective contribution to the Conference on the End of the Women's Decade (para. 167).
- (v) urged steps be taken to undertake additional activities regarding women as listed in the paragraph (para. 168).
- (vi) recommended regular review of extension and training assistance vis-a-vis women (para. 170).
- (vii) urged that FAO initiate efforts concerning appropriate ways to train women and girls (para. 170).
- (viii) made three suggestions: one concerning women beneficiaries in FAO-assisted training programmes; one concerning female extension agents; and one regarding national literary programmes (para. 170).
- (ix) urged continuation of FAO assistance to help reduce the heavy work burden of rural women in their domestic sphere (para. 171).
- (x) urged assistance to correct the tendency for farm technology to be introduced for men without adequate consideration for the needs of and the benefit to rural women (para. 171).
- (xi) stressed that there was a need for more information about the effects on rural women's activities of modernization in agriculture (para. 172).
- (xii) urged FAO to increase, in the manner stated in the paragraph, its work on statistics related to women in production (para. 173).
- (xiii) urged the application of the name "Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development" not only to 2.1.5.4 programme element, but also to the relevant Service (para. 176).
- (xiv) urged that efforts be made to provide women with certain rights, facilities and responsibilities as stated in the paragraph (para. 177).
- (xv) endorsed the forthcoming FAO Consultation on Women and Food Staples, asking that participants be preferably women experts of various levels (para. 179).
- (xvi) recommended that activities regarding women be developed on a regional basis (para. 180).
- (xvii) urged that traditional methods of food preservation and post-harvest handling as well as the production of crops and animals for what women have traditional responsibility be considered in global and regional discussions so that related experience could be formulated and implemented (para. 180).
- (xviii) urged that Member Governments and FAO take into account the effects on women in the design and execution of projects not specifically directed to them and to strive to achieve the integration of women in all projects (para. 181).
- (xix) endorsed the proposals put forward in the medium-term action plan as described in paragraph 81 of document COAG/83/7 (para. 182).

Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy

- (i) supported the proposal by FAO to integrate plant protection into a wider agricultural development approach (para. 184).
- (ii) agreed that a better coordinated international effort aimed at priority needs was required to effectively orientate future activities for the benefit of small farmers (para. 186).

- (iii) recommended that every effort be made by FAO to further promote the safe and efficient use of pesticides and welcomed the development of an International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (paras. 187 and 188).
- (iv) recognized the need to strengthen quality enforcement arrangements, including the establishment of pesticide quality control laboratories (para. 189).
- (v) emphasized the importance of biological control in integrated pest control programmes (para. 190).
- (vi) recommended further development and use of natural pesticides of plant origin (para. 190).
- (vii) strongly endorsed the need for more concentrated efforts on weed management, stressing the need for better tools and implements and urging combination of their use with rational use of herbicides (para. 191).
- (viii) requested the Director-General to consider the establishment of an expert panel to advise him on improved weed management (para. 193).
- (ix) stressed the importance of durable crop resistance and recommended that the Director-General give consideration to convening an ad hoc Governmental Consultation on Genetic Vulnerability in Major Food Crops (para. 194).
- (x) in stressing the need to reduce post-harvest losses, called for the improvement of storage and drying systems (para. 195).
- (xi) suggested the development of a data bank for the benefit of the international community and emphasized the need for the transfer of appropriate technology (para. 197).
- (xii) supported the further development of early warning systems to better monitor and evaluate pests and diseases (para. 198).
- (xiii) recommended that multilateral and bilateral assistance for national plant protection programmes be further expanded (para. 199).
- (xiv) recognized the critical need for training at all levels and in all fields of plant protection as well as for strengthening research (para. 200).
- (xv) endorsed the global strategy of plant protection, the priorities for the future, and also the proposed Cooperative Action for Plant Health (para. 201).

Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)

- (i) stressed the need to integrate fully extension activities in animal production and animal health at the farm level (para. 203).
- (ii) stressed the need, in agreeing with the priority given to the development of veterinary manpower, for increased support for training at all levels (para. 204).
- (iii) urged FAO to continue to provide emergency financial assistance (for the emergency control of animal diseases) through the Technical Cooperation Programme (para. 205).
- (iv) supported the further strengthening of the activities carried out in the buffer zone in south-eastern Europe to prevent the spread of exotic types of FMD virus to European countries, and its extension, if possible, to countries outside Europe (para. 208).

- (v) urged FAO to continue its support for the eradication or prevention of African Swine Fever and the expansion of research on the development of a vaccine and on the pathogenesis and epizootiology of the disease (para. 209).
- (vi) recommended that action with regard to coordination of disease control activities similar to that taken on the recommendation of the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe should be taken in other regions (para. 210).
- (vii) supported the attention being paid to the correct use of trypanosidal drugs and the rearing of trypanotolerant livestock (para. 211).
- (viii) recommended further intensification and strengthening of FAO's effort concerning ticks and tick-borne diseases, with special reference to the epizootiology of tick-borne diseases and the ecology and population dynamics of ticks as a basis for formulating sound control programmes (para. 213).
- (ix) endorsed FAO's efforts to improve the quality control of vaccines through a series of seminars on vaccine production and by establishing regional or sub-regional vaccine banks (para. 214).
- (x) supported FAO's initiative to strengthen its activities with regard to zoonoses and chronic diseases such as reproductive disorders, nutritional deficiency diseases and those caused by external and internal parasites, particularly gastro-intestinal parasites (para. 215).
- (xi) urged FAO to provide guidance of appropriate livestock census methods (para. 216).
- (xii) urged that action be taken to identify the types of livestock insurance schemes that might be adopted, particularly for smallholders (para. 217).
- (xiii) recommended that research should be concentrated on specific needs of small farmers and on appropriate related technology (para. 218).

Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources

- (i) commended FAO for its continued action in raising the awareness of the international community and countries to the need to collect and conserve crop genetic resources (para. 221).
- (ii) concluded that document COAG/83/10 (which documented the studies carried out in response to Conference Resolution 6/81) provided sufficient information for its deliberations to be recorded and passed to Council (para. 222).
- (iii) agreed that it was not morally right for any individual or country to exploit the resources found in developing countries to the detriment of those countries (para. 226).
- (iv) endorsed that the genetic material under threat of loss in many parts of the world included wild species and primitive cultivars and noted that the present FAO/IBPGR programme puts emphasis on these (para. 226).
- (v) agreed that all the categories of plant genetic resources ought to be examined to see whether they were suitable for inclusion in any convention (para. 226).
- (vi) agreed that in the spirit of Conference Resolution 6/81 further discussions on the question of a proposed convention must relate to the drafting of elements which would meet and respect the concerns of the majority of governments both members and non-members of FAO so that the convention would be truly universal (para. 227).

- (vii) agreed that an international genebank, if considered necessary, should include both base collections (for long-term safety and hence not for distribution unless for regeneration) and active collections for routine exchanges (para. 229).
- (viii) suggested that the international genebank should be considered as an international concept and not a single physical entity; it could be formed of a network of storage facilities (para. 231).
- (ix) stressed the need for technical data to be made available together with samples of genetic resource material (para. 232).
- (x) agreed that the present international efforts on genetic resources documentation needed strengthening (para. 232).
- (xi) agreed on the predominant need, in developing countries, to strengthen national capabilities in plant genetic resources, plant breeding and seed multiplication and urged the Director-General and countries with advanced expertise to assist developing countries in these areas (para. 233).
- (xii) stressed the urgent need to evaluate material in existing collections and to make the results available in an organized way to utilization programmes (para. 234).
- (xiii) concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference (para. 238).

Provisional Agenda for Eighth Session

- (i) recommended that the topics listed be considered for possible inclusion in the provisional agenda dealing with selected development problems (para. 241).

Date and Place of Next Session

- (i) recommended that its Eighth Session be held in Rome in March 1985 and the exact dates be proposed by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee (para. 243).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh Session (21-30 March 1983) was attended by representatives of 83 of the 95 Member Nations Members of the Committee, by observers from one other Member Nation and by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See. Representatives of the following organizations and bodies in the United Nations system: Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Environment Programme; International Labour Organisation; World Health Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; representatives of four intergovernmental organizations, and 13 observers from other international organizations also participated. The list of Members of the Committee is attached as Appendix B, and the list of delegates and observers as Appendix C.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

2. In accordance with Rule I of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee elected Norman W. Tape (Canada) as Chairman of the Committee, Mohamed Sidki Zehni (Libya) as First Vice-Chairman, and Ivo P. Alvarenga (El Salvador) as Second Vice-Chairman.

Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable for the Session

3. The Agenda as adopted is set out in Appendix A.

4. The Committee appointed the following members to the Drafting Committee: Australia, Cameroon, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. A.G. Ngongi Namanga (Cameroon) served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83 1/

5. The Committee reviewed the implementation of the biennial programme of work of the Organization within its field of competence. The discussion was based on document COAG/83/3 "Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83" which dealt with activities implemented in 1980-83 by the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments and the joint activities with the Regional Offices and Joint Divisions which fall under Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture. A supplementary document (COAG/83/3-Sup. 1) contained progress reports on selected development problems discussed by the Committee at its Sixth Session i.e. (a) Introducing Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development Projects, (b) Follow-up to WCARRD, (c) Soil and Water Conservation and (d) Energy in Agriculture and Rural Development.

6. The Committee noted that the same general format of the document, approved at the Sixth Session, had been retained, but that extending the period of programme review to three years (1980-82 inclusive) had taken into account the Committee's desire for a wider scope in the evaluation of the success of programme activities and of the constraints and problems encountered.

7. The Committee recognized that during the biennium 1982-83 the Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture covered the majority of FAO's development activities and supported a field programme of the order of \$500 million. Notwithstanding the limits imposed by the short-time period over which quantitative data had been collected, the Committee welcomed the more detailed analysis of progress and achievements related to Regular Programme inputs into the Field Programmes: Technical backstopping; Direct support to member countries; Meetings, seminars and expert consultations; Training Courses, workshops and study tours; and Publications.

1/ COAG/83/3; COAG/83/3-Sup.1; COAG/83/3-Corr.1

8. The Committee appreciated that the data in Annex Tables I-XII had to be treated with caution given the short time frame; hence the difficulty of discerning trends or making comparisons, when the types and objectives of many activities varied widely between individual programmes and sub-programmes. In respect of field programmes there had been a 15 percent increase in extra-budgetary expenditure at current prices in 1982-83. The number of projects had risen due to a move towards small catalytic projects, making greater use of national institutions and consultants. It was recognized that reductions in the number of Regular Programme staff constituted a major constraint on the recruitment and use of consultants and national institutions and that the process of reducing the establishment at Headquarters had its limits. It noted that the relatively low figures for Research Support and Rural Development did not reflect the considerable assistance being given as components of the multi-disciplinary projects for Crops and Livestock.

9. The Committee noted that under the Major Programme extra-budgetary funds for field programmes had been mobilized to the extent of almost 4 times its Regular Programme allocation. Due to the shorter duration of projects and the greater use of consultants, there was a rise of 30 percent in technical support of field experts and consultants. In addition the Committee welcomed the new shift in emphasis to provide direct support to member countries and stressed the increasing role played by Regional Offices in this respect.

10. The Committee commended the progress made in focusing meetings, seminars and expert consultations on problems of international consequence and welcomed the increase in the number of women participants in such gatherings. The Committee hoped that this trend would continue. Similarly it was noted that training courses, workshops and study tours had increased by 40 percent and that such increase focused sharply on Rural Development and Food and Agricultural Policy. The overall rise in training activities had been possible through a greater use of national institutions. The Committee commended the publication programme and underlined the emphasis placed on the publication of training and research manuals.

11. The Committee appreciated the analysis of issues drawn to its attention. It endorsed the criteria for priority setting and programming as indicated in paragraphs 134-138 of Document COAG/83/3. The Committee stressed in particular the need for FAO's programme to concentrate on poorer countries, lower income groups, small farmers, landless labourers and women. While the importance of programmes suitable for a variety of countries and circumstances was recognized for achieving greater cost effectiveness, some Members indicated that if conceived in too broad a manner the programmes might lose significance in terms of their applicability under specific conditions and therefore, a proper balance between two approaches should be maintained.

12. The Committee strongly emphasized the need for developing countries to take stock of the areas in which they lacked expertise and on this basis define their priorities, prepare appropriate country programmes and seek FAO assistance within such a framework.

13. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the comprehensive over-view of FAO activities as presented in COAG/83/3. At the same time a number of Members stressed the desirability of trying to assess in a more specific manner the effects of FAO programmes. The Committee realised the difficulties of carrying out impact assessments and the substantial resources required for this purpose. It also recognized that the Review of the Regular Programme, submitted to the Council and Conference, contained a performance appraisal for each major programme as well as analytical in-depth evaluations of specific activities on a selective basis. It nevertheless recommended that further attempts be made in the future to report on the impact of activities on a selective or illustrative basis.

2.1.1 Natural Resources

14. The Committee endorsed the priorities accorded to integrated plant nutrition systems, water management, including on-farm water management, soil and water conservation, farm management and environment and energy activities under this Programme.

15. The Committee recognized the usefulness of the completed regional studies on potential population carrying capacities and noted that they provide the basic data for planning of the optimum use of the production base. The Committee supported further application of the methodology at the national level, as initiated in Kenya, and welcomed the use of national institutions and consultants for this work.

16. The Committee expressed concern on the decline in fertilizer use in spite of low world prices due to low agricultural commodity prices and lack of foreign currencies in developing countries. It stressed that increased attention be given to integrated plant nutrition systems combining the use of fertilizers and organic materials. It supported the promotion of biological nitrogen fixation to improve soil productivity.

17. The Committee expressed concern about the decline in extra-budgetary support to field activities, particularly to the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) and urged donors to provide more support for such activities.

18. The Committee supported the priority accorded to soil and water conservation and endorsed the attention given to improve productivity of small farmers through practical alternatives to shifting cultivation. It recommended that these activities should continue to be promoted through research contracts with national institutions.

19. The Committee stressed the need to intensify assistance towards the development of small-scale irrigation and better use of water at farm level.

20. The Committee stressed the importance of the validation of the recently developed Farm Analysis Package (FARMAP) as a practical tool for agricultural planners, farm managers, extension and research workers. The interest shown by many national institutions in Member Governments and international agricultural institutions to install FARMAP has been encouraging, as part of a farming systems approach.

21. The Committee agreed on the need for training in all fields and noted with satisfaction the importance given to training under this programme, particularly in the field of fertilizer use. It welcomed the establishment of regional and/or sub-regional farm management training centres.

22. The Committee endorsed the activities on energy particularly those concerning efficient and rational use of energy, nitrogen fixation, organic recycling, biogas, animal draught power and the greater utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, including forestry.

23. The Committee endorsed the activities concerning the environment and noted that these activities contributed to strengthen FAO's work in a number of important areas including management of grazing lands, soil conservation, integrated pest control, forestry resources and wildlife management, animal and plant genetic resources, aquatic pollution, biological nitrogen fixation and food/feed contamination.

2.1.2 Crops

24. The Committee supported the priorities of this programme, which encompassed a wide range of activities covering crop production, integrated plant protection, plant genetic resources, seed improvement and development, agricultural mechanization and storage, and agro-industries development. It welcomed FAO's programme approach in the field of food production and agreed with the emphasis on assistance to local authorities in strengthening national capabilities in this area. In this context, the Committee stressed the need to expand the practice of using national institutions and consultants from developing countries.

25. The Committee appreciated the important contribution of FAO in increasing food crop production. Several Members felt that more attention should be given to legumes, plantains, and roots and tubers such as cassava and potatoes, which are important staples in many parts of the humid and sub-humid tropics.

26. The Committee supported FAO's efforts to implement long-term programmes in the field of plant protection. Some Members expressed the opinion that increased priority should be assigned to controlling diseases which affect commodities contributing to earning foreign exchange, while keeping in mind the importance of food crops for domestic consumption. The Committee stressed the important role of FAO in developing the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Distribution and Use.
27. The Committee recognized the significant positive activities under the Programme in the field of improved seed utilization, seed security and the increased number of seed projects, as well as the continued emphasis on the exchange of seed material for variety evaluation and breeding work. Several Members urged that attention be given to the production, distribution and use of vegetative planting materials.
28. The Committee recommended that FAO give more attention to developing vegetables and fruit tree production, as these are essential components of healthy diets.
29. Some Members expressed concern that indigenous food crops, which represented more reliable sources of food than introduced crops less adapted to local conditions and subject to crop failures, might not be receiving sufficient emphasis.
30. The Committee stressed the important role of agricultural mechanization in land development and crop production. It felt that the proper design selection, use and maintenance of appropriate hand tools, animal draught equipment and tractor-matched equipment is essential to efficient and economic operations. It welcomed the recommendations, by the Panel of Experts on Mechanization, concerning appropriate agricultural production systems and particularly on reduced tillage, maintenance of soil fertility and the socio-economic implication of new systems. It was recommended that, together with the promotion of agricultural mechanization, measures should be taken to counteract the rural unemployment that might be generated.
31. The Committee welcomed the greatly increased activities in the field of construction for storage and other rural buildings. It endorsed the emphasis given to low-cost construction with maximal use of locally available materials.
32. The Committee commended the work being undertaken on food and agriculture industries development which provides off-farm employment and extends food availability, and noted inter alia the assistance given in apiculture, date storage, composite flour development, sericulture and hides and skins utilization.
33. The Committee supported the assistance given to help national food institutes to form networks under which technology transfer can take place under TCDC arrangements and thereby strengthen their competence in research, development and training.
34. The Committee welcomed the progress made by the Prevention of Food Losses Programme to mobilize funds for 56 new projects in 1980/82, and noted that a critical evaluation of the Programme would be included in the Review of FAO's Regular Programme for the Conference. It endorsed the proposal to extend commodity coverage beyond staple cereals, root and tuber crops to fruit and vegetables, and called upon donors to continue to support this valuable activity.
- ### 2.1.3 Livestock
35. The Committee, recognizing the key role of animal production in farming systems, supported the activities carried out under the livestock programme, in particular the continued emphasis given to training.
36. The Committee agreed with the action taken on animal diseases as these often caused serious food and economic losses for small farmers in many developing countries. The Committee commended the initiatives taken by FAO to deal with the emergencies caused by diseases, especially on African Swine Fever and Rinderpest, and appreciated that at the same time full attention had been given to longer-term control measures on such important problems as Foot-and-Mouth disease and tick-borne diseases.

37. The Committee noted with satisfaction the priority given to the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development and expressed the wish that it be extended to cover all countries in need of assistance. It supported both the coordinating activities carried out by FAO and the implementation of a number of field activities which include as a major component the improvement and multiplication of trypanotolerant livestock. The Committee welcomed the trust fund support which had been forthcoming for various field activities, and wished to be regularly informed on the progress made in implementing this Programme.

38. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the work carried out on animal production, particularly as regards feed resources utilization, the improvement and conservation of animal genetic resources, animal production systems and animal draught power. The Committee appreciated the emphasis given to small animal production in support of small farmers and the integration of women in all aspects of animal husbandry. Emphasis should also be given to the development of meat and milk processing industries in rural areas.

39. The Committee reconfirmed its support for the Artificial Insemination and Breeding Development Programme, the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development which had been instrumental in channelling substantial financial resources into livestock development in a large number of developing countries.

2.1.4 Research Support

40. The Committee fully endorsed the objectives of this programme and supported the activities carried out, in particular the high priority given to review, planning and evaluation of national research systems. It noted that the magnitude of research support activities was much greater than was apparent from the level of resources shown in the annexes to document COAG/83/3. However, it was stressed that the resources available for research support were insufficient.

41. The Committee recognized that research support was closely inter-linked with the other functions of the technical divisions and that the present retrieval of information on field programme activities did not fully reflect the extent of the Organization's involvement in research support. As such, of the 258 research support projects which were being executed by FAO at the end of 1982, only 8 projects appeared under this programme.

42. The Committee, in considering the regional distribution of research support activities, noted that at the end of 1982 there were 67 projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, 80 projects in Asia and the Pacific, 52 projects in Latin America and 59 projects in the Near East, North Africa and Europe. The Committee noted that during the period 1980 to the end of 1982 the number of research support projects went down from 330 projects to 258 projects. Internal priority shifts on the part of Member Governments in response to current financial stringencies account in part for the observed decline. In Latin America the number of projects fell from 83 to 52 during the period under review. Some Members felt that it would be appropriate to review this situation in agreement with the governments of that Region.

43. The Committee strongly supported the request by research managers in Sub-Saharan Africa for FAO to organize and conduct courses in research management as a means of improving the efficiency of national research services. It urged FAO to give high priority to human resources development and to cooperate with other agencies and organizations, including ISNAR, in this venture.

44. The Committee commended the emphasis being given to strengthen inter-country cooperation in research through research networks and to promote linkages between national research systems and the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It recognized the active role of FAO in the CGIAR and the continued support to its Technical Advisory Committee.

45. The Committee appreciated the wide range of activities being supported by the Joint FAO/IAEA programme. It welcomed the impressive results achieved in the development and release of improved crop cultivars through induced mutation techniques and the control of important crop pests.

46. The Committee noted with approval the progress achieved in the decentralization of CARIS activities and welcomed the steps being taken to make the CARIS and AGRIS programmes more compatible.

2.1.5 Rural Development

47. The Committee noted with satisfaction the various activities FAO had undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action of WCARRD. In this respect, FAO was discharging the mandate of WCARRD to assist member countries. However, it regretted that the extra-budgetary funds provided for these activities fell considerably short of the US \$20 million target fixed by the 20th Session of the FAO Conference. It stressed the need for more extra-budgetary funds to be made available for rural development.

48. The Committee welcomed the support and assistance provided by the Organization to the Centres for Rural Development in the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions, and hoped that the centre for Latin America and the Caribbean and that for the Near East would be established as soon as possible.

49. Considering the central role small farmers, including women, play in rural development, the Committee expressed the view that small farmers' associations and rural women's groups should be set up and/or strengthened to enable their effective participation in development activities.

50. The Committee noted the potential usefulness of farmer-to-farmer extension, both within and among developing countries. This approach appeared to be effective as farmers tended to be particularly receptive to advice given by other farmers.

51. The Committee supported the emphasis given to rural marketing and advice on pricing policies and commended the cost-effective work being carried out through the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations to improve the access of the small farmer, including rural women, to institutional credit and savings facilities.

52. The Committee considered that training in rural development activities should be strengthened, particularly in Africa where countries were facing chronic shortages of trained manpower. The Committee also stressed the importance of providing training, especially for higher level personnel. Reference was made to the audio-visual techniques FAO had introduced in some countries for training purposes.

2.1.6 Nutrition

53. The Committee recognized the need to improve the level of nutrition, especially of rural low-income groups, and expressed appreciation for the Organization's activities in this field. On-going work on the integration of nutritional aspects in agricultural and rural development efforts was noted with satisfaction. Appreciation was also expressed for the support given to national institutions in their endeavours to incorporate nutritional aspects in their programmes and training activities. The Committee stressed the value of nutrition training provided to African National Liberation Movements.

54. The Committee noted with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Codex Alimentarius Commission as well as the collaborative efforts with UNEP regarding food contamination.

55. The Committee stressed the continued need for manpower training in nutrition and expressed satisfaction with the various guidelines and publications that had been produced in this respect. It welcomed the increasing number of women that participated in nutrition training courses and stressed the need for this to continue in view of the importance of women in nutrition.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information

56. The Committee noted the overall improvements in food and agricultural information systems, particularly with regard to the agricultural data bank (ICS). It emphasized the need for dependable statistical data as a basis for analytical studies related to food problems and agricultural development planning at national and international levels. In this connexion, the Committee noted with satisfaction that the development of the Global Information and Early Warning System had contributed to the completeness and the up-to-dateness of FAO's statistical base.

57. The Committee welcomed the efforts made by FAO in elaborating socio-economic indicators for the monitoring of progress in rural development and alleviation of poverty, as well as the assistance the Organization had been extending to member countries in this connexion. The Committee urged continuation of this endeavour as FAO was in a better position to undertake this task than any of the other international or bilateral agencies.

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

58. The Committee noted the objectives of this programme and endorsed the emphasis placed on consultations among governments to improve world food security, including arrangements to cope with acute and large-scale food crises, on the establishment and improvement of Early Warning Systems, and on assistance to countries and groups of countries to improve their national and regional food security policies and programmes. The Committee noted that the forthcoming meeting of the Committee on World Food Security was to consider the Director-General's Report on World Food Security and recognized the importance of that Committee's discussion on the matter.

59. The Committee regretted that progress towards a comprehensive food security system was limited.

60. The Committee strongly supported the efforts that had been made under the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) to help countries and groups of countries (particularly low-income, food-deficit countries) to establish or to improve their food security policies and programmes. However, it regretted that Trust Fund contributions to the scheme had faltered and, in 1982, had reached barely one-half of the past average level.

61. The Committee welcomed the increased emphasis that had been given to policy and planning assistance, particularly in Africa - as had been suggested at its last session. The Committee stressed the importance of training activities in this field and commended the emphasis laid on the systematic assessment of training needs, the development of teaching materials and training manuals, and the training of trainers.

Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development 1/ and Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

62. The Committee discussed jointly Agenda Items 4, Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development, and 5, Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85 in line with its own established practice as well as that of the Council and Conference.

63. The discussion was based on two documents: COAG/83/4 "Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development" and COAG/83/5 "Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85". Document COAG/83/4 followed closely the format of the previous document which had been found satisfactory. The Committee noted that the document provided a useful review of long-term goals and strategies for world agricultural development followed by a presentation of the medium-term outlook and related objectives for the eight programmes of Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture and that these were largely based on the findings of FAO's study "Agriculture: Toward 2000" (AT 2000) and the targets contained in the international Development Strategy (IDS) for the Third UN Development Decade as endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and FAO Governing Bodies.

1/ COAG/83/4; COAG/83/5.

64. The Committee noted that document COAG/83/5, entitled "Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85", was an extract from the document bearing the same title which was to be submitted to the Eighty-third Session of the Council in June 1983. The document before the Committee was restricted to the priorities and proposed programmes of Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture and was intended to enable the Committee to analyse and assess the general lines of work and the broad aspects of the programmes to be carried out by the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments.

65. The Committee expressed satisfaction that both documents provided comprehensive information for the Committee's work. Some suggestions were made for possible further improvements in future presentation.

66. The Committee agreed that the long-term goals and medium-term objectives and strategies presented in the document took into account the serious problems of the sector and covered the tasks to be undertaken in order to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve satisfactory growth rates in food production in developing countries well above current rates of around three percent per annum. The Committee also agreed with the assessment of the Director-General that no major change was warranted in the basic strategies pursued by the Organization as reflected in the current Programme of Work and Budget 1982-83.

67. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the priorities embodied in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture reflected the wishes of member countries as expressed in the recommendations and resolutions of the Conference and Council, the Regional Conferences and other intergovernmental bodies. The Committee fully supported these priorities, in particular in the areas of food production and food security, research and technology development, training and the follow-up of WCARRD including the role of women. The Committee fully endorsed the overall priority given to the special problems of Africa.

68. The Committee recognized that the proposed Programme of Work for 1984-85 for Major Programme 2.1 responded to the objectives described in the long- and medium-term outlook. Without prejudice to the respective positions of the Member Nations regarding budgetary considerations which were not the object of discussion in COAG, the Committee broadly agreed with the thrust and balance of the different programmes as presented in the document COAG/83/5. The Committee was informed that the proposals for Major Programme 2.1 implied a budgetary increase in real terms of 3.5 percent but that this increase was to be offset by decreases in other chapters, reflecting a vigorous reduction of administrative and support costs and that the overall net programme increase of the Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85 was proposed at only 0.5 percent in real terms. The Committee fully supported in this connexion the efforts of the Director-General to reduce the administrative costs to the extent feasible and reinforce the technical and economic programmes of essential interest to Member Nations.

69. It was felt that in view of the importance of programmes under 2.1 - Agriculture, and the magnitude of problems faced by most developing countries in ensuring sustained agricultural growth in the current world economic situation, a larger increase would have been warranted for this major programme.

70. Some Members enquired about the share of resources allocated to Regional Offices. The Committee was informed that the overall programme impact in each Region was not to be inferred solely from the allocation for the relevant Regional Office.

71. The Committee made the following observations on individual programmes.

2.1.1 Natural Resources

72. The Committee agreed that the expected growth in agricultural production would have to be achieved by increased yields from land already under production and by expansion of arable land. It stressed however the fact that expansion and intensification of production should not be at the risk of degradation of the land and water resources, resulting in irreparable ecological and environmental damage. It endorsed FAO's approach to promote mixed farming systems based on sound land use planning.

73. The Committee endorsed the medium term objectives of this programme and supported the activities and priorities as proposed for the 1984-85 biennium.

74. The Committee noted that land and water development required heavy investments. It supported FAO's studies on population-carrying capacities of land and on irrigation potential as useful inputs to delineate high potential areas for the planning of agricultural development and thus to optimize related investments.

75. The Committee agreed that intensification of production called for investments to provide irrigation, agricultural inputs and to introduce modern technology. To optimize returns from investments already made in irrigation development, the Committee endorsed the attention given to increasing irrigation efficiency through rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes and improved on-farm water management. It commended FAO's approach to small-scale irrigation development involving farmer participation, as well as low-cost and energy-saving techniques.

76. The Committee endorsed the need to improve soil fertility and urged special attention to ensure availability of essential inputs such as fertilizers together with a better exploitation of organic materials and an extended development and application of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) within an integrated plant nutrition system approach, including appropriate crop rotation.

77. The Committee noted again with concern the decline in the use of fertilizers particularly in least developed countries of Africa, and urged donors to provide further support to the Fertilizer Programme and the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS).

78. The Committee supported the awareness campaign promoted by FAO for soil and water conservation for sustained agricultural production and for the protection of the environment. It endorsed the training activities in this field and the promotion of research through national institutions for suitable alternatives to shifting cultivation. The Committee urged special attention to the reclamation of degraded lands.

79. The Committee endorsed the priority given to the promotion of small farm development through a multi-disciplinary whole-farm system approach in the context of agro-ecologically adapted farming systems.

80. The Committee welcomed the broadening of sub-programme 2.1.1.2 to encompass farming systems development in small-holder areas. It noted that recently FAO-developed farm management tools and practical field experience will be used as the basis of policy advice to member countries. The Committee welcomed the close links established with FAO's other food production activities and with relevant farming systems programmes of major international and national research institutes. In this connexion the Committee urged the re-organization and strengthening of the Plant Production and Protection Division in order to give food crops a higher priority.

2.1.2 Crops

81. The Committee emphasized the high priority to be given to increasing food crop production and stressed the importance of implementing well-designed food crop production projects particularly in Africa. The Committee emphasized that FAO should attach particular importance to the improvement of rainfed crop production.

82. The Committee stressed the need to increase horticultural production and the provision of adequate marketing facilities in order to compensate for the seasonality of these crops and their limited shelf life.

83. The Committee agreed that an efficient crop production system including effective local storage as well as reduction of food losses, remained the backbone of any food security programme. It also stressed that crop production increases could often be obtained through simple production systems easily adopted by small farmers.

84. The Committee stressed that major efforts were required to strengthen seed production and distribution, particularly in Africa on staple food crops and in Asia on upland rice.
85. In this context, the Committee fully supported the activities of the Seed Improvement and Development Programme. Several Members expressed the willingness of their governments to continue to support the FAO Seed Programme and in particular the organization of national seed campaigns, including the establishment and strengthening of national seed production and training centres, as well as the organization of training courses and workshops on seed technology.
86. In connection with FAO's work on seed production and conservation of plant genetic resources, several Members referred to the proposal for the establishment of an International Genebank and the preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources which would be considered by the Committee under Agenda Item 10(a).
87. The Committee examined the proposed action on crop protection and endorsed the priority of strengthening national and regional plant protection services and organizations. It further supported the need to give greater emphasis to improved weed management, integrated pest control and genetic resistance since a major effort in these areas could effectively reduce existing pre- and post-harvest losses.
88. The Committee also endorsed the development and transfer of plant protection technology which was suited to the needs of the small farmer, especially in areas of rainfed agriculture.
89. The Committee expressed particular support for the proposal to develop a code of conduct in the trade and use of pesticides.
90. The Committee endorsed the farm mechanization programme which included equipment selection, advice on mechanization policy, systems development, and reduced tillage and training. It recognized that it was imperative to make effective and efficient use of farm machinery in food production. Advice on the construction of improved food storage and rural structures were essential elements of field programmes, inter alia through the PFL and FSAS Programmes.
91. The Committee welcomed the expansion of the Special Action Programme on the Prevention of Food Losses (PFL) to cover fruit and vegetables, in addition to food grains and roots and tubers.
92. The Committee stressed the importance, under sub-programme 2.1.2.6, of small-scale rural processing industries, and the development of processed indigenous foods particularly in Africa. It felt that food conservation and processing should be seen as an integrated part of the food system. Similarly, the processing of non-food products provided complementary, off-farm employment opportunities. The Committee also recognized the need to conserve energy in food and agro-industries, and to use by-products and residues with special attention to environmental factors.
- 2.1.3 Livestock
93. The Committee noted that the rapidly growing world demand for animal products required major efforts to exploit the considerable potential of the livestock sector in many developing countries. In line with this, the Committee fully supported the components of the livestock programme and related medium-term objectives.
94. The Committee agreed that the better utilization of feed resources, the introduction of well-defined breeding programmes together with improved animal health services and disease control would contribute significantly to supporting increased animal production in the future.
95. The Committee stressed that the technical and planning assistance to be provided under the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development was particularly important for production increases in this sector in the medium and longer term.

96. The Committee endorsed the activities under the livestock programme in the Summary PWB 1984-85. It expressed satisfaction that the programme was directed at small farmers and addressed all aspects of animal production and health and animal products processing and that training at all levels would continue to receive emphasis. The Committee welcomed the priority given to the integration of livestock into existing farming systems, in order to attain improved resource utilization and stressed the importance of marketing and social aspects which would be fully taken into consideration.

97. The Committee endorsed the attention to emergency disease control as well as longer-term disease control campaigns. It stressed especially the need for active inter-country collaboration in regard to the control and eradication of Rinderpest and other serious epizootic diseases and urged that substantial financial resources be made available for well-defined action programmes. Of major concern was the support for vaccine production and improvement of national veterinary institutions and services. The Committee recommended the intensification and strengthening of work on Foot-and-Mouth disease and tick-borne diseases.

98. The Committee reconfirmed its support for the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, recognizing the crucial role of its activities in developing the agricultural resources of the region. It stressed FAO's overall coordinating function for the Programme and urged governments, financial institutions and relevant agencies to join in efforts to provide resources for implementation of field activities in all affected countries. The Committee requested that in future a report on achievements be submitted on the progress of the work of the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

99. The Committee also supported the animal breeding programme and noted with satisfaction the initiatives taken by FAO to establish and operate data banks on animal genetic resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America, stressing that such programmes should make use of locally existing valuable breeding resources.

100. The Committee agreed that more efficient use of agricultural by-products, pasture and fodder crops must be promoted simultaneously with the introduction of more suitable feeding systems for small farms. The Committee endorsed the work on draught animal power and recommended its intensification and further strengthening as an important element of the Organization's renewable energy programme.

101. The Committee stressed that in addition to large ruminants, emphasis must continue to be given to small animal production including sheep and goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits, and emphasized support to regional cooperation in such aspects. This would further support the integration of small farmers into the agricultural economy and enhance the role of women in rural development.

102. The Committee stressed the importance of introducing integrated livestock production systems adapted to small farms as well as the provision of related inputs and marketing and extension services needed to attain increased productivity. The Committee emphasized the contribution of the IMDS and ISCDD in promoting integrated agricultural development and as a means of channelling financial resources into such development. It expressed its continuing support for meat and dairy industry development and related training activities.

2.1.4 Research and Technology Development

103. The Committee fully endorsed the priority and emphasis given to research and technology development in both the proposed Programme of Work for 1984-85 and the medium term and agreed that the additional resources proposed to further strengthen this important area of FAO's work were justified.

104. The Committee endorsed the new presentation and content of Programme 2.1.4 and the proposal to group four existing units (the Research Development Centre, the TAC Secretariat, the Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Unit, and the Remote Sensing Centre) into a new Research and Technology Development Division reporting to the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department. The Committee recognized that the proposal would further

improve managerial supervision over the expanding Organization-wide activities in these fields and would help to ensure the diffusion of new developments in research and technology in all technical programmes and the dissemination of applications of pure research and technology in the developing world, which activities, the Committee stressed, needed further strengthening.

105. The Committee agreed that the proposal for the establishment of a Research and Technology Development Division was in line with the request of FAO Governing Bodies to strengthen FAO's role in promoting agricultural research and would clearly enhance the Organization's role in support of agricultural research and the application of technology. The Committee noted the proposal to establish two professional and two general service posts in the new division and that this modest increase would be offset by proposed staff reductions elsewhere. It agreed that these posts were essential to provide the minimum resources for the new division and enable it to implement the increased programme activities. A few Members expressed their desire to examine the additional posts in the context of the full Programme of Work and Budget.

106. The Committee also noted that the inclusion of the TAC Secretariat in the new division was a natural outcome of the very close links between the CGIAR and FAO and would thus strengthen FAO's overall work in research development and support. The Committee welcomed the assurance that the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department, would continue to provide the necessary direction for FAO's support to the CGIAR.

107. The Committee fully endorsed the medium- and long-term objectives for research development and supported the strategies and priorities proposed. It noted the improvements achieved in national research systems particularly with regard to the continuing growth in human and financial resources devoted to research, and agreed with the emphasis placed upon improving the efficiency of agricultural research delivery systems.

108. The Committee fully endorsed the proposals to devote increased resources to support national research activities in the 1984-85 biennium. The proposed in-service training courses for research managers, research programme leaders, field research technicians and research liaison staff were considered appropriate and timely. The Committee urged FAO to cooperate closely with other organizations, such as ISNAR, in order to continue to ensure complementarity and coordination in the use of resources.

109. The Committee welcomed the continued emphasis on inter-country cooperation in research through the promotion of cooperative research networks among specialized national, regional and inter-regional institutions and endorsed FAO's continued support to the TAC Secretariat and its active role in CGIAR-sponsored activities.

110. The Committee stressed the importance, in accordance with the medium-term objectives, of promoting ecologically sound agricultural, forestry and fisheries production systems aimed at increasing production and sustaining productivity by fully utilizing the potential of natural resources without adversely affecting the environment and without degrading or depleting the natural resources base. It further emphasized the need to improve the living conditions of the rural poor by developing and applying technologies adapted to the ecological and socio-economic conditions of developing countries.

111. The Committee commended FAO's work on energy particularly those aspects related to nitrogen fixation and organic recycling, draught animal power and the greater utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. The Committee endorsed the programme related to energy and the emphasis given to the use of national institutions and cooperation among developing countries through the development of networks on promising renewable sources of energy. The Committee also noted the importance of wood as a source of energy for rural development. It urged the Organization to continue to evaluate promising alternative energy technologies and to promote those adapted to the requirements of the developing countries.

112. The Committee noted the wide range of field activities undertaken in support of remote sensing technology and that FAO was the UN system's focal point for remote sensing applications applied to renewable resources. The Committee endorsed the objectives and proposed activities for remote sensing application. Considered particularly appropriate was the emphasis on the establishment and strengthening of developing countries' national capabilities in the use of remote sensing technology for agricultural development.

113. The Committee noted the role of FAO in coordinating the worldwide cooperative network on Current Agricultural Research Information (CARIS) and endorsed the proposals related to this activity.

2.1.5 Rural Development

114. The Committee agreed with the high priority given to Rural Development and reaffirmed the validity of the framework for planning and action provided by the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by WCARRD, which has a relevance for FAO programmes in a much wider area than covered under Programme 2.1.5. It supported the objectives of growth with equity laid down by WCARRD, which called for high investment in agriculture combined with increased participation of the rural poor in agricultural production and marketing activities.

115. The Committee welcomed the efforts of FAO as the lead agency in the UN system in WCARRD follow-up and appreciated the programme of action of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. It welcomed the increased emphasis on country level activities, the follow-up action to the recommendations of FAO's Regional Conferences and the support provided to TCDC activities and the Regional Rural Development Centres.

116. The Committee fully supported activities to strengthen extension and training systems at the small producer level and improvement in national systems of education. The Committee stressed the need for training at managerial level with a view to ensuring efficient use of resources. In this connexion it appreciated the steps under way in response to the request of the African Regional Conference to make a comprehensive assessment of high-level training needs of African countries; and the intention to develop a medium-term action programme to be based on the results of this assessment.

117. The Committee endorsed the priority given to the promotion of effective marketing which encourages the small farmer to become more involved in food crop production for internal markets.

118. The Committee stressed the importance it attached to the removal of institutional weaknesses in agricultural credit and banking systems especially as they affected the small farm sector. It endorsed the need for FAO to mobilize financial support for rural credit and welcomed the use of the TCDC principles employed through instruments such as the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations and FAO's Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development.

119. The Committee welcomed the emphasis given to the promotion of medium-term credit and seasonal lending to promote food production especially in Africa. It approved the use of the Regional Agricultural Credit Associations to provide cost-effective assistance at regional, sub-regional and national levels particularly for in-service training in mobilization and utilization of rural credit for small farmers and other disadvantaged rural groups.

120. The Committee emphasized the importance of women in agricultural production and their role in managing family food supplies and other resources in the home. It stressed the need for improving farmer's cooperatives and similar organizations, particularly for enabling small farmers and other disadvantaged rural people to participate in development activities. It welcomed the increased use of mass media under the Development Support Communication Programme.

121. The Committee stressed that FAO should provide advice on better market information, forecasting and regulatory functions of marketing services, and training support to member countries. The Committee strongly supported the new emphasis on the promotion of women's activities in marketing and credit and to improve women's access to inputs and service facilities.

122. The Committee agreed that the objectives and content of the proposed activities and level of resources under the relevant sub-programmes of the Rural Development Programme were fully satisfactory.

2.1.6 Nutrition

123. The Committee agreed with the long-term assessment that accelerated agricultural production must be accompanied by measures to ensure access to food by the poorest segments of population if the threat of hunger is to be reduced. It concurred that meeting the needs especially of the rural communities for sufficient food of adequate quality and safety would be a priority medium-term objective for FAO for many years to come. The Committee recognized the complexity of nutrition problems encountered in many countries and commended the approach taken by FAO in assisting in their solution through generation and use of necessary data in programmes aimed especially at the community level and at improvement in quality of food supplies.

124. The Committee approved the introduction of nutritional considerations in strategies and projects of agricultural and rural development and in the analysis of the effects of food price policies. It noted the link between the nutritional status of rural populations and poverty, and the disparity in urban and rural living standards which caused migration, consequent loss of agricultural productivity, and increased food demands from non-food-producing consumers. It supported the increased attention paid to improvement of food and nutrition conditions in rural communities and noted with satisfaction that food aid projects of WFP would continue to be supported through advice on and monitoring of nutritional impact, especially for vulnerable population groups.

125. The Committee pointed to the special needs of populations living in several southern African states under the auspices of certain National Liberation Movements, and appreciated the assistance offered by FAO to improve the nutrition and health of the populations affected.

126. The Committee welcomed the work in all regions to safeguard the quality and safety of food supplies through effective food control and contaminants monitoring. It noted that increased efforts would be made to extend this work to food handled at village and household levels. The Committee commended the joint activities with WHO in areas of food safety evaluation and nutritional requirements for consumer protection and health, as well as the elaboration of international food standards and codes of practice through the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

127. The continued emphasis on training at all levels was welcomed by the Committee. It noted the larger and often more specialized needs of African countries in this regard.

128. The Committee fully endorsed the programme in nutrition as well balanced. It particularly commended the use of increased resources to support field level activities, especially through the introduction of food and nutrition considerations and through activities promoting better food and nutrition conditions for rural and poor urban populations. In this connexion several Members referred to the adverse influence on nutrition of advertising by transnational corporations.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

129. The Committee recognized the central nature of this programme among the activities of the Organization and fully endorsed the programme proposals. It stressed in particular the importance of basic statistics, the Early Warning System, food supply and demand analysis, economic situation and outlook information, and socio-economic indicators. It emphasized the need to strengthen food and agricultural information at this time when the world food situation was unstable, most regions were encountering economic and financial difficulties, and many countries were reappraising plans and strategies for food and agricultural development, and international assistance.

130. The Committee stressed the importance of collecting and processing reliable and adequate statistical information as a base for the formulation and monitoring of development strategies and continuous review of the world food situation. However, the Committee cautioned against data gathering and analysis for their own sake particularly where policy initiatives were the real needs.

131. The Committee recommended fuller exploitation of computer technology in the development of statistics and related analysis, as the most efficient way of processing and analysing the Organization's large data bases. It stressed that computerization was a cost-effective and efficient approach which also in the long run could lead to reductions in personnel and administrative costs.

132. The Committee agreed with the support provided in strengthening Member Nations' capabilities to monitor food situations as well as to collect, analyse and provide reliable statistics. It supported the emphasis on providing advice and technical support for the establishment and strengthening of national and regional Early Warning Systems under the Global Food Information and Early Warning System. It recognized the continuing importance of providing a global review of food and agriculture. It urged the Organization to do this in a manner which would be consistent with the improvement of individual country information systems. It urged also the further exploration of the use of remote sensing techniques and satellite information in connexion with the Early Warning System.

133. In view of the prevailing financial, economic, and trade uncertainties the Committee urged that special attention be given in the future to emerging patterns related to national and international financial flows, foreign debt, commodity and input prices, subsidies, protectionism, and other aspects of the broad economic environment affecting food and agriculture. It emphasized the need to analyse the impact of these changes on food production incentives, incomes of small farmers, and employment of rural people. It urged also increased attention to the links between agriculture and other sectors especially in the developing countries.

134. The Committee noted the increased importance of including information about effects of population pressures and intensified land use on soil erosion, deforestations, pollution, and ecological balances.

135. The Committee stressed the importance of disseminating information and using it to help catalyze actions needed to prevent or alleviate problems. It noted especially the possibilities of using this information in international negotiations (South-South as well as North-South, policy advisory work, training, and special assessments such as for WCARRD follow-up).

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

136. The Committee expressed concern that the expansion of food production in developing countries, and particularly in low-income, food-deficit countries, continued to lag behind the growth of domestic demand and internationally agreed targets.

137. The Committee agreed that national plans, strategies, policies, and programmes and international action to improve this situation, reduce food supply insecurity and enhance self-reliance, would remain a major priority in the medium term.

138. Many developing countries would need to give higher priority to achieving rapid and sustained expansion of food and agricultural production, and its better distribution, and to reorientate their policies and plans to these ends. The Committee stressed the need to promote through the implementation of such policies and plans, appropriate long-term soil and water use and natural resources conservation measures.

139. The Committee agreed that enhanced food production and food security would depend foremost on the initiatives of the developing countries themselves, including intensification of their mutual economic and technical cooperation. It also emphasized the need for more external assistance to them, particularly to enable the poorest countries to sustain a high level of agricultural and economic growth. In this connexion, the Committee stressed the importance of agricultural planning assistance, and training in sector and project analysis especially to meet existing manpower needs and to build up national capacities.

140. The Committee further agreed that international cooperation would need to play an essential role, in supporting actions by developing countries, and towards an improvement in world food security. This would require additional assistance to developing countries

in order to implement viable projects in order to improve their food security infrastructure to ensure a dependable supply of food aid and to develop measures to provide both assurance of supplies and the necessary purchasing power to procure foodstuffs from international markets. The Committee also recognized the need to increase the agricultural export earnings of developing countries, and to cope with instabilities in world markets, through both international cooperation and measures to improve the long-term competitiveness of their commodity exports.

141. The Committee agreed in this regard with the medium-term strategies and the 1984-85 proposals for Programme 2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy, and with the thrust of the measures proposed to reach the above goals.

142. In the area of agricultural policy analysis, the Committee welcomed the priority to analyse the role of pricing and incentive policies, particularly of foodstuffs, in raising crop yields and output and improving farmers' incomes. It considered that attention should also be given to ensuring the supply and distribution of adequate inputs at reasonable prices and that it was important to take into account the special needs of low-income consumers.

143. The Committee supported the emphasis proposed for agricultural planning assistance work. It agreed that special prominence should be given to training activities to improve the capabilities of developing countries in agricultural planning and sector analysis, and in project identification, preparation, appraisal and monitoring; the incorporation of nutrition considerations in agricultural and rural development planning; and supportive development and collection of socio-economic indicators and other information needed for planning purposes.

144. The Committee agreed with the priority attached to the Organization's activities concerning world food security. In particular, it stressed the importance of the Food Security Assistance Scheme. The Committee noted that the Committee on World Food Security would undertake a reconsideration of the concepts and instruments of world food security at its forthcoming session, which could guide further the activities in this area in the 1984-85 biennium. The Committee attached particular importance to the servicing of the Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific and was assured that adequate provision would be made for this by shifting resources from lower priority activities.

145. The Committee underlined the importance of resolving agricultural commodity trade problems. It recognized the continuing need for producer/consumer consultations within the framework of FAO's Intergovernmental Commodity Groups both as a means for improving statistical information and for consideration of desirable action on specific commodity problems. A suggestion was made that in its commodity work FAO should strengthen its contact with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. The Committee stressed the need to avoid duplication of work on commodities with other specialized organizations and noted that inter-agency arrangements were in place to avoid such duplication. It agreed that FAO should continue to provide technical support to other organizations involved in commodity negotiations, such as UNCTAD and GATT, including assistance in the preparation of commodity development programmes and projects for financing by the new Common Fund for Commodities.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications 1/

146. The Committee reviewed the progress made in the introduction of nutrition objectives into agricultural and rural development projects since its last session. It discussed the nature and causes of malnutrition and the role of agricultural policies in improving the present situation, on the basis of the paper COAG/83/6 - "Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications".

147. It expressed appreciation for the quality of the document, which analysed the nature, magnitude and primary causes of malnutrition. It contained a wealth of information and definitions that warranted wider dissemination. It indicated priority areas of action for further integration of nutrition concerns in agricultural and general development planning. The Committee noted with satisfaction that method and support documentation was now available for use by FAO, other agencies and national institutions concerned, on the introduction of nutritional considerations in the design of agricultural and rural development projects. The Committee endorsed the continued efforts in responding to Conference Resolutions 8/77 and in following the recommendations made by COAG at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions.

148. The Committee recognized that malnutrition existed in many different forms among different groups in the population, including the protein-energy malnutrition of children as indicated by anthropometric measures and adult malnutrition by data indicating deficient intake of energy and nutrients.

149. The Committee agreed that a major cause of malnutrition was poverty which in turn was caused by a multiplicity of socio-economic factors and policies, national and international. In addition, the Committee noted that there were other specific factors which contributed to malnutrition such as lack of a well-balanced local diet subject to rapid change due to exposure to imported goods or change in food habits due to advertising, migration into towns or insufficient knowledge to make proper use of available foodstuffs.

150. The Committee confirmed the prominent role played by FAO in the estimation of the number of people at risk of malnutrition, and it expressed deep concern on the magnitude of the problems of protein-energy malnutrition, nutritional anemia, xerophthalmia, endemic goitre and also scurvy in some areas.

151. The Committee emphasized that a better knowledge of the extent of malnutrition in its various forms contributes to an effective formulation of sound development policies and programmes and it endorsed the high priority given by FAO to the preparation of the Fifth World Food Survey, which will be published in 1985.

152. Of considerable importance for the definition of international and national policies conducive to nutritional improvement was the continued up-dating of information on the identification of the population groups at risk of hunger and malnutrition and on the causes of these problems. In that connexion, the Committee stressed the unique value of the FAO Nutrition Data Bank and it urged FAO to accelerate the retrieval and processing of data on nutrition status (including utilization of time and activity levels of each population group; including women), food consumption levels and related parameters, from national surveys and to maintain the Nutrition Data Bank up-to-date with the cooperation of member countries.

153. The Committee agreed that nutritional considerations should not be regarded as separate elements in projects and policies but should be an integral part and an essential element in the design of agricultural and rural development projects and policies as appropriate. The Committee stressed that the most important features of such a strategy were to involve small farmers and the landless (by strategies inter alia of credit, marketing

1/ COAG/83/6.

and storage), attention to the role and work of women, and the training of middle-level management in the relevant aspects of nutrition in policy and project formulation. The Committee stressed the need to encourage popular participation in rural development strategies.

154. The Committee stressed the importance of factors of seasonality in the incidence and solution of malnutrition problems. The ups and downs of food availability undermined the food security of poor rural groups and, frequently, development efforts.

155. The Committee emphasized the considerable importance of indigenous crops and the need to develop them, especially roots and tubers, pulses and legumes. The Committee noted that these crops were important in the work of women and in alleviating seasonal malnutrition, and that the role of small livestock should be considered as similarly important.

156. The Committee endorsed the view that up-grading the role of women through their increased training and participation in the formulation of development projects was essential in improving their nutrition as well as that of children.

157. The Committee agreed that transfer and application of appropriate technology to reduce workload, especially in the area of food processing, improved environmental sanitation and supply of pure water, was an important element in a nutrition strategy. In this regard, the Committee noted that fuelwood availability was becoming a serious constraint in many countries.

158. The Committee endorsed the view that food aid should always be linked to development efforts, except for humanitarian purposes.

159. The Committee noted with satisfaction that a number of training manuals on nutrition had been published in response to the recommendations made at its Sixth Session. It endorsed the continued FAO efforts in expanding its programmes for training national staff responsible at all levels for the planning, management and implementation of nutritionally-oriented policies, programmes and projects. The Committee stressed the need to enhance sensitization about nutritional problems among high-level policy makers, planners and administrators from agriculture, as well as from finance and other economic ministries. It emphasized the need to include both male and female participants in training activities particularly at middle-level as well as in pre-service and in-service training.

160. Though recognizing poverty as the primary cause of malnutrition, the Committee emphasized again that practical nutrition education programmes could effectively contribute to improving the situation. These programmes, aiming at the adoption of adequate feeding practices which would avoid the effects of publicity promoting foods with low nutritional value, especially at the time of weaning, should particularly affect women and children. These in turn should be considered as essential components of rehabilitation programmes for refugees, displaced persons and other migrants. In that connexion, the Committee endorsed the continued assistance given by FAO to populations under the auspices of the Liberation Movements in Africa.

161. The Committee, while commending the important work carried out by FAO on integrating nutrition into development projects, emphasized that wider national policies such as choice between food crops and cash export crops, pricing policies, consumer subsidy policies and foreign trade and exchange policies had implications for and effects on income, food consumption and the nutritional status of populations. The Committee urged that the formulation of national developmental policies at the macro-level should take into account nutritional considerations. FAO's technical assistance in this area should be extended.

162. In order to accelerate the integration of an effective nutrition dimension into development policy planning and programme implementation, the Committee recommended that:

- (i) in-depth evaluation studies be undertaken by FAO on the actual impact of food consumption and nutrition of FAO-executed agricultural and rural development projects, in order to evolve a practical evaluation methodology consonant with WCARRD objectives on nutrition;
 - (ii) FAO should undertake in-depth evaluation studies on the effective impact of diet changes, caused by publicity leading to new consumption patterns, as well as on the nutritional value of foodstuffs promoted by such publicity;
 - (iii) FAO continue adapting the current methodology for the nutrition assessment of fisheries and forestry projects;
 - (iv) regional and national training activities, including also the strengthening of nutrition training centres, be further developed with FAO assistance.
163. The Committee recommended that Member Governments apply themselves to the strategies outlined in the document, and to that effect, to:
- (i) continue collection of data on nutrition, monitoring of nutritional status and analysis of data, drawing on FAO assistance;
 - (ii) incorporate nutritional considerations into agricultural and rural development projects, with assistance from FAO methodology and Manual;
 - (iii) analyse the nutritional impact of macro-level national policies and, in formulating such policies, take nutritional considerations into account;
 - (iv) ensure, through sensitization and training, the orientation of administrators, policy makers and agricultural personnel towards the importance of nutritional objectives in development policies and programmes.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMSFollow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production 1/

164. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the nature and quality of COAG/83/7 "Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production", and supported FAO's proposed strategy to reach rural women. It commended FAO for the increased emphasis it was placing on rural women.
165. The Committee supported FAO's effort in implementing the WCARRD Programme of Action by focusing more attention on the inter-relationship between the goals of growth with equity and women's participation. It noted with satisfaction that WCARRD high-level missions addressed these issues and recommended that this trend be continued and intensified.
166. The Committee encouraged FAO to make further efforts to provide catalytic assistance that can strengthen national capacities to reach the rural poor women more effectively. It was also noted with appreciation that the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, for which FAO is the lead agency, is coordinating with other agencies on women's issues and encouraged this approach.
167. The Committee called on FAO to make an effective contribution to the Conference on the End of the Women's Decade.
168. The Committee urged that in accordance with the Programme of Action of WCARRD, steps should be taken to undertake additional activities in agrarian reform; credit; and employment opportunities regarding women.
169. The Committee expressed the need for mobilization of more resources to provide action enabling rural women to enhance their work as producers at home as well as in agriculture. Furthermore, it urged donor governments to provide funds for programmes in all fields for projects which can demonstrate that they meet the criteria for women's integration into the development process.
170. The Committee recommended that extension and training assistance be regularly reviewed regarding its outreach to women and inclusion of women as trainees; it urged that FAO initiate efforts to design culturally appropriate ways to train women and girls in agricultural subjects and particularly to promote their access to modern farming technology and methods. The Committee also suggested that: (a) an indicative target be established to increase women beneficiaries in FAO-assisted training programmes from the existing level of 16 percent to higher levels; (b) FAO should assist member countries to increase the number of female extension agents, and (c) national male and female literacy programmes be supported by FAO as a means through which agricultural training could be introduced to women.
171. The Committee noted the heavy work burden of rural women in their domestic sphere and urged continuation of FAO assistance to help reduce this: efforts related to fuel wood; reduction of time taken up in housework; improvement of domestic utensils available to women and access to more modern household equipment; access to water for domestic use were all mentioned as important. The Committee emphasized that farm technology tends to be introduced for men without adequate consideration for the needs of and the benefit to rural women and urged assistance to correct this.
172. The Committee stressed that there was a need for more information about the effects on rural women's activities of modernization in agriculture. The introduction of modern techniques which primarily benefited men could displace women from opportunities to provide or supplement family income or food supplies. The ways in which women managed, even when men were unemployed or dispossessed of land, to continue providing daily food, needed recognition and further support. Women's increased access to employment opportunities, as well as to modern technology in lieu of traditional implements, was encouraged.
173. The Committee urged FAO to increase its work on statistics related to women in production; and to include in this efforts to develop concepts and categories to reflect more accurately women's work outside the money economy. Guidelines and country fact sheets,

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it was agreed, should be produced, to involve the cooperation of national institutions. The lack of data available from Latin America was noted in particular, and a special effort to provide these data was recommended. The Committee requested that FAO assistance should be provided to countries in developing or strengthening the existing data base related to rural women.

174. The Committee recognized with appreciation FAO's commitment to make women beneficiaries in its work in all fields, and endorsed the Inter-Divisional Working Group on Women in Development.

175. The Committee emphasized that attention should be given to the need for women to be involved in the design, preparation and implementation of rural development programmes. Priority attention should be given at the project preparation phase.

176. The Committee welcomed the change in the name of the 2.1.5.4 programme element from "Home Economics and Social Programmes" to "Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development" and it also urged the application of this name to the relevant Service as well.

177. The Committee recognized that the obstacles to women's advancement include legal, economic, social, traditional and cultural factors. The Committee urged that efforts be made to provide women with legal rights equal to men for land ownership, access to credit and banking services and membership and decision-making responsibilities in farmer's cooperatives. With respect to this, the Committee asked that consideration be given to continuing studies upon the legal status of women and effective implementation of laws to protect them.

178. The Committee pointed out the important role carried out by Non-Governmental Organizations and advised FAO to further collaborate at regional and national levels with these organizations to reach rural women. The Committee also suggested that continuing FAO support should be given to FAO Small Farmers Programme and Community Action for Disadvantaged Rural Women which aim to reach rural poor women.

179. The Committee welcomed the proposed Women in Food Staples Programme as an important step in recognizing and assisting rural women. In this regard, the Committee also endorsed the forthcoming FAO Consultation on Women and Food Staples, which will take place in Rome in December 1983, and urged more support from donors. It asked that efforts be made so that participants in this consultation be preferably women experts of various levels.

180. The Committee noted that there were regional differences in women's role and recommended that activities be developed on a regional basis. In this connexion, the Committee suggested that FAO's work on Women in Agricultural/Rural Development should be reviewed at FAO-organized Regional Conferences/Inter-Country Consultations in order to develop more specific action programmes appropriate for regional and national priorities. It was also urged that men and women participate in planning and implementation, and that interministerial cooperation at national level be assisted as required. The Committee stressed the importance of traditional methods of food preservation and post-harvest handling as well as the production of crops and animals for which women have traditional responsibility. It urged that these subjects be considered in global and regional discussions so that related assistance could be formulated and implemented.

181. In addition to making separate projects for women, the Committee urged that Member Governments and FAO take into account the effects on women in the design and execution of projects not specifically directed to them and to strive to achieve the integration of women in all projects.

182. The Committee endorsed the proposals put forward in the medium-term action plan as described in paragraph 81 of document COAG/83/7 "Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production".

Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy 1/

183. This item had been proposed for discussion as a selected development issue by the Committee at its Sixth Session. The Committee discussed the item on the basis of document COAG/83/8 "Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy".

1/ COAG/83/8; COAG/33/8-Corr.1 (Arabic only); COAG/83/8-Corr.2 (French only).

184. The Committee, fully recognizing the importance of plant protection as a major element in increasing food production, supported the proposal by FAO to integrate plant protection into a wider agricultural development approach.

185. The Committee stressed that effective plant protection activities required careful advance planning but recognized that the level of activities needed to be tailored to each country's level of agricultural development.

186. The Committee noted the past achievements of plant protection activities in developing countries and the valuable contributions of various donor organizations and agreed that a better coordinated international effort aimed at priority needs was required to effectively orientate future activities for the benefit of small farmers.

187. The Committee recognized that much of the improvement in plant protection would come from the use of chemicals, but these had to be applied with great care because of their potential harmful effects on human beings and on the environment generally, the creation of ecological imbalances and the problem of resistance. The Committee emphasized the importance of FAO's work on pesticides and recommended that every effort be made by FAO to further promote their safe and efficient use. Some Members proposed that FAO consider establishing a pesticide programme similar to the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme.

188. The Committee welcomed the development by FAO, in consultation with other concerned agencies and organizations, of a Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and considered the Code should identify the potential hazards, define the requisite actions and stipulate the responsibilities of the various parties concerned. Some Members expressed concern regarding instances of over-aggressive pesticide marketing practices.

189. The Committee noted that substantial quantities of sub-standard and spurious insecticides were being marketed in developing countries and recognized the need to strengthen quality enforcement arrangements, including the establishment of pesticide quality control laboratories.

190. The Committee emphasized the importance of biological control in integrated pest control programmes and noted that they frequently provided the most cost-effective measures especially for small-scale farmers. The Committee also noted the potential importance of natural pesticides of plant origin and recommended their further development and use.

191. The Committee strongly endorsed the need for more concentrated efforts on weed management and most Members recognized that the time spent in weeding represented the greatest single constraint to increased crop production in many developing countries. The Committee stressed the need for better tools and implements and urged that their use should be combined with the rational use of herbicides.

192. The Committee welcomed the assistance which the International Weed Science Society and other major weed organizations had provided to FAO to develop appropriate knowledge and to integrate it in cropping systems for small-scale farmers.

193. The Committee requested the Director-General to consider the establishment of an Expert Panel to advise him on improved integrated weed management systems. In order not to increase the number of panels, consideration should be given to merging the Panel of Experts on Resistance of Pests to Pesticides and Crop Loss Assessment with that on Integrated Pest Control and Resistance Breeding, after re-evaluating their tasks.

194. The Committee stressed the importance of durable crop resistance and recommended that the Director-General give consideration to convening an ad hoc Governmental Consultation on Genetic Vulnerability in Major Food Crops.

195. The Committee stressed the need to reduce post-harvest losses and called for the improvement of storage and drying systems.

196. The Committee attached great importance to the improvement of national plant protection and quarantine services and welcomed current efforts to strengthen their capabilities.

197. The Committee recognized the need for better dissemination of information and suggested the development of a data bank for the benefit of the international community. It also emphasized the need for the transfer of appropriate technology.

198. The Committee supported the further development of early warning systems to better monitor and evaluate major pests and diseases.

199. The Committee recommended that multilateral and bilateral assistance for national plant protection programmes be further expanded, and appreciated the specific offers of assistance made by a Member or member countries and observers.

200. As regards future priorities, some Members preferred to attach higher priority to Transfer of Technology, while others gave higher priority to Forward Planning. The Committee recognized the critical need for training at all levels and in all fields of plant protection as well as for strengthening research. Some Members mentioned specific areas of research, such as the control of black Sigatoka disease of bananas in Latin America and Coffee Berry Disease in some African countries.

201. In conclusion, the Committee endorsed the global strategy of plant protection and the priorities for the future, which provided a useful framework on which a concerted and improved international effort could be built. The Committee also endorsed the proposed Cooperative Action for Plant Health (CAPH).

Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action 1/

202. This subject was proposed as a selected development issue by the Committee at its Sixth Session. The discussion was based on document COAG/83/9, "Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)" which analysed the current situation and presented strategies for improving animal health as an integral part of animal production, as well as public health through the control of zoonoses. It also dealt with the improvement of national infrastructure for veterinary services, the conduct of campaigns against the major diseases of socio-economic importance, related research and training. It further identified priorities for future national and regional action and recommended methods for improved international coordination of disease control.

203. The Committee confirmed its view, as expressed in earlier discussions during the Session, of the important economic contribution which animal production has for the small farmer in providing him with food, clothing, and energy. It was also recognized that animal production had to be seen in its economic perspective in view of its importance in trade in livestock and livestock products. The Committee recognized the significance of a sound animal health base which, together with nutritional and genetic improvements, constitute the foundation of successful, economic animal production. It stressed the need to integrate fully extension activities in animal production and animal health at the farm level.

204. The Committee agreed with the priority given to the development of veterinary manpower, including education and training. Attention was drawn particularly to the critical situation in central, southern and western Africa and the Committee stressed the need for increased support for training at all levels.

205. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the action taken by FAO for the emergency control of animal diseases and urged FAO to continue to provide emergency financial assistance through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

206. The Committee expressed its serious concern over the resurgence of Rinderpest, not only in Africa but also in the Near East and Asia. The Committee noted with satisfaction the Director-General's intentions for future emergency assistance to African countries in order to strengthen Rinderpest control.

1/ COAG/83/9.

207. It welcomed the steps which are being taken by FAO, OIE and OAU, together with the EEC, to solicit funds for the launching of a Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign. The Committee appreciated that the action being taken by FAO was in accordance with a recommendation of the Twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Africa which was held in 1982.

208. The Committee, noting the success of the establishment of a buffer zone in south-eastern Europe in preventing the spread of exotic types of FMD virus to European countries, supported the further strengthening of the activities carried out in the zone and, if possible, their extension to countries outside Europe.

209. The Committee expressed its appreciation in respect of the decisive action taken by FAO to assist with the eradication of African Swine Fever from member countries recently infected and with measures to prevent its entry into those countries free of the disease both in Latin America and Europe. It strongly urged FAO to continue its support for the eradication or prevention of the disease and the expansion of research on the development of a vaccine and on the pathogenesis and epizootiology of the disease.

210. The Committee stressed the importance of collaboration between international organizations concerned with the control of animal diseases. It welcomed the steps which are being taken by FAO and OIE in consultation with WHO to improve on their animal health information systems so as to avoid duplication of efforts and to extend the scope of information, collection, collation and dissemination. The Committee was informed of the progress which has been made on the recommendation of the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Europe (October 1982) which recognized the need for improved coordination of animal disease control action in Europe and called for the convening of a working group comprising FAO, OIE and WHO together with representatives from CMEA, EEC and from countries which fall outside both of the latter groupings, to recommend improved systems of coordination. The Committee recommended that similar action should be taken with regard to coordination of disease control activities in other regions.

211. The Committee noted the progress of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. It welcomed the priority that was given to land use and rural development in view of the critical food situation in Sub-Sahara Africa. It supported the attention being paid to the correct use of trypanocidal drugs and the rearing of trypanotolerant livestock. The Committee also appreciated that, in addition to the technical and socio-economic aspects, ecological/environmental considerations were taken fully into account in the implementation of the Programme. The Committee was informed of the system which has been established by FAO to ensure the coordination of the Programme activities, particularly through the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

212. The Committee expressed satisfaction with FAO's efforts to establish a network of reference laboratories and vaccine banks for the major infectious diseases. Noting that most of the currently recognized reference laboratories were in developed countries, the Committee welcomed the efforts which FAO was making to identify suitable laboratories in the developing countries.

213. The Committee stressed the importance of ticks and tick-borne diseases as a major limiting factor in livestock production, emphasizing that this was a problem in all developing regions of the world. In supporting FAO's strategies at the national and regional levels, it recommended further intensification and strengthening of effort with special reference to the epizootiology of tick-borne diseases and the ecology and population dynamics of ticks as a basis for formulating sound control programmes.

214. The Committee also recognized the importance of vaccine production, quality control, storage and distribution systems development for the delivery of vaccine to livestock, as crucial to efficient control of animal diseases and endorsed FAO's efforts to improve the quality control of vaccines through a series of seminars on vaccine production and by establishing regional or sub-regional vaccine banks.

215. The Committee emphasized the importance of zoonoses and chronic diseases such as reproductive disorders, nutritional deficiency diseases and those caused by external and internal parasites in limiting livestock production, and supported FAO's initiative to strengthen its activities in those areas, particularly in the control of gastro-intestinal parasites.

216. The Committee drew attention to the importance of an accurate livestock census in the planning and execution of animal disease control programmes and emphasized the difficulties some developing countries encountered in carrying out livestock censuses. The Committee urged FAO to provide guidance in the conduct of appropriate census methods.

217. The Committee considered the development of livestock insurance schemes of particular interest to developing countries and urged that action be taken to identify the types of insurance schemes that might be adopted, particularly for smallholders.

218. The Committee referred to the proposals for strengthening veterinary services for small farmers whose needs dominate the animal production sector in many countries. It further recommended that research should be concentrated on specific needs of the small farmers and on appropriate related technology.

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCEProposals for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81) 1/

219. This item was placed on the Agenda in response to Resolution 6/81, which reads as follows:

Resolution 6/81PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

THE CONFERENCE,

Recognizing that plant genetic resources are indispensable for the genetic improvement of cultivated plants, and that they are in danger of erosion and loss,

Recalling that work on plant genetic resources was begun in FAO as the result of a recommendation made by the First Session of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture in 1946,

Recalling further that in 1974 with the support of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) was set up for which FAO provides the Secretariat,

Noting that a joint FAO/IBPGR programme is promoting the international collaboration of national, regional and international plant genetic centres in which plant genetic resources are collected, maintained, evaluated, exchanged and distributed,

Considering that there is no international agreement for ensuring the conservation, maintenance and free exchange of the genetic resources of agricultural interest contained in existing germplasm banks,

Convinced of the need for such an agreement,

Recalling the proposal made by some members during the Seventy-ninth Session of the Council in June 1981 that consideration be given to the establishment of an international bank of plant genetic resources under the auspices of FAO to ensure the free exchange of plant genetic resources between countries,

1. Requests the Director-General to examine and prepare the elements of a draft international convention, including legal provisions designed to ensure that global plant genetic resources of agricultural interest will be conserved and used for the benefit of all human beings, of this and future generations, without restrictive practices that limit their availability of exchange, whatever the source of such practices.
2. Requests the Director-General to prepare a study on the establishment of an international bank of plant genetic resources of agricultural interest under the auspices of FAO, taking into account the provisions of the proposed international convention as well as on-going national, regional and international efforts in this field in particular those of the IBPGR.
3. Requests the Director-General to present proposals based on the studies mentioned to the Committee on Agriculture for consideration at its Seventh Session in 1983, which shall report thereon to the Council with a view to consideration by the Twenty-second Session of the FAO Conference.

(Adopted 25 November 1981)

1/ COAG/83/10.

220. The Committee discussed the item on the basis of document COAG/83/10 which documented the studies carried out in response to Conference Resolution 6/81. The document provided technical details bearing on the issues relevant to an International Convention on Plant Genetic Resources and those relevant to the establishment of an International Genebank. The Committee commended the Director-General for his response to this important matter. However, many Members felt more information was necessary.

221. The Committee confirmed that crop genetic resources were a heritage of mankind and that they should be freely exchanged between countries and their respective institutions for scientific purposes and use in national crop-breeding programmes. The Committee commended FAO for its continued action in raising the awareness of the international community and countries to the need to collect and conserve these materials - action which dates back to 1961. In this context the Committee noted that since 1974 the IBPGR in collaboration with FAO had been promoting international cooperation among national, regional and international plant genetic resources centres committed to the aims of working on the principle of free availability of materials. In view of its great importance and benefit to all countries, the need was expressed for the FAO/IBPGR network to be complemented (but without duplicating) and strengthened.

222. The Committee thanked the Secretariat for its efforts in producing the succinct summarization of difficult technical problems in document COAG/83/10 and considered that this was a useful basis for discussion. Some Members pointed out that there appeared to be some technical and political issues which had not been addressed; and that there were several existing legal inter-governmental agreements on genetic resources which had not been itemized. The Committee concluded that the document provided sufficient information for its deliberations to be recorded and passed to Council.

223. Some Members of the Committee were in favour of the two proposals. They stressed that the proposed convention would provide international regulations through a legal framework and an international genebank would provide a necessary instrument provided it was under the aegis of the United Nations. Other Members felt that the adoption of an international convention was the most important proposal in order to state and implement the principles of free availability of genetic resources and that the existing FAO/IBPGR system of genebanks could satisfy the need for an international genebank. Some of these Members made their approval conditional on the bringing of the FAO/IBPGR programme fully within the United Nations system, while others thought this unnecessary.

224. Some Members felt that the existing system developed by the FAO/IBPGR programme would meet in principle the requirements for international cooperation and plant genetic resources exchange, and considered the two proposals were unnecessary. It was felt that there were a number of practical and/or legal aspects of the present system which required refinement and a number of representatives were willing to offer the services of their Governments, in association with FAO, to make the existing system more effective. They felt this would be more cost-effective than proceeding with the proposals.

225. Referring specifically to the proposed international convention, Members expressed different views on the types of materials to be included. Document COAG/83/10 had listed various categories. The Committee noted that these categories of materials also include breeders' lines which were being developed and held by public as well as private institutions.

226. The Committee was unable to reach agreement as to whether all or only some of the categories should be included in a convention. Some Members considered it inappropriate to include breeders' lines in any international convention, pointing out that this material was not unique from the viewpoint of genetic conservation because the genes were still freely available in the original populations used to make the breeding lines, and also in any variety which might be produced from them. Nonetheless, the Committee agreed that it was not morally right for any individual or country to exploit the resources found in developing countries to the detriment of those countries. The Committee endorsed that the genetic material under threat of loss in many parts of the world included wild species and primitive cultivars and noted that the present FAO/IBPGR programme puts emphasis on these. However, the Committee agreed that all the categories of plant genetic resources ought to be examined to see whether they were suitable for inclusion in any convention.

227. The Committee agreed that in the spirit of Conference Resolution 6/81 further discussions on the question of a proposed convention must relate to the drafting of elements which would meet and respect the concerns of the majority of governments both members and non-members of FAO, so that the convention would be truly universal. In addition, it was considered that a convention should not result in an additional international system aimed at replacing on-going activities but should incorporate these in a harmonious way, and that account should be taken of existing national legislation. From the discussions emerged a consensus to further study a convention or other forms of international agreement. In pursuing this, constraints in the present system should be documented, particularly those hindering on-going breeding programmes.

228. Referring to the proposed international genebank many Members stressed that, while the proposed international convention could create a legal framework for existing genebanks of participating countries and international institutions, the international genebank could guarantee the effectiveness of the convention in international exchange. Other Members felt that a convention alone could fully meet this requirement, particularly in view of the existence of the FAO/IBPGR network.

229. There was a consensus that the costs proposed for an international genebank were in all probability under-estimated. However, some Members felt that the costs of the genebank could be reduced considerably if a number of functions were rationalised and retained by the existing FAO/IBPGR network. The Committee agreed that an international genebank, if considered necessary, should include both base collections (for long-term safety and hence not for distribution unless for regeneration) and active collections for routine exchanges. The Committee noted that the study had not fully taken into account the cost of conserving duplicates and of the large international operation necessary for multiplication of the stocks in areas of the world suitable for growing the materials. These costs would have to be estimated in relation to the types of agreements that would be necessary for these operations. 1/

230. Although the Secretariat's document had pointed out that at present it was only feasible to consider seed-propagated crops, several Members suggested that the concept be extended to include clonally-propagated crops and plant introduction operations beyond the present limits of genetic conservation programmes.

231. The Committee suggested that the international genebank should be considered as an international concept and not a single physical entity; it could be formed of a network of storage facilities. The type of network and the location of the facilities, either the existing ones or new ones, should be studied so that the various alternatives could be discussed. It would be necessary to carefully examine the mechanisms whereby the facilities could be placed fully within the United Nations system and whether this mechanism was necessary.

232. The Committee stressed the need for technical data to be made available together with samples of genetic resource material. At present these data are very insufficiently available and the Committee agreed that the present international efforts on genetic resources documentation needed strengthening.

233. The Committee agreed on the predominant need, in developing countries, to strengthen national capabilities in plant genetic resources, plant breeding and seed multiplication, which ultimately determine whether effective use could be made of existing or exchanged gene material for the benefit of agricultural development in each country. It urged the Director-General and countries with advanced expertise to assist developing countries in these areas and to pay particular attention to the relevant training requirements to overcome existing man-power constraints.

234. Among those Members who supported the creation of an international genebank, different views were expressed on whether it should simply duplicate samples of those in existing genebanks or whether there should be an active policy to incorporate materials not present in other genebanks. This would relate to the scope of the proposed international convention and whether or not it could incorporate in its elements all genetic resources activities from collecting in the field through to utilization by breeders. The Committee stressed the urgent need to evaluate material in existing collections and to make the results available in an organized way to utilization programmes.

1/ The representative of Spain had reservations on this paragraph.

235. Many Members suggested that the Committee should request the Director-General to consider, taking into account the financial and administrative implications, establishing a working party, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Article VI.6 of the Constitution, in cases where he was satisfied that urgent action was required. The working party would assist the Director-General to supplement the studies in preparation for the next session of the Conference. It would assist in identifying, in the light of the Committee's discussions, the aspects of the studies on which further information was needed, and provide advice on the elaboration of those aspects. It would consist of a limited number of Members of the Committee, chosen with due regard to the need for all the shades of opinion expressed in the Committee to be reflected. The Director-General would transmit the report on the deliberations of the working party to the November 1983 session of the Council.

236. Other Members considered, however, that it would be more appropriate for the decision concerning the convening of the working party to be taken by the Council, rather than by the Director-General. They noted that the Council would then have the benefit of the report of the Committee and the related material.

237. Some other Members felt that, rather than formally convening a working party as described above, a more flexible and expedient solution would be for the Director-General to continue the studies in close contact with interested governments. In addition, the June 1983 session of the Council could request the Director-General of FAO to further study the alternatives for an International Genebank, in consultation with the IBPGR, to report on the requirements to complete the existing plant genetic resources network, and to ensure unrestricted exchange of materials.

238. Taking into account the various views expressed, the Committee concluded that the Director-General should be assisted by a working party of Member Nations to help him prepare his report to the Council so that the latter could elaborate the proposals to be submitted to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference.

OTHER MATTERSOther Business

239. The Committee noted that, in accordance with Rule IV of its Rules of Procedure, the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, would prepare a provisional agenda for its Eighth Session.

240. The Committee reiterated the recommendation made at its Fifth Session that the final selection of subjects should take into account the need to ensure a satisfactory balance between technical and socio-economic areas of work and a reasonable coverage over time of the various Programmes falling within the competence of the Committee.

241. In addition to the standing agenda items dealing with the Implementation of the Programme of Work, the Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agriculture Development, the Summary Programme of Work and Budget for Chapter 2.1, and Nutrition, the Committee recommended that the following topics be considered for possible inclusion in the provisional agenda dealing with selected development problems:

- Agricultural Research Policy and Technology Transfer and Development in Developing Countries
- Food and Agricultural Price Policies
- Processing of Food and Non-Food Agricultural Products
- Strategies for Improvement of Marketing and Input Delivery Systems for Small Farmers.

242. A number of Members of the Committee suggested further items for the Agenda at the next session: Agricultural Extension Methodologies Under Different Socio-Economic Conditions; Farming Systems Development; Livestock Development for Small Farmers; Food Quality Standards; The Effects of Fragmentation of Farm Holdings; and Contribution of Cash Crops to Rural Development.

Date and Place of Next Session

243. In accordance with Rule XXXII-3 GRO and Rule II of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee recommended that its Eighth Session should be held in Rome in March 1985. It further recommended that the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, propose the exact dates and ensure that the Session was scheduled before the sessions of the Programme and Finance Committee in the spring of 1985 to enable them to consider the recommendations of COAG.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION

INTRODUCTION

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
2. Adoption of the Agenda

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR

3. Implementation of the Programme of Work 1982-83
4. Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development
5. Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1984-85

FOOD AND NUTRITION

6. Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

7. Follow-up to WCARRD: Role of Women in Agricultural Production
8. Plant Protection - Development of a Global Strategy
9. Animal Health (National and International Strategies of Action)

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

10. (a) Proposal for the Establishment of an International Genebank and the Preparation of a Draft International Convention for Plant Genetic Resources (Conference Resolution 6/81)

OTHER MATTERS

10. (b) Other Business
11. Date and Place of Next Session

REPORT

12. Adoption of the Report.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Germany, Fed. Rep. of | Panama |
| Algeria | Ghana | Peru |
| Angola | Greece | Philippines |
| Argentina | Honduras | Poland |
| Australia | Hungary | Portugal |
| Austria | India | Romania |
| Bangladesh | Indonesia | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Belgium | Iraq | Saudi Arabia |
| Benin | Ireland | Senegal |
| Brazil | Israel | Sierra Leone |
| Bulgaria | Italy | Spain |
| Cameroon | Ivory Coast | Sri Lanka |
| Canada | Jamaica | Sudan |
| Cape Verde | Japan | Suriname |
| Chile | Jordan | Sweden |
| China | Kenya | Switzerland |
| Colombia | Korea, Rep. of | Tanzania |
| Congo | Lesotho | Thailand |
| Costa Rica | Liberia | Tunisia |
| Cuba | Libya | Turkey |
| Cyprus | Madagascar | Uganda |
| Czechoslovakia | Malaysia | United Kingdom |
| Denmark | Malta | United States of America |
| Dominican Rep. | Mexico | Upper Volta |
| Ecuador | Morocco | Uruguay |
| Egypt | Netherlands | Venezuela |
| Salvador | New Zealand | Viet Nam |
| Equatorial Guinea | Nicaragua | Yemen Arab Republic |
| Ethiopia | Nigeria | Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of |
| Finland | Norway | Yugoslavia |
| France | Pakistan | Zaire |
| Gabon | | Zambia |

APPENDIX C
ANNEXE C
APENDICE C

قائمة المندوبين والمراقبين

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS
LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS
LISTA DE DELEGADOS Y OBSERVADORES

代表和观察员名单

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Chairman | : | |
| Président | : | Norman W. Tape (Canada) |
| Presidente | : | |
| 主席 | | |
| First Vice-Chairman | : | |
| Premier Vice-Président | : | Mohamed Sidki Zehni (Libya) |
| Primer Vicepresidente | : | |
| النائب الأول للرئيس | | محمد صدقي ذهني (ليبيا) |
| 第一副主席 | | |
| Second Vice-Chairman | : | |
| Deuxième Vice-Président | : | Ivo P. Alvarenga (El Salvador) |
| Segundo Vicepresidente | : | |
| 第二副主席 | | |

委员会成员国

البلدان الأعضاء في اللجنة

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEEMEMBRES DU COMITEMIEMBROS DEL COMITEAFGHANISTAN/AFGANISTAN

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Ministry of Agriculture

Alternate

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الحزائر

Représentant

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محمد حمادي

مدير عام - وزارة الزراعة والثروة الزراعية

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Permanente de Argentina ante la FAO

Suplentes

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Argentina ante la FAOD. WHITE Roma
Representante Permanente Alterno de
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Ministère de l'agriculture

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M. DA COSTA FERREIRA Brazil

Ministry of Agriculture

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HONDURASHUNGARY/HONGRIE/HUNGRIA

Representative

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M. GALVOLGYI (Mrs.) Budapest
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Observer

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of Hungary to FAO

INDIA/INDE

Representative
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Alternate
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INDONESIA/INDONESIE

Representative
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Head, Economic Division, Alternate Permanent
Representative of Indonesia to FAO
S. HUSEN Rome
Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Alternate
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IRAQ

العراق

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H.F. NAJEB Rome
Alternate Permanent Representative of
Iraq to FAO

حازم فضلى نجيب

الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة ، روما

IRELAND/IRLANDE/IRLANDA

Representative
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Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland
to FAO

ISRAEL

Representative
E. DOUEK Rome
Permanent Representative of Israel to FAO

ITALY/ITALIE/ITALIA

Représentant
E. GALANTE Rome
Comité des Sciences de l'Agriculture
CNR - IPRA
Suppléants
B. PALESTINI Rome
Ministère de l'agriculture et des forêts
M.-A. SPADONI (Ms.) Rome
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IVORY COAST/COTE-D'IVOIRE/COSTA DE MARFIL

JAMAICA/JAMAIQUE

JAPAN/JAPON

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S. GOTO Rome
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JORDAN/JORDANIE/JORDANIA

الأردن

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KOREA, REPUBLIC OF/COREE, REPUBLIQUE DE/
COREA, REPUBLICA DE

Representative
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Alternate Permanent Representative of
Korea to FAO

LESOTHO

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Lesotho to FAO
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LIBERIA

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LIBYA/LIBYE/LIBIA

ليبيا

Representative
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محمد صدقى ذهني

الممثل الدائم لليبيا لدى المنظمة ، روما

MADAGASCAR

Représentant
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la FAO

MALAYSTA/MALAISIE/MALASIA

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Malaysia to FAO
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MALTA/MALTE

Representative
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MEXICO/MEXIQUE

Representante
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Suplente
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Permanente de México ante la FAO
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Primer Secretario, Representación Permanente
de México ante la FAO
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Segundo Secretario, Representación Permanente
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MOROCCO/MAROC/MARRUECOS

المغرب
م. بنيس Rome
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès
de la FAO

الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS/PAISES BAJOS

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Permanent Representative of the Netherlands
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NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/NUEVA ZELANDIA

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Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and
Fisheries
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ROMANIA/ROUMANIE/RUMANIA

المملكة العربية السعودية

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)/ ARABIE SAOUDITE
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Representative
M.I. MAHDI Rome
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مصطفى ابراهيم مهدي
الممثل الدائم المناوب للمملكة العربية السعودية
لدى المنظمة ، روما

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تونس

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محمد عبد الهادي

الممثل الدائم لتونس لدى المنظمة ، روما

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Deputy Director, Office of Nutrition
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URUGUAYVENEZUELA

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Suplentes
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Segundo Secretario, Representación
Permanente de Venezuela ante la FAO
B. MONTIEL (Sra.) Roma
Tercer Secretario, Representación
Permanente de Venezuela ante la FAO

VIET NAM

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Représentant permanent adjoint du Viet Nam
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Suppléant
HOANG THI CU Rome
Deuxième Représentant permanent adjoint
du Viet Nam auprès de la FAO

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF/
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE POPULAIRE DU YEMEN/
REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA POPULAR DEL YEMEN

جمهورية اليمن الديمقراطية الشعبية

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE ARABE DU YEMEN/
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الجمهورية العربية اليمنية

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حسن الحريسي

الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة

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of Yugoslavia to FAO

ZAIRE

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ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

Representative
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HOLY SEE - PERMANENT OBSERVER
SAINT-SIEGE - OBSERVATEUR PERMANENT
SANTA SEDE - OBSERVADOR PERMANENTE

S.E. Mgr. A. FERRARI-TONIOLO
Observateur permanent du Saint-Siège auprès
de la FAO

L. BERNARDI
Conseiller agricole et forestier
Cité du Vatican

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE/OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES NE
SIEGEANT PAS AU COMITE/OBSERVADORES DE LOS
ESTADOS MIEMBROS QUE NO SON MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

BURMA/BIRMANIE/BIRMANIA

U. MAUNG MAUNG NYO Rome
Second Secretary, Alternate Permanent
Representative of the Union of Burma to FAO

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES/REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET
INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES/REPRESENTANTES DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES/
HAUT-COMMISSAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES
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INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE/ORGANISMO
INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGIA ATOMICA

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FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE/
FONDO INTERNACIONAL DE DESARROLLO AGRICOLA

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN/INSTITUT INTER-
NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION POUR LA
PROMOTION DE LA FEMME/INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL
DE INVESTIGACIONES Y CAPACITACION PARA LA
PROMOCION DE LA MUJER

D. PASTIZZI-FERENCIC New York

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE
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D. OBST Bruxelles
Administrateur principal

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS
INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES
INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION/ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE ET MEDITER-
RANEENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES/ORGANIZA-
ACION EUROPEA Y MEDITERRANEA DE PROTECCION A LAS
PLANTAS

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Deputy Director-General

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS/OFFICE INTER-
NATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES/OFICINA INTERNACIONAL
DE EPIZOOTIAS

L. BLAJAN Paris
Directeur général

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW
VARIETIES OF PLANTS/UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR
LA PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VEGETALES/UNION
INTERNACIONAL PARA LA PROTECCION DE NUEVAS
VARIETADES VEGETALES

H. MAST Geneva

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT/ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION ET DE
DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUES/ORGANIZACION DE
COOPERACION Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICOS

G. VASTA Paris

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS
NON GOUVERNEMENTALES
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES
NO GUBERNAMENTALES

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD/UNION
MONDIALE DES FEMMES RURALES/UNION MUNDIAL DE
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THE PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES/ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONALE DES SELECTIONNEURS POUR LA
PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VEGETALES/ASOCIACION
INTERNACIONAL DE FITOGENETISTAS PARA LA
PROTECCION DE VARIEDADES VEGETALES

C. MASTENBROEK Nyon

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES/
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES RESSOURCES PHYTO-
GENETIQUES/CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE RECURSOS
FITOGENETICOS

L. KAHRE Solna

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN/CONSEIL INTER-
NATIONAL DES FEMMES/CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE
MUJERES

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCERS/FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRO-
DUCTEURS AGRICOLES/FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE
PRODUCTORES AGRICOLAS

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS UNIONS/
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DES UNIONS DE
CONSOUMATEURS/ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL DE
LAS UNIONES DE CONSUMIDORES

P. MOONEY The Hague

INTERNATIONAL RAIFFEISEN UNION/UNION INTER-
NATIONALE RAIFFEISEN/UNION INTERNACIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY/
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE PATHOLOGIE DES PLANTES/
SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL DE FITOPATOLOGIA

F. GROSSMANN Stuttgart

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS/
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANISMES FAMILIAUX/
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS FAMILIARES

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P. LIONNET Paris
 Agronome

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES/
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES DE LA NUTRI-
TION/UNION INTERNACIONAL DE CIENCIAS DE LA
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WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS/FEDERATION
SYNDICALE MONDIALE/FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL

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WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/
UNION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS FEMININES
CATHOLIQUES/UNION MUNDIAL DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES
FEMENINAS CATOLICAS

G. CARZERO (Ms.) Paris

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| COAG/83/3-Corr.1 | Corrigendum |
| COAG/83/4 | Medium- and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development |
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| COAG/83/6 | Malnutrition: Its Nature, Magnitude and Policy Implications |
| COAG/83/7 | Follow-up to WCARRD: the Role of Women in Agricultural Production |
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