

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

**C 79/II/PV**

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
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**VERBATIM RECORDS OF MEETINGS OF COMMISSION II OF THE CONFERENCE  
PROCÈS-VERBAUX DES SÉANCES DE LA COMMISSION II DE LA CONFÉRENCE  
ACTAS TAQUIGRAFICAS DE LAS SESIONES DE LA COMISION II DE LA CONFERENCIA**



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**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

<b>C</b>
C 79/II/PV/1

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

FIRST MEETING  
PREMIERE SEANCE  
PRIMERA SESION  
(14 November 1979)

The First Meeting was opened at 9. 50 hours,

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La première séance est ouverte à 9 h 50

sous la présidence de M. S Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la primera sesión a las 9. 50 horas

bajo la presidencia de M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Director-General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I feel highly privileged to have the opportunity of chairing Commission II of the Twentieth Session of the General Conference of FAO. You all know that this Commission has been charged with the responsibility of going into the Programme and Budget of the Organization for the first two years of the next decade. We have, therefore, a very heavy responsibility and I am sure with the cooperation of all the members we should be able to do as good a job as the task demands. We are particularly grateful to you, Mr. Director-General, for sparing the time to be with us this morning since I know there are so many calls on your time. The main Plenary Session is only in its Second Session this morning and therefore we particularly appreciate your presence.

I would only like to say before I call upon the Director-General to introduce the first item, namely the Programme and Budget of FAO, that we have had in the last two days several important statements which should provide the necessary guideline and inspiration for the work of our Commission. In particular I would like to quote three statements briefly because I believe that is the backdrop against which we must consider the Programme and Budget of FAO.

The first statement was made by His Holiness Pope John Paul II and I quote "The struggle against hunger cannot be fought merely with sentiments, sporadic and ineffectual bursts of indignation will not take us anywhere. "

The second statement I would like to quote is from President Kenneth Kaunda, "The poor people everywhere are no longer prepared to wait till tomorrow to eat, they want to eat now. "

And finally, I would like to quote from our own distinguished Director-General's statement yesterday, I quote, "It is my sad duty to underline the fact that on the basis of most criteria the food situation has deteriorated further, it is, in fact, grim. " well, distinguished delegates these three statements should provide us with the necessary guidelines for our examination of the Programme and Budget of FAO, and I now request the Director-General to take the floor and address us.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. I did not refer to my proposed Programme of Work and Budget in my opening speech to the Conference. There are a number of reasons for this. The principal one is that through the year long successive stages of preparation and consideration by the Programme and Finance Committees and the Council, including the Council just completed, there has been almost total unanimity in support of the strategies, policies, programmes, allocations, means of action and level.

It is clear that this unprecedented degree of support can be attributed to the main characteristics of the proposals. The fact is that we have been consistent and insistent on putting into practice the new policies decided in 1976.

Our whole approach is permeated by support for the achievement of a new international economic order, reflected in our traditional roles as well as in the direction of our technical activities.

Our global policy, information and normative study roles, exemplified in our provisional study on "Agriculture: Towards 2000", and our assistance to the United Nations Committee of the Whole and in the formulation of the new international development strategy, demonstrates that we are making a major central contribution to the long-term strategic, economic and social objectives of member nations. At the same time, the policy of emphasis on action at field level, meeting the needs of developing nations, has been rigorously pursued, while the percentage of our expenditure on the Headquarters bureaucracy has been steadily reduced.

As regards means, we are faithfully but rationally pursuing the policies of decentralisation, particularly through the establishment of FAO representatives, the maintenance of the Technical Cooperation Programme, and the furtherance of technical cooperation between developing countries.

Mr. Chairman, you will have noted particularly that, in the very short space of two years, I have brought about approximately a doubling in the use of consultants from the developing countries and quadrupling in the use of national institutions. These policies have been the basis of a very rigorous approach to the examination of the totality of existing programmes to ensure that we obtain maximum benefit to member nations at the minimum cost.

In comparison with needs, the proposed total resources are very small. We are talking of a couple of hundred millions for two years in the context of a dozen billions of dollars needed for food and agricultural development. The proposed budget of FIO, our annual budget, is much, much less than the budget which many industrial countries devote to their bilateral assistance in the field of agriculture. The budget of CGIAR, for instance, is of 150 million per year, so we are, therefore, really talking about very small amounts.

On the other hand, we have been facing four years of economic crisis in which the real value of the resources has been eaten into by inflation. Many countries are facing even more severe economic difficulties.

We will, of course, be submitting for your consideration a revised appropriations Resolution, to take account of the prevailing dollar/lire rate as compared with the rate of 879 used only for the purposes of comparison when the budget was prepared.

On the basis of present trends, the revised total would be in the region of 278 million dollars for the two years 1980 - 81.

The real Regular Programme increase proposed is not only less than 2.6 percent per annum; it is 20 percent lower than it was in the last biennium. For many industrialized countries, maybe seven or eight of them, this increase will be even less in real terms. Obviously for rich countries such as Germany and Japan, Switzerland and Austria and the Netherlands and France the real percentage of what they will have to pay in their national currencies which have been reevaluated will be much less than that applying to the overwhelming majority of developing countries; but those are facts which are very obvious.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot advocate nor support proposals for reducing this very modest increase. In fact, I am confident that full, perhaps even unanimous approval will be given. In order to facilitate this, my colleagues and I are here to clarify and up-to-date the copious information already provided to you.

In conclusion, I would only say that my conscience is clear, that I have done my best to face up to the needs of the situation, the demands on the Organization, the economic problems now upsetting all member nations, and the "orise de conscience" that faces all concerned with the inadequacy of the current response, particularly by the richest countries of this earth.

None of us can vote against, nor abstain from trying to increase that response, nor should appear to wish, even in a limited sense, to resist the cry of the poorest and the hungry, for succour for the barest needs of a life with some hope and a little dignity.

CHAIRMAN: Delegates will be aware that the terms of reference of the Commission are in document C 79/12-Rev. 2, paragraphs 27-32. I would also draw the attention of delegates to the terms of reference of the Resolutions Committee in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the same document and Appendix D. Delegates who wish to propose resolutions should first send them to the Resolutions Committee before they are discussed in the Commission.

We have three distinguished Vice-Chairmen of this Commission: Australia, Sierra Leone and Nicaragua.

We shall have to establish a drafting committee, a very important committee, which will prepare the report of the Commission. I would request nominations for that committee which will consist of a Chairman and six members. Delegates will be aware that normally sessions will be from 09.30 to 12.30 and from 14.30 to 17.30 but that could be changed by common consensus. This gives us a total of 57 hours. I think it is an adequate amount of time and if we divide 57 hours by the number of delegates it gives 21 minutes for each delegation for the entire work of the Commission, not for one item. As the Independent Chairman commented, brevity is the soul of wit. I would ask delegates to make their interventions as brief and precise as possible so that all delegates may have a share of the total time available.

Are there any general comments on the first item of the agenda Programme of Work and Budget, 1980-81, introduced by the Director-General and considered in detail and in depth by the Programme Committee, the Finance Committee and the Council, so the work of this Commission has been very much listened by the work done already by the Organization and the various Committees.

S. KADBMBA-SY (Sénégal): Tout à l'heure, vous avez donné des indications sur le mandat de la Commission II et, à cet égard, vous avez rappelé que les débats de la Commission II doivent se concentrer essentiellement sur l'introduction présentée par le Directeur Général qui vient de la présenter. Nous l'avons écouté verbalement, mais peut-être serait-il souhaitable que nous ayons cette introduction par écrit.

CHAIRMAN: The Director-General's report will be circulated in writing.

Shall we now move to item 11, the Programme of Work and Budget, 1980-81.

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION

II. ACTIVITIES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANIZATION

II. ACTIVITIES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZATION

11. Programme of Work and Budget 1980-1981

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81

11. Programas de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81

G. BOLA HOYOS (Colombia): En primer lugar, Sr. Presidente, queremos decir que la delegación de Colombia está muy agradecida al Gobierno de India, su país, por haber permitido que Vd. presida esta importante Comisión.

Sabemos de las altas responsabilidades que Vd. tiene en su propia nación, y del prestigio mundial de que Vd. goza, Sr. Swaminathan; por eso nos complacemos muy de veras de que Vd. sea nuestro Presidente, y estamos seguros de que bajo su dirección esta Comisión trabajará muy eficientemente.

En este momento, deseamos limitar nuestra intervención solamente a un aspecto de los métodos de trabajo que Vd. ha propuesto en forma muy adecuada.

Ha anotado Vd., Sr. Presidente, que tenemos 57 horas de trabajo a nuestra disposición. Desearíamos expresar el deseo y pedirle que, ojalá, hasta donde fuera posible, coadyudara esa esperanza de la delegación colombiana, en el sentido de que se produzca un diálogo en el seno de esta Comisión, un diálogo que no se limiten nuestras deliberaciones a oír discursos de cada una de las delegaciones que luego se pierdan en un silencio inútil. Esto ha sucedido últimamente en algunos Comités asesores del Consejo; la Secretaría tiene una lista larga de oradores, todos van hablando y al final se obtienen conclusiones sin que en realidad haya habido una confrontación de ideas y de experiencias, y un diálogo verdadero entre las delegaciones. Sé que esto no es fácil y que no dependerá de Vd. en todo, Sr. Presidente, pero ojalá fuera posible dedicar de esas 57 horas alguna hora para que haya un diálogo breve entre las distintas delegaciones para que, en vez de limitarnos a que se cumpla una lista de oradores, pueda un orador referirse inmediatamente a la opinión expresada por otro, y así dar un poco de movimiento y de eficacia a los trabajos de esta Comisión, sobre todo sería interesante al disentir el tema fundamental de esta Comisión: el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto.

Es solamente una idea animada de buena voluntad que dejo en sus buenas manos.

CHAIRMAN: I would certainly commend the suggestion that we have more dialogue than monologue in this Commission wherever possible.

The General Conference, as delegates know, is mainly intended to pass the Budget for the next biennium. Therefore a very grave responsibility rests on us to discuss the Programme and make such suggestions as we should like to make to the Conference, because our report goes to the Plenary meeting in the last week of the Conference. We should therefore have a report which reflects the concern and the consensus of this group firmly and clearly.

I. MOSKOVTS (Malta): Are we to discuss the Programme of Work and Budget in general, in its entirety, or chapter by chapter? Should we make general remarks on priorities and afterwards on the individual chapters?

CHAIRMAN: My suggestion would be that we discuss the entire programme and then later, if there is a possibility of a second round, that delegates might like to comment in more detail. We must adhere to the timetable. It will be 19 minutes, subject to constraints. Then delegates could speak a second time if necessary.

A. F. CHCUIHUHT (Bangladesh): Thank you Mr. Chairman. A discussion on the Programme of Work and Budget presupposes a general study of the Programme proposals which are before us, but I at least only saw the documents this morning, so there has been hardly any time for me to study them - and I think this may be the case for some other distinguished Delegates as well. It is therefore not possible to have a general grasp of the whole Programme, so I would suggest an alternative method of going about it, rather than that we take up this Programme item-wise, or subject-wise, as convenient to the Secretariat, that we take up one item or one subject or one suggestion of the proposed Programme and then we can have a debate - it may be better if the Senior Officers of the Secretariat could kindly give their introductory explanation of that portion of the Programme as compared with the last biennium. I think that would be an easier way of giving our suggestions to the proposals before us, rather than having a general discussion such as budget sessions in countries such as your country Mr. Chairman and our coun-try. I think it better that we have a general discussion first rather than item-by-item discussion and decisions right away, followed by resolutions.

P. MASØUD (Pakistan): Thank you. I think, Sir, that we have already spent forty-five mimtes out of the prescribed 57 hours on debating how to proceed, and therefore without such ado I shall read out a general statement on behalf of my delegation, and reserve the right to come back on various subjects, since they are of great importance to my country.

Permit me, first of all, to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of this very important Commission. We would also like to compliment the Director-General for giving as such a clear introduction and explanation of FAO's Programme of Work and Budget for the next bienuium. We have already lent our support to the Director-General's proposal in the Programme Committee, and we would like to reiterate it here in this forum. When we first studied in depth the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980/81 we were inclined to be a little critical about the modest increase in the size of the budget. According to the World Development Report 1978 of the World Bank, although the past 25 years had witnessed unprecedented change and progress in the developing world, some 800 million individuals continue to be trapped in "absolute poverty" characterised by inadequate food, illiteracy, disease, squalid surroundings, high infant mortality and low life expectancy. FAO's Fourth World Food Survey 1977 indicated an order of magnitude of about 400 million as a conservative estimate of the number of persons under-nourished in developing countries, an increase of more than 50 million between 1969/71 and 1972/74. Available data further indicates that up to 50 percent of young children in the developing world either suffered from malnutrition of varying degrees or are "at risk". Infant mortality in developing countries ranges between 46 and 122 per thousand, compared with 15 per thousand in the industrialized countries. Therefore, when we are being asked to support a very small real increae in the size of the budget for the forthcoming bieunium, we repeatedly ask ourselves how an additional sum of only 13. 6 million, which is the real increase, would help in implementing, for instance, the objective of the Hew International Economic Order. Redetermination of priorities in the face of virtually irresi-stable and prectically immerable competing claims is a difficult task even ordinarily but when one is dealing with such sensitive matters as food and agriculture, the task becomes even more perplexing. It is therefore, a matter of some gratification to us that we find ourselves in a position to fully sup -port the Programme of Work and Budget 1930-81. A comparison of the budget figures on page 33 of the Finance Committee's report contained in document CL 75/4 would reveal that in 1976-77 the programme increase was 23. 4 percent, in 1978-79 6. 41 percent and in 1980-81 it is only 5. 3 percent. This declining trend is highly disturbing and we feel that it must be arrested, primarily in the interest of the developing countries as also the Organisation. What is even more important, priorities stemming directly from new policies, strategies, special action programmes and decisions by the Conference, Council and other FAO bodies must be covered by adequate resources and even in this context, what is being proposed is the barest minimum.

Mr. Chairman, taking into consideration the global situation, overall strategies, urgent need for ac-tion programme capacities as well as requirements, we fully support the proposed level of the budget and urge all members to accept it without any reservation. Mr. Chairman, as we consider this item under discussion as the most important before the Commission, we reserve our right to take the floor again at a later stage, should it become necessary.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Who would like to take the floor next?

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, permit me, Mr. Chairman, to express our congratulations to you on chairing such an important Commission, which is to look after the entire programme of developmental activities and the required budget for the biennium 1980/81. We fully endorse the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980/81, as submitted by the Director-General which appears in document C 79/3. In examining the document, we are happy to note the Director-General's plan to decentralize at country level. Secondly, Mr. Chairman, we felt that the Technical Cooperation Programme started by the Director-General in 1977 has been of substantial help in meeting the urgent needs of the developing countries. We wish that more resources could be made available to this Programme than that which has been proposed by the Director-General for the biennium 1980/81. Further, Asia and the Pacific, being the largest region, and also the region where the majority of the population are below the poverty line - and not only that, the region which contains the majority of the world's population which is poor and malnourished - should receive more attention for urgent developmental activities under the Technical Cooperation Programme, so that benefits are shared by those who are in need of them. The Technical Cooperation Programme in particular must be seriously taken up. This Programme has already shown its very meaningful impact in the region.

J. L. LIJODI (Kenya): We would also like to make some general comments on the Agenda this morning, and like our colleagues, we may later come back to make more detailed observations on the subject. We first of all would like to thank the Director-General for the brief and clear introduction to the Programme of Work and Budget which we have to start discussing this morning. We have noted with concern the warning contained in his statement about the international food and agriculture situation, which has not improved over the past biennium, and we would like to join others in directing our attention during this Conference to discussing ways and means of bringing about an improvement in the next two years.

We think that our task here is to consider the Programme of Work and Budget which has been laid before us, and to make comments which will support the proposals which have been put forward in order to ensure that we achieve our objectives for the next two years.

Our comments and views on the level of the budget are governed by two major factors. The first is the actual priorities which have been proposed by the Organization, which will go towards improving the food and agriculture situation in the world. The second factor is the international conferences and the events which have taken place over the past two years, which will have direct relevance to the work of the Organization for the next biennium.

On the question of priorities, we are satisfied with the direction of the Organization in the field of improving food production and rural development, and while we would not want to make specific comments on all the items proposed in the Programme of Work and Budget, because we think that would take too much time and all of us would never be able to speak if we were to go on the basis of item by item, we think that the general direction of the Organization is very much in line with the Programme which we have to tackle in order to improve the world food situation.

We would like to urge nevertheless that the Organization puts more effort into bringing to the awareness of the developed countries the fact that we require more resources to be put into the field of research and investment in order to realize more effective output in the field of food production.

I would now like to come to the question of the events which have taken place over the past two years, to which FAO must react, and take some action to implement these recommendations.

The major ones, Mr. Chairman, are the Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which has resulted in the Declaration of Exclusive Economic zones with Programmes which will have to be implemented in order that those countries may be able to exploit the resources available to them.

There was also the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which took place here in July. This Conference came up with specific recommendations on agricultural and rural development which FAO has to take into account and we are glad to see that all of them have been reflected in the PAD Programme of Work and Budget. Unfortunately all these conferences did not make any financial provision for the implementation of the recommendations they made, in which case the meagre resources available to FAO have to be utilized in order to go towards implementing some of these recommendations. This is besides the normal work of FAO which requires increased budgetary facilities in order to cope

with the problems that are posed by Member countries. As I said earlier, my delegation's comments on the budget are governed by these two factors, and in view of what I have said earlier, the Kenyan delegation would like to strongly support the level of the budget as the barest minimum that could be put forward for consideration and, if anything, our views are that the budget is far below the level at which it can properly cope with the problems which are related to the agricultural development and food production in Member countries. And we would like, outside the level of the budget that has been proposed, the Director-General to do his best during the biennium to find out the possibilities of additional financial resources that will enable us to achieve the objectives; otherwise the level of the budget as proposed will not be able to meet the requirements of the Member countries, particularly in the field of ensuring sufficient food supplies and an effective increase in the standard of living of the rural poor. To this effect I would like to register the support of this delegation for the level of the budget and the general direction of the priorities of the Organization.

SULIMAH SID AHMED (Sudan) (interpretation from Arabic): Please allow me, Mr. Chairman, to add my voice to all those who congratulated you on your election, as well as the other officers.

At this very moment the Head of our delegation is addressing the Plenary to support the Programme of Work and Budget proposed by the Director-General and I would like to support that statement here. We do so even though we are convinced of the need to double the FAO budget and to extend its mandate in order to increase agricultural production throughout the world.

We support the FAO programmes because we want this support to be complete, although the programme does not cover all activities. For instance for animal resources during the forthcoming biennium the stress is laid upon the struggle against Trypanosomiasis. Sudan is one of the 37 member states which suffers from this scourge. But this disease does not come at the top of the list of arrival diseases in the Sudan. There is also African Swine fever and several other diseases against which we would like to see this struggle strengthened within FAO. However, we know perfectly well that FAO cannot do everything in view of its very limited resources. There is also the need of developing countries for machinery and equipment, the prices of which have gone beyond the reach of all developing countries. On the other hand wages and salaries have increased so much that there is need for mechanization. Therefore, we propose that FAO should study the possibility of establishing a special programme and a special project to supply the Member countries with this material that they require at reasonable prices. This programme can be financed by long-term loans, by grants and by all sorts of other extrabudgetary financing possibilities.

The list of projects and programmes that the FAO could undertake is a long one, but we know, of course, that in order to be able to cope with all these FAO should have at its disposal the appropriate means. During the last biennium we noticed how dynamic the FAO could be and we are therefore deeply convinced that it spares no effort in order to serve everyone to the extent it can. We therefore address an appeal to all the donor countries asking them to channel their grants through the FAO.

SAIMON PADMANAGARA (Indonesia): Mr. Chairman, first of all may I congratulate you on your election. I think most of us have stated our positions clearly regarding the Programme of Work and Budget in various briefing sessions and have supported it. I think we know that we are all anxious and look forward to hearing from those countries who have not yet positively stated their positions in supporting the level of the budget.

HASIM OGUT (Turkey): As my delegation is speaking for the first time, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the chairmanship of this important commission. We believe that under your guidance the Commission will successfully carry out its work in defining programmes that would enable the Organisation to deal effectively with world food and agricultural problems. We believe that FAO should fully implement its Programme of Work and Budget for the 1980-81 Biennium as presented to us. If we want to deal effectively with the problems facing us, especially in the developing countries where population growth rates continue to be high and agricultural production levels are much lower than expected, there is a continuous increase in the need for international assistance in order to increase agricultural production in the developing countries, to provide better nutrition for the people and to fight rural poverty. I believe that FAO should play the leading role in providing this assistance both by using its own resources and by introducing other institutions to take action. My delegation appreciates the steps taken in this direction by the Director-General, Mr. Souma, and the dynamism he has brought to the Organisation in dealing with these problems.

In conclusion we would like to state that the 1980-81 Programme of Work and Budget has been well prepared and my delegation fully supports its level as it is.

CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe) s Permettez-moi. Monsieur le Président, de vous féliciter à l'occasion de votre élection. Mous avons écouté avec la plus grande attention l'exposé du Directeur général, exposé clair, courageux et équilibré dont nous le félicitons. Ma délégation voudrait appuyer le programme de Travail et de budget pour le prochain biennium. proposé par le Docteur Saouma, directeur général de notre Organisation.

Dans le Programme de travail et de budget qui nous est proposé, nous voyons un souffle nouveau, et cela s'est concrétisé dans l'amélioration des structures existantes et dans la mise au point des différents projets et programmes inclus dans ce document. Ce programme énumère les priorités des problèmes auxquels fait face la FAO et la façon dont la FAO essaie de les résoudre. En vue d'accomplir cette tâche, devront être alloués les financements nécessaires. Les politiques et programmes de la FAO ont été acceptés à l'unanimité; nous ne pouvons donc qu'appuyer à l'unanimité le montant du budget qui nous est présenté par le Secrétariat, puisque, il s'agit en fait d'un montant minimum. Le Conseil, au cours de ses deux dernières sessions, avait proposé l'acceptation du montant du programme et de bud-get après que la question et été discutée à fond au sein des deux comités, le Comité financier et le Comité du Programme.

Nous voudrions ici réitérer notre appui à la décentralisation au niveau des pays et surtout au cours du prochain biennium, car cette politique de décentralisation est la preuve de son efficacité. Nous sommes convaincus que la décentralisation est l'un des aspects nouveaux de la gestion moderne des affaires.

A ce propos, et par l'intermédiaire du bureau de la FAO à Beyrouth, nous avons planifié une stratégie de développement agricole allant jusqu'à l'an 2 000. Cette étude sera complétée au milieu de l'année prochaine.

Nous voudrions réitérer notre appui au programme de coopération technique qui a fait preuve de son efficacité dans la réponse directe et efficace qu'il donne aux demandes des pays en développement.

De même, nous appuyons le concept de la consolidation des travaux sur le terrain et des programmes de terrain; nous voulons appuyer également la coopération entre pays en la développant sous tous ses aspects. Nous nous félicitons que la FAO ait utilisé les institutions nationales et les experts des pays en développement. Je me réserve de revenir ultérieurement sur ce point.

SAAD SHAMMOUT (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): I take advantage of this opportunity to extend to you, Mr. Chairman, my heartiest congratulations on your election. Our hopes and the expectations of the Third World as a whole in facing the challenge which is now before humanity, and the responsibilities FAO has to face as well, all require that no effort be spared and, quite on the contrary, our efforts be increased particularly in the field of technical cooperation and the programme on the supply of fertilizers. But in view of the limited means available to the FAO and the Director General, all we can do is reiterate our support for the level of the Programme of Work and Budget as submitted to us here. I reserve the right to speak again if need be.

SAID TAZI (Maroc) (interprétation de l'arabe): au nom du Royaume du Maroc, je voudrais joindre ma voix à celle de ceux qui m'ont précédé pour vous féliciter, Monsieur le Président, à l'occasion de votre élection à la présidence de notre commission.

Je voudrais également exprimer l'appui de ma délégation au Programme de travail et de budget pour le prochain biennium. Et nous pensons que ce programme est fait pour répondre aux objectifs à moyen terme fixés par la FAO bien que le montant du budget, comme l'ont dit la plupart des délégués, ne soit pas suffisant pour faire face à nos besoins, nous pays en développement. Néanmoins, cet appui sera soutenu par certaines remarques que nous voulons formuler la première remarque est la nécessité pour la FAO de consolider le Programme d'opérations techniques étant donné sa souplesse, et répondant aux besoins réels de la plupart des pays en développement, surtout quand il traite de problèmes spécifiques tels que la formation, la recherche agricole et également les secours d'urgence nécessités par les fléaux naturels.

Néanmoins, ma délégation est d'avis que la FAO ne doit ménager aucun effort en vue de faire participer beaucoup plus les experts nationaux aux Commissions ayant pour objectifs de traiter des problèmes spéciaux dans certains pays en développement. En effet, généralement dans ces commissions on fait participer des experts étrangers n'appartenant pas aux pays en développement concernés, qui ne peuvent donc pas, malgré leur compétence indéniable, en un court laps de temps, être tout à fait au courant de tous les problèmes qu'ils sont appelés à élucider. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous lançons un appel pour la participation des experts venant des pays membres intéressés au sein de ces commissions.

Bien que ma délégation approuve la politique de décentralisation que la FAO a menée depuis longtemps, nous pensons qu'il est quand même nécessaire de définir les critères et de ne pas appliquer cette décentralisation de façon aveugle, au risque que cette décentralisation, qui est en elle-même une bonne chose, ne devienne en fin de compte une mauvaise chose. Bono il faudra déterminer des critères sur la base desquels cette politique de décentralisation va être appliquée d'autant plus que les représentations dans les pays bénéficient de 16 pour cent du budget général.

De même, ma délégation et mon pays sont d'avis que la FAO s'occupe des problèmes et des pertes après les récoltes mais aussi des aspects sociaux et économiques des structures de consommation dans les pays en développement, structures qui sont la cause de ces pertes après les récoltes. Ces problèmes n'ont pas encore été traités parce que la FAO a évité jusqu'à présent de s'immiscer dans les problèmes sociaux et religieux de certains pays.

M. MADEMBA-SY (Sénégal): Je voudrais tout d'abord réparer une omission que j'ai faite tout à l'heure quand j'ai pris la parole pour la première fois en omettant de vous féliciter M. le Président pour votre élection à la présidence de cette importante commission. Je pensais qu'il était superflu d'insister sur vos qualités, sur votre autorité et votre compétence pour diriger nos travaux. Cela dit, ma délégation appuie le montant du budget proposé ainsi que le Programme de travail pour 1980 - 1981. Vous en avons discuté très longuement, non seulement au sein des comités techniques spécialisés du Conseil de la FAO, mais également lors des dernières sessions, la soixante-quinzième et la soixante-seizième. A ma connaissance, je ne sais pas s'il y a eu un pays qui s'est prononcé contre, notamment au niveau du budget. Je sais simplement qu'il y a eu certains pays qui ont demandé quand même à réserver leurs droits de prendre la parole pour faire des observations. A cet égard, j'appuie entièrement la suggestion qui a été faite tout à l'heure par le délégué de l'Indonésie, à savoir que tous les membres de la Commission seront vivement intéressés d'entendre ces pays qui ont réservé leur droit de parole sur le Programme de travail et le Programme du budget, qui, je le répète encore, a été recommandé quasi unanimement par le Conseil et l'approbation de la Conférence.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Ma délégation s'associe aux délégations qui ont pris la parole avant nous pour vous féliciter vous-même ainsi que les vice-présidents pour votre élection.

Après avoir pris connaissance du document relatif au Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-1981, document qui, à notre connaissance, a été distribué en temps voulu, ma délégation voudrait une fois encore ici appuyer sans réserve le Programme de travail et le niveau du budget proposés par le Directeur général. En appuyant ce Programme de travail et budget, ma délégation tient à souligner qu'il s'agit en fait d'un programme minimum et d'un niveau de budget qui atteint à peine le niveau minimum nécessaire pour permettre à la FAO de faire face aux problèmes que lui posent les Etats Membres.

Nous voudrions aussi souligner que, de par la vaste expérience que possède la FAO pour mener à bien toutes les activités entrant dans le domaine alimentaire et agricole dans les pays en développement, nous devons, nous, les Etats Membres, mettre à la disposition de la FAO les moyens nécessaires pour accomplir ces activités.

Pour terminer, et tout en nous réservant le droit de reprendre la parole si cela était nécessaire, ma délégation voudrait rappeler ici ce qui est dit au document qui porte la cote C 79/LIM/28, qui est en fait l'extrait du rapport de la soixante-seizième session du Conseil, notamment au paragraphe 36, où il est dit: "Plusieurs membres ont noté avec inquiétude que le niveau du budget proposé est resté le même malgré l'évolution des exigences du Programme et des coûts qui justifierait un niveau plus élevé. "

KONG CAN-DONG (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me the floor. The Chinese delegation has earnestly studied the Director-General's proposals for the 1980/1981 Programme of Work and Budget and listened with great attention to the previous speakers. We should like to take this opportunity to elucidate our position on the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium.

The Chinese delegation would like first of all to express its support of the Director-General's guidelines for the work of this Organization in the next biennium, that is to continue to work towards the new international economic order and within that, emphasis on increasing food production in developing countries and increased activities aimed at rural development and emphasizes the technical cooperation among developing countries; and engage accordingly in basic activities of a global scope such as the collection and dissemination of important information, policies and planning of food and agriculture production etc.

We consider that the Director-General's priorities conform with the requirements of the majority of the Member Countries such as the various special action programmes, strengthening of the investments mobilization, control of trypanosomiasis and support to the developing countries in their efficient exploitation and management of EEZ etc.

The Chinese delegation has always been interested in the actual benefit which is obtained by Member Countries, particularly Third World Countries, from the Organization's budget and programmes. Although the FAO Budget will increase for the next biennium the Programme of Work is in the main in conformity with the needs of the developing countries. Hence the Chinese delegation endorses the budget level of \$271 million proposed in document C 79/III. It is to be hoped that in accordance with the statement made by the Director-General in the Summary of Budget and Programme of Work emphasis has also continued to be put on actual effectiveness and efficient management of activities; the proposed funds will be used in the most efficient and rational way and maximum benefit will be obtained from these limited resources in assisting the developing countries through improved programmes and increased efficiency. It is our hope and conviction that the Director-General will, within the budget level authorized by the Conference and in the process of implementing the Programme, practice strict economy, draw on all available suggestions and make every effort to direct FAO to play an ever greater role in the struggle to establish NIEO and in assisting the developing countries to achieve self-reliance. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: I would only like to remind distinguished delegates about the statement made by the Director-General this morning because the distinguished delegate of China referred to a budget figure which is in page 18 of the Resolution, but you may recall the Director-General mentioned that there might be slight modification in this figure of \$271 million because of currency exchange problems. Mr. West informs me that they will subsequently give us a revised resolution which will be substituted for the one on page 18 of document C 79/III. That is a final resolution which will go to the Plenary which gives a break-up of the major headlines. There might be a slight deviation from this figure.

MOHAMED DESSOUKI (Egypt) (interpretation from Arabic): Mr Chairman I wish to congratulate you on your election to chair this meeting.

Our delegation supports document 79/3 on the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. We congratulate our Director-General and the Secretariat for the excellent paper work and for the very clear and concise explanation of all their activities as well as analysis of the Programme and the necessary budget.

We are convinced that the Secretary-General's statement has provided us with a very clear picture of the situation in the world and for the necessity of an increase in food production and for an improvement in the marketing problems etc. These are problems on the basis of which the Director-General has defined his policies and priorities. This document has reviewed all the FAO resources and compared them with the previous biennium so as to give some explanation as to how FAO has been managing its resources. Very good management despite the fact that there are great economic difficulties in the world.

We wish to support the FAO guideline to increase the Programme of Work and Budget. Development is something which is truly vital and if we do not increase the Programme of Work and Budget - and we are aware that if we support the activities, and my delegation agrees as to the increase of the number of representation in different countries considering how fruitful the activities of the advice bureaux in the countries are, and we likewise wish to support the short-term experts. They should be employed for short-term rather than long-term and we wish to express our pleasure on the number of experts who come from developing countries.

We are, therefore, very pleased with the use of national institutions as far as possible and now on the technical and economic programme all the activities which were highlighted in the Near East Commission meeting show the great interest which is placed by Egypt in FAO activities. We also agree with the Reports and all the annexes which have been appended to these documents. We know that water and soil resources are of paramount importance for agricultural development in our region. We are in agreement on these points, as well as water and land management. This is a way of solving many problems which other countries are faced with. We wish to emphasize the extension of investment in the agricultural field and despite a great number of financial resources we, nevertheless, noted there was a deficit or rather a lack of training at the various steps for the elaboration and im-plementation of projects.

We attach to the input programme a capital interest at the very head of the list. We would place fertilizers since their prices have been going up steeply and they limit the possibilities of member countries. We are likewise convinced that fertilizers supply programmes which have been devised by FAO will have to start due to the lack of financial support to the Programme itself. Our country is dealing with mechanization and with the type of mechanization which is geared to the need of developing countries. This to be made as far as possible despite the production costs we have to face.

We wish to express views on the post-harvest food losses production and on the food security programme for which several sums have been earmarked.

We attach great importance to fishery resources and to agriculture and internal water fisheries. We feel that these are necessary for food security. We wish to give support to all activities in this sector.

As for the Technical Cooperation Programme we feel that this most dynamic Programme has truly responded to the needs of countries. I am convinced that the flexibility with which this Programme is managed will allow it to expand and that this is why we endorse the proposal of the Director-General for this Technical Cooperation Programme.

To conclude, I wish to congratulate FAO on the efforts made in the Arabic translation of the documents. This gives an opportunity to participate in a better way in the efforts made by FAO. This is an attitude which is fully endorsed. And to conclude we wish to support the work and budget programme for 1980-81 biennium and we congratulate the Directo-General on this Programme of Work and Budget.

ZEID EL-JWIERAH (Saudi Arabia) (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to congratulate you on your election to the Chair of this Commission. And our delegation wishes to support the level of Programme of Work and Budget as was done by our Head of delegation during the Plenary Session yesterday.

Though we shall increase our activities, FAO and the Director-General should nevertheless avail themselves of the experience of consultants from developing countries since they are in a position to understand truly the position of their countries.

A. M. F. FERNANDO (Sri Lanka): Let me like other members who spoke before congratulate you on your appointment as Chairman of this Commission.

We have participated in the discussion preparatory to the work and budget programme in the last Session of the Council meeting and as pointed out by us at these deliberations the Director-General's dilemma is one of not being able to satisfy all the members of the Conference who have accommodated as far as possible what all the developing countries want FAO to do.

I think it would be relevant when taking account of this Programme of Work and Budget that we should take into consideration the speech made, by the Director-General yesterday and also the Independent Chairman of the Conference. There are, therefore, limits to the resources available to the Director-General and we like most Member countries are a little hesitant to accept the Programme of Work and Budget purely because we think it is a little bit muddled. But we fully appreciate the constraints and have no doubt of the Director-General's sincerity and eagerness to present a Programme acceptable to all of us. While supporting the Programme of Work and Budget presented to us, we, however, would wish to reserve the right to intervene later if the need arises to do so.

J. PILANE (Botswana): My delegation would also like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Commission. My intervention will be brief. It is for the sole reason of supporting the Programme of Work as well as the level of the budget. Obviously being a recipient nation my delegation would have been happy with a higher level in view of the challenges to be met in the next biennium, this is the more so, Mr. Chairman, as Botswana is experiencing a serious situation of drought the longevity of which we cannot predict. This means that our limited resources are now being diverted to meet emergencies and, therefore, will be forced to seek more external assistance including that from FAO.

In the interest of my delegation although I support the level of the budget I still reserve my right to intervene should the need arise.

Milan TRKULJA (Yugoslavia): Mr. Chairman, we are exceptionally glad that you have been elected to preside over this Commission. My delegation will certainly do its best to make your task easier.

Since we have made known our views on the Programme of Work and Budget on a number of occasions I will be reasonably brief, confining myself only to the most essential features of the Programme of Work and Budget.

We are very glad that a week ago the Council was able to arrive at a full consensus with regard to the validity of the strategy, priorities and programmes proposed by the Director-General. Our feeling is the same as that expressed by the Director-General this morning, that for the first time in the history of this Organization the membership is now very close to arriving at a full consensus with regard to the main policy issues, priorities and programmes. The Programme of Work and Budget represents a further, logical step in the development of the policy and strategies adopted unanimously by the last Conference and we are on the whole very satisfied with it and fully support it.

I could perhaps synthesize our views by concentrating first of all on decentralization, which has always been for us a substantial issue. Now it is evident that most of the programmes have been substantially redrafted through numerous switches within and between various programmes and sub-programmes, all with the clear intention that the results are recognized at the regional, sub-regional and particularly at the country levels as increasingly efficient support to the efforts of developing member states. However, we are equally glad that the necessary level of general or global activities is maintained. Within the framework of decentralization we would wish, as always, to emphasize especially the increased use of national capabilities, first of all of developing countries. As the Director-General said this morning, FAO has increased substantially the use of national capabilities, i. e. expertise and, especially, national institutions. We would certainly wish that process to be vigorously pursued in the future.

We have expressed our views on the TCP on many occasions. We feel that not only is it providing this Organization with the so much needed margin of flexibility but also it has proved to be very efficient - to be frank, much more than we originally expected.

We are glad the Director-General is determined to pursue economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. We are now fully convinced that the scheme of FAO representatives is really needed - which, again, to be frank, we had some doubts about two years ago. We now give our full support to this scheme.

We want to support the continuation of the tendencies of the decreasing share of staff component in the regular resources, which makes possible a further increase in the use of consultants and the use of national abilities, to which I have already referred.

We should like especially to underline one of the features of the Programme of Work and Budget, and that is the increasing cohesion between regular and field activities. We welcome very much the indirect programme support for some essential and fully justified extra-budgetary activities.

Coming to the last issue, to Programme level, and I personally have always hated to use the term "budget level," because the budget is a mere consequence of the Programme, speaking in terms of the Programme-budget level, we feel that the proposed increase is a very modest one. As we have already stressed on previous occasions, we feel that a much greater increase in the Programme budget level would have been fully justified in the light of all the relevant factors.

We are aware also that the Director-General has encountered a lot of constraints in developing his proposals and even some pressure on the part of some countries and although he has largely resisted such pressures and, as he repeatedly stressed in the June Council meeting, that he never believed in a kind of automatic increase in resources but only in such an increase which was fully justified.

We are also glad that a very vigorous programme-budgeting method has been applied. I shall not go into details at this stage, but we are fully aware that all programmes and sub-programmes are justified and we want only to reiterate our support to the programme presented by the Director-General.

As I indicated, I have tried to rationalize with the 21 minutes allotted in average but ask to speak again at a later stage.

CD. KELLER SARMIENTO (Argentina): En primer término quiero darle la cordial felicitación de mi delegación por su elección justa y unánime para presidir nuestros debates. Hago extensivo este espíritu de colaboración no sólo a usted, sino a los demás integrantes de la mesa de esta Comisión.

Señor Presidente, mi delegación ha apoyado el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto a través de las diversas instancias en que se ha considerado. Nuestra participación en el Comité de Finanzas ha sido clara y hemos apoyado firmemente el nivel mínimo del Presupuesto de Labores presentado por la Secretaría de la FAO.

Deseamos en especial, y como primera parte de mi intervención, apoyar el Programa de Cooperación Técnica; estamos convencidos de que el monto de 32 millones de dolares adjudicado para este fin es insuficiente. Creemos que de aceptarse el nivel mínimo, tal como parece desprenderse por las resoluciones adoptadas en el Consejo, tal vez sería posible considerar dentro de la FAO la posibilidad de algún desplazamiento interno de fondos o reajuste que permita el potenciamiento del Programa de Cooperación Técnica. Este es un instrumento dinámico, ágil en la vanguardia de acción de la FAO para muchos países que han visto en este instrumento resolver una punta de problemas que de otra manera hubiera sido imposible resolver.

En este sentido es una gran satisfacción para mi delegación comprobar que algunas delegaciones se han referido ya concretamente a esta cuestión, y recuerdo en particular a la delegación de Marruecos.

Otro punto de interés que desea considerar mi delegación es con respecto a la equidad de la distribución de los fondos en el aspecto regional. Para 1980-81 corresponde a América el 11,39 por ciento de los fondos que en el presupuesto de 1978-79 correspondió del 13 por ciento; hay una reducción de la participación de América Latina en la adjudicación de fondos; pero, además de esta reducción para América Latina es sensiblemente inferior que para otras regiones. Esto es particularmente sensible y válido en el rubro de la investigación agrícola; esto está considerado en el programa 2.1.4 del documento 79/3.

El monto asignado para América Latina para la investigación es sólo del 1,36 por ciento del total del rubro adjudicado para la investigación agrícola.

Todos sabemos la importancia que tiene la investigación agrícola para nuestro Continente; todos sabemos que es necesario intensificar la acción en la investigación porque ello producirá resultados multiplicadores y la posibilidad de evitar en lo sucesivo presencia de expertos o consultoría que posteriormente se pagan a precios muchos más caros.

Quisiera, si es posible, que la secretaría me dé algunos detalles sobre si hay alguna razón para esta aparente discriminación para el rubro de investigación en América Latina. Esto surge del cuadro de la página 95 del documento 79/3 en el texto español.

Señor Presidente, me reservo el poder formular nuevos comentarios en el curso del debate y por ahora le agradezco la atención que me ha dispensado al otorgarme el uso de la palabra.

I. MOSKOVITS (Malta): First of all, Mr. Chairman, I should like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman and to express my warm thanks to the Director-General for his very short and lucid introduction of this matter and also, of course, for the very excellent summary which he gave yesterday in the Plenary Meeting on the present state of the food situation and nutrition.

The delegate of Colombia has said that it would be preferable to have a dialogue and not only statements. I see that there were nineteen speakers before me and everybody has said exactly the same thing, that they accepted the budget level as proposed. Now I should like to voice a discordant note. I cannot accept the level of the budget as we already explained at the June Council Session.

There are three matters before us: (i) the present dark situation of the state of food and agriculture, (ii) the Programme of Work and (iii) the Budget. It is obvious that these three matters should be in accordance.

The state of food and agriculture should correspond, to a certain extent, to the Programme of Work and the Budget should correspond to the Programme of Work. We do not see total accordance between the three. I have the greatest respect for the Director-General and his excellent collaborators who prepared document C 79/3 and have treated it in a scientific way. It is, of course, very comprehensive, but it is not what we need just now in this very dark situation in the state of food and agriculture. It is correct, as the Director-General stated, that 1976 was the turning point in the life of the Organisation and the Director-General, newly elected, brought new ideas and a new life into the work of FAO.

I mentioned before, at the June Session of the Council, that we do not think that the Programme of Work, and particularly the budget, will be enough to carry out all the tasks which FAO is called upon to carry out. Since June, there have been even more important meetings - for instance, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; in Vienna there was an important meeting of the United Nations on Science and Technology for Development - and it is very clear that more pressure and more requests will be made upon the Organization. In addition there are other factors - such as the current inflation, which is not very likely to be halted during the coming two years - which must be added, and also the world situation might deteriorate even further.

As regards the innovations proposed by the Director-General in 1976, as a developing country we were particularly interested in the country-focused programmes of FAO, and, in this respect of course in the Technical Development Programme. As has already been mentioned by several previous speakers, there is a need to strengthen the Technical Development Programme and to give it a more important financial basis to carry out the work started with very great success during these last two years. This delegation feels there is also a need to loosen a little bit the strings on the frame, on the terms of reference and the regulations of the TCP.

Analyzing the work of the TCP, it appears that a major part of it is devoted to emergency projects. This trend will have to be continued, as well as the work on the few other activities carried out at present. But, this delegation feels, the TCP should have also new, further functions - and I would like to be a little bit more explicit in this respect.

If we look at FAO's Programme of Work, we see that a great amount of the Programme is carried out through so-called "Special Action Programmes", funded by voluntary contributions. It is not clear whether these voluntary contributions will be required and forthcoming in the future. There are already examples that some of these programmes, decided, voted, and approved by the Conference, are unfortunately slowing down, while others are practically stopped completely. I do not wish to go into details now and mention particular actions of this kind; in the detailed discussion, Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me, I shall come back on this point. I think that in the case that such "Special Action Programmes" have difficulties because of the lack of funds, it would be good if the Technical Cooperation Programme could inject provisionally funds to keep the given programmes alive. Nothing is worse for an Organization like FAO than start projects and not carry them out fully. That is what I would like to say on the Director-General's remarks.

In our detailed discussion, if you will allow me, I shall come back on several of the programmes.

MS. FATIMA H.JAWHAR HAYAT (Kuwait): As delegate for Kuwait, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election. My Delegation has studied C 79/3, and took part in its discussion at the Council. It is for this reason that we would like to reiterate our congratulations to the Director-General and the Secretariat for the excellent work done. The speech of the Director-General to this Committee clarified the reasons why the Director-General was forced to increase the budget - an increase which really is very slight if you take into consideration the difficulties of that nature in the world today. We would like to reiterate our entire support for the guidelines issued by the Director-General. We are convinced that the Director-General could not accept a lower level than the one which he had proposed. I might even say that we really expected a much more considerable increase of the budget in view of inflation.

So, Mr. Chairman, without taking into account all the economic implications let us try to accept wholeheartedly the increase of this budget, particularly in view of the beneficial effects which this increase will have on field activities.

S.A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to congratulate you on your election to this office as Chairman of Commission II, which is a crucial Commission on all the activities which have brought us here. In this Commission we have to cover the Programme of Work and Budget which is the most important item but we are discussing this item with fresh minds, in order that each delegation may not make the

excuse that the agenda of Commission II was so long that they lost the trend of events in the process of our duties here. The Programme of Work and Budget, for the Tanzanian Delegation, is the barest minimum that we can accept. Many delegations have said the same, and in the views of the Finance Committee of which we are members representing our region, and also in the Council, we have clearly indicated that the level of budgetary allowance advanced by the Director-General is very much below the levels which the member countries had expected.

But looking at the problems that confront member countries, particularly in view of world inflation and devaluation of the dollar, we feel that an increase in the level of budget by 2.6 percent per annum is very modest. FAO is supposed to take on many more programmes than are included in the budget for 1980-81. We support the programme on the control of Animal Trypanosomiasis, the Decentralization Policy of FAO, and the Technical Cooperation Programme, but we would have liked a major programme for the total control if not elimination of such scourges as foot and mouth disease, which plague the possible development of both dairy and meat industries in many of the developing countries to be included in the Programme.

The work put in by the Director-General and the various Committees is really very commendable. The Council examined the recommendations and "felt that the budget level proposed was the minimum necessary to meet the needs of member countries and of the world food situation". My Delegation hopes that those countries which had reserved their views on the level of the budget or who declared that it was still under consideration by their Governments, should now indicate either their full support, or they should point out particular issues under this item, so that my Delegation and other member countries could help convince them that each item in the proposed Budget and Programme of Work for the next biennium has a value - a value which is intrinsic to the success of FAO. Otherwise, Mr. Chairman, my Delegation finds it very difficult to know what to do in order to clear the minds of those who raised reservations.

After we have heard from those member countries, I take it that we shall have the right to reply at a later stage.

B. O. M. CHIYABWE (Zambia): The Zambian Delegation would like to put it on record that we support the proposed Budget and Programme of Work for 1980-81. It is very difficult to single out any deficiencies in this Programme.

It will be equally difficult to satisfy all members here about the action that has been proposed by FAO. It is in this context that we support the Programme of Work and Budget. The various delegations have not mentioned anything about forestry. During the last World Forestry Congress, which was held in Jakarta, a number of resolutions were adopted. As the Kenyan delegation mentioned, there were a number of conferences in the past conducted by FAO but no provision was made for the work to support the resolutions. However, in this context I am pleased to note that FAO has included certain actions to accommodate the resolutions which were adopted at the previous World Forestry Conference.

There is this programme on seed exchange, there is also the programme on fuelwood plantations. It is encouraging to see that the forestry work on statistics has been given some prominence. We do not wish to make detailed comments on the Programme of Work and Budget at this stage but we would be pleased to be allowed to intervene at a later date when discussions on detail will commence.

AHMED GARTA (Libya) (interpretation from Arabic): Allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the Arab Libyan Republic to congratulate you on your election to the chair of this Commission, and the other officers.

My congratulations are also addressed to the Director-General for the excellent statement he made on the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1980-81 biennium. Having listened very carefully to the Director-General in the Plenary Session as well as in the Commission, and after having studied the Programme of Work and Budget, we would like to reiterate that in view of the deterioration of the world food situation it was essential for the FAO to have a continuous programme of work in order to put an end to this deterioration. FAO had to find the ways and means to supply 450 million people suffering from malnutrition throughout the world, with the necessary food. So my delegation, which is very concerned with the situation, would like to give its full support to the Programme of Work and Budget as a whole. However, concerning its implementation, we believe that the level of the budget proposed by the Director-General is the minimum which will make it possible for us to do the necessary work.

CHRISTOPHE SEMAKO YEBE (Bénin): Je voudrais, au nom de la délégation du Bénin, vous féliciter pour votre élection à la tête de notre Commission. La délégation du Bénin appuie pleinement le Programme de travail et budget établi par la FAO. Ma délégation voudrait seulement ajouter que la FAO est capable de mener à bien un programme plus ambitieux, mais bien souvent les contraintes financières font qu'elle est obligée de se contenter du strict minimum. Ce que nous voudrions signaler, c'est que les mêmes pays qui marchandent à la FAO leur contribution, leur bonne volonté pour participer au programme financier de l'Organisation sont souvent les mêmes que ceux qui sont prêts à voler au secours des pays en voie de développement lorsque des catastrophes ou des fléaux surgissent. Nous pensons qu'il y a là un cercle vicieux qu'il faudrait essayer de briser à l'avenir, et nous voudrions inviter les pays développés à faire leur un adage qui dit qu'il vaut mieux prévenir que guérir, car il ne faut pas attendre que le fléau se déclenche et que ce soit seulement sur le plan bilatéral que les pays accourent aider ceux qui sont en danger.

Je voudrais ajouter ma voix à tous ceux qui m'ont précédé et qui vous ont félicité à l'occasion de votre élection à la présidence, et ma délégation se félicite des efforts déployés par le Directeur général ainsi que par ses collaborateurs dans la préparation de ce Programme de travail et budget pour le biennium 1980-81.

RIAD SAAD-EL-DINE (Syria) (interpretation from Arabic): Mr. Chairman, allow me first of all to add my voice to all those who have congratulated you on your election to the chair of this Commission.

My delegation is pleased to see the efforts that have been made for the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. The Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic considers that for the medium term objectives, to enable the developing countries to improve their agriculture by 40 percent, those countries must have the necessary input and this input and the means of production are the key to their agricultural development. In any case the aid supplied to the developing countries by the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1980-81 biennium will enable them to solve their problems. I am convinced that the proposals formulated in this way are adequate.

On the other hand the Programme of Work and Budget only partially fulfils the tasks that the FAO has to accomplish in order to put an end to malnutrition and poverty in the world and to increase agricultural production.

Although we are pleased at the relations between Syria and the FAO, which are 25 years old, we still realize that the FAO needs to increase its financial possibilities in order to implement programmes in the field for agricultural development and for livestock production rather than putting them into other administrative activities.

We would like to support the Director-General in the appeal he addresses to the donor countries to increase their contribution so that the FAO may accomplish its duty, which is to put a stop to malnutrition and poverty in the world.

Mrs Laxanachantorn LAOWHAPHAN (Thailand): First of all my delegation associates itself with the previous speakers in congratulating you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the chairmanship of this important Commission.

As most of us know, this item has already been discussed in various committees, particularly in relation to the priorities of the programme as set out by the Director-General, with the aim of improving the standard of living of the rural poor and increasing the production of food in developing countries, and such priorities were unanimously adopted by the pertinent committee including the FAO Council. As a Member of the FAO Council, my delegation would like to register once more its support for the Programme of Work and Budget as proposed by the Director General. However, there is one point that my delegation would like to make, which is more pertinent to allocation of the budget and it is that more should be allocated to field programmes. While being appreciative of the substantial increase for the allocation of field programmes which constitutes about seven to eight percent of the total proposed budget, the Thai delegation is of the opinion that this percentage, as well as the real magnitude of the field programme allocation, should be even further augmented. This is simply because mainly through field programme activities the impact of the role of FAO can be more significantly felt.

In conclusion, my delegation would like to emphasize that taking into account all the increasing needs of developing countries to be assisted by this Organization and the number of significant activities and programmes offered by the Organization to be

implemented during the next biennium, as well as inflation and the devaluation of the United States dollar, which is unavoidable, it is of the opinion that the moderate level of the budget as presented by the Director General is the most reasonable one for the time being and therefore should be supported by all members without any revision and reluctance.

R. C. SOOD (India): The Director-General has proposed a budget of about 271 million dollars for the 1980-81 biennium as compared with the budget level of 211 million dollars for the last biennium. The Indian delegation feels that the overall size of the budget is fairly modest as it represents a very limited increase in terms of effective programme content of only about 12.40 million dollars or 5.87 percent over the last biennium, the rest of the increase being accounted for by cost increases. Our delegations considered it a great pity that in spite of the grim food situation highlighted by the Director General, it has been possible to make such a modest change in effective programme content.

The FAO have a vital role to play in providing a focus of practical measures for food security and food aid on the one hand and in providing a wide range of practical services in technical economic and social fields for food and agricultural developments in the Member Nations. FAO will need assistance in meeting these huge responsibilities which the Budget may barely be able to provide in adequate measure. The Programme of Work and Budget is the result of a very thorough and detailed exercise. This has been examined in depth by the Programme and Finance Committees and by the Council at its last session. The two Committees and the Council agreed that the Programme of Work and Budget is in Conformity with the strategies, priorities and programmes proposed by the Director-General earlier and on which there has been complete consensus. The Council have therefore endorsed the Programme of Work and Budget in its entirety and has recommended it to the Conference for adoption.

At this stage Mr. Chairman, I would not like to go into details of the Programme of Work and Budget which I understand will be taken up later. In view of the global food situation and the needs of the developing countries my delegation feels that this Budget is the minimum that will be suitable for the implementation of the Programme.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I now give the floor to the distinguished delegate from Nigeria.

O: AWOYEMI (Nigeria): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I wish on behalf of the Nigerian delegation to join earlier speakers who endorsed the Programme of Work and the level of Budget for the biennium 1980/81. You will all recall that only yesterday the Executive Director of the World Food Council reminded us that five years after the World Food Conference the food gap rather than decrease has continued to increase. The role of the FAO in closing this gap is crucial and for this reason the modest increase in the Budget is the minimum that should be supported at this meeting.

I would also like to give support to the priority given to certain aspects of the Programme, particularly those which have to do with the promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, particularly in the context of the eradication of Trypanosomiasis in the African region and such pests as locusts.

We share the concern of the Director-General on the decline of contributions to the International Fertilizer Scheme and any action taken by the FAO to revise this trend would be fully supported.

My delegation would also like to support the provision of assistance to nations in the formulation of development strategies which would facilitate the formulation of programmes and projects. I will have time to go into some more details on specific items of the Programme later on. Thank you very much.

J. Hilary MASON (Liberia): Mr. Chairman my delegation wishes to congratulate you on your election to Commission II and would like to endorse the proposed Budget and Working Programme as presented by the Director-General. We are also pleased to note that he spoke of animal Trypanosomiasis eradication in Africa which is a main concern of our region. We would also like to reserve our right to speak at a later date if the need arises.

Heliodoro L. CLAVERIE RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela): Seré muy breve a este nivel de la reunión de la Comisión número II y, antes de nada, deseo que Vd. conozca el beneplácito de nuestra delegación por verle a Vd. en el sitio en que se encuentra. Esperamos que su experiencia y gran capacidad, reconocida, lleve adelante con buen éxito las deliberaciones de esta Comisión. Quisiera, Señor Presidente, dejar para más adelante los detalles en relación con el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto que el Señor Director General ha presentado a consideración de esta Conferencia. Nuestra delegación, tal vez, se encuentra en una posición un poco favorable en relación con algunas otras delegaciones, puesto que hemos participado activamente en la reunión del Comité del Programa y hemos tenido la posibilidad de estudiar el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto más a fondo. Sabemos en este sentido de las dificultades que ha debido afrontar el Director General para presentar a esta Conferencia un presupuesto estructurado en la forma como lo estamos estudiando. El Director General ha tenido serias limitaciones, limitaciones que entendemos y comprendemos; dentro de esas limitaciones y tomando en cuenta la problemática general establecida por los diferentes Estados Miembros de esta Organización, nuestra delegación no tiene inconveniente en aceptar el nivel de presupuesto que se diseña para las labores del bienio futuro de esta casa.

Queremos, sí, dejar sentada una vez más, nuestra preocupación por la aparente falta de dinamismo en la agresividad del presente presupuesto. Ya lo hemos dicho en anteriores oportunidades, y quisiéramos ver un presupuesto de la Organización central en la cual el mundo y el sistema de las Naciones Unidas tiene las esperanzas puestas para solucionar los problemas del agro y de la alimentación.

Quisiéramos ver un presupuesto dirigido con mayor intensidad y mayor profundidad hacia los programas que ataquen más a fondo y con más agresividad los problemas de dicho sector.

No tenemos, dentro de las limitaciones establecidas, ningún inconveniente en aceptar el nivel del presupuesto que el Director General nos pone a consideración.

Queremos hacer nuestras, Sr. Presidente, porque también lo hemos dejado claro en otras oportunidades, las preocupaciones de alguna delegación que nos ha precedido en la palabra, delegación también de nuestra región latinoamericana. Sus preocupaciones son nuestras y las queremos hacer sentir con la misma intensidad. La investigación y los recursos que el presente presupuesto le dedica a nuestra región nos parece a todas luces escasos; no sabemos todavía cuáles han sido las razones. Se nos han dado algunas explicaciones y las hemos aceptado; en todo caso las explicaciones no han sido el cien por cien ajustadas a nuestra preocupación y quisiéramos que las mismas quedaran registradas por parte de nuestra delegación.

Hay programas que específicamente y calurosamente deseamos apoyar como el Programa de Cooperación Técnica; es un Programa pivote de las políticas diseñadas por el Director General cuando tomó posesión de la casa, y han tenido todo el apoyo de nuestra delegación. Nuestra delegación da su apoyo más decidido al Programa de Labores y Presupuesto.

Igualmente, Sr. Presidente, para lo alargar mucho más esta intervención inicial, quisiéremos apoyar las derivantes de la Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria. Venezuela mira con gran positivismo y con un gran espíritu de futuro los programas derivantes del mismo, los resultantes de la Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria en la cual nuestro país tuvo una gran y decidida intervención. Quisiéramos ver estructurada concretamente las políticas derivantes y los compromisos derivantes de esta Conferencia, sin los cuales consideramos que la misma perdería mucho o casi todo de la intención que la llamó.

Eso es a este nivel de la intervención todo lo que deseábamos plantear en este momento y, Sr. Presidente, aludiendo a su intervención positiva haremos posteriores declaraciones con más detalle en este nivel del presupuesto.

M. E. OSSINGA (Gabon) Permettez-moi tout d'abord de m'associer à tous les orateurs qui m'on précédé pour vous féliciter de votre élection à la présidence de notre Comité.

La délégation gabonaise appuie dans l'ensemble le programme de travail et budget tel qu'il est présenté dans le document 79/3, et qu'elle considère comme un niveau minimum. L'effort de décentralisation générale de l'élaboration du programme de budget a été remarquable et relevé par plusieurs délégations.

Dans ce système de décentralisation, nous avons observé tout d'abord la décentralisation pour les thèmes de travail généraux ou traditionnels pour les programmes d'activité par région. S'agissant des grands programmes traditionnels, nous nous félicitons de la détermination et de la clarté des programmes mettant en relief non seulement l'agriculture et la pêche, mais également la forêt et la faune sauvage et sur ce point, nous rejoignons notre distingué délégué du Kenya.

Il nous apparaît également nécessaire d'insister sur l'intérêt des programmes d'évaluation des ressources naturelles: ressources agricoles, halieutiques, forestières, faune sauvage. L'amélioration des systèmes d'évaluation de ces ressources nous paraît indispensable si nous voulons faire progresser des structures dans des conjonctures de toutes sortes. Mais ce système d'évaluation des ressources naturelles est également lié à l'amélioration des structures adéquates, à la fois du Secrétariat de la FAO, de ses bureaux régionaux et aussi des différents pays membres.

C'est pourquoi notre délégation appuie toutes les actions de la FAO tendant à améliorer la structure d'évaluation des ressources naturelles dans les Etats Membres.

Dans le même esprit, la délégation gabonaise appuie les programmes de soutien à la recherche scientifique en matière agricole tels qu'ils sont prévus dans le document 79/3, notamment en aidant les pays membres les moins avancés dans ce domaine, en créant des instituts nationaux appropriés.

Toujours s'agissant du programme de travail et budget qui nous préoccupe en ce moment, l'effort de notre Organisation en matière de développement rural et de réforme agraire mérite notre appui.

En ce qui concerne les activités de la FAO sur le terrain, ma délégation soutient l'effort en matière de développement des bureaux régionaux et notamment le Bureau de l'Afrique. Nous appuyons aussi le système de représentation de la FAO par pays qui améliore à notre avis l'information en amont et en aval entre les pays et le Secrétariat ainsi que l'efficacité de la FAO.

Haouari MOKHTARI (Algérie): Comme c'est la première fois que ma délégation prend la parole au sein de cette importante Commission, permettez-moi de vous transmettre toutes nos félicitations pour votre élection.

La déclaration du Directeur général ce matin nous a donné toute la dimension du problème à résoudre en matière d'alimentation et d'agriculture par rapport au faible niveau du budget qui nous est proposé.

A différentes occasions, ma délégation a déjà eu à se prononcer pour appuyer le Programme de travail et budget; mais nous avons toujours estimé que le niveau du budget était le niveau minimum que nous pouvions accepter.

Au sein du Conseil, un consensus s'est déjà dégagé sur les priorités, les stratégies, et le Programme, et c'est pourquoi je serai très bref: Ma délégation appuie le niveau du budget qu'elle considère un niveau minimum et se réserve le droit de revenir ultérieurement sur cette question quand elle sera abordée dans le détail.

F. BREWSTER (Barbados): My delegation wishes to congratulate you on your election to the chairmanship of this important Committee. I would also like to express our appreciation of the Director-General's statement of the Programme of Work and Budget which he provided for the benefit of the Committee.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, my delegation gives support to the Programme of Work and Budget as presented. The proposal for a very special programme, the TCP, brings terrific benefit to recipient countries. My delegation also finds favour in the Chairman's and Director-General's proposals to deal with decentralization and the stepping up of the number of Country Representatives. This support will bring about an effectiveness and flexibility of the Organization. My delegation would have wished for a higher level of budget but circumstances surrounding this minimum level budget have been well documented and my delegation hopes that the efforts of the Director-General to secure extra budgetary finances will be successful.

Let me repeat, Mr. Chairman, my delegation supports the Programme of Work and Budget as presented.

Antonio Rodrigues PIRES (Cap-Vert); Au nom de la délégation du Cap-Vert permettez-moi de vous féliciter pour votre nomination comme Président de notre Commission et de remercier le Directeur général de la FAO de la façon claire et précise dont il a présenté le Programme de travail et Budget.

Nous voulons à cette occasion appuyer fermement le Programme de travail et budget présenté par le Directeur général. Nous saisissons cette occasion pour demander aux donateurs des pays amis de la FAO de participer davantage aux programmes tracés par le Directeur général de la FAO en faveur du développement rural et de l'amélioration du niveau de vie des ruraux dans le monde.

Nous appuyons particulièrement le programme de coopération technique et la promotion de la coopération entre les pays en voie de développement, ainsi que la création récente en Tanzanie du Centre de développement rural intégré en Afrique et toutes les décisions prises par la dernière Conférence Mondiale sur la Réforme Agraire.

M. S. MADEMBA-SY (Sénégal): Je m'excuse de demander encore une fois la parole, mais je voudrais intervenir non pas sur le budget dont je crois, on a suffisamment parlé maintenant, mais pour faire une observation en matière de programme de terrain, notamment page 83 et page 85 et particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'élevage.

Je voudrais simplement attirer l'attention de la FAO et mettre davantage l'accent sur des opérations de sauvegarde du bétail. Le Sénégal est une région très affectée par la sécheresse et en conséquence le cheptel a été considérablement éprouvé, et pour justement arriver à sauvegarder le cheptel dont nous disposons au Sénégal, nous avons été amenés à entreprendre une vaste opération de sauvegarde du bétail dont le financement dépasse le cadre de nos propres moyens budgétaires.

C'est ainsi qu'en 1978 ce programme a porté sur quelque 33 000 tonnes d'aliments, pour le volet alimentaire, et en ce qui concerne le volet sanitaire, sur un million de médicaments divers environ. Cette opération a pu être réalisée avec des subventions de la CEE, du SAID, de l'OSRO, de la FAO et de la RFA.

Je termine en attirant simplement l'attention de la FAO et en lui demandant de mettre davantage l'accent sur le Programme concernant l'élevage, sur les opérations de sauvetage du bétail, notamment dans la zone sahélienne.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to announce the names of three Vice-Chairmen mentioned this morning. We have three Vice-Chairmen from Australia, Nicaragua and Sierra Leone. Mr. T. J. Kelly of Australia, will be one Vice-Chairman; Mr. Erwin Aguilar Garazé from Nicaragua will be another Vice-Chairman and Mr. C. Palmer from Sierra Leone will be the third Vice-Chairman. I am looking forward to working with them. We shall now adjourn and meet promptly at 14. 30 hours.

The meeting rose at 12. 20 hours

La séance est levée à 12h 20

Se levanta la sesión a las 12, 20 horas

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/2

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

SECOND MEETING  
DEUXIEME SÉANCE  
SEGUNDA SESION  
(14 November 1979)

The Second Meeting was opened at 14. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La deuxième séance est ouverte à 14 h 45 sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan President de la Commission II

Se abre la segunda sesión a las 14. 45 horas, bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comision II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

11. Programme of Work and Budget, 1980-81 (continued)

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81 (suite)

11. Programa de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: We shall now continue the general discussion.

A. PAPASOLOMONTOS (Cyprus): Allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your election to the Chair.

Our discussions on the Programme of Work and Budget are crucial and set a pace for the Programme and the intensity with which our Organization will pursue it within the next biennium. We have studied carefully the proposals and the Programme outlines and, bearing in mind the precarious food situation as it exists today and, more important, as it might develop within the next decade or two, we find the proposals fully justified - indeed, modest. We have taken note that real Programme increases are very modest, about 2 1/2 percent per annum, and the only constructive comment that my delegation can make at this stage is that of providing full support to the proposals. In our view, any cuts in the proposed spending might well upset a balanced and well constituted Programme leading to long-term agricultural growth.

H. MAURIA (Finland): I shall restrict myself now briefly to some general remarks, but before that, my Delegation would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, heartily, on your election.

The Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81 has been comprehensively represented in document C 79/3. This document, together with the Summary Programme of Work and Budget which was issued last spring, has provided us with necessary facts regarding policies, strategies, and programme priorities, as well as programme allocation. This, in combination with the programme discussions in the Council and in the Technical Committees during the last year and a half, enables us to say that we for our part are in agreement with the provisions made for the Regular Programme of FAO for the next biennium.

We also support fully the programme policies and priorities introduced by the Director-General.

In this connexion, I can say that what has been accomplished by the Director-General and his Organization during the present biennium is in our view commendable, and that we look forward to the work in the next biennium with full confidence in Dr. Saouma and his staff.

I am also happy to say that the Finnish Delegation supports the budget level proposed for 1980-81 and we consider it to be a realistic and balanced proposal.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): My Delegation joins the others in congratulating you and the three Vice-Chairmen in your election to these important posts.

My Government has given much attention to FAO's Programme of Work and Budget for the forthcoming biennium. Representatives of the United States to the FAO Council last June, and to several meetings of committees of the Organization over the past year, have said that the United States is in broad agreement with the priorities selected for FAO activities. This remains the position of my Government. We fully support the efforts of the Director-General and the Organization to deal systematically and effectively with the problems of food production, rural poverty, and nutrition. We endorse the initiative taken by FAO in the areas of the extended fisheries zones of coastal states, world food security, the work of the Investment Centre, particularly the Centre's support of IFAD and the other international financial institutions, and the proposed intensification of efforts in soil conservation. I am particularly grateful to the Organization's splendid work in helping to bring under control the recent outbreak of African swine fever in the Western hemisphere. Overall, we find the strategies and priorities of the Programme of Work and Budget to be correct and realistic.

I know also that the Director-General has laboured hard to prepare a Programme of Work and Budget, with some members urging financial restraint while others have urged even greater increases in expenditures. We are mindful of the difficulties in trying to reach a middle ground while at the same time preserving the Organization's forward momentum.

Not surprisingly, however, our perspective is influenced by the somewhat different context in which the United States, like other industrialized countries, must consider the document before us. The economic situation in the United States is worrisome. A weakened dollar, double digit inflation and rising unemployment will spell increasing hardship in the months ahead. The outlook for the US economy is thus uncertain at best. The American public is duly concerned with the high tax burden they must carry and with the shortages and increasing costs of energy. Our national legislature, which is extremely sensitive to these concerns, is exercising financial restraint in its authorization and appropriation of all monies spent by the US Government. Moreover, the rapid growth of assessed budgets within the UN system has been subject to public discussion and criticism in our Congress. It is against these considerations that the US has examined the FAO budget for the 1980-81 biennium.

The US and FAO share a fundamental unity in goals. Our position on the level of the budget should not be perceived as a compromise of these goals. In an effort to reach a lower level of budget growth, US representatives at FAO meetings have made suggestions as to areas where economies might be achieved. We have suggested that a planned expansion of substantive programmes be deferred in those areas where vital programmes would not be detrimentally affected. In fact, most of our suggestions for budget restraint are in the administrative and non-technical sectors of the budget.

We believe some part of the cost increases projected in the budget could be absorbed by tighter management and cost controls across the entire Organization. In this regard, we commend the controls placed on the authorization of newly established staff positions, and we hope they can be extended to all categories of personnel.

Mr. Chairman, because of the considerations I have described, the United States has advised the Director-General that we shall abstain when the Budget for 1980-81 is presented for a vote of the Conference. We do not think this position is inconsistent with our serious concern over the gravity of world hunger; nor is it inconsistent with the increasingly important role which FAO plays. US and FAO goals are complementary, and we believe progress in realizing these goals can be achieved at the same time that we achieve economies in the Budget.

H. SY MOUSSA (Mauritanie): Permettez-moi, au nom de ma délégation, de vous adresser nos félicitations à l'occasion de votre nomination à la présidence de cette Commission. Au moment où nous commençons la discussion de ce Programme de travail et budget, ma délégation voudrait attirer l'attention de la Commission sur un certain nombre de points du Programme, notamment la partie relative à l'assistance à accorder aux pays en développement pour l'aménagement des ressources halieutiques. Vous savez que, depuis quelques années, les Etats du Sahel assistent à une destruction systématique de leur cheptel. Les récoltes sont nulles et une telle situation entraîne le chômage d'un millier d'hommes jadis éleveurs et agriculteurs, pendant que, du côté maritime, les activités se trouvent limitées par le manque d'hommes qui se livrent à la pêche. Il est donc essentiel, dans le cadre de la lutte contre la faim, d'accorder une priorité dans l'exécution de ce programme biennal à la promotion de la pêche artisanale maritime, cela par la création d'un centre de formation professionnelle de pêcheurs. C'est pourquoi nous estimons que le budget présenté est très minime par rapport au Programme de travail proposé. Il est donc souhaitable de définir un programme de travail qui s'intègre dans le cadre des moyens financiers disponibles.

W. KISAMBA-MUGERWA (Uganda): My delegation would like to associate ourselves with the other Member States in congratulating you upon your election to President of this very important Commission.

Mr. Chairman, the Uganda Government has studied with interest document C 79/3, Programme of Work and Budget for 1980/81, and would like to commend the FAO Secretariat for an excellent presentation. We find ourselves in total agreement with the Director-General's proposed priorities of FAO activities and programmes which focus on human needs of the poorest sections within the poor countries. To us, the proposed level of increase is modest and, in any case, it is by far the lowest, in terms of real growth, when compared with all previous Programmes of Work and Budgets of the Organization. Moreover, it compares favourably with the growth and levels of the budgets of other sister organizations within the UN system. Therefore, my Government approves the level and magnitude of the budget and hopes that it will receive unanimous support. Mr. Chairman, in supporting the level of the budget, my delegation is aware that some members of this Organization pay higher contributions of the budget than others. However, the poor and the rich alike contribute to the FAO budgets and, in terms of ability to contribute, the poor members will bear a far higher burden of this budget than their rich brothers. Therefore, in terms of sacrifice, my delegation should be advocating a reduction in the level of the budget, but in recognition of the real needs of the rural poor which the FAO Programme of Work proposes to execute, and in the interest of harmony and cooperation, my Government is willing to bear the burden of this budget. In any case, it is only fair and rational that the priorities and programmes which we approve for FAO should be supported by adequate resources, otherwise they face the danger of remaining statements of good intentions.

On the future Programme of Work priorities, my delegation would like to emphasize the urgent need for streamlining and developing agricultural marketing in the poor countries. The income that agricultural export commodities fetch is highly influenced by the quality of the produce which, too, depends on the efficiencies of marketing, that is storage, transportation, handling, grading, etc. These efficiencies are inadequate and sometimes lacking in the poor countries of the world, which adversely affects their export earnings. This delegation would like to see an expanded FAO Programme on the improvement of agricultural marketing. Equally meriting emphasis in the future FAO Programme of Work are the agricultural credit facilities in these countries. Production of agricultural commodities in most developing countries is by peasant, small-scale farmers who have neither sufficient capital of their own nor access to institutional credit sources. As such, therefore, they cannot achieve greater production and improve productivity of both land and labour. The few attempts which have been established to achieve this goal need strengthening and support and my delegation is highly convinced that FAO can best play this role.

As I said before, my delegation supports the programme as presented and because of time considerations I do not wish to dwell on the various details of each activity. I should, however, like to conclude by reiterating our congratulations to the Director-General and his colleagues for this valuable programme and for producing an excellent document to guide our discussions.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): I should like to begin this intervention by making two short quotations from two eminent men who addressed this Conference just two days ago, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, and His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

His Excellency, the President of Zambia, said in the MacDougall Memorial Lecture:

"Humanity today has a vast reservoir of science and technology. Humanity today has vast tracts of land still to be cultivated. If we as the human race do not banish poverty and squalor from the face of this earth, it will not be for lack of means. It will be for lack of will. This Organization has the necessary expertise and leadership to ensure that the candle is lighted for the whole of humanity. . . . "

The other quotation I would like to read is that made by His Holiness when he said, referring to the FAO:

"Your Organization is shifting towards a policy in which the effort made by each country for its own development has priority. This entails, of course, a requirement: if each country that needs them is to receive, without loss of dignity, the necessary international assistance and investments, while retaining control of the factors necessary to enable the farmers to play their proper role in the country's development, purely bilateral relations will have to be increasingly replaced by a multilateral system. "

If I am not mistaken, I believe that the Pope's reference to assistance according to a country's own priorities could very well refer to the vast resources of science and technology, the application of which in the words of President Kaunda could banish poverty and squalor from the earth. His reference to investments does need to be noted. What his Excellency is trying to say is that the transfer of both aid and technology in science and in investment should be done by multilateral systems and I think he is not referring to multilateral systems which are still to be invented or established, but precisely to this Organization and he remarked that the transfer of science and technology and investment should be done through this Organization.

I believe that these words should not be taken very lightly. I believe that they are words of wisdom and I fully agree with His Holiness.

Now in connection with the Programme of Work and Budget, I would just like to reiterate very briefly our country's full support for the budget, which has already been expressed in two Councils. We believe it reflects fully the priorities and programmes which have the full consent of all the Members of the Council. We believe that the budget level is the minimum required to carry out these programmes and priorities. If we agree on the programmes and priorities I do not believe that we can reduce the level of the budget, and in this connexion I would like to fully support the proposal that economies should be made, especially in the administrative sectors and not in the technical divisions. But I would like to refer to paragraph 107 of the report of the Council of June 1979 which states:

"The Council appreciated the Director-General's approach in developing his proposals from a, zero-based' analysis of total proposals from the various sectors of the Organization. Under this system not only the proposed increases but also the ongoing activities have had to be fully justified. "

I think the Director-General has studied the budget very well. The Council and the Programme and Finance Committees have studied the budget and it has been developed from a "zero-based" analysis. That means they started from zero. They started to reduce the budget as much as they could and the budget and the proposals in the Programme of Work and Budget.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I would like to join the other delegations who have congratulated you, Mr. Chairman, and the three vice-Chairman on your election.

My delegation has studied the proposed Programme and Budget for 1980-81 and we have noted with appreciation the efforts of the Director-General and the FAO Secretariat to streamline the work of the Organization and to re-direct its effort. We are generally supportive of the strategies, priorities and programmes as set out in Document C 79/3. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture spoke in Plenary this morning. He stated that in addition to FAO's work in agriculture, we are interested in the activities in the Fisheries and Forestry sectors. As we all know, "The Development and Management of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zones" is one of the main elements of this section of the Conference. Canada believes that fisheries are a particularly valuable resource whose proper management is vital to us all. Because of its experience in fisheries, Canada is well placed to assist FAO in its work in this field and to assist the developing countries to manage their stocks in their exclusive economic zones. We therefore support FAO's comprehensive programme of assistance in this area, he went on to say.

He went on to say, I would like now to comment briefly on the Canadian economic situation since it is an important factor which influences our perspective and participation in international organization. I will not review for you the specific economic indicators for Canada. These are difficult economic times for all of us. What is important, however, is that in view of our own experiences in Canada, the Government and Parliament are sensitive to cost-effectiveness and efficiency in the programmes which they support both nationally and internationally. At home we are committed to a policy of government growth in expenditure below forecasted growth in GNP. One result is that throughout the Canadian Government considerable attention is focused on reallocation of resources. Overlapping and duplicated resources are being identified and we are in the process of reviewing all our priorities. Under such economic restraints it will be appreciated why we take what might be called a hard look at the proposed budget for the 1980-81 biennium, and why we are equally careful in all of the other international institutions in which we participate. As this delegation has stated at other FAO meetings over the past year, Canada hoped that with greater efforts aimed at efficiency and the elimination of duplicative, obsolete or marginally useful programmes then the main thrust of the proposed budget could be made with a lower real growth. In these circumstances Canada will abstain on the vote on the Programme and Budget for 1980-81.

Aa. BOTHNER (Norway): Like other delegations, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as chairman of the Commission. Like other delegates I would also make a few brief comments on the agenda item with which we are dealing at present.

My delegation supports the budget level proposed by the Director-General and contained in Document C 79/3, and the slight alterations of that figure. Our reasons for doing so are basically of the same nature as those outlined by the Director-General in the document and so convincingly repeated orally this morning. My delegation is of the view that this budget level is necessary if FAO is going to be able to make its very important contribution to reducing the scope of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. As we all know, millions of people are afflicted by these conditions. We feel that resolute action should be undertaken by the international community in order to attack these fundamental problems. In order to do this we need strong international organizations. We therefore support the budget level.

Allow me also to make a couple of brief comments on one or two other issues. Firstly, with regard to rural development, I see from page 87 of the document that a number of measures are being envisaged. My delegation hopes that it will be possible to consider the personnel structure of the Organization in a flexible way which will make it possible to make the necessary adjustments and then adjust to take care of the work of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Secondly, my delegation would also like to compliment the Director-General on his efforts to streamline and rationalize the Organization and we would also like to encourage him to do this in the future in the same mind.

E. O. BURNS (Australia): Mr. Chairman we would like to join other delegations in congratulating you on your election as Chairman of this important Commission. The Australian delegation made it clear at the Seventy-fifth Session of the Council in June this year that Australia was and still is very sensitive to the tremendous pressures placed on the Director-General in the face of both the real needs of the developing countries and the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries for increased assistance. It is no easy task to reconcile the manifold and often conflicting desires of around 150 countries. The general approach in Australia at the present time to both domestic and international budgets is one of restraint in the face of continued world economic uncertainty. However we did fore-shadow at that Council meeting that the most urgent consideration would be given to the Director-General's proposed budget level by the several Australian Ministers and Ministries involved. That consideration is coming to a conclusion. Indeed we had hoped to make our decision on the budget level known very early in the proceedings of this Commission. Unfortunately this has not proved possible. We sincerely hope that those delegations who have already expressed their views on the budget appreciate our position. We will make our Government's decision known at a later stage of the Conference. We are making this incomplete intervention at this stage in response to your earlier request just prior to lunch. We therefore reserve our right to make further interventions if necessary during subsequent discussions of the Programme.

G. ESCARDO PEINADOR (España): Muchas gracias señor Presidente. En primer lugar quiero unirme a los oradores que me han precedido en felicitarle a usted para dirigir los debates de esta Comisión que consideramos la más importante de la Conferencia.

Deseamos también unirnos a otros oradores en felicitar al Director General por el trabajo que ha realizado para tratar de presentarnos un presupuesto dentro de unos límites que, aun dentro de las grandes dificultades que tiene nuestro país en el orden financiero, queremos desde el primer momento apoyar, habida cuenta de nuestros deseos de colaborar íntimamente con la Organización y de ayudar al desarrollo económico de los países que están en peores condiciones que los nuestros.

Aunque en el futuro quizá volvamos a intervenir para determinados programas, nos parece en principio que quizá el programa de Cooperación Técnica sea un poco corto y que quizá fuera necesario todavía ampliarlo un poco más, pero es difícil saber en qué se puede hacer economías.

Examinados todos los diversos capítulos nos damos cuenta de todos ellos la importancia que tienen; quizá por esto, y con vistas a un futuro, sería interesante que tratásemos de estudiar lo que en la declaración general de ayer tarde pronunció el Ministro de la Arabia Saudita en el sentido de poder reducir estos períodos de sesiones de la Conferencia. Quizá en lo único que cabría tratar de reducir los niveles de gastos del Presupuesto sería reduciendo un poco las reuniones, y muy especialmente ésta, si bien habida cuenta que probablemente la reducción de gastos de la Conferencia y algunas reuniones del Consejo sería necesario reforzar las reuniones de las Conferencias Regionales, que creemos que tienen una gran importancia, para que no se vea también estos desequilibrios entre algunas oficinas regionales y otras, pero, en fin, esto ya lo hablaremos en otro momento más a propósito del desarrollo de estos debates.

C. PALMER (Sierra Leone): Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. On behalf of my delegation I extend my congratulations to you for your election to the Chairmanship of this very important Commission. The agenda item before us is unequivocally a very important one by the yardstick of measurement of the role FAO plays in the labyrinth of world politics, that is providing solutions to problems of food in its global context with particular reference to developing countries.

My delegation however feels that the proposed increase in the budget has been very modest against the backdrop of increased world prices, particularly in oil, spiralling inflation and the very bleak food supply situation as expressed in various international relevant fora. Moreover, apart from being the least percentage increase relatively when compared with other UN agencies, this increase is not to be borne by the rich countries alone but by poor countries as well which have very serious balance of payment deficits resulting mainly from food importations. When a country like Sierra Leone, which was importing only about 25 000 tons of rice annually, is forced to import over 70 000 tons of rice in eight months alone then this is not a matter of semantics but it is a dictation of survival.

With FAO taking the leadership internationally to tackle the problems of food production it is but fitting that this Organization be given the tools for the job. We welcome the direction of FAO's efforts to utilize local expertise and institutions in project formulation and implementation. Perhaps this can go a great way to help appease the minds of some delegations who feel more emphasis was placed on the administrative aspect of the Budget.

My delegation also supports the Technical Cooperation Programme within the FAO because we have come to realise the effectiveness of its quick practical approach. However, we really dislike to hear statements of abstention from delegations representing countries from which much is expected. We only hope a review of their decisions could be made to assist this long struggle to overcome the problems of hunger and poverty.

In conclusion my delegation fully supports the present level of budget and only considers it to be a bare minimum. Thank you very much.

A. M. B. JAGNE (Gambia): The Gambian delegation congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Commission, not because it would be impertinent not to do so, but in view of the unanimity with which the Conference elected you this is clearly a reflection of your capability and the confidence the Conference has in your ability to guide the work of this Commission.

The Gambian delegation would like to indicate its support of the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium proposed to this Conference and to say that the very modest increase in the budget, in spite of FAO's capacity to handle a very much larger budget, and in spite of the need for greater investment in the productive programmes of the Organization, should reassure us all as regards the Organization's concern about our national financial concerns and difficulties. We also endorse the priorities in the Programme of Work proposed by the Director-General. In our view the Programme that gives priority to ensuring security by assisting developing countries to accelerate production, to reducing pre- and post-harvest losses, assisting member states to obtain higher crop productivity, safeguard national efforts in livestock development and rural development, forestry and fishery development, merits support and endorsement.

The Gambian delegation hope that you will be kind enough to give up the floor when specific issues in the Programme of Work and Budget are discussed.

Mme FATIMA LARBI (Tunisie): Au nom de ma délégation, je tiens à vous féliciter pour votre élection à la présidence de cette importante commission.

L'étude du Programme d'activités et du budget 1980-81 de la FAO reflète la politique de décentralisation engagée par la FAO depuis environ quatre ans. L'augmentation des activités de terrain durant le dernier biennium a déjà démontré son efficacité, mais il y aurait lieu de persévérer dans ce sens et de continuer à alléger le niveau central du nouveau programme engagé, notamment à travers le programme de coopération technique et le projet de prévention des pertes après récolte qui ont abouti à des réalisations qui contribuent à l'augmentation de la production et à sa bonne conservation.

Les projets étudiés au travers de la FAO et qui nécessitent des actions entreprises au niveau de chaque pays ont trouvé auprès des organismes internationaux de financement un écho favorable. En effet, sur les 13 milliards de dollars réunis par la FAO depuis 1964, six ont été accordés à partir de 1976. Tout cela milite en faveur du programme présenté par le Directeur général que nous soutenons pleinement et nous demandons aux pays développés qui ont déjà fait preuve de leur soutien aux plus déshérités, que ce soit directement ou par le biais d'organismes internationaux, dont la FAO, de continuer cet effort pour le bien-être de ses membres.

T. TAFARI (Ethiopia): Thank you Mr. Chairman. My delegation would like to join others in congratulating you on your election as Chairman of this important Commission. My delegation fully supports the Work Programme and Budget proposed for implementation in the forthcoming biennium. We believe that the budget proposal submitted for approval is the minimum considering the programme of food and FAO's efforts to cope with this problem. The FAO's volume of work to cope with this problem is tremendous and a reduction of this minimum budget implies that we are expecting too much out of FAO without giving the necessary support. We hope that all concerned agencies in the developing countries will cooperate to make the Programme of Work for the forthcoming biennium successful through full cooperation considering also the existence of problems in developing countries. With this I conclude my speech. I hope I will get the floor to discuss specific points when the need arises.

P. D. TANOË (Côte-d'Ivoire): Se joignant à toutes celles qui l'ont précédée, la Délégation de Côte-d'Ivoire voudrait vous adresser ses félicitations pour votre élection à la Présidence de cette importante Commission. Les éminentes qualités qui vous ont porté à la tête de cette Commission seront le garant du succès de nos travaux.

Prenant la parole pour la première fois, non seulement au sein de cette Commission mais de toute notre Organisation, je me réjouis d'avoir à le faire à l'occasion de travaux appelés à fortifier les racines mêmes de la FAO pour la rendre toujours plus efficiente.

Notre délégation apporte son appui au Programme de travail et budget soumis à notre examen. Certes, toute oeuvre humaine peut être améliorée, perfectionnée, et nous-mêmes, au plan national, sommes actuellement confrontés à des expériences enrichissantes au niveau de notre budget. Mais, ce qui fait la noblesse de l'homme c'est qu'il peut toujours s'élever au-dessus de lui-même pour des motivations de solidarité humaine.

La Côte-d'Ivoire est un peuple de paysans dont le pragmatisme lui fait dire ici que le niveau du budget qui nous est proposé est bien modeste eu égard aux très lourdes tâches que nous avons ensemble confiées à la FAO.

Maintenant que nous sommes tous d'accord pour élever le niveau de production agricole des pays en développement, je me permets de dire, paraphrasant une parole de sagesse chinoise, que pour aider ces pays à apprendre à mieux pêcher, à pêcher, à pêcher toujours davantage, il serait hautement souhaitable que tous les pays collaborent afin que ce Programme de travail et Budget qui nous est soumis soit un succès.

CHAIRMAN: I think this brings us to the number of those who have spoken including this morning to fifty. The last speaker was the fiftieth. So we are happy that fifty countries have participated in the general discussion and unless there is someone else who wants to make an immediate remark I plan to outline the procedure for the successive part of our discussion.

The general discussion has brought out a few very important points and I would like to refer to them briefly because I know some delegations could not be present here this morning.

The first thrust of every delegation's presentation was either to reiterate or to confirm again their total support to the budget proposed by the Director-General. There are some delegations who felt that the budget as proposed now falls short of what FAO ought to be doing in terms of urgency, the diversity and magnitude of problems facing the food and agriculture situation in the world as a whole. There are two delegations, the United States of America and Canada who have explained clearly their position in relation to the budget. They have stated that they are not against the Programme. In fact, they are at one with FAO in relation to the Programme of FAO and the thrust; they are deeply concerned about the urgent need for action on the food production front. But for reasons clearly spelt out by them they have indicated that they are going to abstain from voting on the budget because they do feel that there is probably some scope, without affecting technical and field programmes, to make some savings. The other country, Australia, has indicated that the matter of support to the budget as presented by the Director-General is under earnest consideration of the Australian Government and the Australian delegate hopes to give an indication as soon as possible.

Well, one thing which has been very heartening is the universal support to the Programme of FAO in terms of their priorities. By and large speakers have stated that they agree with the priorities as listed.

All that I would like to say as Chairman is that if there is a mis-match between programme content and budgetary support then we will have unfulfilled expectations or inadequate implementation. There is a critical mass of effort which ought to be generated to achieve an objective. Therefore the relationship between programme and budget is crucial. We should discard some programmes rather than take up a large number of programmes and provide them with sub-critical support, so that we can ensure their success. This is why our Commission's work from here on is very important. We must examine different aspects and make suggestions and we have the privilege of having the Assistant Director-Generals and other programme directors concerned with us here and I hope to request them at periodical intervals to intervene so that we shall have the benefit of hearing them with reference to the comments made by the delegations. Now both in the morning and in the afternoon most of the speakers who had referred to the Technical Cooperation Programme were appreciative of the Programme. This being a new Programme, untested, some had doubts in the beginning about the programme, but it was heartening to hear everyone state that the TCP had become an important instrument in the hands of the FAO for helping developing countries speedily. In fact, there was a feeling that this particular amount for the TCP must be enhanced so that in addition to the emergencies the Organization is able to respond to normal requests now and then.

Another important point which has come about with reference to general reorganization of the administration is the fact that the new procedures of decentralized administration -country representatives to develop feedback relationships with nations and FAO and also the growing use of consultancy rather than regular positions and institutions in developing countries, also for institutional consultancy. These are the kind of steps that delegates would like to see grow and develop further.

Among other points which I think I will mention, because I would like later on the officers of FAO to respond in a little more detail was the concern for animal health care and the need to expand the trypanosomiasis programme in Africa to additional countries, like Sudan and also the control of African swine fever. There was considerable stress on developing close linkages between regular and field programmes so that both of them work as an integrated chain.

There was stress by several delegates, particularly from Latin America for the need for expanding efforts in agricultural research and the need for strengthening national agricultural research systems. Of course, we are aware in this particular area there is also the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and The Technical Advisory Committee whose Secretariat is provided by FAO. But we should certainly discuss further where there are delegations who feel that particular problems exist in the on-going agricultural research programmes and the methodology of strengthening them. The need for a new orientation to forestry programmes to make it a people's forestry movement was stressed by several delegations and I think one of the delegates aptly described the need for ecological security in order to ensure food security. Land and Water Resources Management, Soil Conservation, Soil health care, rightly got stress and I was happy to hear even in the preliminary remarks several delegates referring to the need for strengthening the entire work on Land and Water Management, Soil Conservation, Soil health care and better water use. There was a suggestion that in relation to some of these programmes apart from their regular budgetary support, FAO should continuously explore the possibility of special budgetary support other than the regular budget.

Special input resources, fertilizers was specifically mentioned in this context and mechanization, machinery and the need to set up research and development in this area was mentioned by several delegations. Similarly the entire area of fisheries, their conservation, exclusive economic zone and management and wildlife conservation received remarks. The problem of drought and, particularly, the saving of farm animals in chronically drought-prone areas like the Sahelian zone was mentioned as high priority area which should receive our attention. Similarly, the extension methodology of taking technology to poor peasants was also mentioned.

The match between production and post-harvest technology was emphasized so that the fruits of production accrue both to the producer and to the consumer to a desirable extent. Finally, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and the appropriate follow-up and the urgency of follow-up were emphasized.

There were one or two comments on the scope of economies in the Organizations expenditure, and one speaker just now mentioned the possibility of curtailing the duration of the general Conference that FAO might get examined by slightly extending the duration of the Regional Conferences. I suppose it will be a balancing act, where one saves one will spend more. Any important suggestions members have during the course of general intervention I would suggest from here onwards that they go deep into the programme. After all, we must ask ourselves what is it that we can do. As was rightly emphasized by the delegate who pleaded for curtailment of the duration of the General Conference as a measure of economy, we are all here at the expense of our respective taxpayers. Therefore what kind of purpose, what kind of role can we perform in a meeting like this because the Council, the Finance Committee, the Programme Committee, they have all gone into it. I would therefore, like to suggest that we might try in the rest of the debate, of the discussion we have got three sessions more, the whole of tomorrow and the day after that half a day, if necessary. During that time if we can pinpoint something specific that can be taken note of by the officers of FAO so that the implementation part can be improved. That would be very helpful to FAO.

More than generalizations, it would be useful if any delegation has a specific comment or suggestion to offer; it would be very valuable.

There was a question this morning of whether we should go chapter by chapter through the Programme of Work and Budget or discuss the entire Programme and Budget. On page 18 of document C 79/3 there are several chapters mentioned and the approximate level of appropriation which has been proposed. For example, chapter 2, dealing with technical and economic programmes, has the maximum outlay of expenditure, over \$121 million. One methodology would be to continue in the same way as we have been doing but when delegates refer to a specific programme they can pinpoint the suggestion because it may be too difficult to go chapter by chapter. And it is far better that delegates have an across-the-board approach and they may complete their presentation at one stroke, then we could have the benefit of the interventions of the concerned field Director or Officer of FAO. If further clarification is needed there could be a further intervention. If the Commission agrees with this approach I suggest we can go

into more in-depth examination of the Programme of Work and Budget and make concrete suggestions. Each delegation may make all the suggestions it has, the in-depth precise suggestions, at one stroke and at periodic intervals I shall request the concerned Officers to give us the benefit of their advice. That is my suggestion.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I am very grateful, Mr. Chairman, for your brilliant summing up of this morning's debate. I want to say a few words on the manner in which we should proceed. If we were to make comments on the whole range of programmes I am afraid the discussion would become unwieldy, because I have about 16 pages of comment on various programmes and if I were to start making them it would take 15 to 20 minutes. Secondly, it might involve the Secretariat and delegates in some confusion, because jumping from one programme to another may not seem the most appropriate manner to proceed.

Could you give consideration to the suggestion that we should go chapter by chapter and in that way cover the whole of the ground more quickly? The comments could be briefly stated, we would know what we were discussing, and the Secretariat could respond.

CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the Commission that we take up the seven chapters mentioned on page 18?

S. MADEMBA-SY (Senegal): Je voudrais très rapidement approuver ce que vient de dire le Délégué du Pakistan. A mon avis, il faudrait, pour une question de méthodologie, procéder chapitre par chapitre, ce qui nous est d'ailleurs recommandé par le Document CL/12 Rev. 2.

CHAIRMAN: If the Commission agrees with the delegates of Pakistan and Senegal we could proceed chapter by chapter. Is this acceptable?

I. MOSKOVITS (Malta): I fully share the opinion of the delegate of Pakistan. We should go chapter by chapter but we should not forget that it is not just seven chapters; besides this document we have also two supplements, and I think they are individual chapters and they also should be taken separately into account.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we take up chapter 1, General Policy and Direction?

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): I should like to start with a couple of brief remarks concerning the Director-General's introduction. We appreciate the Director-General's straightforward and frank introduction, which facilitates consideration of the Programme and Budget for the biennium 1980-81 and puts it into proper perspective. We note again with appreciation the prompt action taken by FAO against the large number of emergency situations that have arisen. Our delegations to the Committee on Agriculture and to the Council have already expressed their appreciation for the actions against the desert locust and African swine fever but we could again warmly commend FAO for its speedy response to these emergencies. Likewise we would again indicate our general support of the Director-General's basic strategy and priorities. We particularly concur in the statement that there must be continuation of basic activities of a global scope, including the collection and dissemination of essential information.

Concerning chapter 1, on General Policy and Direction, the United States generally supports the various programmes included in this chapter. The contribution made by the FAO staff in effectively servicing the Conference and other bodies, as expressed in Programme 1. 1 is considerable and is applauded. The initiation of auto-evaluation is supported, but we shall comment upon the evaluation in connection with another agenda item.

Legal and constitutional activities will continue to be essential and we will support to the proposed level the Major Programme in 1. 4, with continuing emphasis particularly in respect of inter-agency affairs. The United States notes the substantial increase in the number of inter-agency consultations,

meetings and reports mentioned under "Progress Made" in paragraphs 3 - 7 of Programme 1. 4. 1, supports the action proposed in paragraph 8 and sees the continuing need for FAO's close cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system.

CHAIRMAN: If there are no further speakers on Chapter 1, shall we proceed to Chapter 2, Technical and Economic Programmes.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I have some very brief remarks on Programme 2. 1. 1 Natural Resources. I should like to make special mention of the following: improvement of agriculture in arid and semi-arid areas and improved water management at farm level, including the rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage schemes. To this we attach the utmost importance, because the losses that we suffer due to inadequate and sometimes inappropriate handling of water at the farm level is phenomenal, and if we could improve this I am sure it would contribute greatly to increased production.

We would like also to say a word about the misuse of fertilizers. This, again, is a matter of great concern to us, particularly as recently the prices of fertilizers have escalated and in that context we would urge the replenishment of the International Fertilizer Scheme.

An area of concern to which we would point is the improved use of marginal and dry lands. It will be appreciated that there are certain areas which are irrigated -we get a definite yield from those areas-but the marginal and dry lands are the areas which make all the difference between a surplus and a deficit. Therefore if we could have more attention paid to those areas we would be grateful.

Another area -and I refer here to my own country- is waterlogging and sterility. This is a creeping menace. You do not appreciate how much destruction it causes. Overnight whole areas become water-logged and unfit for agriculture, and any assistance that we can secure in combating this menace would be greatly appreciated.

I make those brief remarks. I do not want to dilate upon them at length but there are just one or two areas also. Another area is combating soil erosion. Very valuable areas are denuded of shrubs and forestry and exposed to soil erosion. In this field also we should pay a great deal of attention.

S. MADEMBA-SY (Sénégal): Au sujet du chapitre 2, paragraphe 14, page 65, je lis, à la dernière phrase, qu'il est question de la diminution de la superficie forestière, spécialement sous les tropiques, en grande partie à cause de l'extension systématique ou incontrôlée des cultures sous l'effet de la pression démographique. Je crois que ce n'est pas suffisant, parce qu'en matière de forêts, un grand problème se pose, surtout dans les pays tropicaux qui souffrent notamment beaucoup de la sécheresse, c'est la question des feux. Chez nous, on appelle cela les feux de brousse, disons les feux de forêt. Je me souviens que, lors de la réunion du dernier Comité des forêts à Rome, l'accent avait été particulièrement mis sur ce danger, notamment sur les moyens de lutte contre les incendies de forêt ou les incendies de brousse, non seulement les moyens en matériel et d'ordre technique, mais également les moyens humains par la formation d'un personnel spécialisé dans la lutte contre les feux de brousse ou les feux de forêt.

Je pense que, dans le projet de programme qui nous a été présenté, l'accent n'a pas été suffisamment mis, à notre avis, sur cette question qui nous apparaît comme étant une question d'importance, et nous voudrions inviter la FAO à y consacrer une plus grande attention ainsi que les moyens nécessaires adéquats.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): I have several comments on Chapter 2. Regarding the Major Programmes 2. 1, Agriculture, and 2. 1. 2 Crops, concerning Genetic Resources, the Regular Programme's resources of 10. 4 man-years and \$554 000 may well be strained to cope with the magnitude of the job of rescuing threatened crop germplasm from most of the centres of origin or diversity. Once rescued, this germplasm should be distributed as quickly as possible to back up base collections and active collections. The small grains collections made over the past four or five years throughout key areas of the Mediterranean under leadership from Bari, have not been systematically distributed to ensure their safekeeping and evaluation. Continued increase and evaluation at Bari will promote loss of genotypes which may be ideally adapted to other environments.

Concerning Food Losses, we encourage activities in this area, but we feel that application of irradiation to food as a practical means of preventing post-harvest losses should not be advised. The wholesomeness studies under IFIP will terminate in 1980. Until there are assurances of wholesomeness there can be no practical application. Food Standards Quality Control and Contamination Monitoring logically fall under the Nutrition Programme but we should make sure that these important functions receive adequate emphasis in relation to the delivery system.

I have already commented favourably on FAO's activities on African swine fever and our comments on African animal Trypanosomiasis are made under Agenda item 17 which deals with that subject.

In document C 79/3 on pages 75-79 in the English version, an increased budget of \$763, 000 is included for livestock. However, only \$565, 000 of this can be identified for specific programmes, of which \$375, 000 is for Trypanosomiasis and \$190, 000 for animal production. We feel that it would be useful if budget increases could be more clearly identified with specific programmes, and would appreciate any clarification which the Secretariat can give us on this point.

On pages 81-86 of the English version, concerning Research Support, there is indicated a relatively low level of support for research. It would seem reasonable that in the table on page 86 entitled "1980-81 Estimates by Sub-Programme" the extra budgetary support and the input from IAEA be somehow identified. We generally endorse the research support activities of FAO, but we wonder if sufficient evidence is yet placed on the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases, tsetse flies and Trypanosomiasis, and the effect of pesticide residues on animal production.

Regarding CARIS, considering the products of all the efforts of CARIS, we urge careful consideration of the advisability of continuing this service. It may be that it would be somehow helpful to fuse CARIS with AGRIS.

Returning to 2. 1. 6, on Nutrition, we have indicated in other recent meetings that we are pleased with the progress which FAO is making in revitalising its nutrition activities. We are in agreement with the nutrition work outlined in C 79/3. The programme reorientation, resource shifts, and increased funding of \$480, 000 for the development of national policies for food and nutrition, the integration of nutritional objectives and considerations in agricultural and rural development programmes, and the optimization of the contribution of the food sector on a whole to nutrition.

Then on Soil Conservation: in an earlier intervention I pointed out that my country favours the intensified efforts being proposed by FAO in this area of work. On Major Programme 2. 2, concerning Fisheries, my delegation can support the proposed programme in Fisheries, and indicates in particular that the activities reflect the priorities assigned earlier by the Committee on Fisheries to the Programme on the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zones. We believe the Technical Programme on Fisheries Information is very important. The need for adequate fishery statistics and information is becoming more and more acute with the increased cutting of management and the increased network of independence in fisheries exploitation, development and utilization. The work toward development of a third yearbook dealing with fishing fleets and fishermen is to be supported and encouraged, in our view. Concerning Forestry, we strongly support FAO's efforts in Forestry. The distribution of total funds among the various programme areas of Forestry seems appropriate. It seems to reflect accurately a rational summing up of developmental priorities -strong initial emphasis on Institutions and Investments, and on Resource Development. We are concerned, however, that FAO seems to fail to cover the cost increases in three of the Regular Programme areas, thereby further weakening an already minimal effort in the vital Forestry sector. The expansion of Regular Programme efforts in Forestry for Rural Development, over and above cost increases, is in the order of amounts we feel would have been appropriate across the board.

A. RODRIGUES PIRES (Cap-Vert): Ma délégation souhaite appuyer les délégués qui m'ont précédé et qui ont mis l'accent sur des points qu'ils considèrent comme très importants: l'utilisation rationnelle des terres et de l'eau, la conservation des eaux et des sols et, surtout, la lutte contre la désertification, qui est très importante, surtout pour les pays sahéliens. Nous pensons que l'utilisation rationnelle de l'eau et sa conservation méritent une attention particulière dans le cadre de ce Programme.

KONG CAN-DONG (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation has noted with satisfaction that the proportion of funds allocated for activities in this Chapter has increased in the entire Budget. This clearly indicates the Director-General's efforts to provide better and more practical service to member nations of our Organization. We fully endorse such efforts.

As for priorities in this Chapter, we would like to stress the following points.

First, in order to utilize land resources in a more effective way, rational allocation of plants according to different soil conditions and other ecological factors is important to the increase of agricultural output. We believe it would be strengthened if FAO could strengthen its technical assistance in soil survey and other associated matters for member countries according to the needs of respective countries and the through-training of personnel, and providing necessary consultancies. In order to speed up the work and satisfy the demands of various fields, it is also advisable to strengthen remote sensing in developing countries. Therefore, the Chinese delegation especially supports the work elucidated in Programme 2. 1. 1, on Natural Resources and Other Relevant Work.

Secondly, in Programme 2. 1. 2, we agree that to improve crop production is one of the priorities. In this respect, we think that to improve breeding and expansion of paddy rice varieties is good for local conditions and to strengthen capabilities of national institutions will play an active role.

Thirdly, our Programme 2. 1. 3, Animal Husbandry: Many developing countries have explored natural grasslands in order to increase production in relation to breeding and expand better breeds and control disease. This is a key problem, to make full use of natural grasslands so that various countries can transform their natural grasslands and strengthen existing breeds. This is very important.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman -the first time I spoke, I spoke only about the programme on natural resources and not on the whole Chapter which includes Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestries. On the question of crops, we would like to see a high priority given to rice production, particularly with reference to provision of rice in rain-fed areas. However, at the same time, we would like to stress the importance of crops such as wheat, maize and oilseeds, and would urge that the work presently being done should continue.

Another area which we would like to stress is seed production. High quality seed is a most important input. FAO's Seed Improvement and Development Scheme has done good work, and we would urge that it be strengthened, both financially and physically. In this context, we would also like to talk of a fund of US\$220 million which was established in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference. This, to us, is extremely important.

We would also like to highlight the position with regard to the locust. Although presently the situation is under control, we must not relax our vigilance. One more item on seed production: another area where we would like to see more work done is in sugar cane. This area has not been mentioned hitherto, and, when mentioned was mentioned in a very summary sort of context, and we would like to stress more work being in this field.

On prevention of Food Losses, there is not much that we can add to what has already been said. It is extremely important. We would like to see some work done on farm storage, because this is where the bulk of any crop is stored. Most of it is with the farmers before the crops can be marketed for consumption in urban areas. In this connexion, we would again urge the attainment of the target of US\$20 million during the biennium 1980-81 incidentally, this has the support of the Committee as a whole, which has fully supported this Programme.

On mechanization, while we support a selective approach to appropriate mechanization, we think it is hazardous to rush too quickly into mechanization, because this may create problems of its own. We would also like to mention the importance of timeliness of farming operations, multiple cropping, and extension of cultivated areas.

Under the programme Livestock, we would highlight the importance of production of animals at the small farmers level. In this connexion, the two schemes the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development - are useful instruments in providing technical assistance. We would strongly support the Poultry Development Programme, and seek assistance, particularly in the field of training personnel in disease control.

We would like to emphasize sheep and goat production in the context of the development of small farmers.

In the field of research support you, Mr. Chairman, have already pointed out earlier that there is a great need for strengthening national institutions, research extension, linkage research and also planning and research organization and management.

Under the heading of Rural Development we support the objectives and strategies emphasized by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which we feel are a general set of guidelines which could be used for specific programmes at country level, taking into consideration the requirements of each country. We welcome the centre for the integration of rural development for the Asian, Pacific and Bagladesh areas, which we feel have been somewhat neglected. Marketing and credit are extremely important to the farmers. Firstly, credit. With credit he can produce more. He must be able to market more also and therefore we would highlight this area.

In the area of the programme on nutrition, we support the higher priorities given to nutrition in the 1980-81 biennium. In this connexion we propose the development of low cost - high quality nutritional foods for nutritional intervention programmes. We have stressed in the past and we stress once again the need for training and education in nutrition.

We would also like to point to the importance of debt regeneration.

We have one more proposal in this connexion, the possibility of examining the utility of textured vegetable protein which would improve body-building foods on the one hand and on the other reduce the pressure on cereals such as wheat, etc.

In the field of fisheries we welcome the report of the recent meeting on fisheries which has dealt at length with the new regime of the sea, the exclusive economic zones. We fully support the better management of marine fisheries in order to yield higher levels of production, but at the same time we would like to stress the development of inland and small scale fisheries. While the Regular Programme is providing the essential finance, extra budgetary funds should be the main concern of programme action in fisheries. In view of the increased responsibility, more funds, both regular and extra-budgetary, would be required. In this connection we were all grateful to the Government of Norway which has already announced a contribution.

Under the programme on forestry, very briefly we support the development of the forest industry and trade, forestry for rural development, forestry for community development and the control of desertification, the protection of water sheds in heavy rainfall areas and the medium and small scale forest industry. A word about the relatively new concept of forestry for local community development. We feel that this should not remain a mere slogan but be given practical shape by FAO and accordingly receive high priority. This work must be recognized within the community. It cannot be conserved and managed without the active participation of local rural communities.

We would also urge greater attention to upland water management and the protection of river basins. Soil and water conservation to forestry is necessary to prevent landslides and the silting of reservoirs which in turn have an effect on agricultural production.

A word about the food and agricultural information analysis. The dissemination of information is essential and a constitutional function of the FAO which requires continued emphasis under the Regular Programme.

FAO's information and statistics are considered authoritative and are respected by Member Countries. In this connection, FAO's analytical work and information should not be academic but of direct and practical benefit to the end users, particularly the developing countries. Those are all the comments I have for the moment.

H. OGUT (Turkey): The effect of insufficient and non-radical use of natural resources is quite evident in low developments of agricultural increases in developing countries. This is because erosion is still a problem which causes large losses of production; irrigation facilities are used ineffectively and below their capacity. Fertilizers are still scarce as an input. In short, the developing countries require large investments to develop their national potential, but they also need to establish a radical use of the already developed facilities, which call for additional technical knowledge and assistance. We actually think that the 12 percent increase proposed in the 1980-81 budget of FAO for the development of natural resources is sufficient to provide this technical assistance for the next two years.

Another important problem facing the developing countries is lack of energy resources and the fact that they are expensive even when available. It is necessary to establish cheaper and new types of energy sources, such as biological and solar energy to be used in the field of agricultural research. The assistance required for such energy sources should be provided by FAO, and we are happy to see that this subject is readily emphasized in the Programme of Work and Budget.

One other vital problem for the developing countries is the condition of the rural poor. FAO is obliged largely to expand its activities to cover this subject in accordance with the responsibility bestowed at the end of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. Although the budgetary increases related to this subject are not adequate, the allocation of larger sums to Regional Offices which could officially use this income is welcomed.

R. W. WOOTTON (United Kingdom): I have just two points. First of all we have some doubt about the amount of publication which seems to be undertaken. Apart from the 11 million dollars set aside for the programme 2. 1. 7: Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis, which is on page 99 in the English version, which is a clear centre for publication activities, some publication seems to be carried out by almost every other programme within the Programme of Work and Budget. It is clear that some of this publication is needed but we should welcome the views of the Secretariat on the continuation of publication work of this kind, however desirable it is in theory and how effective it is in practice. For example, in paragraph 14 of programme 2. 2. 2, page 117, there is a reference to 80 publications that are either already issued or being prepared, which seems a very large number. There is also reference at paragraph 16 to: "Many manuals will be produced in support of aquaculture development. . . "

The second point on which we would welcome comments is the possibility of the coordination of research facilities throughout the world.

J. H. JENSEN (Denmark): Since this is the first time I have addressed the Commission, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election. I also hope that you will excuse me if I take a little more time.

My delegation has chosen to select one subject on which to give a more detailed recommendations and suggestions. That is 2. 1. 6: Nutrition. Two years ago the 19th Conference of the FAO recommended in its Resolution 877 that the Director General review present FAO programmes to assess their impact on the nutritional status of the rural and urban poor and to suggest methods for ensuring that nutritional considerations are adequately included in FAO's planning and execution of agricultural programmes and projects. In the same resolution the Conference expressed concern that the level of resource allocation at that time for nutrition activities in FAO's Regular Budget for the improvement of the nutritional status of the urban and rural poor did not appear to be in relation to the tasks placed upon the FAO within the area of nutrition.

When examining the documentation that we have here in front of us, we note with satisfaction that the increase in the allocation for the Food Policy and Nutrition Division does reflect an increased emphasis on nutrition.

The share of the total. FAO budget allocated to nutrition is however still small, and we hope that the trend towards more involvement of the Food Policy and Nutrition Division with the work of other departments in FAO will continue. We hope that the Nutrition Division in the course of this cooperation will prove that nutrition is not a troublemaker, it is not a complicated extra that you have to add to otherwise serious agricultural projects under great pains and with extra expenditure. We hope that it will now be understood that nutrition is a useful tool that can be used right from the planning stage of agricultural projects in order to ensure that increased production is also converted into reduced hunger and malnutrition. This incorporation process may very well place certain demands on the Organization. It is for instance a prerequisite that nutrition moves out of the Nutrition Division and into the executing divisions of FAO. The nutritionist ought to be a kind of accountant to account for where the nutrients and where the food goes just as the accountant keeps track of where the money goes. In and by itself nutrition is not too interesting to the agricultural planner. In order to make it a useful tool to him or her we have to move borderlines between disciplines and change some organizational structures. It has already been proposed by the Council that this Conference adopt a resolution that will include nutrition into the COAG which will then provide a forum for us Member Nations of the Organization in which it is possible for us to discuss nutritional problems in relation to food production. We cannot help feeling however that the Secretariat itself also need a similar forum for discussion, for instance on how to proceed with the very important task of introducing nutritional considerations into all field programmes of the Organization.

We therefore urge the Secretariat to consider the formation of an interdepartmental working group on nutrition to ensure that nutritional considerations are, as appropriate, adequately included into FAO's planning and execution of programmes and projects. Such a working group has, as far as we know, been established already for rural development. Our delegation feels that nutrition is a promising tool in

development cooperation and that it is a field with a high level of activity in other organizations as well. It is therefore somewhat surprising to us to note that only one out of more than three hundred planned sessions for the coming biennium is on nutrition - that is in one of the annexes to the Programme of Work and Budget. Also as far as planned publications are concerned less than two percent of the expenses will be used to spread nutrition information and knowledge. We hope that a vigorous activity in the area of nutrition in the FAO will necessitate an increased allocation of funds to the Food Policy and Nutrition Division in general as well as for publications and meetings in this area.

This leads to our last comment. When we look at the Budget for the Food Policy and Nutrition Division it appears that something like one third of their funds are spent on Food Standards and Quality Control which also includes Codex Alimentarius work. We do find that this is a very important area and we appreciate the valuable work that is being done. We however also find that it is not correct to put this work under the heading of "nutrition". For the majority of the population in developing countries the food that is eaten never reaches a system where control and analysis can take place. We wish to stress that we do not object to the work that is being done in itself. What we are saying however is that it gives an incorrect picture of the allocation of funds to nutritional activities to include in the budget of this division an area which has only limited relevance to nutrition.

P. HALIMI (France): Monsieur le Président, je voudrais tout d'abord vous féliciter de votre élection à la Présidence de cette Commission. Mes félicitations s'adressent également aux Vice-Présidents.

Je me permettrai de faire quelques remarques sur un certain nombre de points. Tout d'abord, en ce qui concerne l'hydraulique agricole, mentionnée aux pages 70 et 72 du document, nous approuvons l'action ré-gionalement diversifiée de l'Organisation puisque de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des ressources en eau ont été appliquées pour l'utilisation de l'eau au Koweït, dans les Etats du Golfe persique et de la Péninsule arabique ainsi que dans trois pays d'Amérique latine. De nombreux programmes de formation en vue de l'amélioration de l'aménagement et du contrôle des eaux au niveau de l'exploitation ont été intensifiés dans la Région Asie et Pacifique.

Ma délégation rappelle que l'utilisation de l'eau par les exploitations est un sujet qui a fait l'objet d'un examen approfondi par le COAG, lors de sa cinquième session tenue en avril dernier dont les recommandations concernant l'eau, la terre, les méthodes d'irrigation et la lutte contre le gaspillage devront être gardées à l'esprit. Elle rappelle également l'intérêt du fonctionnement du Groupe européen de l'hydraulique agricole dont les travaux sont particulièrement utiles aux pays méditerranéens et aux pays en développement.

En ce qui concerne le programme semences, mentionné aux pages 75 et 77, nous considérons qu'il convient de continuer à accorder une priorité élevée à la mise au point de cultivars nouveaux et améliorés, bio-logiquement efficaces, adaptés aux diverses conditions climatiques, résistant aux ravageurs et aux maladies. Il est donc essentiel à cet effet de continuer à s'occuper des ressources phytogénétiques par leur collecte en vue de l'établissement d'une documentation complète, et de mettre en place un réseau international pour leur conservation et leur utilisation. La production de semences de qualité dans les pays en développement, jusqu'à présent notoirement insuffisante, devra être accrue par tous moyens appropriés. Les efforts de l'Organisation devront être poursuivis et intensifiés tant les besoins des pays en développement restent importants et urgents à satisfaire. Notre délégation se réjouit à cet égard de l'aide apportée par la Communauté économique européenne tout récemment au Nicaragua.

En ce qui concerne le stockage, la mécanisation et les bâtiments agricoles, ma délégation note avec satisfaction les actions entreprises dans ce domaine par l'Organisation. Des missions ont lieu dans plus de quinze pays en vue de la production agricole mécanisée et l'aménagement des terres, et dans dix pays pour fournir des avis sur l'intensification et le choix du matériel agricole. Il est heureux qu'un groupe d'experts sur la mécanisation agricole ait été constitué en 1979 en vue de la création au niveau national de services chargés de promouvoir des structures rurales appropriées- cela a été dit par d'autres délégations avant moi - notamment en matière de stockage et de bâtiments agricoles dans les exploitations et au niveau du village.

En ce qui concerne la nutrition, mentionnée aux pages 104 et 109 du document, je me contenterai d'appuyer ce qui vient d'être dit par la Délégation du Danemark, et de souhaiter que le Comité de l'agriculture poursuive le travail préalablement effectué par le Groupe Ad Hoc des politiques nutritionnelles.

Pour ce qui est des cultures, la Délégation française a noté avec satisfaction, dans l'allocution prononcée par le Président Kaunda, qu'il a insisté sur la nécessité de développer les cultures vivrières. Par la suite, nous avons noté avec satisfaction que le Prix Sen avait été donné à un groupe de chercheurs ayant poursuivi les recherches sur le mil et sur sa panification. Or nous constatons, qu'alors que dans la production de nourriture dans le monde les plantes produisent grosso modo 85 pour cent de

cette nourriture que la production animale en représente 10 pour cent et la production halieutique environ 5 pour cent, que cette production végétale ne bénéficie pas d'une attention soutenue au sein de la FAO. Nous constatons que les moyens ne sont pas suffisants pour développer les productions vivrières, nous souhaitons qu'il soit possible de redéployer les crédits au sein du Département pour privilégier les productions vivrières, notamment les productions de nourriture de base. Nous pensons tout particulièrement au mil qui joue un rôle important en Afrique, mais nous pensons également à d'autres productions sur lesquelles je ne m'étendrai pas, telles que le sorgho.

J'en viens maintenant au Programme 2. 1. 3, pages 83 à 86 du document, consacré à l'élevage. Je tiens à vous dire que la Délégation française donne son plein appui à la lutte menée par le Directeur général contre la trypanosomiase. Dans ce cadre, une coopération existe déjà entre la FAO, la France et d'autres pays de la CEE. Un programme a été lancé. Nous tenons à vous dire que les instituts français groupés au sein du GERDAT sont tout disposés à apporter leur coopération à la lutte menée par la FAO contre ce fléau. Cette affection est, vous le savez, un frein certain au développement des productions bovines, surtout en Afrique soudanaise, mais nous pensons que son éradication ne peut à elle seule se traduire par un développement significatif des productions animales dans cette région où les traditions d'élevage ne sont pas particulièrement présentes. La mise en valeur de cette zone, qui constitue le principal potentiel de production animale de l'Afrique en raison de la qualité des sols et du climat, demandera la mise en place de projets de développement intégré faisant appel à d'importants moyens financiers et en agents d'encadrement sur un nombre important d'années.

J'en viens au programme de réduction des pertes après récolte. Nous considérons que ce programme revêt une importance particulière. Nous avons noté que trente-deux projets ont été retenus, mais nous souhaiterions avoir de plus amples informations sur ces projets.

En ce qui concerne le Programme 2. 2 - Pêches, nous appuyons les projets indiqués, et nous insistons, comme d'autres délégations, sur la nécessité de procéder à un inventaire des ressources, sur la nécessité de la définition de plans de développement des pêches, sur des études d'infrastructure portuaire et sur la création de sociétés d'armement industriel.

J'en viens maintenant au Programme 2. 3. 1 - Forêts, pour insister, comme d'autres délégations avant moi, sur l'importance des résolutions du Congrès forestier mondial, et je vous exprime ma satisfaction de constater que la revue UNASYLVA est maintenue (je l'ai lu dans un des documents soumis à notre attention) mais nous souhaiterions le maintien du Groupe d'étude et de concertation nommé Sylva Mediterranea, nous souhaiterions également que reprennent les réunions du Groupe de travail des bassins versants. La France, vous le savez, a proposé d'organiser en octobre 1980 une réunion de ce groupe qui se tiendrait à Grenoble, et nous souhaiterions que des moyens fussent dégagés sur les crédits de la FAO de manière à ce que ces deux groupes puissent reprendre vie.

Aa. BOTHNER (Norway): Mr. Chairman, like the distinguished delegate of France my delegation would like to express support for the viewpoint expressed by the distinguished delegate of Denmark concerning the importance of nutrition and to ensure increased food production can be converted into decrease of malnutrition and hunger. To this end we feel that the tool nutrition should be employed by all FAO Divisions. The need for inter-divisional cooperation within the Organization itself cannot be stressed too much.

We support the objective expressed in the Programme point 1. 6 paragraph 1, especially the need for enabling member nations to formulate and implement sound and relevant food and nutritional policies. Norway being one of the countries who is, in fact, working on this exercise. We are quite familiar with the difficulties and practical snags involved in the very important task. Moreover, we are seeing what efforts are needed for an inter ministerial approach to our efforts to secure an appropriate nutri-nional sound diet to our population. My reason for mentioning this here, Mr. Chairman, is mainly to tell you that on the basis of our experience in this rather new field we know that problems are involved in tackling nutrition policy problems. But we would like you to know that they can be solved.

B. M. CHLYABWE (Zambia): I have just one point to make about community forestry at page 138, paragraph 14. It looks as if this Programme is only confined to the French speaking countries and I would like to have some clarifications on this.

P. AMARO (Portugal): Permettez-moi tout d'abord, Monsieur le Président, de vous féliciter pour votre élection comme Président de cette Commission et de féliciter aussi les Vice-Présidents.

L'importance de la lutte intégrée contre les ravageurs dans les systèmes de culture est une conséquence de la bonne relation qu'il faut faire préalablement des facteurs économiques, toxicologiques et écologiques. Elle représente une solution beaucoup plus valable que celle souvent adoptée, essentiellement la lutte chimique avec tous les inconvénients connus.

La FAO a depuis longtemps développé un travail très important dans ce secteur de la lutte intégrée, grâce au dynamisme et à la compétence de son service de la Protection des végétaux. Ces considérations nous amènent à suggérer que soient élargis les moyens réservés au développement des programmes de la FAO concernant la lutte intégrée prévue à la page 80 de la version française du Budget. D'ailleurs, la haute priorité proposée pour la lutte intégrée à la page 8 du document sur les objectifs à moyen-terme doit à mon avis être traduite dans celle relative aux perspectives à moyen terme du chapitre 2, pages 63 et 64.

En ce qui concerne la nutrition, nous appuyons ce qui vient d'être proposé par les Délégués du Danemark, de la France et de la Norvège. En effet, nous aimerions que la nutrition soit considérée comme un facteur très important pour le développement rural.

I. MOSKOVITS (Malta): This chapter is one of the most important in FAO's activities, not only for the financial assistance given to it but because it is one of the main important helps to member governments. I would like to make some remarks according to the various sections of the Programme.

With regard to natural resources I think particular attention should be given to the replenishment of the International Fertilizer Scheme. Unfortunately, this Scheme which was first started with a very great success, slowed down considerably and at the end there was only one donor country which has even ceased now to give contribution in kind to the Programme. This is one of the "Special Action Projects", in which perhaps some funds could be injected from the Regular Programme, perhaps through the TCP to revive it, because it is a project which was of very great interest and which raised great hope in member countries.

With regard to natural resources we support the work which has been done on land reclamation and conservation, on the introduction of modern irrigation methods and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems which are already outmoded. I think important consideration should be given to new sources of energy and among these to solar energy and its possible use, for instance, in glass houses or for protected crops.

As regards the Chapter concerning crops, first priority, I think, should be given to post-harvest losses not only to post-harvest losses but also to pre-harvest losses. And in this connection, of course, also to plant protection. The seed production and improvement projects was very successful and it should be continued, perhaps even on a stronger basis. Cash crops should be included as also flowers, and horticulture production in general.

A very great importance has to be given to forage production, and to the improvement of grasslands. As regards livestock production this delegation wishes to give a very high priority to the Animal Production and Health Division whose work is really outstanding and extremely helpful for most member countries.

Regarding animal health, consideration should be given not only to the control of animal diseases like African swine fever but also to replenishment of stock which has to be destroyed in order to prevent spreading of diseases, sometimes even to other countries. Very important for the small farmers are projects concerning smaller animals - poultry and, perhaps, also rabbits.

The Meat Development Scheme and the ISCD gave us some disappointment and some disillusion. We had an excellent team from FAO which made a survey and singled out projects but, unfortunately, practically none of the projects realized. They had to be submitted to member countries but they did not get support.

With regard to nutrition I think it is a great achievement now that as a consequence of the Resolution of the last Conference there is an effort to integrate nutrition with agriculture. This problem was one of the problems which the founding fathers of FAO had very much in view and it is very encouraging to see that this objective has been revived.

In this respect, Mr. Chairman, we are pleased that increased financial assistance is given to the Regular Programme for nutrition and, in particular for nutritional surveys. We would like very much that such surveys should be carried out in as many countries as possible, even from the Regular Programme fund and not with the necessity to resort to extra budgetary funds which are not very easy to obtain. We hope very much that soon a survey will be carried out in Malta and that the workers will be trained for nutritional enquiries. Thus this might become a model project, perhaps also for other countries which are in a similar situation as Malta. My Government would be pleased to give hospitality to a demonstration centre or, perhaps, training facilities for workers coming from other countries.

In the rural development Chapter we are particularly interested in the development of cooperatives.

As regards fisheries this problem will be discussed and in particular the EEZ project in Commission I. I would like to recall the resolutions in this regard taken by the Council one week ago and also the recommendation of the Council that particular attention, should be given to the Mediterranean where for geographical and other reasons extended economic zones are not applicable.

Since the EEZ project, has many facets, a lot of those aspects could perhaps be used also to improve fisheries management and administration in the Mediterranean, as proposed by the Council.

As regards agricultural information and analysis, I think that the basic statistics are one of the main objectives of FAO's activities and in this respect a great improvement can be recorded since last year. Statistics are coming out much more quickly, and I hope that they will be completed and even improved.

As regards publications, I should like very much to hear the Secretariat's comments on the proposal made by the United Kingdom delegation. We share its opinion to a certain extent and we think that perhaps, if necessary, some savings could be made in the publications programme.

Those are all my remarks at present but I should like to come back later when the Secretariat has replied to our discussion.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): In supporting the general level of the budget we have stated that there are developments and programme demands which could justify a higher level, we think the developments in programme demand fall within this chapter. Some of these are the new requirements of the EEZ and requirements in nutrition. I shall refer particularly to the increased requirements of Programme demand in the field of nutrition. If we look at page 96, paragraph 14, we read:

"Increased support will be given to countries to assess food and nutrition situations, formulate and implement national food and nutrition policies and programmes to reach the rural and urban poor and to ensure the safety and quality of food supplies. "

This is indeed a very tall order. If we are to help nations to formulate and implement food and nutrition policies and programmes this would indeed require a higher budget than is indicated in this chapter but, knowing the limitations and restrictions under which the Director-General is labouring, although we would have supported a higher allocation for this from the Regular Programme, we would like to express the wish that TCP monies and extra-budgetary funds could be available for this important project.

Likewise, we could mention the other important developments in programme demand which would require a higher budget but I will not take up time on this because other speakers have already mentioned it.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and the Vice-Chairmen on your election.

I should like to make a few general comments before referring to the chapters which we are dealing with now. You, Mr. Chairman, and the Director-General in the introduction to the draft of the Programme and Budget for 1980-81 this morning noted that there was unanimous agreement on the strategies and programmes submitted by the Director-General. We all felt that the Organization had

adopted the right approach in our common fight against hunger. I should like to assure you that we fully agree with that conclusion. In addition we would like to thank the Director-General and his collaborators for the document C 79/3. We feel that this document describes the work for the coming biennium in a very clear way.

During our discussions at home we looked at the Programme of Work and Budget and felt that it was a very useful document. We worked through it very carefully. More than ever my Government attaches particular importance to the world-wide campaign against hunger and malnutrition. The share for bilateral food and agricultural projects in my country's overall allocations for development cooperation is already higher than one third and is increasing further. While on the one hand, as noted, we support the priority for food and the development of agriculture, our Government, like other governments, feels that for reasons which are only partially under our control we are in a situation when a continuous growth of the budget is not justified and our Government had to make very great efforts in order to find a way midway between careful and adequate financial policy and a dynamic continuation of the tasks ahead. We have to bear in mind that our parliament and our public opinion are very critical and exercise very sharp control over the administration and therefore of the growth rate of budgets. The budgets of the whole family of the United Nations are approached just as carefully as the budgets of our own administrations. This is a situation which other countries share and it has led to general restrictions on the budgets of the whole of the United Nations family. That explains our attitude with regard to FAO as well.

My delegation is very interested to hear during the present discussions at this Conference other member countries express their views. We would like to hear their views, and that will then determine our own final position.

So much for our preliminary comments of a general nature.

The proposals in chapter 2 on technical and economic programmes, which are really the core of the work of our Organization, can be approved by us in principle. I would like to refer to some of the highlights of the work but I assume that my Minister will refer to them in the Plenary Meeting tomorrow, therefore you will understand that I would not like to anticipate what he will say tomorrow.

With regard to fisheries and forestry, which also come under chapter 2, we would like to comment under items 9 and 6 of the agenda.

L. CORNET D'ELZIUS (Belgique): Comme tous les orateurs qui m'ont précédé, je veux vous féliciter pour votre élection. Ma délégation se réserve de faire une déclaration à un stade ultérieur. La délégation belge, à la soixante-quinzième session du Conseil, avait donné son appui tant au Programme de travail qu'au budget proposé pour le biennium 1980-81. Je suis en mesure de confirmer cet accord. Toutefois, je tiens à dire que la croissance continue du Programme préoccupe les autorités belges. Notre budget national pour 1980 a été établi lui-même sur la base d'une croissance zéro. Consacrer davantage de ressources aux organisations internationales oblige les autorités belges à réduire celles qu'elles affectent à d'autres postes. Vous n'ignorez pas les lourdes charges que la situation économique actuelle nous impose. Mon pays continuera donc à examiner dans l'avenir, dans quelle mesure les augmentations des budgets tant de la FAO et des autres institutions des Nations Unies sont compatibles avec les sévères restrictions budgétaires que le Gouvernement belge est contraint de s'imposer à lui-même dans son propre pays.

CHAIRMAN: I now call upon Dr. Bommer to give us the benefit of his views on several of the issues that have been raised.

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department): First of all I should like to express our appreciation, as far as the Agriculture Department is concerned, for the very valuable comments, questions and remarks we have received in the course of this discussion. You will understand that to most of them we can only say we will take them into consideration.

We note with pleasure that we have received support for various programmes and certainly we have received a lot of requests for additional activities - and here I turn to Mr. West, the colleagues on my left, when we consider additional activities within the context of the proposed budget level and programme, but at the same time if I look at some of the comments made by other delegations, which call

at the same time for a reduction or for a lower rate of growth in the budget level, . ^tftd for increased activities, it is difficult to understand. We would certainly be happy to propose in various areas mentioned increased activities if we felt that could find the support of member countries.

I am trying to go through the various notes I have to reply to some of the points raised and answer specifically those in which we felt it was a question of lack of clarity in our presentation.

First of all, this morning in the general debate we had a specific point mentioned on the trypanosomiasis programme. It is premature to discuss it here because we are to have a separate discussion on it, but in the documents you have are listed all the 36 countries which are affected and all these countries really will receive recognition in the implementation of the programme. This includes - and this was specifically asked certainly Sudan. I do not know exactly on which paragraph the comment by the Sudanese delegation was based, that they would have liked to see this programme implemented in Sudan as well, but we can only assure them that certainly Sudan is under consideration in the programme. On the other hand we ask for understanding that in each programme you need some kind of phasing and a setting of priorities. We feel that the most urgent thing is to start in West Africa with the larger activities but at the same time going on already in East Africa with the assistance.

Very specifically, we fielded a mission to Sudan on this item in the last quarter of last year, to assess the training needs and to locate an area suitable for development with a pilot cable line to the invested zone and at present one of the Sudanese veterinarians who is training in Nairobi, in Kenya, in this area of control.

A question was raised, why were we not launching a similar action programme on foot and mouth disease, recognizing its importance compared to trypanosomiasis. The foot and mouth disease complex problem is given very high priority by us but, again, if we were to consider action programmes in all the important fields we cover in our programme it would be an unmanageable task. It means setting priorities and the phasing of activities. We have given trypanosomiasis a very high priority and we are trying to launch a specific action programme while still pursuing the activities we started very much earlier in foot and mouth disease. Very specifically, we pay increasing attention to foot and mouth disease problems in Africa as well as in other continents.

During the current biennium, FAO has carried out an investigatory mission in West Africa in order to establish a sub-regional programme to improve disease surveyance and control. Then, in early 1980, it is planned to have a small mission going to Eastern and Central Africa, and this mission will include a detailed review of the recommendations which had been made to the Government of Tanzania as early as 1972, in the field of measures to be taken against foot-and-mouth disease and also in the light of the findings of the mission which visited your country one year ago and which made additional recommendations with a view to proposing further action programmes. I hope this is satisfactory to the distinguished Delegate for Tanzania.

The question was raised again - I think we had raised this in the preparation of the Programme, it was raised in the Programme Committee, it was raised in the Council, so I am quite familiar with that question the question of research support activities in Latin America. I have to come back to that with some explanation of that Programme on Research Support made in the Programme of Work and Budget. Not all of our activities in research support are spelled out in the total Programme: I only explain this in case, for instance, we are asked "what are you doing on training", that it is not spelled out on a separate chapter, the total activities of training are much larger than under the statistical heading. It is the same on the research side: it is a tip of the iceberg activity, those which relate to the integrated Programme.

That is one point. The other is that we are, certainly in all the extrabudgetary activities, very much dependent on the availability of first of all UNDP funds to these countries and on the specific countries requests which are being made to UNDP and ourselves to launch or support programmes. Therefore, there is a discrepancy between the allocations and the requests made by Latin American countries, compared to countries of other continents. Another factor, although a small one, from the point of view of regular activities: in the Latin American region there is not a research officer in the Regional Office, although we have one in Africa and one in the Near East. But that is a minor factor.

Now I am going to explain to the distinguished representative of Argentina, that there are considerable activities, not only going on but being planned and being explored, and in many of those we have to seek additional funding from extra-budgetary resources. I just want to summarize those to give an indication. For instance, there has been in preparation now for two years the Cooperative Research Network for the Improvement of Low Reproductive Efficiency in Cattle in that region of Latin America. We are moving slowly, and are still looking forward to strong support from extra-budgetary resources, but we hope we will succeed because we have strong support from Governments in respect of institutions in the area.

Recently a FAO/UNDP project "The Strengthening of Agricultural Research in the Caribbean" has started its preparation. It is a preparatory project, but it will expand with the UNDP financing and the support by the Government of considerable activities of research collaboration between the countries of the Caribbean, and Preparatory Assistance Missions for projects are in preparation for grains, legumes, bananas, coconuts, sugar cane, cattle and sheep breeding and production. All within this Caribbean zone. Research activities on the application, on the improvement and management of pastures in the "Zonas del Campo" is in operation benefitting Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

This Programme is progressing quite well with the cooperation of UNDP and with Unesco's Map Programme.

On the question of the Venezuelan Government, we are assisting on national and regional research planning and implementation and those projects' formulation will be finalized next month. Again, the question of funding has still to be clarified. We should specifically mention that in South America our joint FAO/EIA Division has a considerable number of activities. In 21 research projects going on in various countries individually and these are not shown, again, in our document. Because these projects are shown in the budget of the Atomic Energy Agency, Then we have a long list of planned activities which are in preparation and which I do not wish to mention specifically. You may be interested to know that we are specifically looking at genetic resource conservation in plants as well as in animals in Latin America and we are particularly interested to hear in the population clearing phase in the Andes zone countries and their possible collaboration to further pursue TGDC possibilities in Latin America.

So there are a whole bunch of activities, and if this is not shown in the budget, we cannot show it if we do not have assured financing. On the one side, or it might be covered in one of the other major programmes as listed in the Programme of Work and Budget, document.

The distinguished Delegate of Uganda has stressed the need for streamlining agriculture and marketing and credit in the poorer countries. We can only fully support this view, and we are certainly prepared to respond to any requests that we will receive.

He had to add to the already considerable activities which we are pursuing, and I can only react too to the statements made by other delegations that market and credit are very important. The amount available for this Programme has to be seen in relation to other expenditures which we have in the Programme of Work and Budget - but again, as in most of the other programmes, we are seeking further support for extra-budgetary resources.

A number of questions have been raised into the Chapter of Research Report to which I have already referred relating to the Latin American situation. Here it was specifically, I think, the delegation from the United States which raised a number of very specific questions, and I shall try to reply to those.

First of all, in this Programme on Research Support, we have certainly to note that the contributions of the IAEA, as mentioned by the distinguished delegate is not shown in our Programme of Work and Budget. At present it is two-thirds of the total sub-programme in this field which is provided by the Atomic Energy Agency, and one third is provided by us. Certainly, it is for consideration whether such figures should in future be incorporated in the document, but it is certainly a funding which is provided in the budget of the Atomic Energy Agency.

Then there was a specific question raised by the United States delegation, on the rather modest contribution which we are making to training efforts in food irradiation for developing countries, following the very generous offer of the Dutch Government in using their Institutions for training efforts together with the Atomic Energy Commission. This training effort is concentrated on the economy, and technology of food irradiation and deals with those eight items which have been reviewed by WHO, FAO and IAEA. After many years of work they are indicated as absolutely not in danger - or, in other words, as being wholesome, and this wholesomeness is finally being discussed in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and there is no doubt that the wholesomeness will be granted to the eight commodities.

So I think there is perhaps some misunderstanding from the Conference that we are moving ahead into an area in which we do not have the assurance of wholesomeness consideration. So we have a real prospect in these major commodities where it is appropriate and where other methods used today cannot be applied, of using this type of methodology.

Another question raised by him was whether it would not be advisable for CARIS to in some way be merged with AGRIS, and he even questioned the usefulness of CARIS. I am rather surprised by this question. First of all, I would say that we fully support and even intend that there will be close links between CARIS and AGRIS - perhaps even finally to work out some kind of merger. But it has just recently been

discussed - including the USA - that there is a lack of information systems in research, specifically in research institutions, and this has been discussed in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. There was even the consideration given that in this new International Service for National Agricultural Research, this service should build up such a documentation system, in which we draw the attention of this Group to the fact that FAO has done, at the request of its member countries, this exercise. It needs only to be put in place in countries, in regions. Therefore, as on the other circuits the US has supported that view, I find it difficult to understand their questioning of it on this side. The United Kingdom delegation raised the question of the general global lack of collaboration in agricultural research. I don't think I fully understand the question but this is a very complex matter to refer to. I just wanted to give a few indications here saying first of all that in the total field of science and technology, which includes research, - don't quarrel about definitions.

We have discussions going on between all United Nations agencies on how improved coordination can take place in the United Nations family and there will be established an ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology in this field and we will establish specific lines of communication: how the programmes of the various organizations are communicated, streamlined, and made compatible in a horizontal and vertical way.

In addition, we know that meanwhile, for exactly ten years now, there has been considerable work by the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research in which FAO are co-sponsors together with UNDP and the World Bank and activity, as the Director-General mentioned this morning, has now grown to the same budget level as FAO's budget level, with more or less the same number of employees. This Group has just agreed in a meeting two weeks ago that there will be a five-year plan in which the resources for this Group for International Agricultural Research could grow by 10 percent in real terms per year, and 20 percent in current terms. All the donor countries more or less I would not say agree to that but there was no real objection to it. Some have put up reservations, but others, which have made reservations here against FAO's budget, have not put up any reservations against this increase taking place over the next ten years until 1984 - which means to double the current contribution in dollars to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

We cooperate with this group through our direct provision of the Secretariat to the Technical Advisory Committee, through our participation as the co-sponsors in the meeting, through various direct links with the international institutions supported by the group and specifically a new entity which has been established and to which I have already referred, the International Service of National Agricultural Research. We will strongly collaborate with this after it has been established as a separate and new entity. I should mention that this is only a small part of our total world activities and meanwhile we have certainly coordinated tremendous activity in different regions. I refer for instance to Latin America, to Asia, and to all of the developing countries, all the various scientific unions, scientific societies, etc. We try to be in contact with this total development but there is no overall machinery to coordinate research on a global level and I would even advise against it because such coordination would be a tremendous task to perform. I do not know if this answers the specific question raised by the United Kingdom delegation. Certainly we could go into this question if requested.

The delegate of France requested more information on the post-harvest loss programme. Actually we call it the Prevention of Food Loss Programme, maybe he is not fully aware that a report on progress was given on this matter to the Council just a week ago in which the number of projects, finance resources, so on have been listed. In addition there is a full list available of all projects and activities. But we have reported certainly by the end of each of the programmes. We are not yet in a position to have a full evaluation of the projects under consideration but we are certainly happy to provide any further detailed information on this matter to the delegate of France as required.

I think the United States delegation asked too for the budget increases in the livestock programme. Perhaps again I was not really clear about his question in this case. He said himself that two major items are being mentioned and they are certainly the rest compared to the 763 thousand million dollars mentioned as increases at page 75. These rest are small increases of the various items of the rest of the programme. I think this answers his question. I think if one gave a full list in this document of all the small items this might confuse more than clarify the issue. We have presented the issues only in those priority programmes where major increases are proposed, not in all the details as he might like to see it.

I hope I have replied to most of the questions raised. Certainly we could go on with a lot of details and if I have left anything out I shall certainly be glad to continue.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Dr. Bommer. I think with this we will close today's session and we shall resume discussion at 09. 30 hours tomorrow morning.

The meeting rose at 17. 35 hours

La séance est levée à 17 h 35

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 35 horas

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/3

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

THIRD MEETING  
TROISIEME SÉANCE  
TERCERA SESION  
(15 November 1979)

The Third Meeting was opened at 09. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La troisième seance est ouverte à 09 h 43, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la tercera sesión a las 09. 45 horas, bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

11. Programme of Work and Budget, 1980-81 (continued)

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81 (suite)

11. Programas de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: I have pleasure in welcoming you to this third meeting of Commission II which will go into the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium 1980-81. Yesterday afternoon we started discussion on Chapter 2, Technical and Economic Programmes for the next biennium.

We also towards the end of the afternoon heard a statement by Dr. Bommer referring to some of the points made by the delegates. We now have names of several delegations who would like to continue the discussion on chapter 2.

Sra. Doña G. SOTO CARRERO (Cuba). Permítame, en primer lugar, unirme a los colegas que ya lo hicieron en el día de ayer para felicitarle por su acertada elección para presidir nuestros trabajos. Mi delegación considera que el Programa de Labores, y en especial, el Presupuesto de la Organización es el soporte material del trabajo que la misma realiza, tanto directamente en los países como en la propia Sede.

Analizando el documento C 79/3 consideramos que, en términos generales, los trabajos de la Organización se encaminan por buena y constructiva senda. Consideramos que la solución de los problemas del mundo subdesarrollado es una preocupación constante de la FAO y la concepción de su Presupuesto responde cada vez más a este interés. Los objetivos propuestos necesitan recursos y si queremos práctica y verdaderamente apoyar la labor de la FAO, es necesario estar de acuerdo también por consiguiente, y apoyar el modesto incremento que se propone en el presupuesto. No comprendemos que se apoye una labor, y por otra parte se nieguen los recursos materiales, y mucho menos si se poseen esos recursos.

Nuestra delegación apoya el Presupuesto en su totalidad en la esperanza de que el incremento mínimo sea suficiente para resolver los programas de agricultura, alimentación, pesca, etc., incluyendo la continuación de programas tan importantes como es el de Cooperación Técnica y los Programas de Pérdidas Posteriores a la Cosecha, que tan importantes problemas están resolviendo rápida y eficazmente a los países subdesarrollados.

Con relación al capítulo, en el tema 2. 1. 2 referente a Cultivos, consideramos en el aspecto del plan de acción, que debe dársele especial atención a los programas de Semillas, y como decía anteriormente, a los programas de Prevención de Pérdidas de Alimentos, entre otros, ya que estos programas han traído mucho beneficio a nuestros países.

Con relación al punto 2. 1. 3 referente a Ganadería, y siempre refiriéndome al Plan de Acción, consideramos que deberían continuarse los programas para la lucha contra enfermedades de los animales. En especial, en el aspecto de la lucha contra la fiebre porcina, mi país presta ayuda a otros países de nuestra área, como un aspecto de la cooperación técnica entre países en desarrollo, que también es un elemento muy apreciado entre nosotros.

Yo le agradezco mucho la oportunidad que nos ha dado, y espero que haremos posteriores intervenciones cuando se traten otros puntos.

S. LATIF (Bangladesh): Since this is the first intervention on behalf of this delegation, let me congratulate you Mr. Chairman on your election to Commission II.

With regard to Chapter 2 we have comments to make first on the subject matter with regard to natural resources. My delegation would emphasize the need for priority attention that should be given to programmes and activities that reduce the non-renewable energy intensity of agricultural production; the shortage of fertilizers, the shortage of oil are affecting agriculture in Bangladesh and in many other countries, so how to improve the provision of natural production is a very important area in matters of development. Of course organic recycling and relative matters have been taken into account, but their approach has not been a very productive one in the sense that wherever attempts have been made there has been adversity in crop production.

With regard to crops, it is emphasized that the forecasts that were made on rice were focused on rainfed rice. Experience to date of major rice-producing developing countries would show that variabilities in rainfall not too infrequently precluded the possibility of rapid rice production. The total rainfall in a year may be adequate, but it is the amount of rain at the critical planting period or flowering stage which would determine the yield. The spread of high yield varieties started at a bank in the sixties and really ran out in the seventies, because we could not provide for irrigated rice production at the rate which is desired. In fact the recent land study has shown that the proportion of the cultivable land under irrigation has increased from thirty-five to seventy percent yield the crop area, and the yield of rice has also gone up from 2 to 4 tons per hectare. Expanding rice production has to come from intensive irrigated agriculture. It cannot be from rainfed rice.

With regard to the crops, we would emphasize that coarse grain, paddy rice and tuber crops have not had much attention to date. These have been the main source of protein in many parts of the world, and coarse grain is much the less input demanding. The crops are ideally suited for small farms. The crops are important from the nutrition point of view, and the crops are used for new development because this is a world development programme. We should emphasize the small farmer, and leading to better nutrition for the poor farmer. Their crop production has also an important role to play and the emphasis must be on the coarse grain, tuber and other crops which it seems has not been properly taken into account.

On the livestock sector I would emphasize a dairy development programme for small farmers following the successful new Indian model. In Bangladesh we have been also able to implement suitable modifications to undertake a cooperative development programme and institutionally implement this most important development for small farmers, which we think has a very important role to play for the income of the small farmer and the regional programmes to be undertaken in all the regions of the world.

In development, we consider that new possibilities have been opened in the economic zones because of the opportunity for the production of fisheries so that fisheries development may be undertaken. With regard to the fishery sector we have obtained already from FAO, we send our experts to China to learn their production techniques, which has been a valuable addition in fishery production and we thank FAO for it.

Those briefly, are our comments on Chapter 2.

G. ERICSSON (Sweden): As we do not take the opportunity to speak yesterday allow me, Mr. Chairman, as an introduction to our comments to give a few general remarks which are indeed relevant to the implementation of the activities presented.

Like we did in the Council meeting on the basis of Summary Programme of Work and Budget we will now, when we have analysed the full Programme of Work and Budget, express our appreciation to the Director-General and his staff for the efforts made to state priorities and formulate strategies, as well as to allocate and reallocate the means to comply with these priorities. We feel that the priorities and strategies come very close to the possible best within given circumstances and we support the budget level proposes for 1980/81.

From the Director-General's introduction to document C 79/3 we would like to refer especially to paragraph 56 on strategies and priorities. From this paragraph I quote: "The work must continue towards a New International Economic Order and within that, emphasis must be put on increasing food production in developing countries and on increased activities aimed at rural development, with particular regard to the plight of the most poor and disadvantaged groups, including rural women. "

Since the work on the Programme of Work and Budget 1980/81 was already completed at the beginning of this summer, Member Governments have, in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, adopted a Declaration of Principles and an Action Programme on national and international level. These documents have a strong poverty orientation and an emphasis on more equitable distribution of income and of more equitable access to social services, and they stress further people's real participation as a precondition for a successful development of rural areas.

We find it of extreme importance that all activities of the organization which are presented in the Programme of Work and Budget are focused on these aspects, to meet the demand from member countries. This will not always be easy, and we urge the management of FAO to be constantly aware thereof and to ascertain that this will be a clear FAO policy in all units and on all levels of the Organization.

Even when giving the full appreciation of the efforts in the Secretariat concerning strategies and priorities, we still feel that even more can be made during the implementation of this Programme of Work and Budget to present goals and objectives more clearly, as distinct from ways and means to achieve them, Mr. Chairman, I am now coming to more specific comments on Chapter 2. We are all of us aware that the preparation of the next budget grows from the implementation of the present one. I would therefore, Mr. Chairman on behalf of the Swedish delegation, like to point out some sectors and subsectors which we feel should be given special attention within the Programme of Work and Budget we are now discussing.

Under Natural Resources, sub-programme 2. 1. 1, the question of land and water capability as a basis for proper land use planning becomes more and more pressing. We feel that there might be a need of stronger coordination of soil and water management activities and a special attention to soil conservation measures to secure a sustained production from land for crop, which also deteriorates at an increasing speed.

Rural Development activities, sub-programme 2. 1. 5, will benefit during the next biennium from a higher budget increase than average. This is justified by the result of WCARRD and the new policy orientation which I referred to at the beginning of my statement. We find the present allocation relevant in a short perspective to lay a foundation for an increase during coming biennia. Nutrition, sub-programme 2. 1. 6 had strong support from member countries in the COAG meeting where a new strategy was presented. The budget increase is, however, close to average. Again, this might be proper for the coming biennium, but the work should be directed to a further increase in coming biennia. Furthermore, we associate ourselves fully with what was said on nutrition by the Danish delegation yesterday.

The EEZ-programme within Fishery, 2. 2, has our strong support as a well composed programme which could be viewed as a model for similar programmes within other sectors. In fact, we are already supporting financially under trust fund arrangements a regional small-scale Fishery programme in the Bay of Bengal which will play a role under the EEZ umbrella programme.

Within Forestry, 2. 3, we find the most spectacular changes of policy towards Forestry for Rural Development, and also a re-orientation of the total programme in this direction. We strongly support that.

To conclude, we are a little surprised to find so little said on Rural Energy in the present Programme of Work and Budget. Rural Energy was also a matter of concern in the discussion in COAG. We feel that real work has to be started during the coming biennium on the different aspects of the rural energy problem and this might be one of the main issues for the next Conference.

D. BETI (Suisse): Monsieur le Président, je tiens à vous féliciter au nom de la délégation suisse pour votre élection à la tête de cette Commission.

J'aimerais faire tout d'abord quelques remarques générales au sujet du programme de travail et de budget présenté à la FAO. Très brièvement, en ce qui concerne le programme de travail tel qu'il est présenté, nous pouvons dire qu'il nous semble assez équilibré; et je voudrais pour l'instant en rester là et ne pas entrer dans les détails.

Nous avons examiné avec beaucoup de soin le budget que la FAO nous propose; ici encore, sans entrer dans le détail, nous estimons que le Directeur général, ces dernières années, a entrepris des efforts méritoires en vue de modérer les dépenses de l'Organisation sans lui enlever la base matérielle de son action. Mon Gouvernement est cependant d'avis que le taux de croissance retenu pour le biennium 1980-1981 reste élevé, et ceci quelle que soit la priorité que nous reconnaissons à la promotion de l'agriculture et au développement rural. Nous pensons que des économies pourraient encore être réalisées, en particulier sur les dépenses administratives qui découleraient d'une augmentation de l'effectif du personnel. J'aimerais ajouter que notre préoccupation s'inscrit dans la ligne de la politique constante que nous suivons à l'égard de toutes les institutions spécialisées du système des Nations Unies, et correspond d'ailleurs à nos directives sur le plan national.

Cette modération dans les dépenses pourrait à notre avis être poursuivie et même accrue également, en ce qui concerne le nombre d'études et de réunions. La priorité doit aller aux programmes de terrain. Le Directeur général l'a dit lui-même, dans l'introduction à l'examen du programme de terrain, et nous aimerions qu'il se maintienne sur cette voie.

Dans le document C 79/3 on mentionne à plusieurs reprises les efforts faits par la FAO en vue de décentraliser la réalisation de ces opérations. Nous reconnaissons avec satisfaction ces efforts. Nous pensons néanmoins que la FAO pourrait aller plus loin dans ce sens.

Le réseau de représentants FAO par pays nous semble être un bon moyen pour décentraliser, à condition cependant que ces représentants soient progressivement investis de compétences plus importantes aussi bien sur le plan technique que financier.

A notre avis, c'est le pouvoir de décision de la FAO qui devrait être dans une certaine mesure décentralisé progressivement. Un début a déjà été fait dans le programme de coopération technique où les représentants de la FAO par pays sont autorisés à engager des fonds à concurrence d'un montant limité. Il s'agirait maintenant de poursuivre dans cette voie. C'est dans ce sens qu'il nous semblerait opportun et raisonnable d'intercaler une phase de réflexion avant d'étendre le réseau des représentants de la FAO de 47 à 62 comme prévu dans le Programme.

Cette phase de réflexion serait aussi l'occasion d'entreprendre une évaluation indépendante du réseau existant, évaluation dont pourrait se charger le Corps commun d'inspection. Cette évaluation apporterait, nous en sommes convaincus, des éléments d'appréciation importants en vue de l'amélioration du réseau - du réseau existant déjà actuellement - et de son extension future. Si cette évaluation était entreprise, elle pourrait alors inclure également la question de savoir s'il est opportun de maintenir, voir même de renforcer, les bureaux régionaux, parallèlement à l'établissement des bureaux de représentants FAO dans les pays.

La FAO accorde depuis quelques années beaucoup d'importance à l'utilisation d'institutions nationales dans le cadre de ses projets, ainsi qu'à la promotion de la coopération technique et économique entre pays en voie de développement.

Dans le document C 79/3 on parle à plusieurs reprises de certaines difficultés que la FAO rencontre dans ces domaines. Cependant ces voies nous semblent être les bonnes malgré ces difficultés qui paraissent en grande partie propres à toute phase d'apprentissage même si l'avantage du recours aux capacités des pays en voie de développement ne semblent pas être évident dans l'immédiat, voir même s'il diminue temporairement l'efficacité d'un projet. Et si l'effort porte des fruits à l'année, la FAO devrait dès lors ne pas se laisser décourager pour poursuivre cet objectif malgré les difficultés qu'elle rencontre.

J. A. SANTOS OLIVEIRA (Guinée-Bissau): La Guinée-Bissau s'associe aux autres délégations qui l'ont précédée et vous félicite pour votre nomination à la présidence de cette Commission en tant que Vice-Président.

Nous félicitons également le Secrétariat pour l'excellent document du Programme qui nous a été soumis. Notre délégation appuie sans réserve le programme du budget (qu'il considère comme un minimum), pour la réalisation des objectifs prévus.

En ce qui concerne les points du chapitre II du Programme, "Programmes techniques et économiques", notre délégation attire l'attention sur le programme de l'élevage et la Guinée appuie toute l'action proposée en ce qui concerne la lutte contre la tripanosomyase africaine et la mise en valeur des zones.

En ce qui concerne le programme du développement rural nous voudrions manifester notre satisfaction quant à la rapidité de réponse de l'Organisation dans la mise en oeuvre du programme d'action dans certains pays et nous espérons que plusieurs autres pays, le nôtre par exemple, puissent en bénéficier aussi.

Notre politique de développement en ce qui concerne la création régionale d'un développement rural intégré, tend à favoriser les organisations dans le sens d'une coopération. Nous appuyons aussi les efforts faits pour la création de institutions financières en vue d'appuyer le développement rural et le Programme international de développement du crédit agricole.

C. THOMSEN (Denmark): Like some previous speakers this morning, I should like to make a few comments of a general nature on this item of our agenda.

First, my delegation would also like to compliment the Secretariat on the documentation provided to us as background for our discussions and consideration of the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980/81.

It seems to us that this is an important achievement which enables us to get a fuller picture of the situation and the proposed changes than we have ever had before. There is probably still room for further improvement, and I expect that we shall have opportunities later on to comment on this.

As far as Document C 79/3 is concerned, I should like to express our agreement with the analysis made, and we support the general policy and the priorities indicated. We particularly welcome the increased emphasis on country level activities, while at the same time we feel some concern as to the economic implications of the continued expansion of the country offices.

We support the need for selectivity in this process, and suggest we adhere to the exercise with regard to the rate at which the proposed expansion is implemented. We note with satisfaction that a large part of the proposed budget expansion has been made up for by reductions in other areas, and we would like to see this review exercise continued in the future so that it leads to further shifts.

Whereas, on the one hand, we welcome very much the fact that no major reorganization has been proposed, we would like to emphasise the need for the Organization to maintain the possibilities of these shifts and the necessary flexibility to avoid the risk of becoming fossilized.

With regard to Chapter 2, my remarks are limited to Rural Development, where we hold the view that the follow-up of the World Conference will present a new managerial challenge to the Organization if it is to achieve the inter-divisional and inter-sectoral collaboration which has been suggested.

The Director-General in his introduction has well stated that the task is not only one of achieving increased food production but it is equally important to bring the small farmers and land owners into development in order to improve their purchasing power and in that way, their level of nutrition. This is no small task and it calls for good will and collaboration among all professionals involved. But they have different backgrounds and different ways of thinking. We appreciate the efforts that are being made at present in this direction, we believe the matter to be of crucial importance. I would like to add that this importance applies equally to the need for positive collaboration between all the international organizations concerned with regional development.

I would like, before closing, to express our appreciation of the way in which the document has dealt with the medium-term objectives, although it is still necessary, as is clearly indicated in the documents, to read this in conjunction with the special documents on medium-term objectives, and we will come back to that matter.

With these remarks, we can support the Programme of Work as proposed, and the budget level on the basis of the information indicated so far, but we shall await additional information about the rate of exchange to be adopted and the consequences this will have for the budget figure.

L. KOVACS (Hungary): First of all, the Hungarian delegation would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your being elected Chairman of this important Commission. You will certainly receive the full cooperation of my delegation in your work.

Taking the floor for the first time, allow me to make two general remarks. The Hungarian delegation would like to welcome the presentation of the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. We feel the relevant document is competent and clear. May we add that the document is well matching the other key reports and papers submitted to the Conference, such as the Medium-term Objectives and Studies of Agriculture Toward 2000. The Programme of Work and Budget is considered by my delegation as competent with the proposal made by the Director-General in other documents on the implementation of the major priorities of the Organization. Taking into consideration the Medium- and Short-term goals of the FAO, my delegation agrees with the structure and the level of the budget as proposed by the Director-General discussed in the 75th and the 76th Sessions of the FAO Council.

Speaking on the level of the budget, we have to underline that the economy of Hungary suffers from the impact of the world economic situation. We are in short of important natural resources and our terms of trade declines in spite of our efforts. We have taken various measures to tackle this problem but we feel that we have to go further on. In the light of this, Hungary has concerns about any increase in the budget level of the international organization.

We agree with the efforts to pare the budget down to the smallest possible increase, but we hope, turning to Chapter 2, that some programmes will be given higher priority. We would welcome the concentration of means and efforts on the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. In our view, savings which may be achieved during the two-year period should be devoted to these fields.

We hope the European region will carry on with the strengthening of the agricultural research network, marketing of agricultural products including problems of packing and transportation and the better utilization of energy in agriculture. We think the results of these programmes are available for developing countries.

Z. GHOSHER (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): We think the proposed restrictions of our financing institutions in the relevant programme must be very few. If we are indeed to overcome the food shortage towards food scarcity, we should provide the maximum possible expansion and application of arable

land if it is to expand horizontally. Here also credits are very low, therefore more concentration should be made on vertical expansion which is appointed for the solving of the problem of shortage of food, and this requires more ample budgetary allocations.

W. K. NGULO (Kenya): Thank you for giving my delegation the floor for the second time. Firstly, my delegation wishes to thank the FAO for the assistance given to the Republic of Kenya in various fields of agricultural development. In this connexion my delegation is satisfied with the progress made by the FAO as enumerated in the various sub-chapters of Chapter 2 or Doc. C 79/3. My delegation wishes to commend the FAO staff working in our country for the humanity and sense of purpose with which they have carried out the tasks entrusted to them. We wish to commend also the Director-General for decentralization of offices and operations. This, to us, means that FAO expertise is available in or near Member Nations and the project preparations and consultations could be made more speedily.

My delegation wishes to support the delegations of the Nordic countries in that they have placed the emphasis on nutrition. We feel there is no use for anyone to produce food that the hungry are not going to eat. There is little use, also, for the hungry to eat the food in a condition that cannot be absorbed and utilized by the body, for this does not help us at all. Emphasis on production of food, therefore, must be accompanied by equal emphasis on nutrition if we are to aim at the heart of the problem.

On Document C 79/3 itself I said earlier that my delegation is generally satisfied with the progress being made by the FAO in Kenya. However, on page 76 of this document, on Programme 2. 1. 3., Livestock, par. 11, there is casual reference to the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases, and I will quote: "Production and distribution of an acaricide resistance test kit was started, and preparatory arrangements for the establishment of a World Acaricide Resistance Reference Centre (WARRC) have been made, " When the Chairman of the Conference made a joke about doing the impossible, he might have been truly joking about tick control. Yet when I look over page 77 of this document on the action proposed, there is nothing said about tick control. This gives the impression that nothing is being done during this biennium on this very important area.

My delegation welcomes the setting up of a World Acaricide Resistance Reference Centre (WARRC) but we wonder where it is going to be set up. In my delegation's opinion this vital centre should go to areas that are greatest risk and that, I think, means the African region, with a very close view on cattle.

We will join the U. S. delegation in suggesting that perhaps not enough emphasis has been placed on this area. We say this because we are constantly talking about not having enough animal protein for humankind. This means that we have to resort to crossbreeding, selecting cattle, and embarking on artificial insemination. This, in turn, means upsetting the natural balances between diseases that exist and the resistance to animal hosts that we have to do in most developing countries. Therefore we will be introducing high-yielding but disease-prone cattle. In our experience we have found that these cattle that come as a result of cross breeding and artificial insemination are very vulnerable to diseases, especially tick-borne diseases. It is therefore imperative that animal improvement suggestions should go hand-in-hand with disease control. In recognition of this fact, we in Kenya have embarked on a compulsory foot-and-mouth disease control as well as compulsory tick control. But these are battles that can be won only if they are tackled on a regional basis. It is gratifying, therefore, to hear that the FAO is doing something about foot-and-mouth in Tanzania.

With respect to trypanosomiasis my delegation is happy that this notorious and important disease has been recognized and we shall be discussing further on this issue.

If I say something on animal production, I see on page 78 of the same document, C 79/3, that it is planned to expand the activities of a pilot project on the use of agro-industrial by-product utilization. This is a very welcome move, because in most developing countries, and I take my country to be an example, we figure that most of the animals we have, that is, graded or shall we say improved cattle, do not have enough to eat and we feel that by proper feeding itself we could perhaps double the milk output from the cattle.

When we come to look into this business of agro-industrial by-product utilization, we must also bear in mind the waste that is caused by slaughtering cattle in local slaughter houses whereby we just let blood and other byproducts go into the bush and generally cause pollution.

This is an area which this Organization could address itself to. With respect to forestry we feel that efficient afforestation through tree planting and improved plantation establishments and management techniques will go a long way to providing wood and other forest products and at the same time help to hold the depletion of resources. We support the work of the FAO and UNEP in conservation in forests and

agrestic resources, and Kenya is participating in the Programme. We support also the work being carried out on development of small-scale meals and we note with satisfaction this will be expanded and that training will be given high priority. Lack of adequate training of supervisors and managers is a real bottleneck in the development of forest industries in developing countries. We hope, therefore, that attention will be paid to vocational training. We are appreciative also of the regular monthly bulletins on trade and tropical forests and we hope that these will be continued.

With all this and other activities one can perhaps find it a matter of regret that there is negative change in the programmes in Chapters 2. 31 and 2. 32. However, we appreciate with limited resources this was unavoidable in order to increase support for forestry for rural development. This is a field to which we attach great importance. It is important that forest reserves be maintained and intensified, afforestation and management sustained. While doing this it is also important to go outside these results to reach the rural communities. In the developing countries a large proportion of energy used by the rural communities is in the form of firewood and charcoal, and unless tree planting is vigorously taken to the people, it will be difficult to arrest forest depletion and the denudation of the land. In Kenya we have established what we call rural afforestation extension surveys. This is a young programme that provides extension and advisory services to the farmers and we are keen to learn from those who have the expertise in this field. In this connexion we are appreciative of the study tours that have been arranged like the FAO/SIBA one that is to take place in Thailand later this month. We welcome FAO's interest in the arid zone forestry and in Kenya we would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation of IDRAC of Canada for assisting us to establish research in afforestation of some arid lands. Production is also mentioned in the document Agriculture Towards 2000. My delegation feels that bee-keeping should be encouraged so that mankind can utilize further both planted and natural forests. We have in mind that the bee does not only make edible honey but it also is an agent of plant pollination. It fits very well, therefore, within the food production process.

G. de BAKKER (Netherlands): Speaking for the first time in this Commission I would like to start by congratulating you, as the Chairman of this important Commission, but even more the participants in this meeting of all the Governments present here. They are so fortunate to have you as Chairman because we feel there is all your experience, your international work you did before; we have good prospects for a successful meeting of Commission II. We are also fortunate that FAO found you were available for this job.

I would like to commend the Director-General and his staff for the good work done in preparing the Programme of Work and Budget. It is always the custom to say those things to the Director-General. I would like this time to pay tribute and place emphasis on the fact that a programme like this can only be prepared in all the details by a good staff, and I think that most delegates will agree that the countries and the Organization are fortunate that the majority of the staff of FAO are good, and I would like to emphasize the fact that this is not a thing that goes by itself but that it requires time and attention to keep it good. Since it is not so that everybody has the highest mark that you can give, that the Director and people in Personnel do their best to adjust the composition of the staff to the new requirements of today. I have not often heard discussions about this subject, how to do that, and I would like to encourage that in the future, perhaps in the Programme and Finance Committee, some attention could be paid to this matter of adjusting staff to the requirements of today. It may cost perhaps some money, but I think that money is well spent when that is necessary. That is my first remark.

My second remark is that I am making a number of general remarks not specially directed to Chapter I or Chapter 2 but you will not mind. We are discussing the Programme of Work and Budget of FAO, the multilateral organization in the field of agriculture and food. I do not know exactly the percentage, but I guess that the money that is channelled through FAO either through the regular budget or old income from UNDP from trust funds is perhaps not more than 15 per cent of the money that is spent on food and agriculture by the total donor community, I mean of the bilateral donors. We do talk always quite a bit about better cooperation, better coordination between UN agencies that have to do with agriculture and food in this case, but I would say that it would also be very important to try to do a bit more to get in contact, and bring in contact with each other the bilateral donors with the multilateral donors, the multilateral organizations. I must say there are a few examples where FAO plays a role in that. I am just mentioning a few. There are certainly more, but a few that our country has been in touch with, for instance the fertilizer field: in the Fertilizer Commission, you find the bilateral and multilateral organizations, and even companies that do business in fertilizers. We have the new ACC Sub-Commission on nutrition and there has been contact with the bilateral donors through this Commission. There is the Food Security Assistance Scheme. We have had some meetings with bilateral donors in the same field. The point I am trying to make is since much more money goes to the recipient countries of the world through bilateral donors there is some need, I feel, to have fuller information on what those bilateral donors are doing next to what the multilateral organizations are doing. I feel that

per country, when you take a certain country it is certainly in the first place the task of the country, the planning ministries of those countries, to try to coordinate and get full information of all the programmes, but I am talking here more of the subject-matter oriented exchange of information that could be organized by FAO. I wonder whether perhaps the Secretariat or other delegates here could give their opinion on the possibility that a multilateral organization like FAO, with the very many special programmes which they have, for which they ask for special funding, could do a bit more to try to be a sort of clearing house for information on what the bilateral programmes are in the same fields. I feel that that would be as important as spending more money that has come in from trust funds, special donations from donor countries. One could be done and the other could not be neglected.

I would like to make a few remarks on programme priorities. In general we can go along with all the priorities presented in the documents. We are not going to repeat here what our delegation has been saying in the different committees of FAO, COAG, COFI, COFU etc. I only want to make this point on the programme that we are often talking about that we must try to reach as much as possible the small farmers, the poor peasants, and that our programmes in the first place, when they are directed at them, are really poverty orientated. We are a bit concerned that by paying too much attention and priority on the major crops and the major important animals - I mean by major crops, wheat, rice, and by the major animals the major animal-production attention, cattle in the first place. I feel by placing too much emphasis on those crops and those animals that there is someplace, and I feel that something more should be done for crops and animals that are specifically more within the sphere of interest of the small farmer. In the first place in the field crop or in the crops fields, horticulture. I have been making that point in the COAG, the Committee on Agriculture, and I was quite pleased that several delegations supported that point of view. I have the impression that the horticultural group here in FAO once was composed of about six people and it has gone down now almost to one. I am not sure that that is sufficient to be in touch with the many field programmes, the many projects in the field of horticulture that are executed in the different countries. In the livestock field I am a bit afraid that what is happening at present in the developed countries, namely pig production and poultry production shifts more and more to very big farms and very big enterprises with thousands of animals, that the same thing is going to happen in the developing world.

It is attractive because it can be organized in a very labour-intensive way so that it may bring in more money. But I do not think labour-intensive farming is the first thing one would expect to be encouraged in a developing country. I would say that more emphasis should be given to small animals for the small farmer; pigs, poultry and sheep would be a good thing. I know this is not easy because the staff of the Animal Production Division is not very large, but it is not up to us as delegates to say how that could be solved. We have a good staff and a good Director-General and I hope they can solve that problem.

Now a few remarks on the budget: certain sectors in our Government have expressed concern about the budget and this is perhaps understandable because the economy of our own country is at present at a low ebb. The Government has very big problems over making one right move with our own government budget, so it is understandable that every increase almost beyond zero is considered undesirable. On the other hand, I must also say that there are sectors in our Government who appreciate the Programme of Work and Budget because it is realistic, it is field-oriented at present and we realize that it is moving in the right direction.

Without money it is impossible to do the job, so balancing these two opinions, we feel that after further consultation with some of the friendly nations whom we meet once in a while, our country will after all vote in favour of the present budget.

However, I must make some remarks on the budget, and I think I could do that by saying a little about the three levels on which the programme is executed and on which the money is spent, namely: headquarters staff and programmes, regional staff and programmes, and the country representatives.

On the country-level programmes and the money spent for them, we can agree with the decentralization of the Director-General. We can therefore also agree in principle with the country representatives who exist and those who are being appointed more and more. We agree with our Danish colleagues that the speed at which they increase should be more moderate and that perhaps more consideration can be given than in the past to combining some of the smaller countries with a smaller number of projects into one combined country office, just as we do with our embassies in the smaller countries. Where the interest of our country is not so great we combine several countries in one embassy office. It is not particularly satisfactory, but when money is restricted one must do something, and we hope this will be given more attention.

We agree that the headquarters budget and headquarters staff should be about stable, they should not be decreased or increased too much. The only remark we would like to make is that headquarters staff in

the programmes and projects should more field-oriented. We are not sure that all the headquarters staff are backstopping the work on the projects in the many developing countries and many projects executed there.

We would like more attention to be paid all the time to better integration of the field and headquarters programme. However, we have our doubts on the intermediate level of the regional offices which are mentioned. The regional offices were very important in the past because there was less emphasis on the country offices, less money was spent on the country offices but the more money we spend there, when the total amount of money is restricted, the less should be spent on the regional offices. So I would hope that the backstopping of more field work could be done better by headquarters because there are more specialized staff there. In the regional offices it is impossible; there is a maximum of one man per division so he can never be a specialist.

So I would suggest that for the next biennium, 1981-82, and perhaps even during this biennium more attention should be paid to the possibility of decreasing the total staff of the regional offices. In the proposals we found that it is even increased this time and I also remember that when the Director-General was speaking at the first Council Meeting, he said he was going to place much more emphasis on the country level and less on the regional level. I have not seen very much sign of that. I have seen the former very clearly but not less emphasis on the regional offices which I feel in the first place ought to be concerned about regional projects. As regional offices they could play an important role in promoting and helping regional projects. Also, there is certainly a place for some discussion, perhaps on the UN level, on the delineation of tasks and terms of reference between the regional offices of FAO and the agricultural programmes of the Economic Commissions of the UN in the different regions. I am not sure that in certain cases there is not an overlap between those activities. Whose fault it is I do not know, but I would suggest that more attention be paid to discussion of that overlap which exists in certain regions.

I would also like to emphasize that when moves in those directions are made, it should become easier for many of the larger contributing countries to accept more readily some increases in the budget which very clearly have a high priority.

My last remark is on the special FAO programmes for which special money is requested. When the Head of our Delegation speaks tomorrow in the Plenary Session, he will announce some new contributions from our Government to certain special programmes of the FAO.

G. ARMENTO (Italie): Permettez-moi d'abord de m'associer aux délégations pour vous adresser toutes nos félicitations pour votre élection à la présidence de cette Commission. Le Gouvernement italien considère le problème de la faim dans le monde comme celui dont la solution doit requérir la plus haute priorité. Non seulement mon Gouvernement mais le Parlement et l'opinion publique en général considèrent que ce problème comporte les caractéristiques d'une véritable tragédie. C'est dans cette disposition d'esprit que mon Gouvernement prévoit pour l'année prochaine des crédits supplémentaires destinés à l'aide aux pays en développement s'élevant à 100 milliards de liras (à peu près 140 millions de dollars). Je peux dire d'ores et déjà qu'une très grande partie de ce crédit supplémentaire permettra à mon pays de participer à la lutte contre la faim.

Quant au chapitre 2 du budget, je voudrais faire quelques observations sur le plan strictement budgétaire. Je voudrais tout d'abord me référer à certaines activités prévues dans ce chapitre, notamment aux publications de données, aux études, aux rapports, et aux programmes pour l'environnement que j'avais déjà pu trouver dans les budgets précédents. Ma délégation n'a pas d'objection contre ces programmes mais elle estime qu'avant d'en proposer d'autres, il faudrait procéder à une vérification des résultats que ces programmes ont pu apporter dans le passé; à savoir: est-ce que les pays bénéficiaires ont profité de ces programmes? Est-ce que les résultats de ces programmes ont entraîné une amélioration de la production agricole? A partir du moment seulement où l'on s'est assuré de ces résultats, on peut proposer d'autres programmes.

Cela pose encore une fois le problème - déjà soulevé par d'autres délégations que la mienne dans le passé - de l'élaboration de programmes que nous estimons être un problème crucial pour l'efficacité de l'activité de la FAO - et pas seulement de la FAO d'ailleurs.

Le problème qui nous préoccupe le plus concerne les frais d'administration en général. Nous apprécions beaucoup les efforts faits par M. le Directeur général visant à réduire ces frais et à limiter la disproportion entre les frais administratifs et les frais opérationnels proprement dits, mais nous estimons malgré tout qu'il existe encore une marge de réalisations possibles pour faire d'autres économies dans les frais d'administration. Nous nous référons en particulier aux frais de voyage et aux frais du personnel.

Ma délégation n'a aucun doute au sujet de la capacité et de l'efficacité du personnel. Cependant, à l'heure actuelle la plupart des pays sont confrontés à des problèmes d'inflation et les salariés, qu'ils soient fonctionnaires, employés ou ouvriers, voient leur pouvoir d'achat se réduire. Et je me demande personnellement si le personnel des organisations internationales ne doit pas supporter et accepter lui-même une partie au moins de cette inflation.

E. OSSINGA (Gabon): Hier nous avons eu l'occasion déjà de faire quelques commentaires d'ensemble sur le programme de travail et de budget. Nous voulons maintenant centrer notre déclaration sur les problèmes de la pêche. La délégation gabonaise appuie dans l'ensemble le Sous-Programme portant sur l'information dans le domaine des pêches, et notamment sur l'objectif tendant à l'amélioration des systèmes nationaux du rassemblement, du classement et de la diffusion de données. Un effort particulier nous paraît nécessaire, à partir de la base, pour améliorer une banque de données mondiale pour les pêches. Nous savons que la collecte de ces données pose des problèmes complexes, non seulement d'ordre méthodologique mais pratique, en ce qui concerne la réalisation du travail sur le terrain. L'établissement des statistiques de pêche coûte cher; c'est pourquoi nous apprécions, parmi les nations proposées au programme du budget, le renforcement des capacités nationales dans le cadre des projets de terrain régionaux et interrégionaux. La délégation gabonaise a eu l'occasion d'appuyer, à la Dixième Assemblée de la COI - Commission océanographique intergouvernementale - en octobre dernier, à Paris, les efforts que la FAO a su déployer pour dynamiser le Système d'information sur les sciences halieutiques et la pêche, le ASFIS, organisme dont la FAO partage le parrainage avec la COI.

Dans le cadre de ce système d'information sur les pêches, d'autres régions du monde bénéficient déjà du Système ASFIS, et nous souhaitons vivement que le Système ASFIS voie le jour le plus rapidement possible dans la région africaine après négociations préalables avec les Etats membres intéressés par la création de ce centre.

Dans le cadre du Programme d'exploitation et d'utilisation des ressources halieutiques, six thèmes de travail sont signalés dans le programme du budget. Nous aimerions en rajouter un autre, ne fût-ce qu'en filigrane, étant conscients des contraintes financières qui lui sont liées: il s'agit de la contribution de la FAO à la mise en oeuvre des structures techniques d'appui à la gestion des pêches. En effet, la gestion des administrations des pêches est de plus en plus liée à des structures techniques de base, et à un dispositif de recherche scientifique national et régional. De nombreuses décisions, même d'ordre juridique, ne peuvent être prises qu'après l'éclairage de ces dernières par ces structures. Ainsi, par exemple, l'application de nombreuses décisions de la Conférence sur le droit de la mer ne pourra être effective qu'avec la publication de la carte bathymétrique des océans en cours de conversion.

Et je me permets de fermer très rapidement cette parenthèse en ajoutant que, plus près de nous, dans le secteur même de la pêche, la contribution technique de la FAO aux Etats Membres, qu'il s'agisse de la systématique de l'espèce marine, de la biologie, de l'évaluation des stocks, de la gestion et du contrôle des activités halieutiques, passera mieux à notre avis à travers des structures techniques nationales et régionales appropriées.

La délégation gabonaise encourage l'intensification des contacts de la FAO avec d'autres organismes tels que la COI, en vue de l'implantation dans la région de la côte ouest africaine de ces structures techniques de base qui font cruellement défaut dans la perspective d'une gestion moderne des pêches dans cette région.

Dans le domaine de l'information, notre délégation félicite et encourage la Division des pêches de la FAO pour l'effort qu'elle n'a cessé de déployer en vue de l'abolition du matériel didactique en matière de pêche et d'aquaculture. S'agissant de la politique halieutique, la délégation gabonaise se félicite de l'action des organismes de pêche régionaux, notamment du COPACE et souhaite que celui-ci oeuvre davantage en faveur de la promotion des structures techniques de base en vue du développement de la pêche dans la région.

En ce qui concerne les services consultatifs destinés à agir sur la promotion du développement halieutique, tel qu'il est signalé par ailleurs dans le document, nous pensons que l'action des consultants sera plus efficace dans les pays en voie de développement lorsque ces consultants pourront être reçus et travailler dans les structures techniques appropriées de ces pays. En revanche, le financement des opérations de pêche mérite à notre avis une place plus importante que celle qui lui est accordée en ce moment, car ce financement pourrait jouer un rôle décisif en permettant aux Etats Membres d'avoir d'amples informations sur les possibilités qui leur sont offertes grâce aux contacts privilégiés que la FAO peut entretenir avec les organismes financiers mondiaux.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Pour commencer, je voudrais déclarer que ma délégation appuie sans réserve toutes les actions que la FAO se propose de réaliser dans le cadre de son programme pour le prochain biennium. Nous voudrions rappeler à ce propos les conclusions auxquelles le Comité de l'agriculture avait abouti à la suite de l'examen de ce programme, à savoir notamment que les activités inscrites dans ce programme constituent le minimum que la FAO doit entreprendre dans les pays en développement. Ma délégation sous-entend par là que la FAO peut faire plus si on lui en donne les moyens nécessaires.

Tout en appuyant la priorité qu'il convient d'accorder à la production du riz au cours du prochain Biennium, nous insistons sur le fait que d'autres cultures telles que le manioc et l'ignam, qui constituent aussi un aliment de base pour un très grand nombre de populations, en Afrique en particulier, devraient mériter l'attention de la FAO.

Avant de terminer, ma délégation voudrait avoir quelques éclaircissements à la suite des explications fournies hier par M. Bommer au sujet de la nécessité d'assurer une coordination des activités des organismes du système des Nations Unies en matière de recherche. A partir du moment où nous savons que les activités de recherche font partie intégrante des activités pour le développement en général, ma délégation pense que l'on devrait éviter toute équivoque possible en ce qui concerne la coordination de ces activités, c'est-à-dire que l'on devrait chaque fois préciser le niveau auquel on se réfère pour assurer cette coordination. Ainsi, j'aimerais savoir à quel niveau doit se faire la coordination dont nous parlions hier.

Nous posons cette question pour la simple raison que nous voudrions souligner et rappeler ici qu'au niveau des pays la coordination des activités entreprises par le système des Nations Unies doit être assurée par le gouvernement de chaque pays concerné.

Enfin, après avoir écouté avec attention les commentaires du délégué des Pays-Bas, au sujet des bureaux régionaux de la FAO, ma délégation voudrait rassurer tous les délégués ici présents sur le fait qu'en ce qui concerne le bureau régional pour l'Afrique il n'y a pas de double emploi possible avec d'autres organismes des Nations Unies. Pour avoir bénéficié du service de ce bureau, ma délégation est en mesure de confirmer que ce bureau est, pour nous, d'une grande importance; nous suggérons plutôt qu'à l'avenir tout soit mis en oeuvre pour remplacer l'activité du bureau régional pour l'Afrique ainsi que les activités des bureaux des représentants de la FAO dans les pays en développement.

A. F. M. DE FREITAS (Brazil): As this is the first time the Brazilian delegation takes the floor of this Commission, I would like to congratulate you on your election. I would also like to thank the Director-General for his important speech at the opening of our work in the Plenary. I am sure that his remarks will provide the guidelines for our debates at this conference and we will direct the conference's attention and endeavours to the great question of hunger and malnutrition that man has faced for the last two decades.

With your permission Mr. Chairman I would like to make a general statement on item 11. As regards the Programme of Work and Budget my delegation would like to state its support for the level proposed in document C/79/3 set out during the meetings of the Programme Committee and the Council. We are conscious, as was pointed out by the distinguished delegate of Yugoslavia, that this level is just the consequence of the different programmes, the sub-programmes that constitute the document and which are subject to the approval of the delegates.

Although we would like to see some changes in allocation among the different programmes and sub-programmes, especially in what concerns Latin America, we gave our approval to them all as well as to the strategies and priorities defined in the document. We also recognize that when any administration is dealing with scarce resources, the choice of priorities becomes a matter of making available an organization, and I believe that this has been learned in FAO, so we reiterate our approval for the budget level proposed for the biennium 1980/81.

Even so I would like to make some comments on the allocation to Latin America. First, I cannot say that I accept as satisfactory the qualification presented here yesterday by Mr. Bommer as regards agricultural research in Latin America, but nonetheless I would like to state for the record that allocation for Latin America involves a regular programme, and acts of budgetary funds are far behind those earmarked for other FAO areas. My delegation believes that more equitable distribution for the different regions should be sought. In this specific item of nutrition for instance, our region is scheduled to receive less than half, or even one third of the amount allocated to the other areas with the exception of Europe, which has overcome the problem of hunger.

Notwithstanding these remarks I would like to point out that my delegation sees with great interest the programmes already approved, or in the process of being carried out in Latin America. I would also mention especially plant protection activities and disease control, the preparation of technical

budget on the! preparation of proposed harvest losses, technical assistance to countries, in particular to Brazil, in the formulation and implementation of the national food and nutritional policies and the important programme for food and agricultural information and analysis, which among other things include the preparation of a study on trade problems on agricultural commodities, the collection, processing and analysis of the information required for the periodic appraisal undertaken by FAO for interpreting the agricultural situation, and their outlet in Latin America, vis-à-vis the world situation.

My delegation would like to reserve the right to intervene again on the occasion of the final approval of the budget for 1980/81.

H. REDL (Austria) (interpretation from German): Since this is the first time the Austrian Delegation has taken the floor in this hall, please allow me to start by congratulating you on your election, Mr. Chairman.

Now I should like to make a few comments on the Programme of Work and Budget before us.

The Austrian Delegation would like to stress that we support the Programme of Work and Budget for the biennium 1980-81 as submitted to us by the Director-General, and we should like to point especially to our support for the priorities suggested to us.

The increase in the budget is really extremely modest. We support the reduction of the administrative costs and the strengthening of the activities of the Organization. I should like to say once again that we fully support the strengthening of the work in the technical field. When we come to the individual points, we will speak on these individually.

The increased research activities also merit our support. The Delegate of Hungary has also stressed the importance of the scientific systems and the utilization of this work for the European Region and for other regions, and has considered them fully justified. I am very happy to be able to support that statement.

The delegate of Sweden also pointed to the special significance of energy and rural utilization of energy. The Austrian delegation also feels that this group of problems should be stressed, particularly in the future work of the FAO as this problem becomes every day more urgent. Therefore, we support the proposal made in this field, and we hope that it will very soon be taken into consideration in the work of the FAO.

We also attribute particular importance to the vocational training of specialists, both in Forestry and in Agriculture, and we will make every effort to promote this activity of the FAO within the next two years, within the framework of our own possibilities.

The Austrian delegation reserves the right to come back during the course of the discussion to certain specific subjects.

R. C. SOOD (India): In his address to the Conference, the Director-General stated, in respect of the World food situation, that he is obliged to paint a sombre picture. He has stated that on the basis of most criteria the situation has deteriorated, and he has, in fact, described the situation as "grim". These are strong words.

What is even more disturbing than the Director General's assessment of the current food situation is the the findings of "Agriculture Toward 2000". The Director General has stated in this connexion:

"The countries less endowed with agricultural resources would still have to import agricultural produce, especially cereals and milk products. Total cereal imports by developing countries would have to rise from 50 million tons in the mid-seventies to 115 million tons by the year 2000".

It would appear even on the basis of the projection for the year 2000 that the situation would be as bad, if not worse, even 20 years from now.

Agriculture toward 2000 is an expert assessment, and is perhaps a realistic assessment. It is nevertheless highly disappointing that even after 21 years we do not see as much as a ray of hope, and hunger and malnutrition will continue to be with us.

As against this, we in India have been advised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research that "even at the currently available levels of technology, average yields can be increased by as much as three to six times". I am quite sure that considering the very low-level of present day productivity, the scope for increase is equally large in other similarly placed under-developed countries. If this is a valid assessment of the gap between the present level of productivity and its potential, what is needed is the right kind of effort.

On the other hand, I feel that the fact that the developing countries are able to subsist at their present pitiable levels of productivity is, in fact, a ray of hope in itself, as the scope available for increasing productivity is vast. Given this kind of gap between present production and the potential, the picture given in Agriculture Toward 2000 is surely defeatist.

As I have suggested, the potential is there, and all that seems to be needed is the right kind of effort. The Programme of Work of the FAO, particularly its Technical and Economic Programmes covering over 40 percent of its total budget outlay, needs to be considered in the context of the kind of effort needed for bridging the large gap between the present levels and the potential.

I find in this context that the proposed programme concerning agriculture, including natural resources and crops, in particular, is comprehensive and well conceived. On the other hand, I feel that this well conceived programme may perhaps miss the point unless a mechanism is also available for successful transfer of all this technology to the farmers.

Agricultural production in the ultimate analysis is what we can get the millions of little farmers - like little ants - to do in their own fields. We cannot get our agriculture moving in India unless we mobilize all our 500 million farmers. This is easier said than done, and the normal reaction would be to give in and accept defeat before we start.

In that context, I should like to draw your attention to an experiment in the strengthening and reorganization of agricultural expansion being undertaken with the World Bank assistance in India over the last five or six years. In my view, that provides a key answer to the otherwise hopeless agricultural situation. We have had excellent results, and may be able to provide an engineered answer to the problem of agricultural production.

It is our suggestion that the Technical and Economic Programmes proposed by the Director-General should take greater note of this kind of development and provide funds for the strengthening or extension on these lines, both under the Technical and Economic Programmes and under TCP, for effectively involving FAO in this effort. I would earnestly recommend, further, that considering the hope effective extension can offer to the otherwise grim situation, the house may consider also the possibility of mounting a special action programme with extra budgetary contributions for mounting an effective programme of extension.

I am sure that would serve as a catalyst for results in geometric proportion, and would attack the basic problem of agricultural production in the needy, under developed countries, not so much through aid through to the year 2000 and afterwards, but through self-help, because aid when all is said and done, can only be a token and not a solution to the problem.

A. NORMAN (Angola): Parce que ma Delegation prend la parole pour la première fois, je m'acquitte du devoir de vous féliciter de votre élection à cette très importante Commission.

Sous votre direction, j'espère que les travaux de notre Commission arriveront aux résultats que le monde attend de cette importante Organisation.

Ma délégation donne son appui au Programme de travail et budget qui nous a été présenté par le Directeur général. En effet, chez nous, comme dans les pays en développement en général, l'agriculture est considérée comme une base de développement. Ainsi, outre l'inflation qui ravage le monde, proportionnellement à l'augmentation des besoins alimentaires et à l'augmentation démographique, il est inévitable que la FAO, Organisation internationale qui a le devoir d'essayer de résoudre le problème de la faim dans le monde, puisse assister son budget car il peut permettre de faire face aux graves problèmes qu'elle a à résoudre.

Je disais donc que ma délégation approuve et appuie entièrement le Programme tel qu'il nous a été présenté. Nous nous réservons toutefois le droit d'y revenir ou de le commenter à un moment opportun.

A. MA'IA'I (Samoa): May I take this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and extend to your delegation our warm wishes on your election.

I seek to intervene at this stage to underscore the importance that Samoa attaches to Programme 2. 2. We support the budget emphasis for this Programme, and in particular the emphasis placed on the EEZ. As a small island nation, the development of the Exclusive Economic Zone is of importance to us, and in view of the general Assembly Resolution adopted in 1974-75 this has heightened the importance of this particular development for Samoa.

We welcome any possible assistance from FAO on effective management conservation, utilization and harvesting of living resources in EEZ, and would also welcome any assistance on the question of fishing licence, and technical assistance on the best possible advice to determine a possible way of negotiation with foreign fisheries.

On a general level, I should like to add our support to a remark made earlier by the New Zealand representative with regard to fair distribution of FAO resources among the region. The South West Pacific is populated mostly by agricultural countries, and in this respect we certainly look forward to any possible assistance from FAO.

D. BETI (Suisse): Après les remarques d'ordre général que j'ai eu l'occasion de faire tout à l'heure, j'aimerais émettre deux ou trois remarques un peu plus spécifiques ayant trait au chapitre II en discussion en ce moment.

Nous comprenons que dans le Programme de travail proposé il ne soit, dans les faits, pas encore tenu compte du programme d'action adopté par la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Matériellement ce n'était pas possible. Nous pensons cependant que ce travail devra être entrepris à l'avenir. Bien entendu nous pourrions discuter de cette question sous un point spécifique de notre ordre du jour. Nous aimerions toutefois, d'ores et déjà, attirer l'attention du Secrétariat de la FAO sur le fait qu'à notre avis les programmes ordinaires et de terrain ne devraient pas être poursuivis sans, qu'en même temps, ils soient réexaminés et réactualisés au vu du programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural afin de pouvoir apporter en cours d'exécution, à chaque projet, les modifications qui pourraient s'avérer nécessaires.

Dans le cadre des différentes activités de la FAO, notre pays donne, en ce qui concerne ses contributions, une certaine préférence aux programmes spéciaux. Nous appuyons tout spécialement les programmes d'assistance à la sécurité alimentaire pour l'amélioration et la production des semences, ainsi que contre les pertes alimentaires. Nos expériences nous montrent que ces programmes sont, dans l'ensemble, valables. En outre, les projets de ces programmes financés sur la base de fonds fiduciaires ont pour nous le grand avantage de rester identifiables pendant toute la durée de leur cycle. Nous ne pouvons donc que souhaiter que la mise au point et l'exécution de ces programmes deviennent plus rapides et encore plus efficaces.

Nous appuyons spécialement l'importance qu'accorde la FAO, dans ses programmes de terrain, à la mise en place d'une sécurité alimentaire fiable pour chaque pays. Nous approuvons pleinement l'idée selon laquelle l'accroissement de la production alimentaire dans les pays en développement eux-mêmes constitue la base la plus solide de la sécurité alimentaire à long terme. A ce propos, si on peut être d'accord avec la priorité dont semble jouir la promotion de l'élevage dans les programmes de la FAO, nous estimons que la préférence devrait aller avant tout aux programmes de production animale qui visent à satisfaire les besoins alimentaires des populations des pays producteurs eux-mêmes.

Sra. Dona G. SOTO CARRERO (Cuba): Le agradecemos la posibilidad que nos ha dado de expresarnos nuevamente sobre el aspecto específico que tratamos. En relación al punto 2.1.5: Desarrollo Rural, apoyamos todos los aspectos que aquí se proponen con relación a la participación de la mujer en el desarrollo rural. Consideramos que debe dársele cada vez mayor participación en los programas de capacitación, pero no solamente a los que se refieren a la economía del hogar, la familia, etc.

La mujer campesina debe tener posibilidad de capacitación igual que el hombre a fin de participar en los procesos de desarrollo económico y social de sus países. Este aspecto fue analizado en la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural celebrado en julio pasado y recibido en el Plan de Acción aprobado en la misma.

Eh el epígrafe 2. 1. 7: Información y análisis en materia de alimentación y agricultura, nos parecería conveniente que se preste especial atención a los análisis de los productos básicos para apoyar las

actividades de asociaciones de productores, realizando estudios más frecuentes sobre la situación y perspectivas de los mercados de aquellos productos básicos, sobre los cuales existen asociaciones de productores.

Sobre el punto 2. 1. 8: Política alimentaria y agrícola, según se plantea en el documento que analizamos, el objetivo de este aspecto es analizar y vigilar el progreso hacia el Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional en el sector agrícola. Mi delegación considera que, efectivamente, solamente se puede lograr una solución duradera de los problemas de los países en desarrollo por medio de la reestructuración consecuente y fundamental de las relaciones económicas internacionales, y mediante el establecimiento del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional.

En el aspecto concreto que analizamos, mi delegación considera que debemos rechazar intentos de introducir conceptos, normas y principios tales como el acceso a los suministros, la graduación, la selectividad, la utilización de la llamada Estrategia de las Necesidades Básicas y el concepto de diferenciación con miras a desviar la atención de la comunidad de las prioridades de desarrollo de los países en vías de desarrollo. Es un hecho real que no se alcanzarán los objetivos agrícolas de la Estrategia de las Necesidades Básicas para el Segundo Decenio de las Naciones Unidas. Consideramos que la labor de la FAO en este sentido ha sido digna de destacar.

En los planos tanto regionales como interregionales, se han concebido Planes y ejecutado Programas tendientes a incrementar la producción, el comercio y las inversiones agrícolas a fin de fomentar la autosuficiencia colectiva de los países en desarrollo. La ayuda de FAO a los países seriamente afectados, entre otros, constituye un importante aporte al cumplimiento y ejecución del Plan de Ayuda para la Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial. Apoyamos el Plan de Acción propuesto, en relación a la ampliación de ayuda a los países en materia de política de productos básicos, considerando que debe incluirse entre ellos el azúcar, y propiciar el intercambio de experiencias entre países acerca de los productos fundamentales.

Nos parece que deberán incrementarse los estudios sobre los precios y las condiciones actuales del comercio internacional que son tan desfavorables para los países en desarrollo.

Por último, mi delegación considera que la PAD debe seguir colaborando con la UNCTAD en las reuniones preparatorias sobre productos agrícolas con arreglo al Programa Integrado, y en la aplicación de las decisiones referentes a la creación del Fondo Común. El cumplimiento del Plan de Acción aprobado por la Conferencia sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural en la cual la FAO tiene un papel rector, es un buen punto de partida.

F. ZENNY (Jamaica): This is Jamaica's first intervention, therefore I would like to join the others in congratulating you on your election as Chairman.

We now intend to make some general observations and not to get too much involved in the details which we are satisfied have been sufficiently thrashed out in Council. But we do wish to take this opportunity to make our position quite clear. We are generally satisfied that FAO has gone a long way in its Programme of Work and Budget to sharpen its priorities and its strategies so that they bear a very relevant and real relationship to the needs of developing countries. We are particularly supportive of the activist approach of the Organization in a continuing dialogue to improve and establish a new international economic order. We support the emphasis on land reform and the concentration of efforts that this should bring on the rural poor and on the role of women in particular in the developing world. We applaud the improvements in the business of managing the resources of the Organization in the way the budget has been prepared.

We feel that when one can look back -- and I can certainly look back over a period of say 10 years -- it is quite obvious that some real progress has been made in these areas. However, we do feel that as at the political levels in our countries, and I think Jamaica is an example, the rhetoric may not be matched by the means made available. It is one of the commonplace things in a developing world that we all stress the importance of agriculture, we all consider it to be significant to the improvement of our economies and the welfare of our population, but when the budget comes along as the annual exercise, then inevitably the more "popular" appeals from the urban section -- health, education and what have you -- inevitably reduce the means whereby these vital programmes will be implemented. The medium-term strategy, the Agriculture' Toward 2000 is eloquent testimony of this. We speak of figures, and we need to keep this as a background, because the budget is nothing if it is not a means of implementing medium- and long-term goals, it must fit into a general approach and not be divorced between what we do now and what we hope to do in the near future. We have certain figures where we are told domestic demand for agricultural products was consistently below production in the last Development Decade. The prediction is that this may very well happen in the next Development Decade. We have

prediction that developing countries as a group may have to produce 2 1/2 times more food in the year 2000 than they did in 1975. We are told that if we wish to reach the target growth rate of 3.5 - 4 percent for agriculture in the developing countries the amount of transfer of external assistance or money transfer from the developed world in the form of assistance to the developing world must be increased significantly. Now FAO must be a part of that transfer in the same way that the record of success between the deliberate transfer of resources from the urban to the rural areas is, at best, a qualified success in the developing world.

At the international level, we must consider that the rural areas of our globe must be provided with that deliberate transfer of resources and technology, not because of European ideals or because we in the poor countries are asking for too much, but because there is in a very real sense a common interest in this kind of development, or else we may find ourselves in some serious trouble. If FAO is part of this transfer of resources and technology then I am afraid I am at a loss to understand why at this point in time we can only be suggesting somewhat timidly that all we can afford in agriculture -- not in industry, not in health, not in education but in agriculture -- against all this background is at the very best a 2 percent increase in the budget of this Organization. I challenge this 2 percent and doubt very much if there is a 2 percent increase, I think there is no increase at all. This is not to say we are not in favour of more efficient uses of resources. This is not to say we are not in favour of some hard management decisions within the Organization as to where those resources ought to go and ought to be best maximized, but we do have some very serious reservations on this. Having said so, Jamaica feels constrained to support the budget simply because it feels it has no other choice. Therefore, we wish to make our position clear on that.

On the question of resources we agree that the Organization should become far more active on mobilizing extra-budgetary funds. They exist in the system and we would prefer they go to agriculture and not elsewhere.

We note with some concern the declining share of UNDP in the FAO budget or allocation to FAO. We believe developing countries are partly to blame for this because at the country level it is largely determined at the request of the government so we have a reflection on our priorities on our own countries. I appeal to my own government and myself and to the other developing countries to make sure that a greater share of the UNDP resources does go into agriculture and support the FAO effort.

We are in favour of decentralization because here again we feel that the onus has been shifted towards the developing countries themselves making their own choice, and the emphasis here is to have at the government's disposal a representative of this important organization so that we can collectively determine how the government is to proceed within the framework of its own development plan, and its own decision-making procedures. We are in favour of the increased emphasis on FAO helping us to mobilize investments from the other banks in agriculture. Here again the rhetoric has shifted. We hear it from the World Bank Aid, that agriculture is a priority, but we would like the rhetoric to be matched with action and we do wish FAO to continue the role of assisting us in mobilizing these funds. We do wish, however, to have some assistance in bringing some pressure to bear and this Organization should take a very positive stand on this in simplifying the procedures and the conditions which often go hand in hand with this kind of development funding. We in Jamaica find these conditions and these procedures very time-consuming and unnecessarily burdensome. We question some of the conditions that are attached, in fact, as to whether they are intended more to help the donor countries rather than the recipients, or if they are not a little too tied to a traditional approach to the business of funding.

We agree with the emphasis on special programmes. We will have something to say about EZ when it comes up separately. We agree that there needs to be some follow up from the Land Reform Conference, and that it must not merely be another conference that has come and gone. We see Jamaica relating to these programmes, if you like, as situations of opportunity, because they reflect in a very real way what we ourselves are trying to do. We have a seed programme. We expect some assistance in it and we are getting it. We do have very serious concerns about post-harvest losses, and we expect some assistance in this area. We do have some very real concerns about food security and, therefore, we support this. In the area of forestry we welcome the emphasis on community development. Generally speaking we are in favour of these schemes as a means of mobilizing extra-budgetary resources in key areas of priority.

As a whole Jamaica would like to commend the Organization on the new thrust which has been reflected in this Programme of Work and Budget and which has been some time in coming.

For the time being, that is all we have to say. We do reserve our rights to come back on other issues which may arise in the course of the discussion.

J. T. WOODS (Liberia): This is the second time Liberia has made an intervention, but for me personally this is my first time so I must give you my congratulations for being elected as Chairman of this Commission.

Yesterday we spoke generally about the implication of the budget and today we would like to draw your attention to some of the specific details as relate to our interests in Liberia.

Budget Item No. 2. 3. 1. 1, which is related to Forestry, and I apologize for emphasizing forestry here but we will have time later on to come to agriculture and fisheries. I hope you will give us permission to come back later on that. My point of emphasis here is with regard to the planned programme of action as proposed on page 127 of Chapter 2, especially relating to development and management of forests. We note specifically that there is a lack of adequate information on forest resource bases in most of the developing countries and especially in tropical Africa. In my country particularly this information is limited and has not been operated for more than twelve years as such. We would like to call the attention of FAO to expand the capability of the remote sensory unit of the Land and Water Resources Department of FAO in order to become more involved in the use of this modern tool and technique in the determination of our forest resource base. I think what is done now is inadequate. What is being done is commendable but inadequate and we would like to have a more definite expansion of the capacity of this particular unit. We would also like to see that the forest resource department of the Department of Forestry also be strengthened so as to make it possible to process inventory data resulting from remote sensing activities to make availability of forest information immediate and absolute. This is very important to us because it is related to the fact that we have to have information in order to determine the direct forest products as well as indirect forest products produced in our country. The indirect forest products - we all know what they are - they relate to food, especially food which goes to supplement the security, the food security problem which we are addressing ourselves to. The direct forest products, we also know what they are. They are usually in the form of logs converted to other forest products that are utilized by the world as a whole. When we talk about the direct forest products the problem seems to be that of forest industry, and this is found also in this chapter, Chapter 2, of this document. Forest industry, as you know, is very limited, especially in the African or tropical forest producing countries. Slightly more than 50 percent of our logs are processed at home and one of the problems we find in increasing the processing capability is the vicious cycle of lack of feasibility studies. If you go to the International Finance Corporation and ask them to assist in financing forest industries they will say, "We have no feasibility studies". As such I would like to call on FAO to specifically utilize the means of this budget in making it possible to increase the feasibility studies for forest industries in our countries.

We note that the allocation for our forests for rural development has increased substantially and we commend you for this, because it is consistent with the efforts we are applying in Liberia with respect to rural development. Our strategy is to decentralize the government administration so that rural people and the population may have a greater say in the determination of their destiny and development growth and objectives as such. We approve of this budget level for rural development.

That is all I have to say for now. We will come back again for the other aspects of the budget.

Suliman SID AHMED (Sudan)(interpretation from Arabic): Our delegation noticed with satisfaction that the programme, while giving first priority to wheat, rice and millet, it nevertheless, does not neglect maize and sorghum, which in Sudan are main food products. These crops, however, have not increased in Sudan for the past twenty years, particularly for the qualities in the rain-fed agriculture. Seed improvements and the selection of special seeds, which render agriculture mechanized, have not been developed. Cosira likewise plays a particular role as a population food in very many areas. However, we feel a need for supplying research in these areas, and this is where we expect assistance from FAO. In the area of animal production, FAO has cooperated with us for the establishment of a disease-free area and we have set up special farms for agricultural production. One financed by the World Bank and another financed by Kuwait. Ironically, on these farms we spend millions without being able to export our produce to the industrialized countries. I do not understand the present world "monopoly" at a time when the production of our region satisfies our own health conditions and developed countries can play a major role here. This is why I emphasize again what I said yesterday concerning the control projects, a project which we support. Yet let me say that this is not a disease which we suffer most from in Sudan. There is rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and bovine tick and I was, indeed, satisfied to hear Mr. Bommer in his comment yesterday emphasizing the programme's extension to the control of these diseases as well.

Our delegation receives considerable assistance from FAO for the development of fisheries, yet we still need assistance in defining our water resources and in training the fishermen. A few years ago, we set up an institute for technical training for fishermen. However, we could not find the proper teachers and the technical equipment for this purpose.

Among the major points of the programme is attention to the support of food activities so that we can effectively evaluate foodstuffs at the national level and their effects on nutrition with particular attention to the rural poor and all the affected communities. Our delegation supports all that the programme contains under this item and we equally support what has been said by several delegations, in particular the Canadian delegation.

DONG-BAI LEE (Korea, Republic of): Since this is my first intervention on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Korea, I also would like to congratulate the Chairman on his well-deserved election as Chairman of this very important Commission of the Conference. I pledge our wholehearted support and cooperation, and judging from the efficient manner in which the Chairman handled the meeting yesterday and this morning, I think I can be assured that we shall be able to achieve an exceptionally fruitful outcome to this meeting.

Yesterday afternoon at the Plenary Meeting of the Conference, the Head of the Delegation of Korea delivered his country's statement in which he made it clear that the Republic of Korea fully supports the Director General's Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. In his speech he said that the budget proposal reflects a well conceived and realistic approach to be undertaken by this great organization for the coming biennium.

I do not wish to repeat all that has been said in the Plenary, but I would like to indicate once again at this Commission that my country, the Republic of Korea, in general supports the Director-General's Proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81 with his Development Budget Programmes and Policies as contained in Conference Document C 79/3 and summarized in his introductory speech in the Plenary two days ago.

I would now like to make some very brief observations on two important points in the Technical and Economic Programmes, particularly with reference to agriculture. My country, Korea, traditionally attaches very great importance to crop production and this has been the primary factor in the sectoral development programme for agriculture during the past 20 years. This is simply because, as we all know, if we are to increase the income of the rural population which is the ultimate aim of agricultural development training, there is no better strategy than increasing production. This might sound too simple a theory, nevertheless we could hardly deny the truth and accuracy of it and precisely this point was emphasized in the country statement of the Korean delegation in the Plenary.

I am delighted to see the Director-General's proposal for strengthened programmes for seed projects, plant protection, and prevention of food losses in Section 2. 1. 2 and continued support for programmes for what is called the current agricultural research information system and the programme for control of insects and pests in Section 2. 1. 4 under Research Support. In my view, these programmes are all of vital importance to various member countries who are striving for increased food production.

Another point I would like to mention at this time is the proposed FAO programme for rural development. Although I am pleased to note that the programme for rural development in Section 2. 1. 5 shows a substantial increase in its budget for 1980-81, I would have liked to have seen the programme for these very important activities of FAO strengthened a little more. Enforced programmes at both regional and country level for cooperatives for farmers, the banking and credit system for farmers and education and extension programmes which are basic for the development of agriculture require our renewed and continuous attention and assistance because these are necessary preconditions for initial and sustained development in the rural economy of member countries.

With respect to both forestry and fishery programmes, I am pleased to inform you that Korea is in general agreement with the proposed budget and I would like to support it.

J. MAJCHER (Poland): As this is the first time I am taking the floor, first of all on behalf of my delegation I would like to congratulate the Chairman on his election to the post of Chairman of our Commission. I would also like to extend my congratulations to the three Vice-Chairmen of Commission II.

The Head of my Delegation has already stated this morning in the Plenary that we agree with the general outlines of the Programme of Work and Budget of the Organization presented for the next two years. We support the direction of the programme towards paying more attention to the developing countries which are in a difficult food situation, to rural reforms and the rural poor.

We have noted that the programme presented to us has obtained very largely the acceptance and the support of this Conference and therefore we also are of the opinion that operational field activities should be financed out of voluntary funds and not out of the regular budget. We accept the Programme of Work of FAO for the next two years.

When accepting the present orientation of the activities, we think that our Organization should at the same time not lose its character as a universal organization able to provide help and advice to all countries regardless of the development level and to organize and promote cooperation and development between all countries. We give great importance to such international cooperation in which all countries are interested, since this is securing the best results.

The European region fully supports the priority given to strengthening agricultural research networks, work on agrarian structures and machinery, the better utilization of energy in agriculture and the training of young farmers.

In respect of FAO activities in the European region, we support the observations submitted by the delegations of Hungary and Austria. In our opinion, FAO can be of great importance in the systemwide formulation of development strategies. We believe that studies like the Africa Food Plan and "Agriculture Toward 2000" serve the purpose very well of elaborating new world strategy.

The budget of our organization "is increasing from \$211 350. 000 for the period 1978-79 to \$271 660. 000 approximately for 1980-81. It is true that a great part of this increase is caused by inflation, but it is also true that the unstabilized economic situation of the world and inflation bring payment difficulties to many countries and troubles. Taking that into account, we are postulating the most economic and rational management of means available.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): First, I wish to compliment the Director-General and the staff of the Secretariat on the very elaborate documentation which is of crucial importance since it constitutes a solid platform for the deliberations of the Commission.

I would like to make some additional remarks to those of my colleague from the delegation of Indonesia in this Commission yesterday.

Referring to the document before us, my Delegation notes that the Director-General's introduction reveals a considerable number of disquieting features which, to a large extent, dominate the state of food and agriculture of today. I may mention some of them as follows. Wheat and coarse grain production in 1979 is forecast to fall short of the consumption requirements in 1979-80. The number of people in the world suffering from hunger and malnutrition has continued to increase and the targets for food aid allocation and international emergency food reserves for 1979 have not been achieved. These features give food for thought and lead to the conclusion that a huge amount of work must be done by countries, individually or collectively, in cooperation with international organizations which, directly or indirectly, deal with problems in the field of food and agricultural development like FAO in particular.

My delegation would like to endorse the view that the major aspect of FAO's work be described as 'FAO in Action', in the sense that FAO engages itself in practical measures in the technical, economic and social fields of food and agricultural development - towards the elimination of poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Taking into account the grim features which, without exaggeration, depict disquieting conditions prevailing in many developing countries due to their failure to produce enough food, it is quite logical to arrive at the conclusion that we must embark upon action programmes, involving huge amounts of funds.

Keeping this in mind, my delegation expresses the view that the level of the budget for the next biennium as proposed by the Director-General, should be considered as a minimum.

Coming to Chapter 2, I would like to suggest that FAO Agricultural Programmes should include pest control. We all know the negative and the quality effect of pest control, and arguments for this suggestion are well understood.

As regards the special programme I should like to underscore the programme for carrying out resources, investigation and stock assessment. This programme is of crucial importance and it must be done first according to my country's views, in order for a solid basis for further development and the right measurement of fish resources.

It would be right for the programme to include training and recommend a group of people which we must assess.

In conclusion my delegation support the programme as proposed with remarks as I have said before.

D. KNOX (Observer for International Planned Parenthood Federation): On behalf of IPPF I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Commission. Regarding FAO's World Programme and Budget for 1980-81, Chapter 2, IPPF wishes to be associated with the comments of the Nordic countries. Nutrition has always been a concern of this Organization and you may recall back in 1974 at the World Food Conference in its Resolution number 5 on nutrition said, and I quote, "There should be improved knowledge about how to prevent malnutrition through the better use of available food resources including human milk, and also to note the relationship which often exists between malnutrition and too close pregnancies.

It is important to remember that human milk is a natural resource, and therefore I would ask that nutritional educational schemes should include the encouragement of breast feeding and adequate birth spacings, and in this respect, the IPPF can offer both expert and qualified advice.

FAO's Work Programme Budget emphasizes programmes mostly at the national level, and I would like to state that IPPF, as a member of Family Planning Association in 94 countries have already sought to integrate their work not only into the whole web of health and social welfare programmes, but also into national agriculture and now hopefully nutritional plans.

As an international organization, IPPF has achieved good collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, but many more opportunities exist. FAO has already sponsored projects in agriculture which also include nutrition, health and family wellbeing components, and in this respect I would like to congratulate the Secretariat for continuing and expanding its home economics and social programme services tridimensional programmes mentioned in action proposed, Chapter 215, par. 33 on page 92 of the English version. This programme encourages assistance in Home Economics, Family Life, Population, and Women in Rural Development to be available to assist countries at a policy planning and programme level to improve the quality of life of rural families.

IPPF's regional and national associations cooperate in such projects and would indeed welcome more projects to be initiated, and as a unique federation of voluntary organizations with their roots deep in local communities, we feel we have an important contribution to make. In this way Mr. Chairman we believe that many non-governmental organizations such as IPPF can make a special contribution to provide private sector support as an integral part of national, nutritional and integrated rural development programmes, and to this end I would like on behalf of IPPF to pledge all our support for a national, grass-roots membership which can lead to the involvement of more people in the process of rural development.

I should like to conclude Mr. Chairman by proposing that progress be accelerated by incorporating a Family Planning component in both nutritional programmes and integrated rural programmes, and towards this end IPPF would reconfirm its full cooperation, and we would welcome discussions and suggestions.

Y. ABIT (Israel): This is the first intervention of our delegation in this Commission. Allow me to congratulate you on your appointment and election to run our meetings in this Commission, and we feel already that under your guidance we are making quite good progress.

Allow me to refer to a number of points that were also raised by other delegations, and forgive me if I reiterate or support some statements that have already been made in the past sessions.

Our impression is that this medium-term programme is a comprehensive one and warrants support in all aspects dealt with. However we do feel that certain areas will require particular attention, and they are in our opinion an orientation towards the small farmer, peasant communities and in that way it will be necessary to concentrate action on some specific commodities or branches which were mentioned by other delegates this morning. I refer particularly to the minor livestock as it is called, - pigs, poultry. I refer most certainly to horticulture. I refer to the use of farm machinery geared to the needs of the small farmer. These are fields that in our opinion will require particular attention if we wish to reach some of the goals for the year 2000.

On the other hand in the fields of research, the horizons for technological development will probably have to be wider than are stated in Chapter 2. There is the whole host of technologies now in their infancy that will require a particular effort if we wish to meet the needs of the year 2000. I refer in particular to the use, the better use, of water in those areas where water is a severe limiting factor, and this of course is related to new techniques in irrigation practices.

Another aspect we feel is important that has been raised in Chapter 2, is the very favourable situation that FAO is now cooperating very closely with the International Agricultural Research Institute, each Institute in its specific field. We feel however that there is room for FAO to act as

a channel so that bilateral activities are brought into closer cooperation with these agricultural research institutes. We believe FAO has a very specific role to play to bring its activities into closer focus and cooperation.

On page 79 par. 27 very scanty mention is made of TCDC activities, particularly in the field of training. We would venture to say that greater operational attention should be given to this question of how countries cooperating together can produce a much higher aggregate of results than the situation as it is. We do subscribe to the idea that there is a tremendous possibility of generating additional resources if methods can be found by which developing countries cooperate with each other. The whole philosophy of TCDC, I think, has particular relevance to agriculture.

Finally, my delegation subscribes strongly to a statement this morning mentioned by the delegate of India, that apparently there are possibilities, there are techniques, for streamlining extension approaches to reach the masses which up till now have not been reached. A concentration of efforts to develop an extension system on the lines of the introduced training and visits system in India would probably warrant greater attention on the part of the FAO.

Sra. Doña M. IVANKOVICH DE AROSEMENA (Panama): Permítame felicitarle por su elección a la Presidencia de esta Comisión. No habíamos tenido la oportunidad de hacerlo anteriormente.

Ahora, estamos analizando el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto para el Bienio 1980-81, y como es la primera vez que intervenimos, deseamos hacer algunas consideraciones generales. Todos estamos conscientes de que la situación alimentaria sigue siendo alarmante y que hay una urgente e impostergable necesidad, de acabar con el hambre y la malnutrición en los países en desarrollo.

Los países que formamos parte de la FAO estamos conscientes del papel, cada vez mayor, de la FAO en el campo de la Agricultura, Alimentación y Pesca. La Organización recibe innumerables solicitudes de ayuda para resolver los problemas de las masas marginadas. Paralelamente al incremento de las solicitudes de ayuda por parte de los estados, se debe incrementar el presupuesto de la Organización. Así lo entendemos nosotros; sin embargo, nos vemos obligados a apoyar un nivel de Presupuesto que consideramos mínimo, y que no va de acuerdo con las necesidades urgentes de los países en desarrollo, en lo que se refiere a la Agricultura y Alimentación.

Mi delegación apoya todas las iniciativas de FAO en lo que se refiere al Nuevo Orden de Régimen Marítimo, y en general, en la ejecución y planificación de las actividades relativas a las zonas exclusivas. Consideramos que el establecimiento de las Oficinas de la FAO en los países, nos demuestra el creciente interés de los gobiernos en los programas y políticas de la Organización. Igualmente, nos demuestra el deseo de los gobiernos de trabajar en programas conjuntos de desarrollo, en los cuales deben tener participación las instituciones nacionales. Estamos de acuerdo en que el establecimiento de oficinas de la FAO es elemento importante para la política de descentralización.

Al referirnos al sector rural, ratificamos nuestro convencimiento de que la mujer debe ser integrada plenamente al proceso de desarrollo, y que solamente con su plena integración, se podrá lograr el desarrollo económico y social de los pueblos.

Apoyamos el incremento del Presupuesto para el Programa de Cooperación Técnica como único medio para poder afrontar los programas que se llevan a cabo. Sobre este tema hablaremos más adelante.

Apoyamos el orden de las prioridades y medidas propuestas por la FAO para el próximo bienio.

Para finalizar, ratifico que apoyamos el nivel de Presupuesto, considerado como mínimo y que no va de acuerdo con las necesidades reales de los países y con el establecimiento de un verdadero y justo Orden Económico Internacional.

A. PAPASOLOMONTOS (Cyprus): We are in broad agreement with the range and the scope of the technical and economic, proposals as outlined in Chapter 2. At this stage, however, I should like to highlight two issues which, in the view of my delegation, could receive more attention.

The first issue concerns the role of extension, and I must add here that this has already been raised by a number of delegations. Nevertheless, we believe we should all give considerably more attention to the subject of agricultural extension since without a well-trained, dedicated extension service none of the proposed programmes can possibly have the impact foreseen at this stage, regardless of whether these are research programmes or whether they are investment projects.

The second issue I should like to raise is the utilization of agricultural and industrial by-products as animal feed. I was, indeed, glad to know of the on-going or growing industrial by-product utilization project in West and Central Africa and the Director-General's proposals for further expansion. We wholeheartedly approve of this initiative, and would urge that this programme be expanded to include other regions and other by-products. We are convinced there is a great potential in most of the developing countries for the utilization of such by-products, and that the emphasis FAO places on this issue needs to be intensified and needs to be expanded, so that with the utilization of appropriate technology and investments such by-products could play a more significant role in the field of animal nutrition, particularly in our developing countries.

A. DA SYLVEIRA (Togo) : Prenant la parole pour la première fois au sein, de la présente Conférence l'OAA, la délégation de mon pays, le Togo, se joint pleinement aux voix qui vous ont présente leurs vibrantes félicitations à l'occasion de votre élection à la présidence de cette importante commission.

Vos compétences techniques en la matière, ainsi que le poids incontesté de votre influence, sont une garantie du succès de ces travaux.

Le programme de travail et budget sur lequel nous sommes appelés à nous pencher dans les prochains jours, a été étudié dans mon pays et placé dans le contexte de l'économie mondiale. A ce point de vue, je félicite mes collègues africains tant des régions du Sahel que des régions côtières, pour la perspicacité et l'Objectivité dont ils ont fait preuve dans leurs interventions à propos des tendances du Budget 1980-81 de notre Organisation.

Je m'arrête ici pour approuver sans réserve l'une des éminentes personnalités qui a souligné que, de tous les organismes mondiaux, l'OAA est de loin le plus important puisque c'est lui qui s'occupe du fondement même du système du développement: la nutrition. L'homme étant le premier moteur du développement, la nourriture, source d'énergie, fait office au sein des organismes de carburant ou de courant électrique dans les machines ou usines de production. Notre pays a la chance de produire toutes les céréales et tubercules dont il a besoin pour nourrir sa population tant rurale qu'urbaine. En bonne saison il nous arrive d'exporter des produits vivriers vers d'autres pays africains; en même temps, nous sommes obligés d'importer de la viande et du poisson à partir d'autres pays africains. Il ressort ici une certaine vocation dans les productions, vocation due surtout à certaines aptitudes naturelles des populations mais également à une certaine spécificité climatique et du sol dont il faudra tenir compte et exploiter au mieux dans le cadre de la coopération technique entre pays. Le transfert des produits alimentaires entre pays suppose le développement parallèle des moyens de conservation et des transports adéquats.

Ces considérations résument le point de vue de mon pays à l'égard du Programme du travail et budget pour le biennium 1980-81 de l'OAA, que, du reste, nous approuvons dans ses grandes lignes.

K. CHOUERI (Lebanon): Mr. Chairman, yesterday I had some words in general on the statement of the Director-General. I supported the proposed activities and said that a new spirit could be felt in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget. I reserve the right to speak again in the light of discussions in this Committee.

Permit me Mr. Chairman to comment on Chapter II of the Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81.

If we consider the nature of the demographic pressure, the pressure on land and water resources and the resulting imbalances between food supply and demand, and if we consider also the major problems of inflation, energy and similar problems, and after a thorough analysis of Major Programmes 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, we will realize the nature of problems of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, as well as the progress achieved therein.

Having studied and analysed the proposed action, we can only declare our full support for activities included in this Chapter, especially those relating to Natural Resources, continued support for improvement • of food products, continued control of desert locusts, strengthening livestock projects and support for research activities, particularly the upgrading, organization of national research capabilities and their linkage with extension work.

As for the policy issues of food and agriculture from now until the year 2000, you will recall that the head of my delegation commended FAO this morning for the preparation of the relevant study which indeed provided a valuable insight into the future.

One last word, Mr. Chairman, concerns forestry and desertification control. My delegation supports activities aimed at forest conservation, and increased integration with programmes of desert control. The problem is formidable in our region where deserts and arid zones represent 68 percent of the total area. This being so, I fully support the action proposed for the control of desertification and rehabilitation of degraded areas, and provision of necessary support to the Near East Forestry Commission.

Finally we are in support of the activities included in the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium, especially the priorities indicated therein. 1/

CHAIRMAN: With this we come to the conclusion of interventions on the programmes outlined in Chapter 2.

Yesterday afternoon and today we have had interventions from as many as fifty delegations on this very important theme. It is of interest that the first item also had fifty delegations which intervened. I am personally grateful to the delegates for the pains they have taken to analyse in depth as well as in width the various issues involved.

This afternoon we shall hear the Assistant Director-Generals concerned with Forestry, Fisheries and Agriculture, and also the Director of Nutrition on some of the issues which have been mentioned, but I should like, in concluding this morning's session, to refer to three streams of comments which, in my view, merit the serious consideration of the Organization.

The first group of issues raised by several delegations refers to the problems of energy supply. In fact, future advances in agricultural productivity will largely depend upon how scientifically we are able to manage available energy resources, both renewable forms of energy and non-renewable forms of energy.

There was an interesting lecture given by the Director-General of FAO recently in which he referred to what he calls the emergence of the third agricultural revolution, and he stated that this would depend upon the blend of renewable forms of energy and non-renewable forms of energy.

In my personal view, in Page 67 of the English text, para. 35, where estimates of sub-programmes are given, there is need for giving explicit recognition to energy management as a sub-programme.

There is soil management, there is farm management, there is water management, but we all know that the pathway of productivity improvement, which is largely based upon an increasing consumption of fossil fuel based energy, cannot hereafter be the most important methodology of productivity improvement. We have to harness all inanimate resources, biological resources, as President Kaunda mentioned the other day, and also conserve and reduce effectively the wasteful use of non-renewable fossil fuels.

I should like to suggest for the consideration of FAO that in future documents, energy conservation and management receives the importance it deserves. Of course, there are a large number of FAO programmes already in this area, and as was pointed out by some delegations organic recycling and so on has been mentioned, but it is important that this receives as much stress as soil and water management.

The second stream of comments which I think deserves considerable attention is the necessity for basing all the programmes on target group orientation. The three major target groups mentioned by speakers are: poor farmers, and "poor farmer" is really an euphemism for a farmer who has very little capacity either to purchase inputs or to take risks, and of course an international organization cannot do very much in this field. The way in which a poor farmer can be helped will largely depend upon national public policy. Nevertheless, even if the technology is available, what kind of orientation is necessary to enable all farmers to derive economic benefits from the technology? In other words, those in charge of technology developments must concentrate on high yield - cum - high stability technology. Stability will be as important as total yield potential.

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim record on request.

The second target group orientation which distinguished delegates desire is the orientation towards poor consumers who constitute the majority of this planet, in other words, the applied nutritional aspects. It was also mentioned by the delegate from the Netherlands that horticulture and in this context, local home-grown food, fruit, and vegetables required much greater attention.

The third important target group to which reference was made is the amount of special attention to the problems of rural women, women's participation whether as professionals or people in charge of energy management in villages, fuel and fodder collection and various other aspects of nutritional programmes. So among the target groups, therefore, the special needs of poor farmers, poor consumers and rural women as a class was mentioned as an important item and in the write-up of this document one should see these going through.

Finally, some delegates, including one of the last speakers, mentioned the urgent need for giving overriding priority to problems relating to bridging the gap between potential and actual farm yields. In fact, as one delegation mentioned, far from being something to be ashamed of, an untapped production potential is a capital asset and therefore the country should be proud of having this asset. But what is important is to take measures to get the maximum benefit of this untapped difference between potential and actual yield. For this purpose emphasis was rightly placed upon extension methodology, the transfer system, information and technology transfer, as it is called now and as mentioned by other delegates. Extrabudgetary resources should be mobilized for accelerated processes in technology transfer. By picking up three important streams, I have not overlooked detailed specific comments mentioned by many speakers.

The meeting rose at 12.45 hours

La seance est levée à 12 h 45

Se levanta la sesión a las 12.45 horas



## **conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## **conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

## **conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
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20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

FOURTH MEETING  
QUATRIEME SÉANCE  
CUARTA SESION  
(15 November 1979)

The Fourth Meeting was opened at 14. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La quatrième séance est ouverte à 14 h 45, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la cuarta sesión a las 14. 45 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidentede la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION(continued)

11. Programme of Work and Budget, 1980-1981 (continued)

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81 (suite)

11. Programa de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: As I mentioned before we adjourned for lunch, we shall now hear the Assistant Directors-General of the different departments concerned.

M. A. FLORES RODAS (Sub-director General, Departamento de Montes): Gracias, Señor Presidente. En primer lugar, dentro de los comentarios que tendría que hacer para contestar las preguntas de la Asamblea, quiero aprovechar la ocasión para agradecer el apoyo que el Programa Forestal presentado por el Sr. Director General a la consideración de la Conferencia ha recibido en este día.

Creo, como así lo ha dicho el Sr. Director General, que el Programa presenta o representa, mejor dicho, las necesidades y los deseos de los países miembros de la FAO. Tratando de contestar los requerimientos de la Asamblea, querría comenzar con el problema de los incendios forestales, presentado ayer. En primer lugar, los incendios forestales los estamos considerando siempre en forma preminente en todo programa forestal que tenga carácter de administración o de ordenación forestal. La actividad de protección del monte dentro de los programas que tiendan a asegurar la persistencia del problema de fuegos siempre se considera en una forma preminente.

También estamos tratando de resolver el problema de incendios a través, como dije, de las actividades de ordenación forestal en algunos lugares de Africa. Por ejemplo, tenemos un seminario o curso de entrenamiento para técnicos de nivel medio y nivel inferior para las áreas secas. Este seminario se desarrollará a finales de noviembre en Senegal y la parte más importante de él tiene que ver directamente con los incendios forestales.

Asimismo, dentro de los programas de fijación de dunas y de desarrollo forestal, el sector de incendios forestales también es considerado en una forma predominante.

En lo que se refiere a los niveles de presupuesto del Departamento en los nuevos campos de su actividad - como en el caso de la contribución del sector forestal al desarrollo rural - querría mencionar que tal programa, el 2. 3. 4, fue desarrollado en base a los esfuerzos del Departamento y una redefinición de prioridades dentro del Departamento, en la cual se provocaron ahorros y se intercambiaron actividades, y tales ahorros fueron concentrados en el nuevo Programa. Todos esos ahorros salieron, algunos de ellos debido a la experiencia adquirida, y otros por el cambio de prioridades en la dirección del Departamento.

Estamos convencidos también de que el sector rural, este programa que se llama contribución al desarrollo rural, no es nada más que una parte de todo el interés que tiene la FAO, y especialmente en este caso, el departamento forestal, en el desarrollo rural. Toda la prioridad del departamento, todas las actividades del departamento, todo lo que tiene que ver con los recursos y medio ambiente forestales, industria y comercio, inversiones e instituciones forestales. Todas ellas están integradas en un denominador común del desarrollo rural; por ejemplo, las actividades de mejoramiento de árboles y de plantaciones darán un mayor énfasis al establecimiento de bosques artificiales, de producción de leñas, fibras, forrajes y alimentos, con un programa de aprovechamiento forestal, enfatizarán el manejo de aquellos productos que son de interés particular para el desarrollo rural, mientras que subprogramas de entrenamiento e instituciones se concentrarán en el problema de remodelar las instituciones forestales nacionales para que puedan ocuparse más objetivamente del desarrollo rural y de la protección del medio ambiente.

Siguiendo los puntos tratados ayer, quería referirme brevemente a las inquietudes que se expusieron a la Asamblea sobre la flora mediterránea y sobre los grupos del Comité Asesor sobre cuencas de montaña. Tales problemas fueron tratados en la última sesión de la Comisión Forestal Europea en el mes pasado, quien presentará sugerencias al Comité de Montes el próximo año sobre cómo solucionar el problema de la actividad permanente de floras mediterráneas y de los problemas de cuencas de montaña. Algunas sugerencias que parten de la FAO incluyen la generalización de estos Grupos de Trabajo, con la inclusión

de países en desarrollo, para que se acomoden a la política de casa en este respecto. Como dije, esta Comisión Forestal Europea presentará sus sugerencias al Comité de Montes el próximo año, e indiscutiblemente serán tomadas muy en cuenta por la FAO.

Durante el día de ayer se expresaron también algunos comentarios sobre el parecer que los nuevos programas de comunidades rurales tienen mayor concentración sobre los países de habla francesa. La realidad es que hay una pequeña confusión porque lo que aparece sobre seminarios para países de habla francesa que menciona el documento presentado a la consideración de ustedes por el Director General, es un ejemplo del seminario que nos hace falta. Durante este año se han celebrado dos Seminarios, uno de ellos para países de habla española celebrado en México en mayo de este año y un Seminario más que está por celebrar a partir del 5 de diciembre en Tailandia, que tiene, como todos los países miembros de la FAO de habla inglesa, una invitación para participar. Probablemente también el próximo año, en el bienio, se presentará, además del Seminario de habla francesa que menciona el documento, un Seminario para países de habla árabe, sobre este mismo problema del desarrollo rural y el sector forestal.

Los Programas presentados también dentro de los comentarios generales sobre el problema de los incendios forestales y los problemas de tipo social que presenta el sector forestal se relacionan también con los Programas que se refieren a inversiones y necesidades de inversión en Programas de aforestación y reforestación. Estos Programas están siendo tratados desde dos puntos de vista. Uno de ellos es el de la proposición, como dije al principio, de métodos de ordenación forestal, en los que se incluye al hombre como factor principal de desarrollo. Esto, como ustedes saben, es la prioridad principal de este departamento. Todos los problemas, principalmente el caso de los incendios forestales, son problemas desarrollados de problemas sociales. Al incluir al hombre dentro de los Programas de la FAO, dentro de los Programas de Desarrollo y dentro de cualquier otro Programa de tipo de desarrollo rural, tales problemas tienden a desaparecer y a ser controlados. Dentro de ellos se incluyen no sólo incendios forestales, sino también el problema probablemente de la agricultura migratoria. Los Programas de sistemas silvopastorales, agrosilvoculturales, o la mezcla de cualquiera de ambos, la sugerencia en cuanto a la ordenación del monte en una forma más real, con reconocimiento pleno de las estructuras sociales y reconocimiento pleno de la cultura local, implican o tienen un impacto directo sobre este tipo de problemas, cuya técnica y cuya forma de combatir es muy conocida; es decir, no hay nada nuevo en cuanto a combatir los incendios forestales. Lo único que sí hay es la forma de tratarlos, no combatiéndolos, sino previniéndolos.

También muchas de las delegaciones aquí presentes se han referido al problema inminente de la energía. El Director General, en su discurso a la Asamblea General, mencionó el problema inminente de la necesidad de energía. La FAO y el Departamento de Montes específicamente han sido declarados como puntos focales para tratar de los problemas referentes a leñas y también carbón de leña. Tales problemas están siendo encarados ya desde el momento en que, con la atribución que se nos dio, ya hemos presentado algunas series de trabajos, y hemos estado haciendo ya previsiones en este aspecto. Sobre este campo se presentarán el próximo año al Comité de Montes las sugerencias de la FAO sobre problemas de energía, no sólo específicamente los problemas de energía, sino también los problemas que el de la energía causará a la ordenación forestal, la forma de encarar la nueva administración forestal ante problemas inminentes de leñas y de producción de carbón vegetal.

El problema de los inventarios forestales fue mencionado esta mañana y generalizado a nivel de sistemas de información del sector bosques. Este es un programa permanente del departamento, en el cual ya se están ejecutando trabajos con la asociación de otra institución dentro del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas, en los que se está evaluando la cobertura forestal del mundo y su tasa de reducción, que esa es una tasa que existe. Los problemas del inventario forestal propiamente dichos consideramos que deben ser tratados, más que nada a nivel nacional, a nivel local interno, por múltiples razones, y también porque el inventario forestal actualmente lo consideramos, no sólo como un fin por sí mismo, sino como el inicio de un plan grande de desarrollo, un plan grande de ordenación forestal, para evitar que tal inventario forestal, los recursos forestales, se vuelvan obsoletos.

Dentro de las actividades de recursos genéticos, aforestación, pequeñas industrias, industrias apropiadas que se han mantenido en una forma fuerte, estoy seguro, y puede estar segura la Asamblea, de que son programas altamente prioritarios del Departamento. El programa de la industria forestal, por ejemplo, está siendo encarado a través del programa regional para América Latina, para África y para Asia, con diversas modificaciones de características locales. Los programas de genética y de recursos genéticos, como muchos se denominan así también, están siendo tratados, como mencioné anteriormente, a través de programas dentro de la División de Recursos Forestales, con la tendencia - y siempre bajo la orientación - hacia el desarrollo rural.

Creo, Señor Presidente, que he cubierto en forma somera y rápida las inquietudes de la Asamblea aquí presente. No me queda, pues, más que agradecer nuevamente el apoyo total que ha tenido el Programa del Departamento por parte de ustedes y estar pendiente de las nuevas preguntas o de cualquier otra inquietud posterior que ustedes puedan tener.

K. C. LUCAS (Assistant Director General, Fisheries Department): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I will be quite brief because there were not too many questions raised in the area of Chapter 2 dealing with the Fisheries Programme.

We have noted, Mr. Chairman, and are pleased with the strong support given in the debate on the Programme of Work and Budget for the major programme 2. 2 which deals with the Fisheries work of the Organization, and, in particular, those aspects contributing to the rational management and development of Fisheries in the new zones of extended Fisheries jurisdiction, and also the priority which we are giving to small scale fisheries development. I recognize there will be full discussion on this subject in Commission 1 when we get round to Agenda item 9 in that Commission about a week from now, so I will not say any more about this at this point in time.

We have also noted the support being given to our activities in development of fresh water fisheries and aquaculture. There does not appear to be any question that that subject is also receiving the full support and participation of this meeting in their interventions.

I have found all the interventions yesterday and today consistent with and supportive of the thirteenth meeting of the Committee on Fisheries which met a little less than a month ago and also of the 76th Council Meeting held last week. We have taken note of the interventions of all delegations made on programme 2. 2, and also several useful observations of all delegations made and suggestions for improvement. I will take them back to my colleagues in the Department.

There is only one aspect on our proposed programme of work set out in Chapter 2 of document C 79/3 which was questioned seriously by a delegation, and that was by the distinguished delegate of the United Kingdom referring to page 117, par. 16 dealing with the proposed training manuals for rural agricultural development as perhaps examples of needless publications, and I would like to explain our intentions more fully on the training publications in response to this enquiry. The Fisheries Department is indeed planning to produce a number of training manuals on aquacultural development in the coming biennium aimed at the grass roots, the rural fish farmer. This training need is in response to requests by a number of countries wishing assistance in aiding development of small scale rural fish farming or aquaculture. There is a huge gap in the availability of what I call "how to" manuals for the simple rural fish farmer as well as for the extension worker in this field.

Both the thirteenth meeting of COFI, meeting of Fisheries, and the seventy-sixth Council strongly emphasized to us the necessity to give highest priority to meeting small scale rural technical aquacultural development, and there was some concern that the EEF Programme would pose some threat to our priorities in this field, and I was very quick to reassure those meetings that we held aquacultural development in just as high esteem as the development of marine fisheries.

So, in the next biennium we are planning the following type of training manuals and publications for the information of not only the UK delegation but others. We are planning three training manuals aimed right at the grass roots of simple fish farmers. In fact we have one manual already in the current biennium which is a combination of diagrams and charts and cartoons reiterating some of the basic "how to's" of fish farming, and that will be supplemented by three film strips covering the same topic. That manual is going out not only in the four or five official languages of FAO, but also is being translated through cooperation with other agencies into many of the local languages, recognizing that many local people do not speak English, French, Spanish, Chinese or Arabic but their own language and dialect, and, for instance, this publication of last year has already been put out in Bengali and Swahili in cooperation with other agencies, and we think we can have more people coming forward to put this across so that they can read the manual in the local tongue. We also have four manuals planned for the next biennium to help train the extension workers in problems of the grass roots aquaculture fish farmers, and we have also nine technical manuals being prepared to help the fishery workers in the Fishery Department of particular governments of this Organization on the subject of fish farming. Altogether the 16 publications will cost us 193. 000 dollars but to my mind it is money well spent. In fact if we could not disseminate, amplify, our knowledge and understanding of agricultural techniques, there would be no point in us having an agricultural programme. The purpose of this publication is to communicate this knowledge and implement and transfer this knowledge to the people who need it the most; the small-scale rural fish farmer, and, Mr. Chairman, we consider this a very important aspect of our programme to get our information out to the people who need the information, and I hope the Conference will continue to support the publication of programmes of this nature.

Mr. Chairman, just to touch on the intervention of three delegations which have required some response, I would hope that the suggestion of the delegation of Maldives for a regional training institute in the region of small-scale fisheries could be brought up at the next meeting of the Commission for the East Central Atlantic Fisheries which will be held in Agadir, Morocco, in about three weeks time. I think that is a subject which would be most appropriate to be discussed in that forum, because we are hoping to encourage more and more cooperation between countries, especially countries which have a limited amount of resources and limited opportunities to share facilities, training institutes, research laboratories, research vessels in the standard of GCDC to speed up the redevelopment of their fisheries.

The distinguished delegate of Gabon had a very substantial intervention on Fisheries emphasizing the importance of statistics and information on the basis of planning fisheries, and I agree with him completely. He also suggested that in the West African region there be established a report on fisheries information system. They have a basis there, and I again hope that this country which is a member of the Commission for the East Central Atlantic Fisheries would also make these same points at the meeting in Agadir next month, the meeting of the Commission for that region where I think this sort of suggestion can be acted upon.

Lastly Mr. Chairman I will look forward very much to holding discussions with the distinguished delegation of Samoa to explore in more detail how we can respond more effectively to his country's especial needs in economic zones.

Z. I. SABRY (Director, Food Policy and Nutrition Division): Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my gratitude for all the points that have been raised in the various interventions relating to nutrition, and for the support given by the various delegates to our programme. As you well know our programme was discussed at length in the last meeting of COAG (Committee on Agriculture) and in the Programme Committee meeting, that followed that, as well as in the Council meeting last June. It has received full support throughout. The work plan that you see in front of you reflects the views that were initiated in the last Conference in response to Resolution 8/77 and which was carried through and provides now the main thrust of our operation. As you well appreciate from the discussion of the programme itself, the integration of nutrition in agriculture and rural development is our main concern and our main activities are moving in that direction.

It has been pointed out by the Malta delegation that this integration has been achieved as far as the FAO governing bodies are concerned, particularly as COAG accepted nutrition to be within its purview. So, cooperation at that level is achieved. Coordination mechanisms within FAO among the Divisions is achieved through the organization of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Rural Development of which Nutrition is a part, and through the sub-groups under this particular inter-departmental working group that have to do with nutrition, in the area of monitoring and evaluation and socio-economic indicators. In that way the effort for coordinating the nutritional activities within FAO is fully under way. How successful we will be, obviously we will gain experience as time goes on.

There is also I should mention very strong cooperation between our programme and similar programmes in sister agencies, in two ways: One, is through direct cooperation particularly with WHO and UNICEF. This cooperation will be strengthened as time goes on. Second, through participation in the ACC sub-committee on nutrition, as was indicated by the delegate from the Netherlands, we are active in a number of areas as nutrition surveillance and in training and nutrition education. So in that way the level of coordination of nutrition programmes is achieved not only at the FAO level but also within the United Nations System.

The second major point that was raised by a number of the delegates related to the increase in the budget of the Nutrition Division this year. As you will notice the increase in the budget is one of the largest increases percentage-wise in the FAO Programme of Work and Budget that you see in front of you (Doc. C 79/3). This increase is welcomed, as the Danish delegate indicated. As a trend, it is very much a satisfactory trend and we hope that it will continue.

I should mention that all this increase in the budget is going specifically towards the integration of nutrition in agricultural development and towards food and nutrition planning activities. Therefore, the additional resources are specifically aimed towards that objective.

There is no doubt that we suffer, in the Nutrition Division, from a rather low level of extra-budgetary resources, and as you know we depend on these extra-budgetary resources to carry out a large portion of our field activities. We do hope that the sentiments which have been expressed in this Conference will

bear fruit in the sense that it will encourage many of the donors to contribute financially in providing extra-budgetary resources. There is certainly a good indication that such resources are forthcoming.

In response to a particular point which brought smiles to everyone, concerning nutrition involvements within various programmes in FAO and whether nutrition is considered to be a trouble-maker or not, let me assure the Danish delegate that we have never at any time sensed that we are trouble-makers. In fact, we have full cooperation and appreciation within the house as far as our involvement with their activities is concerned.

There are a number of other points which I will try to go through quickly. One was raised by the delegate of Pakistan regarding data collection and generation. This was also referred to by the Delegate of Malta relating to nutrition surveys. We are developing expertise in this area. Over the years, we have been active in nutrition survey and surveillance.

I should also refer to another point that was raised by the delegate of Pakistan relating to nutrition education and training. This is something that we have been active in for a long time, and it continues to occupy a prominent part in our work plan.

In addition to this, I should especially respond to a point that was raised this morning by the delegate of Brazil regarding the "rather low budgetary level for the programmes in Latin America, I must explain this, because quite often what we see in dollars and cents does not reflect our total activity. The situation in Latin America is a case in point. Many of the activities in Latin America are carried out through inter-agency programmes in which FAO is putting a great deal of technical resources and in which UNICEF and other agencies are providing the funds. As a result, it does not show on our budget, but it does not mean that we are not active in Latin America. As a matter of fact, the regional office for Latin America is considered to be more strongly represented as far as nutrition is concerned than other regional offices. We have two people there compared with one in other regional offices. However, we do hope that we shall be able to attract more extra-budgetary resources from donors for Latin America in order to strengthen our programme in that area.

I believe I have answered all the points that were raised, but if there are any others I will be pleased to deal with them.

CHAIRMAN: I now request Dr. Bommer to add to his comments of yesterday, taking into account the views expressed by delegates this morning.

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agricultural Department): I should like to repeat our thanks and appreciation for the reports we have received during the discussion, as I did yesterday, which have been continued this morning, and I shall answer some additional questions which have been raised and those which have been left over since yesterday.

First of all, I want to refer to the question from African delegations, specifically from Kenya, and I think raised yesterday by the United States delegation, on our emphasis on tic-borne diseases, I can only support what they have said about the importance of these diseases, but I wish to inform you that we have certainly put a lot of emphasis on the control of tic-borne diseases and tics. We have on-going projects on tic control in Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia, in East Africa, Sudan and in North Africa, and these activities are continuing. Plans are advanced for seeking funds to support the establishment of a FAO/OAUregioaal centre for tics and tic-borne disease control in Malawi.

As regards West Africa, we are in communication with the EEC with a view to obtaining Community support for the two centres in West Africa, with the tentative locations in Nigeria and Senegal.

The representative of Kenya asked about the location of the World Acaricide Resistance Reference Centre. For those not knowing what it means, acaricide are chemicals to control tics, and we have observed increasing resistance against specific chemicals. So chemicals must be tested, and how far resistance has been developed in various tic species and. tic strains.

In our opinion, it would be unwise to place such a centre in one of the tic-infested countries, in a country of East Africa, for instance, because there is always the need to import exotic tics to such a centre to be tested, and if such exotic tics escaped and made new infestations in those countries, we

would be blamed as the centre would be blamed. So for safety reasons it is advisable to put such a centre outside the tic infested area, and probably to go to one of the established institutions having the scientific staff to do such work, and then to provide the knowledge of such a testing programme to the developing countries and to our own programmes.

Various delegations have expressed concern that we should not forget besides the major crops, specifically rice, other important crops and minor crops. I can only assure you that this is very much our concern too, but we must set priorities in a given biennium, and this year the priority has been and will be on rice, and I think that we have received support from you, but it does not mean that we are neglecting the others.

We are concerned with other crops, and numerous activities, training, seminars, as well as various projects in other countries, are specifically concerned with minor crops important for small farmers. This is very much in our minds. If we have only two horticultural experts left, as mentioned by the Dutch delegation, still horticultural programmes are very important, and I should mention to you, for instance, that the Seed Development Programme has, to quite a large extent, projects which deal with horticultural crops to provide horticultural seed. This is not shown, certainly, under the Crop Production Programme as such.

More or less the same is true with the small animal side. I think you have noted from the Programme that there is an obvious increase in this field, and more recognition, compared with the past, is given to poultry and pig production, and certainly to goats and sheep. We want to assure the Dutch delegation that we certainly do not think of establishing industrialized forms of poultry and pig production, but this is aimed at a small farmers' programme. On the other side, we should not neglect the small animals, which really give most important cash incomes and economic means in small farming. Therefore, they need support from various sides, including national support for possible research and specific feeding programmes.

I think the delegation of Zaire raised again the question of coordination of research. I will not go into any lengthy explanation on this point again, but I just want to say here that certainly we fully support his views. Coordination of activities in a country, or even support to a specific country, is a matter for the government of the country and not for someone from outside. So it is very clear that coordination of the country level has to be done on this side. But if you move up from the purely country level, we certainly provide efforts in coordination and collaboration in research activities in numerous forms, for instance, in our research networks. Then we come to various levels of coordination, and I mentioned yesterday the most recent one within the United Nations system as a follow-up to the UN Science and Technology for Development Conference.

So I think we should not mix the various levels, but understand the existence and certainly pursuance of this matter without saying there is only one system which coordinates everything. Clearly, coordination on the country level is a matter for the country itself, and this is part of the answer I should like to give to the Dutch delegate, too. He asked for coordination of various activities specifically from the donor side. If you should take the lead in bringing various bilateral donors together and we have better information about what is going on so that there is a better understanding and collaboration in this field, I can only say that we have established this already and are pursuing this in various technical fields. Specifically, the programme you will discuss on trypanosomiasis is exactly that, which involves bringing together all the parties concerned, which means the countries in which there is a problem of those being able to support extra funded activities bilaterally or through a multi-lateral channel, major financing institutions, to come up with a coherent coordinated programme really to achieve something in Africa.

As an example of that, covering a number of years already, there is the control of the onchocerciasis in which the World Health Organization and World Bank have taken the lead and we are collaborating with many others bilaterally.

I would remind you of the group Saheli in which a similar coordination takes place for general agricultural development, in Sahelian countries.

I would remind you that we are in the process of setting up such an informal information and coordination group for the further development of the desert locust and migratory pest control in Africa, and for plant protection development in the African region, together with OAU, with the respective organization and certainly all those which are active in the area and could provide expertise and assistance to the countries concerned.

A very classical example is our existing constant information in the field of fertilizer aid. We receive each time the Commission on Fertilizers is meeting full information from all bilateral donors of what they have done and we have our own programme through the IFS, we started to introduce a dialogue where we could meet and match bilateral activities with the multilateral channel. These are only a few

examples, there are many more. I want to say it should never be the impression that outside organizations try to coordinate existence in a given country for it is the business of the country itself and not of outside organizations. We can help in pursuing this matter, but we never try to do it at the expense of the country's own responsibility.

Left over from yesterday was a question of genetical resources, from the U. S. delegation. To the figures in the Regular Programme you have to add \$ 3 million a year provided by the Consultative National Agricultural Resource to the International Plant Resources for which we provide the executive secretariat of this programme. The regional and country activities in this are monitored and executed by us in consultation together with the International Board, and \$ 3 million in addition you have, to account for the figures at present. This is not counting a number of bilateral activities done in close collaboration with global activities.

To meet the specific query on the activities of Bari Institute in Italy, a function of the Centre for the Mediterranean Programme has agreed with the general authorities to move towards coordination of the media resources programme of the Bari Institute. The National Research Council of Italy has agreed to strengthen the Bari Institute to give it better opportunities of distribution. I think the concern expressed that the material is not distributed and fully evaluated will disappear soon after the shift has been made and changes introduced. But by and large the Mediterranean and Genetical Resources Programme is working to the satisfaction of the Member States in this area.

Coming to energy, I regard that in our programme energy is not coming out as prominently as it should be. In reality, the activity is done as a mechanization problem: in pursuance of alternative applications of energy in rural communities active in a number of fields a booklet has been produced in collaboration with UNIDO. I want to inform the Commission a booklet has been put in the pigeon holes, a major publication on energy and worldwide agriculture, which has just been released, summarizing the major possibilities of the output as well as the input side. Certainly the information in this booklet is already two years old, because it takes time to print such things.

We are engaged in the preparation of the UN Conference on Energy with all departments concerned. If we talk about alternative forms of energy we should mention we are very much leading in this field, certainly in everything related to my colleagues from the Forestry Department in fuel wood and charcoal and energy for agriculture. We are closely collaborating with the other agencies concerned; we follow closely the progress of solar energy equipment available for products. So far price relations have not been impressive so it was hard to propose for it further but we hope future developments will ease the situation.

I should like to inform the meeting that we have taken steps to bring together next June expert consultation on the energy coping side pursued so strongly by Bangladesh and some other countries, who as we heard are very much interested, and forests are involved, to apply the commercial fuel energy available today. This meeting with the help of experts will review the economies and possibilities, and as a major theme, will review what it means under various economic assumptions and levels as a possible contribution to food production, dependent on what resources are available in various countries. So we hope very much to contribute to the clarification of a number of points raised there in the rather stormy past months and years in this field. Certainly it is of very high importance and will be followed by us very strongly.

I think, Mr. Chairman, as I see from my notes and my memory, I have answered all the questions, but I would be ready to answer new ones or left over ones if necessary

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, these explanations have been most useful. Unless anyone wants to ask a specific question to the other ADG's we will proceed further. Does any delegate want any clarification or to put a specific question to anyone?

S. LATIF (Bangladesh): On the question of rain-fed rice, what is the potential, is it not limited, and should irrigated rice production be emphasized?

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department): We have put in the Programme specific emphasis on rice irrigated twice and we recognize the area under rain-fed rice is less than in generally irrigated rice areas. The progress of technology in irrigated rice is satisfactory but is far from being applied everywhere and strong efforts have to be pursued to improve technology by institutions like the Bari Institute. Improvement on rain-fed rice has been rather limited so far, so more emphasis must be given in this area to improve the rain-fed areas but you cannot improve for time being or the next few years because farmers need improved technology for improvement in certain areas, and Bari and other international institutes have put effort to rain-fed rice, and assistance is given in the Programme in this field.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): This difficulty mentioned about the emphasis which should be given to small livestock like poultry, swine and goats since these are more conducive or more easily taken up by small farmers, the point made was that it is harder to take care of cows and probably it is more for bigger farmers. My question is whether this is really true because the experience in the Philippines is otherwise. In fact, our daily development programme is based on small farmer production. I ask the opinion of Dr. Bommer regarding this.

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department): If I stress the importance of poultry and pigs for small farmers, I did not imply that cattle are unimportant or unmanageable. On the contrary, as you know, you have the concentration of meat production in which small farmers have a very important instrument in improving the Programme referred to by Bangladesh. You must not forget that in many other areas poultry and pigs are animals of a rather rapid turnover for meat and very important for small farmers, and therefore need more concern and support. In other areas, utilization for goats and sheep and more specifically the vegetation side, is so important. I think the question was put to me from the International Research Centres that so far there is concentration only on the larger animal side, specifically cattle in Africa, through the National Output Centre, now goats are included and sheep are important too in the Programme, or will become important, especially in the Near East. But specifically, poultry, there is no concentrated programme so far and we have proposed as you have seen in the Programme, support for small farmers, so we do not want to make a wrong impression.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I think we will now proceed with the consideration of other chapters. I would like to suggest we take the remaining chapters together so that those delegations who have comments on one or the other of the remaining chapters can make them. The two chapters we have so far taken cover 50 percent of the budget, the remaining part of Doc C 79/3 Supp. 1 and Supp. 2 we will take together.

MISS A. J. PEARCE (New Zealand): I would like to make a general statement on this point and intervene on the last chapters of the budget on another occasion. First, may I join previous speakers in expressing to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Vice Chairmen my congratulations and pleasure at your elections.

My authorities have given very serious consideration to the FAO budget and the factors they have had to take into account will be familiar to you. On the one hand there is the high priority to be given to agricultural development and food production to meet the present demands of the developing world. New Zealand accepts this priority and accepts the orientation of FAO efforts to meet these demands. On the other hand, at a time when New Zealand is passing through a very difficult economic period, we are obliged to ensure there is cost effectiveness and greater budgetary restraint in growth of the UN agency budgets. If I tell you my Government has had to make cuts in such sensitive areas as health and education you can better understand its position. Nevertheless, in their consideration of the budget my authorities have appreciated that the Director-General has for the 1980-81 biennium made a genuine attempt to reach a compromise between these points of view.

Unless circumstances change, therefore, New Zealand can support the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget. It is of concern to us, however, that this Programme be as efficiently and economically mounted as possible and programmes of lesser importance be reviewed to see whether they can be pruned somewhat. Given the world economic situation our objective must be to achieve greater restraint on budgetary growth, not only for FAO, but all budgets. We realize, however, FAO member countries and the Secretariat should work together and share their experiences if this aim of constructive economy is to be fulfilled. We will certainly do our best to be helpful in this regard.

Chairman, I will conclude this general statement at this point, but I would hope to be able to intervene again later in the debate with more specific details.

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): Since this is the first intervention of my delegation, following the custom of this Commission I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Commission.

Before taking up Chapter 3 I would like to make a brief comment of a general character on the proposed Programme of Work and Budget. We have carefully studied the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for the year 1980-81. It can be said that the proposed Programme of Work and Budget is the result of the strenuous efforts on the part of the Secretariat of the FAO to formulate the programme of work and budget as reasonably as possible. We appreciate these efforts and we expect that the Secretariat will continue to make efforts to reduce expenses of this Organization in the future.

We would like to express our support for most of the items contained in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget. However, when we look at our internal economic and financial situation which has become more and more sombre, reflecting the grim world economic situation. We cannot but have a serious look at the proposed Programme of Work and Budget of the FAO for the following two years. Our Government has not yet decided our final position on this proposed Programme of Work and Budget. We will certainly consult more closely with other countries which have similar preoccupations. It is enlarged the staff of the regional offices might be reduced. We wonder also whether it might not be possible to enlarge a system of regional offices of the FAO so that establishment of the country representative offices might be reduced.

Secondly, we have a question, which might not be possible for the Resident Representatives of the UNDP to take up the function of the Country Representative if the Resident Representative of the UNDP can co-ordinate more closely his work with the work of the regional office of the FAO.

Thirdly, in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget, in all the offices of the Country Representatives, one of the category D 1 and more offices of P 2 and six officers of the general staff category are stationed without exception. Might it not be sufficient in certain cases to have only one officer of the professional category instead of two.

Fourthly, we would like to request the secretariat to make evaluation on the reference of the implementation of the country representative system and we would like to know the work of the evaluation in this regard.

Turning to chapter 4, dealing with the technical cooperation programme, we appreciate very much the activities of FAO in the field of technical cooperation. We expect that the secretariat of FAO will provide member countries with full information on major projects of technical cooperation, so that

member countries might be able to monitor activities of FAO in the field of cooperation.

O. AWOYEMI (Nigeria): My comment will be focussed on chapter 3 and particularly on what I consider the most important part of the whole process of agricultural development, namely project formulation, investment studies, project implementation.

FAO has presented a very impressive record of assistance to developing countries in this vital area over the past two years. It is reported that FAO has sent 214 projects formulation missions to 72 countries since 1978. These missions have resulted in an increase of about 57 per cent in total value of investments generated over the period of 1977. This effort is highly commendable. I would, however, like to state that the demands for this type of service is likely to increase greatly in the next few years. It would, therefore, be desirable if a similar effort is made in the development of local institutions and manpower to formulate investment projects. This would facilitate early realisation of new projects.

FAO staff and consultants should multiply their own efforts by training local personnel to prepare their own projects. Regional banks, national development banks and agricultural credit institutions can easily provide readily trainable manpower for this effort.

C. THOMSEN (Denmark): I would like to make some remarks on behalf of the Nordic countries in relation to Chapter 3 on FAO representatives. It appears from an examination of the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1980/81 that there is a significant increase in the funds allocated for the establishment of FAO representatives. During the 69th Session of the FAO Council held in July 1976 authority was given to create a network of FAO representatives in the developing countries and a gradual fading out of the system of senior agricultural advisers-cum-FAO-country representatives jointly financed by FAO and the UNDP. On behalf of the Nordic governments represented here I would like to congratulate FAO on the progress which has been made in establishing a network of the new type of FAO representatives. We understand that it is anticipated that the target of 47 representatives will have been achieved by the end of the current biennium and we should be grateful if the Secretariat could inform us whether the old system of senior agricultural advisers-cum-FAO-country representatives as planned will have been completely phased out by the end of 1979, or there are plans to jointly continue this scheme in certain areas where the geographical conditions may perhaps warrant a multi-country coverage? From the Programme of Work and Budget we note that the plans are at hand for the establishment during 1980

81 of additional 15 officers in order to achieve a total of 62 FAO representatives. Furthermore we note with interest that a total of 69 member governments have requested the establishment of a FAO representation already in May 1979 and we assume, judging from the enthusiasm exercised by member governments, that further requests will be received. At a time when the new policy of decentralization and establishment of FAO representatons was agreed upon we were made to understand that member governments were requested to contribute in kind or in cash in connexion with the establishment of a: FAO representative's office.

Although a number of representations have been established in less developed countries some offices have also been created in countries where one would expect assistance in financing some of the local costs incurred. It would be interesting in this forum to hear from the secretariat if possible to what extent member governments have come forward and participated in financing local costs, for some of the important functions which the FAO representatives perform, it is our impression that a solid back stopping from headquarters is required, We have noted the creation of a unit in the field programme development Division to serve the FAO representatives. It is our hope this unit will be in a position to supply the FAO representatives with timely information both on technical and policy matters. Let me add that in view of the likely restraint on the overall increase in FAO's budget which can be expected in the future, the proportional increase in the total costs involved in the operation of the FAO representatives'scheme when it is fully established is of concern to the Nordic governments. It would be interesting to hear from the secretariat what plans exist in connexion with the future network of FAO representatives. If by the end of the biennium 1980-81 62 officers would have been established FAO's presence at country level will be considerably strengthened as compared to the previous system of jointly financed senior agricultural advisers etc We wonder what effect this would have on the future of FAO's regional officers. It is at this stage too early to obtain a thorough evaluation of the new scheme, but it might be of advantage for the secretariat to plan an evaluation during the coming biennium, and we would suggest to link this up with future plans for FAO's regional officers.

G. ERICSSON (Sweden): We would like to comment briefly on two specific issues related to chapter 3. My first comments concern extra budgetary resources. We have in earlier conferences stressed that extra-budgetary activities should be complimentary to regular programme activities and be governed by the same priorities as for the regular programmes and set by member governments in the Conference. We are happy to note this is much more the case now than it has been in the past. Policy guidelines for trust fund arrangements have been worked out which we strongly appreciate. We have noted a total extra budgetary resource under different trust fund arrangements and special action programmes now are coming to a level close to the UNDP funds managed by FAO. The FAO share of UNDP funds still has a tendency to decline. The explanations given for this now low share of UNDP resources are not very enlightening. We would like to see a more thorough study being made of the different reasons for this decline for the next Conference. Such a study could also take into proper consideration the bilateral as well as the national flow of resources to agriculture and rural development.

My second comment refers to investment, of which a thorough examination has been made by the Programme Committee. Sweden appreciates the priority given to such activities and supports the comments given by the Programme Committee at its Thirty-Sixth Meeting.

There are, however, a few aspects which we would like to underline: first, the interdependence between technical assistance, pre-investment and investment; secondly, the development towards programme and sector lending; and thirdly, the need to evaluate investment activities especially at project identification level in the light of a more comprehensive, independent agricultural outlook based on the agricultural sector plans or national development plans. Planning support to countries whenever requested for the formulation of agriculture sector plans is dealt with under Food and Agriculture Policy in the Programme of Work and Budget. We find it important that FAO develop the capability to respond to such requests as well as trends and reports, and we stress the need for close cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Policy Division and the Investment Centre.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais intervenir sur deux points concernant ce chapitre 3. Tout d'abord sur les activités du Centre d'investissements. Sur ce point nous avons été impressionnés par ce que le Directeur général a dit dans son allocution d'ouverture, c'est-à-dire que la première priorité du Programme de juillet 1976 a été suivie d'effets. Sur un montant total de 13 milliards de dollars pour les projets formulés par le Centre d'investissement et approuvés par les institutions de financement depuis quatorze ans; près de la moitié ont été approuvées pendant ces deux dernières années. En d'autres termes il a été fait autant en deux ans qu'au cours des douze années précédentes.

Je voudrais adresser mes félicitations au Directeur général pour l'excellente activité du Centre d'investissements.

J'en viens maintenant au point concernant les représentants dans les pays. La politique de décentralisation poursuivie par le Directeur général, et à laquelle le Gouvernement français a toujours souscrit, entraîne logiquement la mise en place d'effectifs supplémentaires. Or, il n'en est résulté aucune diminution des effectifs du Siège et de certains services de liaison des bureaux régionaux dont le personnel aurait dû se trouver allégé du fait de cette décentralisation. Il importe que les implications budgétaires traduisent les systèmes sur lesquels repose le choix qui a été opéré.

Dans son allocution le Directeur général a traité du problème des représentants et de la mise en place des représentants de la FAO: ce problème apparaît comme le moyen de mettre l'Organisation plus directement en contact avec les Etats Membres et de rendre plus réceptive à leurs besoins concrets. Ceci pose, à mon sens, le problème de l'avenir des bureaux régionaux. Deux propositions ont été faites au cours de la discussion. Tout d'abord celle des représentants des pays qui ont demandé une évaluation de l'activité des représentants de la FAO par le Corps commun d'inspection. J'approuve ceux qui s'inquiètent et je pense que toutefois une évaluation de l'activité de ces bureaux régionaux devrait être faite à la lumière du transfert d'activités qui a été exécuté au profit des représentants dans les pays. En d'autres termes, la question se pose de savoir quel est l'avenir de ces bureaux régionaux.

Avec votre permission, je reviens sur deux points que j'aurais dû traiter au chapitre 2, mais que je ne me suis pas permis de traiter car je savais qu'ils devaient faire l'objet d'une déclaration du Secrétaire d'Etat français à l'agriculture. Cette déclaration ayant été faite, je voudrais attirer l'attention de la Commission sur certains paragraphes de cette déclaration qui n'entraîneront, je vous rassure, aucune réponse de la part de M. Bomraer. Dans sa déclaration faite ce matin, le Secrétaire français à l'agriculture a dit ceci: "Je tiens à citer parmi les programmes techniques de la FAO ceux mis en oeuvre en Europe et plus particulièrement les réseaux coopératifs européens de recherche agronomique. Ceux-ci ont fait la preuve que la coopération entre les instituts de recherche nationaux pouvait donner des résultats fructueux et à un coût moindre que la création d'instituts internationaux. La

France donne son plein appui au réseau fondé à Stockholm par les centres de coordination des réseaux de recherche qui veulent accroître leurs activités. Il serait particulièrement utile qu'un réseau de recherche soit créé pour étudier les économies d'énergie en agriculture et les nouvelles sources d'énergie d'origine agricole. Le développement de la potentialité de l'agriculture est un des seuls palliatifs possibles aux conséquences dommageables de la hausse des prix de l'énergie pour les économies de nombreux pays du monde".

Je pense que cette déclaration s'inscrit dans le droit-fil de ce qui a été dit dans l'allocution d'ouverture du Directeur général et qui est publiée dans le document C 79/LIM/6 sous le sous-titre "Une nouvelle révolution agricole".

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): J'ai déjà eu, au nom de ma délégation, l'occasion d'exprimer dans cette enceinte le point de vue de mon gouvernement sur le programme de budget qui nous a été présenté. Mais avant d'aborder certaines questions relevant du chapitre 3 je vous félicite pour votre élection et vous donne l'assurance que nous accorderons tout notre concours à la réalisation de votre tâche. Nous souhaitons que cette Commission, grâce aux discussions fouillées et pertinentes, puisse renforcer tout l'appui que le Directeur général ne cesse de recevoir lors de ses déclarations de la part de notre chef de délégation.

Certains points essentiels ont été abordés dans ce chapitre. Je voudrais aborder les points qui me semblent assez essentiels pour cette Organisation en particulier en ce qui concerne le secteur de l'investissement. Nous avons entendu déclarer, hier et aujourd'hui, que la tâche prioritaire des gouvernements est de se consacrer au développement du secteur agricole et alimentaire. Nous pensons donc que c'est à juste raison que le Directeur général attache une importance primordiale à l'organisation de ce secteur, et que dans son discours il nous ait fait part de ce qui a été réalisé en deux ans comparativement à une décennie. Cela nous montre que la tendance actuelle, au sein de l'Organisation, est d'oeuvrer pour qu'il y ait un flux croissant dans le secteur de l'investissement. Je pense que cette Commission devrait renforcer cette tendance et appuyer la politique du Directeur général et de l'Organisation. Sans investissement dans le secteur agricole il ne saurait y avoir d'amélioration pour les masses rurales ni d'augmentation de la productivité et de la production.

Je pense que dans ce secteur la coopération de l'Organisation avec certaines institutions de financement, internationales, régionales ou sous-régionales, doit être encouragée.

On a parlé également de la question de la décentralisation, c'est-à-dire la présence de la FAO, et je me plais à rappeler ce qu'a dit un éminent Chef d'Etat africain, lors de son discours, il y a quelques jours, lorsqu'il a déclaré que ce choix et cette politique avaient mis la FAO presque devant la porte des paysans. Je pense que cela devrait nous suffire et nous montrer combien la priorité accordée à la décentralisation et à la présence de l'Organisation dans les Etats devrait nous amener au contraire à ne plus discuter s'il faut 60, 70, 40, 50. . . Nous sommes cent et quelques pays en développement, je ne crois que les pays développés auraient besoin de représentants de la FAO dans leur capitale. Donc ce n'est pas la question, nous allons dépenser 20 000 dollars de plus, parce que ce choix a été fait, nous allons essayer de discuter encore. Le Président Kaunda nous a clairement dit ce que représentent ces représentants pour nos pays; je pense que les autres chefs d'Etats des pays en développement, qui pour le moment bénéficient de cela, pourraient le dire. Je pense qu'il ne s'agit pas de faire évaluer par le corps commun une inspection pour démontrer son utilité. Le corps commun sait que ce sont les Etats qui les nomment; les Etats sont représentés par leur gouvernement et leur avis est beaucoup plus important que ce que pourrait dire le corps commun d'inspection. Je pense que cela compte davantage. Si le Président Kaunda ne l'avait pas estimé utile pour son pays, il ne l'aurait pas dit dans sa déclaration. C'est une voix beaucoup plus importante, beaucoup plus écoutée que la mienne; je pense que cela devait suffire à cette Commission et à cette Conférence.

Sur ces points je pense qu'il ne faudrait pas que nous essayions toujours de savoir ce que fait la FAO, ce qu'elle cherche. L'évaluation est faite à travers les déclarations des représentants des pays membres à la Conférence, ou dans les Commissions.

Monsieur le Président, d'autres points sont soulevés, j'espère que nous aurons l'occasion d'y revenir. Lorsque nous lisons au chapitre 3 le problème de la coopération entre les pays en développement, qui a tenu une consultation ici à laquelle ont participé des pays en développement, ce sont des points assez essentiels pour cette Organisation sur lesquels, je pense, nous allons suffisamment revenir et apporter l'appui de notre délégation, et notre contribution, sur cette question. Je tiens encore à renouveler l'appui de ma délégation sur les différents points soulevés au chapitre 3.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): You have suggested, Mr. Chairman, that we comment on the remainder of the Programme of Work and Budget so I shall have some remarks to make about three items in Chapter 3, a brief remark concerning the Technical Cooperation Programme in Chapter 4 and a brief remark concerning Chapter 5.

First of all, regarding Major Programme 3.1, Field Programme Planning and Liaison. FAO's role in assisting developing member countries in the identification, formulation and appraisal of technical assistance programmes and projects is critically important. Given this and the fact that the UNDP has been and is expected to continue to be the largest source of UN technical assistance financing, it would seem that FAO's inputs to UNDP country programming should be growing. Instead, it is reported in the Review of the Regular Programme - that is Document C 79/8 on page 62 of the English version -- that it seems that FAO's inputs have been diminishing recently. We should like to ask: is this due to the introduction of an independent role for the FAO country representatives? In any event, my country believes that in the matter of country programming there should be the highest possible level of cooperation and collaboration between FAO and the UNDP and all other parts of the UN development system.

We should also like to ask what is meant by the statement which appears in the Review of the Regular Programme, paragraph 2. 26 on page 64 of the English version which says:

"The challenge which the Major Programme now faces: is to ensure that FAO as the primary multilateral organization in its field of competence maximizes and reconciles the resources of, as well as the constraints on, bilateral aid agencies with the needs and desires of the developing countries. "

The review then goes on to say and I quote again " The aim must be to bring the interests of donors and recipients as close as possible, in a spirit of partnership with the Organization. " We should like to have the Secretariat elaborate on the meaning of this.

The second point concerns Major Programme 3. 2 on Investment, My country generally agrees with the priority importance attached by the Secretariat to the provision of investment services. FAO's role in this field of activity has shown remarkable growth and has taken on increasing importance over the years. In this connection we wish particularly to applaud the Secretariat's recent initiatives in collaboration with UNDP to provide for follow-up to bring technical assistance projects with investment potential to the feasibility stage and to ensure the interest of potential donors or financing institutions. In a similar fashion the Secretariat deserves to be complimented for its cooperative attitude to IFAD in its early stages of getting into operation. FAO's cooperative and collaborative stance in relation to financial institutions, both national and international, deserves to be encouraged, and we would commend the Investment Centre for stepping up its assistance to national development banks.

Of particular interest too is the report that the Inter-American Development Bank has indicated its interest in drawing on FAO for assistance in implementing a greatly expanded lending programme in agriculture, particularly to benefit the rural poor. This reinforces the need to point out the Secretariat's documentation does not suggest whether, in the use of its scarce resources under this investment programme, any priority is given to projects which could benefit the rural poor. In the light of the excellent work done by the Secretariat in preparation for WCARRD and the fact that all delegations from developing countries, except one, acknowledge in the WCARRD the need to increase equity in the development of their countries, and to move towards a redistribution of wealth - that is land - and power as a condition to rural development. The US considers a shift in this direction in the Investment Centres' priorities may be highly important. We should like to have the Secretariat comment on this at this session of the Conference, and to report on the related conditions more fully in the future.

Thirdly, dealing with Chapter 3. Regarding Major Programme on FAO country representatives our delegation observes the speed with which this relatively new FAO programme is developing. Its expansion is impressive, but it does raise some questions. Is the Secretariat able to recruit sufficient numbers of qualified representatives? What are the criteria for their selection? In filling these positions does the Secretariat look for broad gauged generalists or narrower technical specialists. Given the limited resources available for this programme, what, if any, priority is given to the low income countries as opposed to those middle income countries which do not need so much assistance and can better afford to pay for that which they do need from external sources. The US continues to be concerned, as indicated in the discussion on field programme for planning and liaison, that the FAO representatives may not play a sufficiently cooperative role with other parts of the UN development system. What steps is the Secretariat taking to ensure such a role, especially in connexion with the UNDP country programme? It would be useful to have comments in this from the Secretariat now, and documentation later.

Mr. Chairman, turning to Chapter 4 on the Technical Cooperation Programme, we have read with great interest this chapter and we note in the comments of numerous delegates at this Conference that a great deal of good has been done in developing countries. I would point out that the US has always supported this programme. We do favour even stricter guidelines to cover the Technical Cooperation Programme so that the technical assistance component can be maximised rather than purely physical input. We look to seeing the Secretariat's proposed new guidelines for TCP.

Finally on Chapter 5, in recent meetings of FAO Government bodies my country has made suggestions in what I hoped or understood to be a constructive manner for possible deferment of expenditures and savings under this Chapter. I shall not repeat those comments here. I should like, however, to stress the importance that we place on one issue touched on in Chapter 5: diminishing the inequitable representation of some member nations on the professional staff of the Organisation. The US delegation urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts to fight the present unsatisfactory situation, and hopes that two years from now, it will be able to report to the Conference clear progress and diminishing under-representation and non-representation.

Another goal of personnel policy on which we place much importance is the increase in the number of women in professional posts in line with the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit. We believe it would be helpful for the Secretariat to give the Commission a progress report on this matter during this session.

P. AMARO (Portugal): Je vais faire quelques commentaires sur les chapitres 3 et 4.

Ma délégation a toujours considéré de la plus grande importance le rôle de la FAO dans l'établissement des projets de développement agricole, forestier et des pêches.

La FAO étant l'agence compétente de la famille des Nations Unies responsable pour les problèmes de ce genre, nous sommes satisfaits de voir l'expansion du Programme de terrain et le niveau du nombre des projets déjà atteint, inclus aux pages 163, 159 de l'édition française du document C 79/3.

Eh examinant ce document, nous constatons avec satisfaction que le Programme de terrain de la FAO présente non seulement une expansion mais aussi une diversification, en tant que donateurs et modalités de fonctionnement.

Il est indispensable que dans le futur les nouveaux projets tiennent compte des lignes générales d'action définies par la Conférence sur la Réforme agraire et le développement rural.

Eh ce que concerne l'élaboration des projets d'investissements, ma délégation estime que le plus grand soin doit être apporté à l'éclaircissement préalable des différentes modalités de crédit et de la capacité de structures nationales pour mettre en pratique les projets, sans délai, évitant ainsi de graves conséquences pour les pays par le paiement des intérêts sans compensation.

C'est avec plaisir que nous avons pris connaissance de l'accord de coopération établi par la FAO avec le FIDA pour l'identification et l'élaboration des projets d'investissements. Avec ces accord, on a certainement évité de dangereux et onéreux double-emplois.

Nous accordons tout notre appui au Programme de coopération technique, que est sans doute une des évidences les plus nettes du dynamisme et de la capacité de réponse de la FAO.

E. BRETZ (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Mr. Chairman I would like to refer first to the FAO Country Representatives, as my delegation already said at the last meeting of the Council, my Government fully agrees with the decision to decentralize the work of FAO. Therefore the aim of this programme can be supported also by us. However we are worried about the rapidly growing share of the programme, which will increase in future even more, as related to the Budget as a whole, and we would like to ask the Director-General to proceed very carefully and conscientiously, when it is a matter of setting up country offices and staffing them. The envisaged multi-country coverage would, we feel, be quite a good way of keeping the cost of this programme at a lower level and to restrict the cost. We assume that the member countries will be fully informed of this important action of the FAO whose results should be followed and monitored closely by the competent bodies of the Organization. The development of cooperation with the Resident representatives of the UNDP, the cost sharing arrangements with host Governments, a continuous critical adaptation of the working criteria and the observation of

the efficiency of the offices are in our opinion of particular importance in this connexion. We would welcome it if, in the future, the established posts for the country offices could be shown in the statement of posts of the Organization. In this connection I have a few questions with regard to the development of the established posts and their filling. I have a few questions regarding this.

In order to have a better general picture of the situation we would suggest that in the future in addition to the Table on Page 301 of the English version regarding the establishment and codification of posts of the P and G categories, an additional column should be added which would give you the actual posts which have been filled. This information we feel would give us a good indication as to how the current Budget has been used. At the same time we would also like to have some additional information or statements regarding paragraph 4. 20 on page 28 of the English version where under Adjustments to Base, non-budgeted upgradings and also the correction of difference between standard rates and actual costs are mentioned. We feel that promotion to a higher step should be agreed to only if this is previously covered by the respective budgetary allocations.

In connection with the staff situation we have also carefully considered the proposals of the Director-General with regard to the use of consultants and national institutions. We welcome the trend to contracting an increased number of consultants from the developing countries themselves and to intensify the collaboration between FAO and the institutions of the countries themselves. We consider that this is a very important part of the general efforts aiming towards greater decentralization. Furthermore we also realize that this trend calls for increased travel costs. At the same time we welcome the assurance of the Director-General that also in the future strict control will be carried out regarding these funds. We feel sure that the Director-General will follow the recommendation of the Finance Committee to the effect of maintaining a proper balance between permanent posts, the use of consultants and national institutions. I am sure that the Director-General will agree with us if we say that the relatively modest increase in established posts in the Headquarters and in the regional offices as described in the document should be considered also in the light of this new development and we feel that this is also closely connected with the question of the staffing of the country offices.

With regard to Chapter 5 I would like to comment as follows. Our financial experts are worried about the distribution of the contingencies in the Budget. Programme 5. 1. 4, for instance, shows an unprogrammed reserve for unforeseeable action in the field of publications. We are wondering in this connection whether in order to have a better picture of such reserves they should perhaps be grouped together under Chapter 7.

I would now like to make a few comments on Chapter 5. 1, Information and Documentation. This sector is certainly of great importance. Public information and also the efficiency of the documentation system and the general publications of the Organization are extremely important. This applies more than ever today because today public opinion has to be mobilized for the worldwide development of nutrition and agriculture and the demand for technical and scientific data is increasing very fast.

The budget proposal, as summarized on p. 163, sets aside the necessary funds so that the FAO should continue and improve its role as a clearing house for worldwide information on food and agriculture. We are following the work of the FAO in this area with great attention and we are doing our best to make data available and also services, and we also are among the users of the information made available.

I now come to my last point, Chapter 6, Common Services. Here we note that there is a real increase of 6 percent, for the current biennium the budget item being already very high. We trust that the Director-General and his collaborators will spare no efforts to see to it that the costs in this area are kept as low as possible and constantly controlled. However, we would like to have some additional information on the proposed changes under this budgetary heading and on the various subsectors for which the various funds are to be used. The information given on this point on p. 187 is not quite adequate.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interpretation de l'arabe): Ma délégation voudrait formuler certains commentaires. Tout d'abord, sur les programmes de soutien au développement, chapitre 3 du programme de travail et de budget pour le Biennium 1980-1981.

Nous voudrions tout d'abord renouveler notre appui au programme principal III. 2 relatif aux investissements. A propos de la garantie des investissements, nécessaires à la mise en application des projets, qui sont généralement financés par des ressources extrabudgétaires, et sous la forme de prêts à

l'agriculture, nous voulons appuyer l'initiative prise par la FAO en ce domaine, car de cette façon la FAO participe efficacement, avec les différentes banques nationales et internationales, aux investissements dans le secteur agricole. Et à ce sujet, nous nous félicitons de voir les progrès réalisés, surtout à la suite des attributions données au centre des investissements de la FAO qui n'a cessé de s'élargir et de se développer; et la déclaration du Directeur général à la Conférence est la preuve irréfutable du succès remporté par la FAO dans ce domaine. Ce programme, qui vise à fournir les ressources financières nécessaires, s'est élevé au cours des 14 dernières années à 13 milliards de dollars, dont 6 milliards ont été accordés au cours des deux dernières années.

En ce qui concerne le Programme 3. 4 - les représentants de la FAO dans les pays - nous voudrions renouveler notre appui à l'augmentation du nombre de bureaux des représentants de la FAO pour le prochain Biennium; nous sommes persuadés que cette augmentation représente en fait un complément aux efforts et aux activités déployés par les bureaux régionaux; car en fait, les activités des représentants de la FAO ne contredisent pas du tout les efforts déployés par le PNUD, bien au contraire.

La politique décidée par le Directeur général a représenté un pont entre la FAO et les pays membres, et de cette façon le Directeur général est arrivé à une décentralisation que nous souhaitons de tous nos vœux, nous, pays en développement. Notre expérience au Liban, avec les bureaux de la FAO, ne peut que nous conduire à rendre hommage aux efforts déployés par ces bureaux, surtout dans la planification agricole "Horizon 2000", et dans d'autres activités telles que par exemple la participation de ces bureaux dans l'élaboration des projets, conformément aux priorités dictées par notre gouvernement.

Nous voulons ainsi renouveler notre appui aux activités figurant au chapitre 3, ainsi qu'aux allocations budgétaires afférentes.

Maintenant, pour ce qui est du chapitre 4 relatif au programme de coopération technique, il va sans dire que ce programme de coopération technique a été un succès total quand on passe en revue les progrès réalisés. Et là je me réfère au document C 79/3.

Je voudrais à ce propos féliciter la FAO pour les réalisations qu'elle a pu faire en un si court laps de temps, que ce soit dans le domaine de l'information, des investissements, ou de différents projets variés. Ce programme de coopération technique ne peut que mériter le soutien de ma délégation, étant donné que les pays les moins développés ont bénéficié de 64 pour cent des ressources de ce programme de coopération technique pour l'année 1978.

S. LATIF (Bangladesh): My delegation gives support to the proposals contained in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. The documentation is excellent and I would congratulate the Secretariat for the work so well done. FAO's presence at the country level has been a most welcome development in the recent past. We support not only the continuation but an expansion of the programme for such country-level offices. A question has arisen here in this Commission as to whether there is a need for the regional office under this situation. The feeling is, as has been said by some delegates, that it may not be necessary at all or else we may strengthen the regional offices, which would imply that the country offices may become redundant. However, the fact of the case is otherwise. As we see it, both the regional offices and the country offices need to be simultaneously strengthened depending upon, and I stress depending upon, the size of FAO's field programme of development assistance. For example, it would be a good idea to have experts regionally available at Bangkok to solve the large programmes currently outgoing in South and South-East Asia. The 1980-81 budget shows a programme expansion in financial terms by 33 percent. Even after adjusting for cost increases an increase of 12.5 percent is evident compared with 1978-79. Staff support whether to increase or decrease depends upon the location of the programme, both nationally and regionally. It would be wrong to generalize either in favour of or against country or regional offices regardless of the programme size.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan)(interpretation from Arabic): My delegation would like to express our satisfaction with the policy and method of work of the Organization which has been developed. I would like to speak about regional representation, regional centres and regional offices. Our experience in Sudan proved the success obtained by the Regional Representatives. These assist the work and activities of the Organization. These representations in the countries have resulted in an increase in the number of projects supported by the Organization. The offices of the Organization in several nations supply us help to develop new projects and help to control projects under way, and to find solutions for problems of cooperation with government institutions. The success of our experience in Sudan is a diversification of other countries' work. We have to challenge the fact that FAO Representatives existence means that funds are required, and we have to contribute to find the sums to maintain these represen

tations. I would like to say this is a necessary effort to ensure the efficiency of the Organization. Actually, we can increase the benefit of this office and of the officials in this office by multiplying the projects of the Organization.

On behalf of my delegation, I should like to pay tribute to the activities and achievements of the Investment Centre at the local level and at the external level in the agricultural sector. We hope to multiply the projects which are financed by the Centre during the next biennium. I would also like to pay tribute to the good relations which exist between the Organization and the financing institutions and the various banks, the Arab Bank, the World Bank, which has increased the budgetary figures of the Organization. So we support the activities of the Organization. We would like to ask the Director-General to work to broaden the relations between the Organization and the various financing institutions. Actually, my country would like to express its satisfaction at the relations which exist between the Organization and our side, since this plays an important part in agriculture and the development of our countries in particular.

R. W. WOOTTON (United Kingdom): The U. K. delegation also attaches importance to the need for some appropriate monitoring of the system of Country representation. Hopefully, such monitoring will draw attention to some helpful points for FAO.

The delegation would welcome the Secretariat's comments on the sections on administration in Chapter 5 of document C 79/3. We of course accept that there will be some increased costs, particularly for staffing, but there are indications of very high increases in administrative costs in the various programmes. For example, on page 174 of the English text Administration Services will cost, it appears, over 40 percent more in the forthcoming biennium, while the rise in Financial Services, page 178, is of the order of 35 percent, and that in Programme Management, page 185, almost 47 per cent.

In his speech this morning in Plenary, the Head of the United Kingdom delegation stated that "We welcome and appreciate the practical and immediate relevance of programmes of FAO which are intended to help the poorest countries. We see particular value in the Special Action programmes such as the Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses and the Technical Cooperation Programme." He referred to the U. K.'s economic position and that we are having to look hard at all our public expenditure including aid expenditure. That is why my country is still considering the FAO budget with great care.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre) : En ce qui concerne les représentations de la FAO dans les pays et les Bureaux régionaux, notre point de vue à ce sujet a été communiqué ce matin lorsque nous avons traité du Chapitre 2. Je voudrais simplement souligner qu'en ce qui concerne mon pays, nous sommes très satisfaits de services que nous fournissons les représentants de la FAO chez nous. A notre avis, d'ailleurs, nous croyons que la FAO devra avoir des représentants dans tous les pays en développement.

Nous sommes également satisfaits devant les services fournis par notre Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Afrique. Services, je le répète, que nous apprécions beaucoup.

On a tout à l'heure insisté sur la nécessité de procéder, tôt ou tard, à une évaluation des services fournis par les représentants dans les pays et par les Bureaux régionaux de la FAO, évaluation qui serait, si j'ai bien compris, conseillée à d'autres services que ceux de la FAO. Bien que nous ne soyons pas contre cette proposition, nous aimerions souligner le fait que ma délégation s'opposerait à toute proposition qui tendrait à financer les travaux qui exigent une telle évaluation dans le cadre du Programme ordinaire de la FAO. Nous pensons qu'il faut dans ce cas utiliser les ressources extrabudgétaires, ressources qui seraient fournies par ceux des Etats Membres qui tiennent à tout prix à ce que l'on confie cette tâche à certains services externes à la FAO.

A. R. EL-DAWOOD (Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of)(interpretation from Arabic):The delegation of my country would like to support the idea of extending the training courses for farmers and agricultural workers, in the field, that is, in the countries concerned themselves. Furthermore, we would like to stress the necessity of sending field missions out so that the farmers and agriculturalists should be informed of new technology in the agricultural order. We would like to support the proposals made by several countries, in particular the representatives of the Netherlands and of Japan, regarding the regional offices, and we would like that the regional offices and representations should not be extended.

D. BETI (Suisse): J'aimerais faire quelques remarques au sujet des trois points du Chapitre 3. L'apport, durant ces dernières années, du Centre d'investissement à la mise au point de projets de développement est substantiel, tout au moins sur le plan quantitatif. Le document C 79/3 le relève à plusieurs endroits notamment au grand programme 3. 2.

A notre avis, il y aurait cependant lieu de revoir les critères sur la base desquels le Centre d'investissement élabore les projets, aussi bien pour la FAO que pour les institutions de financement, que ce soit la Banque mondiale, les banques régionales ou le FIDA.

Le Centre d'investissement ne devrait pas seulement agir comme un quelconque bureau d'ingénieurs-conseils. Il devrait avoir une conception du développement qui lui soit propre. Il devrait spécialement tenir compte du fait que la FAO a reconnu et reconnaît que la solution des problèmes sociaux et socio-politiques a pour le développement au moins autant d'importance que les mesures techniques et économiques visant à l'accroissement de la production.

En ce qui concerne la Campagne mondiale contre la faim Action pour le développement, Programme 3. 3. 1, nous sommes heureux de constater que la FAO est bien décidée à poursuivre ce programme. Les liens qui existent déjà et qui s'établissent de plus entre les ONG des pays en développement et celles des pays développés deviennent toujours plus étroits. C'est à notre avis un excellent moyen de promouvoir la participation populaire directe aussi bien à l'identification qu'à l'exécution des projets de développement, apporter une contribution très utile à cette participation populaire, relevée à juste titre par la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural en tant qu'élément essentiel d'un développement juste et équitable des populations rurales.

J'aimerais, comme troisième point, rappeler les remarques que j'ai faites ce matin, au sujet des représentations de la FAO par pays, au sujet de l'importance que mon pays accorde à la mise en place du réseau des représentants au sujet de l'opportunité d'intercaler une phase de réflexion avant d'étendre ce réseau de 47 à 62, au sujet en fin d'évaluation qui serait à entreprendre durant les prochaines années.

S. TAZI (Maroc)(interprétation de l'arabe): La délégation du Maroc voudrait présenter trois remarques concernant les différents chapitres du Programme de travail et budget. Les deux premières remarques traitent du programme concernât la campagne de lutte contre la faim. Le représentant de la Suisse vient de souligner à l'instant l'importance de cette campagne et de ce programme spécial concernant la lutte contre la faim et l'action pour le développement. Etant donné que ce programme repose sur les liens entre les différents organismes concernés dans les pays en développement et les pays développés, les responsables des problèmes agricoles participent aussi à l'exécution de cette campagne. Au nom de la délégation de mon pays j'appuie les remarques faites par les représentants de la Suisse et je pose la question suivante: quelles sont les raisons qui ont empêché l'utilisation des crédits alloués à ce programme au cours des années 1978/79 ? Selon le document C 79/3 nous constatons que le crédit de 1 588 000 dollars n'a pas été utilisé. La somme de 300 000 dollars a été simplement utilisée comme un système de crédits alloués à cette campagne. Si l'Organisation a pu mettre à exécution ce programme en faisant des économies, nous sommes satisfaits de ce résultat, mais s'il s'agit de problèmes, de difficultés qui ont empêché l'exécution de ce programme, nous voudrions avoir des informations, des éclaircissements à ce sujet, étant donné que le document C 79/3 ne nous donne pas ce genre de enseignements.

Nous remarquons que le document ne prévoit pas de crédits extra-budgétaires consacrés à ce programme. Les sommes allouées se montent à 337 000 dollars et ceci malgré l'importance de ce programme qui vise la consolidation des coopérations techniques entre les pays en développement. Ce programme représente une des activités qui couvre la publication de livres, de bulletins qui contiennent des informations intéressantes les pays en développement. L'expérience nous a montré que les difficultés sur la voie de la coopération entre les pays en développement sont imputables à l'absence de cette information.

Le troisième point que je voudrais présenter au nom de la délégation du Maroc concerne les points administratifs et les problèmes d'administration. Comme l'ont remarqué certains délégués et ainsi que l'a dit le représentant des Etats-Unis le cadre organique de l'Organisation représente un déséquilibre en ce qui concerne la représentation équitable des pays membres de l'Organisation quant aux différents postes. Je pense que ce déséquilibre continuera au sein de l'Organisation tant que les conditions de recrutement seront les mêmes et tant que nous continuerons à appliquer ces conditions étant donné qu'elles ne sont pas dans l'intérêt des pays en développement, qu'il s'agisse de l'expérience requise ou qu'il s'agisse du niveau de l'âge requis. En général l'expérience requise est très élevée et l'âge également. Les pays en développement ne possèdent pas des experts d'un certain âge et d'une

grande expérience étant donné que les experts et les techniciens dans les pays en développement sont jeunes et que les structures de développement dans les pays en développement sont encore toutes nouvelles. Les systèmes d'éducation dans les pays en développement remontent à peine aux années soixante à soixante dix (après l'accès à l'indépendance de ces pays). Nous voudrions donc que l'Organisation revoie ses conditions de recrutement afin que la Conférence puisse être représentée et que tous les pays en développement puissent être représentés au sein de l'Organisation.

L. CORNET d'ELZIUS (Belgique): Au sujet du point traitant de la représentation de la FAO à l'étranger ma délégation voudrait ajouter un commentaire et se rallier aux nombreuses voix qui se sont élevées à cette occasion.

Nous ne sommes, en principe, pas du tout contre la décentralisation mais nous voudrions que la FAO agisse principalement dans un souci d'efficacité et non de prestige. Nous regrettons que dans le document 79/3 dans le texte français page 171, paragraphe 8, il n'y ait pas davantage de précisions sur l'emplacement et l'importance des nouvelles missions. Nous constatons en effet que l'augmentation des représentations constitue un coût supérieur de 2 400 000 dollars, ce qui représente une charge pour l'Organisation et n'est pas compensé par des économies au Siège central. Je répète, qu'en principe, nous ne sommes pas contre l'idée de la décentralisation, mais que nous tenons beaucoup à ce que les dépenses soient faites à bon escient.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): On Programme 3. 1, Field Programme Planning and Liaison, my delegation commends the activities being carried out under this programme. We would particularly like to highlight the sub-activities, that is identifying, formulating and appraising technical assistance projects, administering the technical cooperation programme and serving as the focal points for the FAO's decentralization programme.

We are particularly gratified with the activities under Major Programme 3. 2 Investment. We fully agree with the views expressed by the Programme Committee in its 36th and 37th sessions and in this connexion I would refer delegates particularly to the 36th session which gives a detailed analysis of the investment activities of FAO. We would, however, like to highlight the need for shortening of the projects cycle, simplification of lending procedures, financing of local recurrent costs and training national staff in techniques of investments' formulation.

Major Programme 3. 4, FAO Representatives, we are a little perplexed to hear differing views being voiced on the need, number and mode of appointment of country representatives. Surely the right course to follow in this case would be to inquire from developing countries which are benefiting from this programme. This reminds me of a joke. There is a character called Dennis the Menace. One of his friends tells Dennis, "Hey, Dennis, you have got very short legs. " The reply that Dennis gives is, "So what, they reach the ground, don't they?" So that is the important thing, as long as reach the ground with what we have we are perfectly happy. We have found the country representative programme an effective tool to decentralization. Besides helping in maintaining a close liaison with the FAO, it is generally helpful otherwise also.

Recently we were informed by the Director-General that he has delegated 32 country representatives to sanction projects up to, I think, 15 thousand U. S. dollars under the technical Cooperation Programme. This is another aspect of decentralization which is not so widely known but it speaks very highly of the efforts of the Director-General to decentralize.

One point to which I am constrained to refer is the mode of recruitment. A few words have been said by some delegations about this recruitment. In Pakistan we have a Canadian national as a Country Representative. We are extremely happy with him. In fact, the procedure that was followed was the curriculum vitae of a number of individuals were sent to my country and after consideration they selected one individual who happened in this case to belong to Canada. But if they were to be advertised and selections to be made, I don't know by whom, by the headquarters or by the country? I think it would pose some problems because a candidate selected by the headquarters may not be acceptable to the country and a candidate selected by the country might not be acceptable to the headquarters. So in this case we feel that there appears to be little need for adopting a different method to the existing one.

We generally endorse and commend the programme and I am also constrained to say if we support the concept of decentralization we perforce have to support the concept of country representatives.

A lot has been said about minor operation details about these Country Representatives. I think it is best to leave those to the Director-General. After all it is his duty to see that these small details are ironed out and that the countries face no problems. But if we start going into how many chairs and how many tables the country representative has I think it would be going beyond what our duty is.

On the technical cooperation programme we support the programme as we have done in the past and we commend the action proposed under this programme in this document.

MISS A. J. PEARCE (New Zealand): I will be very brief as I am reinforcing points made by others. Firstly, Chapter 3, New Zealand keenly supports FAO moves to decentralize its operations and commends FAO for the steps it has taken to date. We should, however, be grateful for information about where country representatives been posted and for a break-down of the costs of their operations. This would help us better to understand what has been done; where needs are being met and where a need is still unsatisfied.

My second and last point relates to chapter four. We acknowledge that there is a need for a technical cooperation programme designed to respond to urgent short-term needs. It will, however, be of interest to us to have further information about the training programmes carried out under the programme, in particular how they came about; their relationships with projects; the kind of training given and the sort of costs involved. The query we have in our minds is whether this training assistance could have been afforded more economically through bilateral aid programmes or through other means.

M. ZJALIC (Yugoslavia): As regards Chapter 3. 1, Field Programme Planning and Liaison, it has been considered by my delegation as essential, particularly in the light of the expected remarkable rise in the extra-budgetary resources for those action programmes. We expressed our satisfaction with the development of UNDP/FAO country programming progress and consider that this activity should be pursued towards a more permanent basis, for it is one of the ways leading to better conditions for executing agencies to fulfill their roles.

We are satisfied with the support up till now offered by FAO to national liberation movements, especially in the case of Namibia and Palestine, and we hope, require and ask that such an attitude should be further pursued.

As regards Chapter 3. 2, Investment, we think that the Investment Centre should be considered as a top priority among FAO activities. We are fully satisfied with the work and the activities in the past, especially in broadening cooperation with a range of newly formed international financial institutions. We express our concern as to how the Investment Centre would be able to respond to the growing demand and pressure on its resources and feel that they may easily be proved to be insufficient. In such circumstances, the Investment Centre should remain flexible and pragmatic.

We also feel that the main effort should be directed towards investment going to the poorest countries and to cooperating with financial institutions which provide highly concessional loans to agriculture.

Although we are aware that the Investment Centre is only one component of the FAO Training Programme and has been mostly involved in the in-service training, nevertheless we feel that this aspect of the Investment Centre activities should be given adequate priority.

As for FAO representatives, we have already stressed that we had some doubts two years ago, but now we are fully convinced that the FAO representatives scheme is an essential component of the overall decentralization process.

We are generally pleased with the cautious approach of the Director-General in establishing country offices. We feel that the proposed increase of fifty new offices is fully justified. We are equally satisfied with the harmonious relations between FAO and UNDP in the field.

As for Chapter 4, we render full support to the Technical Cooperation Programme and compliment the Director-General on its operational effectiveness in dealing with the emergency. In view of the really high efficiency of the programme, we feel that an even larger real term increase should have been proposed.

We understand some of the constraints on which the Director-General proposed only a proportional increase. Nevertheless, in the future we want this efficient programme to be substantially supported.

This is just an addition to our general attitude and the comments we made in our first intervention yesterday when we emphasized that we fully supported and endorsed the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget for the biennium for 1980-81.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): I am sorry to intervene again, especially at this late hour, but the remarks of several delegates reminded me that my delegation has an additional comment on Chapter 6.

We would have appreciated more detail and justification in Chapter 6. We believe it would be useful to know, for example, how much was paid in rent for Building G in 1979 and how much is expected to be paid in the few months remaining before this building is relinquished, when Building B becomes available to the Organization.

We notice, too, that Chapter 6 proposes a programme increase of \$635, 000.

We should like to ask the Secretariat what specific programme increases are intended, and why these might not be absorbed by the money saved through the occupancy of rent-free space in Building D. It seems that this is an example of the kind of area of the budget where savings can be effected without restricting the important substantive elements of the Programme of Work and Budget that we all approve and support.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): Mr Chairman, on behalf of my delegation I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Commission, and we hope that you will be successful in your task. We also hope that the work of the FAO will be successful and that it will be able to meet the aspirations of the developing countries, the poor countries and the field programmes and rural development programmes will be enhanced.

We would like to stress the necessity of training which we feel is the basis of development and the basis of promoting the individual. We are convinced that this is really the cornerstone of the New International Economic Order which should, above all, aim at the best possible development of the natural resources and the human resources of the poor countries and the developing countries without any constraint whatsoever.

P. BUNE (Fiji): Mr. Chairman, we have finally decided to break our silence this afternoon after listening to some very interesting remarks on this Chapter. First of all, may I congratulate you on your election? We pledge to you our full support, although there are only two of us in our delegation.

I should like to make a few general remarks particularly on the question of FAO country representatives. First, we welcome this policy of decentralization, not only because we have been told that it will help reduce the cost of maintaining the bureaucracy we have here in Rome, but also because the policy will assist in the speedy implementation of projects at country level. We would like to see further that these country representatives are delegated sufficient powers, and authority to enable them to take decisions or approve the projects up to an agreed ceiling. We do not want them simply to act as post boxes, because my country, like all other Pacific island countries, is in a geographically disadvantaged position in that we are far removed and isolated from the seat of decision-making. The actual time taken before the identification of a project up to the implementation stage can be very long and for smaller countries it may not even be necessary to have a full office established. The local costs of servicing these representatives, not to mention the diplomatic representatives already established there, may be even beyond the resources of some smaller countries. FAO might therefore consider other arrangements. Perhaps their representatives could be attached to the planning or development divisions of appropriate government ministries. I suggest this only if these representatives are going to undertake a liaison or monitoring function in these countries.

The other point I wish to make is the possibility of FAO giving recipient countries more authority in the choice and recruitment of experts. I say this because many developing countries have at their disposal a reservoir of local expertise which could well undertake the work now being carried out by FAO experts on FAO-sponsored projects. We believe that such an arrangement can have many advantages to recipient countries. Perhaps the most important would be that this local expertise would be hired on local terms and conditions which would mean considerable savings for FAO.

One of the concerns of the Fiji Government is the high cost of experts recruited by international agencies for service in Fiji, and the contribution of these high salaried people to the escalating cost of living in Fiji. For small countries this cannot be exaggerated.

These are the points I wish to make. I would also like to ask FAO perhaps to consider designating government departments or local development organizations within a country, particularly small island countries as isolated as mine, as executing agencies for FAO-funded projects.

A. PAPASOLOMONTOS (Cyprus): I have two additional comments, both on Chapter 3. The first concerns the investment work of FAO, my delegation welcomes the progress achieved in the last biennium and the cooperation that has been reached by this Organization, the World Bank, IFAD, Regional and other banks. We are certain that this coordination of activities and cooperation has been primarily responsible for the increased flow of funds for development projects. We fully support the action proposed on page 150, paragraph 15 of the English text, leading to an expansion of the pipeline of investment projects.

We would like to join with other delegates in urging FAO to intensify its training efforts in this field of pre-preparation, thus ensuring greater local participation and pre-preparation and reducing gradually outside manpower and inputs.

In the process, FAO should also carefully examine the present status and possible shortcomings in the field of project management, project supervision and project monitoring. In our experience, this field is usually the weakest and yet the most important link in the project cycle. We would therefore strongly recommend that FAO should study the possibility of strengthening the options either alone or in consultation with the World Bank in such a way that we could expect over a period of time to ensure adequate local project management and monitoring expertise in the developing countries.

My second point is only a minor one, but I thought I should bring it up. It refers to the André Meyer fellowships on page 155 of the English text. We note that in real terms the budget amount for such training is at a reduced level in comparison with earlier years. My delegation fully understands the reasons for this, but as these fellowships are intended for leading scientists of the developing countries we would recommend that should savings become available from other programmes it would be desirable to consider providing some additional funds for this highly important and desirable field.

F. ZENNY (Jamaica): I would like to address my comments this time to Chapters 3 and 4, just to make Jamaica's position clear.

On the question of investment in particular, Jamaica welcomes this trend and wishes it to increase. It is particularly satisfying to note that agreements are now taking place with the major funding agencies. We are a little concerned about the Investment Centre's ability to respond to the call on its resources, our own contact has indicated that there may be some problem in this area and we would like to suggest that something be done before the bottleneck is upon us, as it may very well be.

On the question that I have already referred to and which I feel it is worth making once again Mr Chairman, as shortening the project cycle simplifying procedure, improvement of terms, particularly concessionary terms, including local cost financing. I would hope that the Organization would make its position quite clear on these matters and would actively take a leadership position in these areas. I am not aware that this is the position. I know where the sympathies of the Organization lie and I know what is stated as being desirable. I am not aware of anything being done to assist those in need of these development funds in these very important areas.

On the question of decentralization, Mr. Chairman, this is a trend which we commend goes in the direction of assisting countries to do their own thing. The representative is seen as someone with whom we can work against a background of knowing what we want to do and using the Organization to assist us in this manner, so we want this kind of arrangement and we want it to continue to grow and we support the increase in this area.

On the question of choice or selection of FAO representatives I can only speak for Jamaica in this matter, but I would think that what we have done is what is common to other developing countries. It took us a long time to agree on our country representative. I believe we did not agree with FAO until the fourth candidate was put before us. I would like to report that we are satisfied with the country representative, that the delay was justified, and we are working quite happily with the representative that we have and intend to continue to do so, and I think frankly, Mr. Chairman, that that is the important aspect.

On the question of the Technical Cooperation Programme, again we see this as a new trust in assisting the countries to determine their own priorities, to make their own decisions and to rely on themselves in the implementation of their programme centre. Jamaica has taken a while to use TCP but I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that we are well on the way to utilising it into the next year, and we intend to seek growth in this programme because we can see how it can benefit us in a very immediate way. We see it as supplementing in a very necessary manner, activities that are ongoing.

C. B. SESAY (Sierra Leona): I hope, being almost the last speaker for the evening, I will not take too much of the time of the distinguished delegates, but I think that there is one point which has been mentioned here by several delegates and I just want to emphasize the importance of this point. It is this question of FAO country representatives. It is the opinion of my delegation that we fully support the idea of a country representative, and I wish to say that the presence of the FAO representative in our country has helped to shorten the communication line; it has brought us nearer FAO headquarters in terms of project processing and implementation. The FAO representative in Sierra Leona has helped us to speed up the processing and implementation of projects. Mr. Chairman if you can permit me, earlier this year Sierra Leona was invaded by an army of worms which, and but for the timely intervention of FAO, our rice crop would have been debauched completely, but because we have the FAO representative next door to us it was very easy to put our requirements and it was speedily processed. This is one big advantage of having a country representative in some of our countries which are far removed from FAO headquarters.

Another point which some distinguished delegates have raised is the question of monitoring the activities of country representatives. In our opinion we feel such a suggestion is not a bad one, but since we have full confidence in the ability of FAO we are confident that we have enough machinery to conduct such an exercise, and, as some delegates mentioned earlier, it is in the opinion of all of us to see that some suggestions are made on how this monitoring system could be conducted. We also welcome that, but we have full confidence that FAO has the necessary machinery to monitor the activities of this important representation. We fully support the idea that the FAO country representative should be extended wherever possible.

Srta. M. E. BORASCA (Argentina): Gracias, Sr. Presidente, por haberme concedido la palabra, a pesar de lo avanzado de la tarde.

Mi delegación tuvo ya la oportunidad de expresar su acuerdo al Programa de Labores y Presupuestos en su intervención de ayer. Ya manifestamos también nuestro especial apoyo al Programa de Cooperación Técnica, pues entendemos que este programa impulsará la producción de alimentos, favoreciendo las economías de los países en desarrollo, a través de un incremento cuantitativo y cualitativo de los recursos agrícolas.

Reiteramos nuestro apoyo pleno al Programa de Cooperación de la FAO, ya que se revela como instrumento útil y dinámico para problemas de pequeña escala en diversos países en desarrollo, que, como la Argentina, han visto por este medio hacerse efectiva una fructífera colaboración con esta Organización. Por esta razón propiciamos una gran actividad de la FAO en el campo de la cooperación técnica para países en desarrollo y una acción que permita el intercambio de tecnología que ayude a superar la forma tradicional de los cultivos y permita asimismo la capacitación del agricultor a fin de que éste pueda beneficiarse de dicha técnica. Ello es fundamental para lograr los objetivos del Programa.

Se hace necesario estimular el intercambio de tecnología, pues el sector agrícola abre un amplio campo de colaboración de enorme interés para nuestro país. Por eso, Sr. Presidente, apoyamos plenamente las iniciativas del Director General encaminadas a lograr un mayor incremento del Programa, tal como consta en el Documento C 79/3.

Dada la importancia vital que mi Delegación otorga a este Programa, estimamos que el monto destinado al mismo es insuficiente, y tal como lo manifestamos ayer, sugerimos que se considere la posibilidad de que se pueda realizar algún reajuste interno o transferencia de recursos para impulsar el Programa de Cooperación Técnica.

En nuestra intervención de ayer expresamos nuestra inquietud respecto a la escasa participación de América Latina en la asignación de fondos, comparada con otras regiones. Agradecemos al Secretario las declaraciones que sobre este punto se nos dieron ayer. Sin embargo, no podemos dejar de llamar la atención respecto a la importancia que para América Latina reviste un mayor apoyo de esta Organización, a fin de que puedan concretarse los proyectos en estudio y que pueda considerarse la posibilidad de aumentar la asignación con respecto a investigación para nuestra región.

CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow we meet at half past nine and we will resume on all the Chapters. If there are any further comments anyone would like to make you can make them and the respective officers of FAO will give their comments, and I expect by 11 o'clock we will be able to start the next item, the review of the Regular Programme after the Completion of Work and Budget.

A. GARTAA (Libya): In the context of Chapter 2 concerning economic development programmes we would like to reiterate support to the Director-General in the utilization of all available natural resources.

The world is facing a problem of food security, so that the programme proposed for the use of modern techniques such as remote sensing, and the application of field methods for the evaluation of water resources and irrigation requirements are ambitious programmes. We believe it is necessary to develop new water resources especially in countries lacking water resources, and to this effect we believe it is important to study the use of desalinated water in agriculture. The use of solar energy for the same purpose should be met by approval from everybody. We believe it should be included in the Programme.

We also feel that the Programme proposed for the improvement of crop production and management is another ambitious programme especially in relation to mechanization and production of post-harvest losses to a minimum in order to increase world production and ensure food security.

Concerning the programme for the increase and improvement of animal production in developing countries, we support this programme, and in particular a control of animal trypanosomiasis in affected countries in Africa as well as the international scheme for meat development and dairy development. However we think FAO should actively participate in the control of other animal diseases known in many countries, as pointed out by the distinguished delegate from Sudan. This would contribute to satisfy the requirements of a sound food security.

As regards agricultural research we would like to emphasize that, despite efforts made during last year's, the rate of world production is still low in many areas. Therefore horizontal expansion by land reclamation will not improve the food security situation in the world unless it is coupled with intensive research to increase vertical production. We think in particular of research concerning selection of fertilizers, seed improvement, pest control and soil fertility. We therefore believe that these items should be reinforced in the proposed programme.

With regard to rural development it is our opinion that the proposed programme of work should be in line with the resolutions and recommendations of WCARRD of last July, particularly in relation to people's participation, and the role and participation of women in development 1/.

The meeting rose at 17. 45 hours

La seance est levee a 17h 45

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 45 horas

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.



## **conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## **conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

## **conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/5

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**Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II**

**Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II**

**20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II**

FIFTH MEETING  
CINQUIEME SÉANCE  
QUINTA SESION  
(16 November 1979)

The Fifth Meeting was opened at 9.45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La cinquième séance est ouverte à 9 h 45, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la quinta sesión a las 8.45 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN (continuación)

11. Programme of Work and Budget. 1980-1981 (continued)

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-1981 (suite)

11. Programa de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-1981 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: I hope we can complete our examination of the Programme Budget of FAO for 1980/81. As I mentioned yesterday afternoon towards the close of our meeting, such delegations as have not intervened and would like to make any supplementary point, they may do so now and then we will have the replies, clarifications, from the officers of FAO.

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España): Efectivamente, la delegación española quisiera hacer algunos comentarios en relación con las actividades de la Oficina Regional para Europa, previstas en el Programa de Labores que estamos analizando.

En primer lugar, quisiéramos destacar que los problemas de empleo y energía, hasta ahora considerados consustanciales con la situación en los países menos desarrollados, están afectando gravemente a ciertas áreas de la Region, especialmente en el área mediterránea.

Por ello, nuestra delegación aprueba plenamente el Programa de Acción encaminado a analizar las políticas y medidas adoptadas por los países de la region para adaptarse a esta nueva realidad. Ello redundará no solo en beneficio de los propios países, sino también de otros de fuera de la region que puedan encontrarse con problemas similares.

No olvidemos, por otra parte, que existe una estrecha correlación entre el crecimiento económico de los países industrializados y las posibilidades de crecimiento de los países menos desarrollados. En este sentido, nuestra delegación apoya también las iniciativas de la Oficina Regional para Europa, encaminadas a mejorar la estructura de las explotaciones agrarias, especialmente en el estrato de los pequeños agricultores, que han de contribuir a ese necesario e indispensable crecimiento económico.

Por otra parte, la agricultura del año 2000 constituye un reto a la investigación, tanto en los países industrializados como en los menos desarrollados. Nuestra delegación apoya, pues, las acciones previstas para desarrollar las actividades conjuntas de investigación en las 10 redes regionales existentes y, sobre todo, recomendamos que se estimule fuertemente la participación de las instituciones nacionales de países en desarrollo en las actividades de esta red establecidas.

Finalmente, y al detallar los temas a tratar en la 12 Conferencia Regional para Europa, nuestra delegación cree que podría incluirse el tema relativo al análisis de las medidas aplicadas por los Gobiernos para facilitar el retiro de los agricultores de edad avanzada.

Este problema es trascendente, no sólo por la importancia del colectivo afectado, sino también porque es un prerrequisito para facilitar el acceso a la empresa agraria de la nueva generación que ha de ser protagonista de la agricultura del año 2000.

Z. GHOSHEH (Jordan): (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of Jordan considers Document C 79/3 to be very important. We have examined it closely with considerable interest, and we see that the opinions expressed therein by the Director-General tally with our own.

As regards the Field Programme, we would support everything concerning decentralization, because this would ensure that the work and activities become more effective. The FAO representatives in our countries would facilitate the implementation of these projects which the developing countries require.

As to Chapter 4 on the Technical Cooperation Programme, my country's delegation would support any form of aid or backstopping referred to in this Chapter, including training and technical aid.

G. BULA HOYOS (Colombia): La delegación de Colombia considera adecuada esta oportunidad que usted ha dado a las delegaciones para que intervengan sobre aspectos generales o particulares antes de clausurar el debate sobre este tema.

Deseamos aprovechar esta ocasión para reiterar, una vez más, el pleno apoyo del Gobierno de Colombia al nivel del Presupuesto y a las estrategias y orientaciones sobre las cuales se ha elaborado el Programa de Labores para el bienio entrante. Pensamos que será conveniente destacar, en el Informe de esta Comisión, el panorama sombrío a que alude el Director General por lo menos en dos partes de su Introducción; panorama sombrío en el momento actual en que nosotros consideramos este documento, que es el más importante de esta Organización, que es la Biblia, que es la guía para nuestros trabajos en los próximos dos años. Y por esas consideraciones, no podemos contenernos de expresar nuestro sentimiento de frustración por cierta situación paradójica, que ya señalo aquí en cierta medida, el primer día de nuestros debates sobre este punto, el colega y amigo Moscovits de la delegación de Malta.

Creemos que existe una paradoja, señor Presidente y distinguidos colegas, porque a todos los niveles, en todas las reuniones y en todos los documentos se destaca siempre la importancia de la agricultura en la economía para todos los países del mundo, especialmente en la economía de los países en desarrollo. Sin embargo, cuando llega el momento de apoyar la agricultura, de dar alcance práctico a la significación de la agricultura en la economía mundial, la actitud de ciertos países desarrollados nos desconcierta. Todos sabemos que el Director General llegó a un mínimo al elaborar estas propuestas, no obstante el panorama oscuro que todos conocemos. Sin embargo, todavía hay por lo menos dos o tres países que siguen haciendo reservas, y que continúan auspiciando la política de crecimiento cero.

Con nuestra habitual franqueza quisiéramos decir que la delegación de Colombia no tiene esta actitud, sobre todo en el momento actual. La gran mayoría de los Estados Miembros de la FAO, casi 150 Gobiernos, han apoyado ese Presupuesto, ese nivel, y no entendemos qué sentido tenga una actitud negativa de dos o tres delegaciones, sobre todo porque esa actitud de abstención no va a tener ninguna aplicación práctica. El nivel presupuestario va a ser aprobado por la gran mayoría de la Conferencia. ¿Es que acaso pretenden los representantes de esos países desarrollados, desalentar la labor de la Organización? ¿desanimar al Director General en un momento en que todos reconocemos que la FAO está mejorando su funcionamiento?

Nosotros creemos, sinceramente, que esa actitud que, repetimos, no tendrá ninguna consecuencia práctica, es solamente impopular y totalmente incoherente con la importancia de la agricultura y el momento actual en que vivimos. Por eso, quisiéramos hacer una nueva llamada a los representantes de esos países para que se sumen a nosotros y otorguen su voto a fin de que la aprobación del nivel presupuestario y del Programa de Labores sea unánime, como el mejor estímulo, como el reconocimiento más acertado para que la FAO pueda seguir trabajando en beneficio de todos los Estados Miembros, y particularmente en los países en desarrollo.

Queremos referirnos, en particular, a la descentralización. La delegación de Colombia desde hace más de veinte años está preocupándose en el seno de esta Organización por la mayor descentralización de la FAO. Por eso apoyamos con entusiasmo ese punto concreto de la nueva política del Director General, preconizada en 1976. Celebramos que se haya progresado en el campo de la descentralización; que se incremente el número de los propios representantes de la FAO en los países. Pero eso no basta. Creemos que, paralelamente, hay que seguir destacando oficiales de diversas especializaciones a las oficinas regionales, por sentido práctico, por mayor agilidad, en pro de la eficacia más significativa, porque en esa forma, las oficinas regionales estarán en mejores condiciones para atender más rápida y eficazmente las solicitudes que hagan los Gobiernos de los países de sus áreas respectivas.

Es evidente que no en Roma, sino en las regiones y en los países están los elementos primarios de la agricultura, las aguas, las tierras, los bosques, las pesquerías, y que de esa manera, la FAO está más presente, más viva, más dinámica en los países en desarrollo particularmente.

Queremos reiterar nuestro apoyo a esa política pragmática del Director General a la descentralización. Consideramos que no trae ningún beneficio para nuestra Organización el hecho de que se continúe concentrando personal aquí en Roma, para que empíricamente hagan diagnósticos sobre la situación de la agricultura en nuestros países, sin conocer la realidad agrícola del mundo en desarrollo. Creemos que hay que ir limitando la elaboración de estudios y documentos que, muchas veces, no se traducen a los tres idiomas ni se conocen suficientemente, para invertir todos esos recursos en asistencia directa, permanente y creciente a los países en desarrollo sobre el terreno.

H. REDL (Austria) (interpretation from German): In the course of yesterday's debate a series of questions was raised, and for that reason I need only make a few remarks now concerning point 3. 3. 1, The Development Programme. We feel the activities in this campaign, especially following the results of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, should be based on such results, and they need to be both practical and specific.

My delegation feels that the conference proposed for 1980 should be very cautiously prepared, taking into account the needs of the developing countries. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to have the documents distributed in good time. We are very interested in the outlook for this conference.

As regards Chapter 4 on the Technical Cooperation Programme, a series of points is raised here, which we agree with, from page 159 onwards. However, we should like the Secretariat to provide a document which would cover all the projects which have already been carried out, and for them to give us the actual costs of these projects.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): I would like to address my brief comment on FAO country representatives, FAO Regional Officers, and the Technical Cooperation Programme. At the very outset the Government of Indonesia gave full support to the policy pursued by the Director-General in putting into effect decentralization. My delegation notes with appreciation the growing number of countries that accommodate offices for FAO country representatives. My delegation fears in this context there is also a desirability for strengthening the regional offices. The reason is that these offices should play a more important role in the context of decentralization. My delegation shares the view that in the present circumstances it would be preferable to embark on the strengthening of the regional offices. We can also say the establishment of country representatives should not in any way cause delay in strengthening regional offices. If decentralization and the strengthening may give rise to financial strain then the main thing is the possibility of having staff from headquarters sent to the regional offices.

Allow me to refer to the Technical Cooperation Programme. Recognizing the usefulness of this programme, my delegation finds the allocation of 3.2% of the budget to this programme is comparatively very small, as we can see on page 59 of the document. This new programme existed two years ago but it has shown its practical and immediate value when dealing with open problems in developing countries. In this context my delegation would like to suggest that budgetary provision of this programme be reviewed in the sense that a higher percentage be accorded to it in the next biennium. My delegation would prefer to leave it at the discretion of the Director-General to make the necessary adjustments.

J. DOORENBOS (Netherlands): Allow my delegation to take the floor for the second time. I would like to refer very briefly again to Chapter 1 and following that to link my remarks to the context of Chapter 3.

In general, my delegation expresses its very high appreciation for the high percentage of the present budget allocated to Economic and Technical Programme elements. A rough calculation shows this amounts to over seventy percent. The same or even a higher figure applies to the extra-budgetary means provided. Nevertheless, my delegation would like to enquire which criteria has been used for the level of extra-budgetary means requested for the different programme elements. In this respect also the relation with the Field Programme seems a pertinent issue. Furthermore in the documents very little is actually given on the duration of such programmes, the necessary extra-budgetary means which will be requested also in the years to come, and in this respect also when end results can be expected.

Referring now to Chapter 3, we are highly gratified with FAO's activities in the field of Preparation and Implementation of Investment Projects likewise the close contacts which FAO maintains with financing institutions. We also notice however from the very frank discussion in the background documents provided to us that some difficulties are experienced in the implementation of such progress particularly with regard to the sometimes low absorptive capacity and necessary guidance and support which can be given by some receiving countries. Our question is now how far and to what extent the Regular Programme within FAO is engaged in and is providing the necessary support to these earlier mentioned investment Projects, particularly regarding institution building and training of local personnel for these projects. Allow me to give one specific example. For instance, within the Agricultural Department extra-budgetary means are requested for a programme of Improved Water Use in Irrigation. To what extent is this programme involved in providing guidance in this field to the very large and costly investment projects in the new irrigation scheme in which FAO is very much involved?

My last comment refers to TCP. My government feels TCP has gained a solid place within the FAO structure. My delegation can express its high appreciation for the programme provided the overall level within the budget remains roughly the same, that the project remains small and will be seen primarily to spearhead four larger forthcoming development programmes, including of course investment possibility and where possible to attract bilateral activities. Here the connection between these activities would need to receive once more due attention.

As regards the establishment of country offices, I may refer to our intervention of yesterday.

DATO HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN SABRI (Malaysia): Though we are responding for the first time rather late in the proceedings on this important topic, it is with pleasure that the Malaysian Delegation congratulates you on your election as Chairman of this Commission.

Allow me to say a few words about the Programme and Budget for the next biennium. We note that the increase is only 2.6% per year for 1980/81, and that the budget is the minimum operating budget which has been approved by the FAO Council and the Programme Committee. Malaysia would like to express our support for this budget.

A number of countries have spoken on the subject of using national institutions and local personnel in implementing FAO projects in developing countries. Malaysia would like to add her voice to this request. More extensive use of national institutions and local experts by FAO has two definite advantages. Firstly, it will help promote the development of such national institutions and the personnel working there, and secondly, this will ensure that the projects of FAO will have a greater degree of success which can be achieved at a faster rate simply because the time element needed for understanding the customs and culture of the recipient country will be reduced.

Also, there should be serious efforts to ensure that there is a training element in all FAO projects. In the final analysis it is the local personnel who are responsible for the continuity of progress in these projects when the experts and consultants eventually return home after initiating the projects in the developing countries.

Not only would we like FAO to make more use of national institutions and local experts with increased vigour in the next biennium, but we also believe that there is scope for FAO to make use of locally designed and made equipment for projects in developing countries wherever feasible. This could help to reduce costs in project implementation.

On Chapter 2 Malaysia has a few comments to make. We are in general agreement with the content of the various programmes in the different sections. However, we would like to see FAO give more emphasis to the project on Prevention of Food Losses. At present, it is only part of the programme on crops. We would like to see the project expanded into a programme in itself. Surely, there is also a need to prevent losses in livestock and fish production. These elements can be incorporated into a programme together with crop losses. Thanks to the generous support of Australia in particular, Malaysia and her ASEAN partners have already launched a post-harvest loss prevention programme. Under this programme, action-orientated development projects are implemented in the member countries in rice and fish loss reductions. The results are shared by all participating nations.

We are indeed heartened to hear that FAO will give particular attention to aquaculture in its fisheries programme. This is because we in Malaysia consider that future increases in fish production are most likely to come from cultured fishery and not so much from captured fishery. Furthermore, there is tremendous scope in aquaculture as a TCDC project. The technology in fish culture of common and conventional fish species already exists and it is only in an exchange of methodology at the practical level that viable projects can be developed. Malaysia feels that FAO should concentrate on inshore and small fisheries where the catch potential and the employment prospects are more definite rather than to venture into the unknown in deep sea fishing. It is this type of venture enterprise that developing countries cannot afford, faced with such pressing problems as growing enough food to feed their people and creating jobs for their growing population.

There is another point which I would like to bring to the attention of this Commission. This is about duplication in the work of the international agencies in the developing countries. It is a misallocation of time, money and manpower if more than one international agency were to carry out the same type of activity in the same field in the same country. In such inflationary times such as the present, FAO should liaise closely with other international agencies to reduce such duplication. In all fairness I would suggest other UN Agencies and Organizations dealing with agriculture, food production and rural development should do the same. In this respect Malaysia would like to congratulate the Regional Office of FAO for Asia and the Far East for having taken the initiative to establish an Inter-Agency Committee on Integrated Rural Development, a main objective of which is to reduce duplication in the development efforts of the various international agencies serving the region.

On Chapters 3 to 7, we have only three points to make. First, we are concerned about the quality of the projects planned and implemented under the field programme which is the area which carries the most impact for FAO. In the Review of the Field Programme, which this Commission will be considering in a few days' time, only 61% of the projects were considered to be satisfactory in terms of project design. Consequently, Malaysia would like to recommend to FAO that its projects office should institute a more vigorous approach to project planning. There is no substitute, no short-cut, to the project cycle if a project were to be planned properly. This is the only way to ensure that donor countries receive good value for their money and that recipient countries realise the objectives of the project.

Malaysia is in agreement with the conclusion of FAO in that investment in food production and agriculture is at present insufficient. We would like to see an increase in the level of investment in the next biennium with FAO taking the lead in promoting the growth of investment in food production. We feel that this promotional effort can be facilitated by more thorough project planning.

On the third and last point, which is related to the issue of Country Representatives, Malaysia would like to suggest to FAO that the criteria to be used in deciding whether or not a country representative should be appointed could be the following:

The recipient country should be one of the MSA countries.

The level of FAO involvement in the country as indicated by value of investment or by number of projects. We feel that the country representative should not function merely as a post office.

H. OGUT (Turkey): Concerning the development support programmes of the 1980/81 budget my delegation has approved in general terms. However, we find it desirable to make some remarks within this general view. We believe that technical cooperation among the developing countries is one of the key issues in establishing a new and just economic order in the world. FAO's action in TCDC can be undertaken by regional projects funded by UNDP, TCP or Trust Fund agreements. For this reason my delegation takes the view that Field Programmes Development Division should be the centre for this subject. We believe that this division can undertake functions such as promotion and description of TCDC. It should also undertake functions in the close follow-up of TCDC through the projects.

Regarding Chapter 3. 2 we greatly appreciate the efforts of FAO within the unique structure of Investment Centre. However, our past experience shows that the time allocated for the preparation of the projects by this Unit has not been effective, especially when the pressing needs of the developing countries require quick action. We believe that if the Members of the Preparatory Missions could be selected among the developing countries and be supported by national experts time allocated for the preparation could be greatly shortened. We also suggest that the Investment Centre should increase its assistance to the nationally financed projects of developing countries. In the case of investments technical cooperation programme has also been very beneficial. However, the ratio of 14. 1 percent allocated for investments during the last biennium are inadequate. We believe that this was the result of urgent emergency situations which occurred unexpectedly during the last biennium. We think that the ratio allocated for investments in TCP could be determined earlier in close cooperation with the Investment Centre, and implementation accordingly would be more fruitful.

On the subject of FAO representatives my delegation has its full support on the new openings in 15 countries (during the next biennium. We also support the view of opening of one or two country representatives in Europe. For this reason the Fund allocated to this region is highly appreciated.

Lastly I would like to make a few comments as to the programmes by regions, socio-economic indicators reveal that Turkey, which is in the European region of FAO, is still a developing country. Turkey has problems in the field of agriculture and agricultural economy and needs external assistance. There are also other developing countries in the European region which has similar problems. On the other hand, the technical development in the field of agriculture of the developed countries should be spread throughout the world. Therefore, we deem it would be beneficial if FAO continues its activities in the European region at least at the present level. However, we see that the Fund allocated for the European region in the 1980/81 budget seems insufficient for such purposes. We also notice that the rural development has not taken its proper place in the distribution of the funds allocated to the European region among programmes and sub-programmes. Today rural poverty is a major problem in developing countries like Turkey which figure in the European region of FAO. There is also a special need for external assistance in the implementation of necessary programmes in the "less favoured" regions of these countries.

In conclusion I would like to stress once again that FAO should not reduce its programmes in the European regions considering that in this region there are also developing countries which have not yet solved all of their problems.

L. CORNET d'ELZIUS (Belgique): Avant la fin du débat général, je voudrais revenir sur le chapitre 3 et sur le chapitre 4. La Belgique reconnaît en général l'opportunité des programmes d'action spéciaux qui contribuent activement à certains développements. La Belgique se réjouit du développement pris ces dernières années par le Centre d'investissements de la FAO et est particulièrement satisfaite de la collaboration qui s'est instaurée avec le FIDA. La Belgique reconnaît le rôle important qui échoit à la FAO dans la mise en valeur des zones économiques exclusives des pays en voie de développement, suite aux nouveaux droits de la mer.

La Belgique approuve l'action de la FAO dans le domaine de la trypanosomiase.

Quant au programme de coopération technique, ma délégation est d'avis que celui-ci, dans les limites que lui fixent, d'une part, les critères établis pour son fonctionnement et, d'autre part, son importance relative à l'ensemble du budget ordinaire, a non seulement prouvé sa valeur d'une manière générale mais s'est avéré parfois d'une utilité exceptionnelle.

Je voudrais ajouter la considération suivante: cette année, au mois de juillet, s'est tenue la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. On ne peut perdre de vue les résultats des travaux de cette conférence. Le développement rural qui présuppose bien souvent une réforme agraire constitue l'alpha et l'omega du progrès dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement. Rien ne sert de produire davantage d'aliments si le consommateur n'a pas des ressources pour acquérir cette production. Le développement rural doit créer le cadre dans lequel le progrès, hors de la pauvreté absolue, devient une réalité.

De nombreuses activités de la FAO visent directement ou indirectement cet objectif. Désormais le programme d'action et la déclaration de principe, élaborée à la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural, constituent une ligne de conduite dont il faudrait que la FAO tienne compte.

H. SY MOUSSA (Mauritanie): Ma délégation exprime sa satisfaction envers les propositions du programme de soutien à accorder aux pays en voie de développement. Notre politique en matière de développement et d'aménagement de nos pêcheries définit les priorités suivantes: évaluation de nos ressources, reconversion des populations inactives du monde rural en pêcheurs maritimes, l'acquisition des moyens d'exploitation; ce qui exige des moyens financiers assez importants, tant sur le plan étude des projets que sur le plan investissements à réaliser. C'est pourquoi ma délégation appuie les propositions du Secrétaire général.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq)(interpretation from Arabic): Yesterday when you emphasised the energy problems, on behalf of my delegation I had the pleasure of stating that Iraq has begun by setting up an International Fund to help needy developing countries in order to overcome the problems of inflation. Our project is going to try and help petrol producing developing countries and hopes that industrialized countries will take them into account and take a share in the Fund because of the very high percentage of inflation which these countries exported to developing countries. Iraq has already taken the initiative of implementing the programme since my country is determined to help developing countries, especially those who have direct ties with Iraq and will give them interest-free loans. Iraq invites all the countries and governments of the world to apply the programme and to ratify it as a logical solution to our problem in order to balance the relationship between industrialized developed countries and developing countries.

May I take this opportunity to state that my delegation supplied a volume of aid of 2 200 million dollars to developing countries ever since the July 1978 Revolution. In this way Iraq is once again participating in the establishment of a new international economic order which the UN family is working for too.

M. PANYSHERI (Afghanistan): This is the first time I am getting the floor and I want to say congratulations to you on your election to this position. My delegation has carefully studied this document and listened to the introductory remarks of the Director-General's representative.

We appreciate the format of the document. In our view it gives the right backdrop to the programme of work which the Director-General proposes to implement in the next biennium.

The state of food and agriculture in the developing countries remains unencouraging. Average annual increase of food continues to stagnate well below the target set out in the strategy of second international development decade; in many countries such as mine it is below the rate of population growth. Incidence of malnutrition has increased and dietary energy supply may as well have fallen. Food aid has not reached the minimum level accepted in the world food conference nearly five years ago. The international emergency food reserve remains low.

It is our firm opinion that the time has come to look the facts in their faces and give priority to projects and ideas that bring quick and lasting improvement in the quality of life of the poor masses in our developing countries. In my own country we are engaged in a grim struggle to bring about fundamental and basic changes and eliminate the feudal and exploitative system of the past.

We are happy to note that the Committee of the whole of the UN has supported the strategies worked out by the FAO. Larger investment through concessional assistance by the development of financial institutions, increase in trust fund resources of FAO geared to priorities of the organisation already approved repeatedly, by the international community special action programme and TCP, replenishment of the fertilizers supply scheme which seems to be one source of comfort in a world where fertilizer prices are manipulated at will making them beyond the reach of a poor country like mine, a thrust towards attaining food security through increased food aid and production in the developing countries, and support to the Five-Point Plan of Action initiated by the Director-General are all designed to focus attention on the immediate and overriding needs of the countries themselves.

We would like to say that we admire the tenacity and wisdom of the Director-General in keeping the budget at the minimum level and support his refusal to increase posts in headquarter and regional offices. We note with satisfaction that the proportion of expenditure in established posts to total expenditure has been drastically reduced. My delegation fully support the programme of Work and Budget in 1980-81 proposed by the Director-General.

K. SAAD-EL-DINE (Syria) (interpretation from Arabic): During the first meeting of our Commission I said that the budget level of the Programme of Work was so good, so low that it could not possibly meet the aspirations of the developing countries. If we are to keep the budget at that level, we would have to review the priorities which are proposed in the Programme of Work and give priority to certain projects. For example, there is the Technical Cooperation Programme which is one of the most important activities ever undertaken by FAO, since FAO, through the Programme, provides aid for the short- and medium-term to developing countries in order to help them increase their agricultural production and give emergency aid.

As the speaker before me has said, the resources of that programme are only 3.8 percent of the regular budget. With respect to the 1978-79 biennium, allocations to that programme were far higher because they were equivalent to 12 percent of the Regular Programme. If you take inflation into account, you can see that for the coming biennium 1980-81 the level is far lower than for the previous biennium. Consequently, we feel that budgetary allocations to the TCP should be increased for the coming biennium.

Mme. F. LARBI (Tunisie): Je voudrais intervenir pour exprimer les points de vue de mon gouvernement en ce qui concerne les représentants de la FAO au niveau des pays. Nous pensons que cette représentation est nécessaire pour assurer, premièrement, la coordination entre les priorités que la FAO soutient techniquement, deuxièmement, le bon fonctionnement de chacun de ces projets et troisièmement, un contact constant et direct entre les pays d'une part et les différents organes de la FAO, d'autre part. Enfin, la représentation permet de dynamiser le rôle des actions que la FAO entreprend sur une échelle multilatérale dans les pays en voie de développement qui ne disposent pas encore de cadres suffisants. Le représentant peut jouer le rôle d'identificateur de projet, en conseillant les responsables de ces pays et en étendant la formulation du projet. Ces rôles ne sont pas du ressort des bureaux régionaux de la FAO car l'objectif principal constitue une potentialité au service des pays de la région.

D'autre part, ces bureaux régionaux permettent d'alléger l'administration centrale et de rapprocher la FAO des activités de terrain. Les bureaux régionaux ont un rôle complémentaire à celui de représentant au niveau des pays. L'évaluation des activités entreprises par les représentations déjà créées est en premier lieu du ressort des pays qui en bénéficient. Toutefois à la fin du programme nous pouvons en évaluer l'impact car la FAO aura eu le temps de mettre en place sa réalisation.

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): Mr. Chairman, we have listened with considerable interest to the replies which Mr. Yriart gave on the question on monitoring the activities of the FAO representatives. First of all, we agree with him that the countries who have asked for representation - and unfortunately only 47 of them have so far benefitted from this arrangement - are the best judges of the efficiency of the arrangement. We consider that unless we have direct access to technical knowledge and the resources of FAO, it will be very difficult to make use of this capacity. We therefore have to think more of the efficiency of the total system and in the view of our delegation the FAO Country Representatives' offices are vital for the utilization of the Organization's capacity.

We would therefore stress again that monitoring is essentially a function to be performed by the recipient countries, and I am sure that the Director-General on his side will also see to it that his representatives are not only constantly supplied with the most up-to-date knowledge but their activities are also closely monitored.

My delegation listened with interest yesterday to the debate on the important issue of decentralization. We also noticed that the question of monitoring was mentioned by several of our colleagues, and in the view of our delegation we have noted the emphasis which has been put on this aspect with some concern, not because we are against following the progress of the decentralization closely, but because there may have been an implication that there is an element of uncertainty with respect to the soundness with which the scheme is concerned.

We would like to echo what some of our colleagues from the developing countries have said in this respect, mainly that the recipient countries, who are after all also putting funds from their limited budgets towards supporting the representatives should be the ones on whom the Director-General should lean for advice and when he wants to evaluate their performance.

May I also remind you of what President Kuanda, for a very good reason, said in his speech: how pleased he is with this arrangement and how much closer the Organization has been drawn to his country.

I have also noticed that there is a small unit in the Development Department which supports FAO representatives. We were pleased to learn of this arrangement because we feel that if the Organization has a corps of representatives in the field there must be adequate support for such offices.

Mr. Yriart's statement seemed to indicate quite clearly that this unit will also perform the function of monitoring on behalf of the Director-General, but we would like to stress that a full evaluation of this scheme at this time seems to be premature, as has been suggested by some member countries.

The setting-up of these Country Representatives' office schemes presents a new chapter in the evolution of this Organization. We ourselves, although enthusiastic about this proposal from the beginning when it was first started by the Director-General in 1976, have not, of course, looked at the scheme uncritically. But as we have emphasized in our earlier intervention, it seems that it is proving to deliver more than we had hoped for.

Mr. Chairman, I want to remind you in this connexion of quite another aspect of the debate which I suppose will come up later. This is the question of the declining share of agriculture in the UNDP resources. Here we feel that if the Director-General monitors the performance of the country representatives - and I personally believe that it is mainly he himself and the countries concerned who have to perform this function - then the programme development aspect will be one of the points which will have to be watched. Here we can speak from experience; in the short span over which we have now been able to observe this new scheme, activities have picked up immeasurably and to our full satisfaction. I would, however, like to add that in our view the Review of the Regular Programme which is before us and which will now be discussed as our next item on the agenda, contains a rather intensive evaluation already on this Country Representatives' Scheme and the lessons which have been learnt and we feel that this is a welcome development in the way in which the Director-General looks critically at various parts of his own programme and then puts it before us in an objective and self-critical way.

It is up to us, I would say, to look at this Review, how it has been carried out, and perhaps suggest modifications if we feel they are necessary. But again we feel that above and beyond the evaluation that has been carried out it would be appropriate to make further arrangements, but certainly not at this time.

NGUYEN CHI THANH (Viet Nam): Comme c'est la première fois que ma délégation prend la parole lors de cette Commission, permettez-moi, au nom de ma délégation, de vous féliciter pour votre élection à la présidence.

Ma délégation appuie fermement le Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81 présenté par le Directeur général; Nous nous félicitons de l'effort déployé par le Directeur général en vue de l'augmentation de l'assistance aux pays en développement. Ma délégation estime très important pour les pays en développement le programme de coopération technique et de représentation d'experts. Nous espérons que cette augmentation continuera dans l'avenir. En ce qui concerne le programme de représentation par pays de la FAO ma délégation appuie la politique de décentralisation présentée par le Directeur général et estime que les activités de représentation de la FAO au niveau des pays sont nécessaires et doivent être renforcées.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Lors de notre dernière intervention nous avons insisté sur deux aspects qui me semblent assez pertinents en ce qui concerne le travail de la FAO, et avant trait à ce programme. Avant de poursuivre ma déclaration je voudrais féliciter mon collègue de la Tanzanie et appuyer sa déclaration car elle va dans le sens de ce que nous attendons pour ce qui est des représentations de la FAO auprès des Etats Membres. Nous avons déjà traité hier de cette question et nous avons pris la

parole pour l'appuyer. Je crois que dans le vaste programme que la FAO nous soumet pour son prochain biennium le rôle de ses représentations sera de plus en plus primordial car il apparaît au paragraphe 4 les tâches qui leur sont dévolues (et nous soulignons quelquefois les rapports de ces représentants permanents, du rôle qu'ils ont pu jouer, de leur assistance auprès de certains ministères de l'agriculture pour élaborer les programmes de travail au niveau national) et l'on peut se féliciter que cette représentation se renforce davantage. Si l'on suivait le travail des gouvernements dans leur action pour le développement et la promotion rurale cette unité mériterait des félicitations et elle devrait être renforcée, ainsi que le Directeur général le souhaite.

Nous avons abordé hier très rapidement le programme de l'investissement. Si nous revenons sur ce point, c'est parce que nous nous rendons compte, et notamment lors du débat en plénière, que beaucoup de délégués se sont exprimés dans le cadre du budget du Directeur général et nous avons constaté qu'il y a là, certes, un appui de la part des pays développés, mais que c'est un appui "du bout des lèvres" et que cela ne reflète pas ce que nous aurions souhaité de la part de ces pays, car appuyer le Programme du Directeur général sans en donner les moyens ce serait pratiquement faire des déclarations pieuses, voire charitables. Nous nous attendons à un appui beaucoup plus vigoureux et ferme en ce qui concerne le Programme et le budget. Je suis d'accord avec mon collègue de Turquie (bien que la Turquie faisant partie de l'Europe soit un pays en développement). Je pense qu'il faudrait que la FAO prenne en considération cette partie de l'Europe qui est également un pays en développement. Cela ne doit pas être négligé dans le Programme. Son appel doit être pris en considération.

CHAIRMAN: I have now only one more country's name, Sudan. But if there are any others. . . because afterwards we will request the officers of the FAO to reply to some of the points made.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to take the floor once again on this topic, but this is only to congratulate my colleague from Tanzania on his statement and to support it fully.

P. HALIMI (France): Merci de me donner la parole pour la troisième fois, Je voudrais tout d'abord émettre un certain nombre de réflexions sur les deux programmes auxquels mon gouvernement a toujours attaché la plus grande importance. Le premier est le programme AGRIS:

Ce programme a toujours été soutenu par mon pays et actuellement nous envisageons d'organiser, l'an prochain, un séminaire destiné aux pays francophones et nous souhaitons que ces pays envoient leurs meilleurs documentalistes afin de les former au maniement du système AGRIS.

Pour assurer le suivi de ce séminaire dans les pays qui souhaiteraient créer un centre de documentation agricole, nous envisageons de renforcer les moyens du Secrétariat en mettant à sa disposition un expert qualifié.

Le document soumis à notre examen mentionne le thésaurus multilingue qui a été entrepris avec l'aide financière de la Communauté économique européenne. Ce projet devrait être mené à terme à la fin de 1980. Il me paraît important d'insister sur la nécessité de la formation des usagers intermédiaires locaux pour l'utilisation de ce thésaurus qui doit constituer un outil appréciable dans le but d'améliorer la qualité de la base AGRIS:

De même, il me paraît nécessaire d'envisager une action pour assurer la maintenance de ce thésaurus, lorsqu'il sera en usage toutefois.

J'en viens maintenant au programme CARIS qui a toujours été soutenu par la France et appuyé par les pays en développement. Ce programme s'inscrit dans le droit fil de la coopération technique entre pays en développement. Ce programme est considéré comme un problème réglé. Nous savons qu'un questionnaire est en cours auprès des pays pour encourager la participation à ce système et nous serions très heureux d'avoir, le moment venu (nous savons que pour le moment il n'est pas terminé), les résultats de ce questionnaire. Nous ne pensons pas, comme M. Bommer l'a dit hier, qu'il soit possible d'envisager la fusion de CARIS et d'AGRIS, car il s'agit de deux systèmes complètement différents, et cette fusion, au demeurant, n'a été réalisée dans aucun pays.

Monsieur le Président, je voudrais appuyer ce qui a été dit notamment par la délégation de l'Espagne et celle de la Turquie pour ce qui concerne l'activité remarquable du bureau européen de la FAO qui, avec des moyens réduits et un budget ridicule, arrive à réaliser des tâches très importantes dont j'ai eu l'occasion déjà d'évoquer l'intérêt, savoir les réseaux coopératifs européens de recherche, cette étude sur l'énergie, qui correspond aux préoccupations du Directeur général, et cette étude des problèmes de main-d'oeuvre dont le délégué de l'Espagne a parlé longuement avant moi.

Pour terminer, je voudrais faire des remarques d'ordre général sur le budget. En raison des contraintes budgétaires actuelles, dues à une situation économique rendue encore plus fragile par les hausses constantes erratiques du prix de l'énergie, il conviendrait de limiter la hausse des budgets des organisations internationales. Il est nécessaire que soient réellement définies des priorités et que soient élagués les programmes qui ne sont pas d'une première importance. Il est indispensable que des choix soient faits. J'ai noté, à cet égard, ce qui a été dit par la délégation de la Chine, qui a demandé que l'on utilise les fonds d'une manière rationnelle et que l'on fasse des économies. La délégation des Philippines a demandé que l'on fasse des économies au niveau administratif; elle était appuyée sur ce point par les délégations de la Pologne, de l'Italie, de la Suisse, des Pays-Bas. En effet, comme l'a souligné le Directeur général, l'Organisation doit faire porter son action sur des domaines essentiels. Ce sont par exemple l'augmentation de la production vivrière - et je me suis exprimé longuement à ce sujet en demandant que des moyens accrus soient donnés pour l'augmentation de cette production - des productions végétales, de l'horticulture, la réduction des pertes après récolte, la constitution de capacité de stockage, la lutte contre la trypanosomiase, et la recherche agronomique particulièrement la recherche sur l'amélioration des semences et des rendements, et la recherche concernant les énergies de remplacement renouvelables. J'ai noté à cet égard que la délégation du Venezuela avait dit en substance qu'il fallait "dynamiser le budget". Tout ce qui n'est pas essentiel devrait être différé jusqu'au moment où ces questions principales auront été résolues. La politique consiste, vous le savez bien Monsieur le Président, à choisir et non à additionner les programmes, et il serait opportun, dans les temps actuels, de choisir les orientations les plus fondamentales et les plus efficaces. La traduction de ces choix doit se refléter dans le budget. La diminution ou même la suppression de programmes non prioritaires, doit correspondre une réduction des coûts et du nombre des emplois. Il n'est pas possible de tout faire en même temps, et il serait donc souhaitable que, comme les Nations Unies à New York, l'Organisation limite davantage sa croissance en termes réels.

Dans ces conditions et à ce stade, la délégation française réservera sa position définitive jusqu'au débat final.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Permettez-moi de revenir encore une fois pour formuler certains commentaires à la suite du débat qui a eu lieu au sujet des représentants de la FAO dans les pays.

Je voudrais féliciter l'honorable délégué de la Tanzanie qui a clairement précisé la situation, et je joins ma voix à ce qu'il a dit.

Monsieur le Président, j'avais analysé hier un aspect fondamental des activités de ces représentants de la FAO, mais je n'avais pas mentionné l'évaluation, évaluation qu'on demande à certains des représentants des pays membres, et je dois dire à ce propos que l'évaluation est, en fait, une question théorique, car on ne peut pas évaluer les activités effectuées par le représentant de la FAO mieux que les représentants du pays dans lequel il travaille. Et, de toute façon, l'évaluation est prématurée en ce moment parce que les représentants de la FAO n'ont pas encore des assises solides, puisque la plupart n'ont été désignés qu'il y a une ou deux années au maximum. Donc, comment peut-on évaluer leur activité avec cette vitesse vertigineuse? L'évaluation a été posée sur le plan théorique, elle n'a pas pris en considération les différents éléments qui ont été fournis par les honorables délégués dans leurs interventions.

RAMADHAR (Chairman, Group of 77): I am speaking not only on behalf of India but on behalf of the Group of 77, because that is the responsibility which I am carrying at the moment. We have had a very interesting debate on this subject yesterday and today and we find that the Director-General has proposed additional 15 posts in the next biennium for the representatives, though the request is for much more than 15. So he has been working under constraint and this is constraint.

The question has been raised about the evaluation of monitoring by certain member nations. Of course, Mr. Chairman, if we want an academic evaluation this would be a good academic exercise, but the question is whether any evaluation and monitoring on this aspect is called for. The countries where these representatives are posted are the best judges of the whole scheme, and it is they who have to evaluate and monitor, and experience within the last two years has shown that this scheme has been welcomed by the member countries and this fully accounts for the greater number of requests that the Director-General is not able to accommodate.

The other factor is that we have been examining this question in the Programme Committee, and in our consultations whenever the question of country representatives has come up the member nations have examined the question, and I have heard no dissenting words expressing any doubts about the validity or the efficacy of the whole programme. Therefore, we feel the whole matter of evaluation and monitoring must be left to the discretion and judgment of the Director-General. We must let him decide when and at what stage he wants to present an evaluation and monitoring. As some delegates have pointed out, it is still rather too early. The scheme has been in operation for barely two years; the scheme has been working very well; the countries where we have country representatives have welcomed the schemes, and more countries are coming forward with requests.

At this stage, therefore, if I may speak on behalf of the Group of 77, we would not welcome any formal request for evaluation or monitoring. We feel this must be left to the discretion of the Director-General.

H. MOKHTARI (Algérie): Je serai très bref car de nombreuses délégations ont déjà abordé les points importants du chapitre 3 de notre document.

Ma délégation appuie la politique de décentralisation de la FAO et se félicite de l'action du Directeur général pour dynamiser l'activité de notre Organisation.

Cette politique qui consiste à donner la priorité à l'action sur le terrain, est à notre avis très importante, car elle permet une meilleure connaissance des problèmes et un suivi plus efficace, ainsi qu'une coordination entre les différents opérateurs.

Ma délégation aurait voulu voir le Programme de coopération technique prendre un peu plus d'ampleur compte tenu de son efficacité. Aussi, et avant de terminer, ma délégation appuie la déclaration du délégué de Tanzanie.

SRI HADI M. A. (Indonesie): I have followed the debate with interest regarding FAO country representatives, and I wish at this stage to indicate our support for the statement of our colleagues from Tanzania.

M. TRKULJA (Yugoslavia): I am sorry to intervene again in the debate, but it seems that the debate is now more and more concentrated on two certainly very important issues which have emerged from the floor, so I would like, if I may, to clarify and be more specific than in my previous interventions.

Monitoring was one of the issues mentioned. I think that is the day-to-day work of FAO, and it is quite natural to assume - I personally am positive - that the Director-General is giving full attention to the monitoring of the programme. The programme is fairly new, it is very important, and it is a component of the FAO decentralization process, so I think the question of monitoring is more or less clear and does not necessitate much more comment.

One issue which should be mentioned in this context is that Mr. Mtenga supports establishing EDF, and certainly one of the purposes is to help the Director-General monitor very carefully indeed the whole scheme.

On the problem of evaluation, in my first intervention I said that Yugoslavia had some doubts two years ago with regard to the scheme, but my country was fortunate to be represented in the Programme Committee and on this issue I think I can speak on behalf of the Programme Committee since, at our last two sessions, and especially in May, we devoted considerable time to the issue of the country representative scheme. Not only were we fully updated, but we analyzed all the vital components and a lot of details. We reviewed again the procedure for establishment of the country representatives, and we debated at length the issue of average office size, staff, and even equipment. We paid full attention to the involvement of governments, and we realized that governments had been giving full support not only morally but also materially to the scheme.

I can assure you therefore, Mr. Chairman, and through you all delegates, that the Programme Committee in a way has already evaluated fully the country representative scheme, and it was done in two stages.

We specially debated the whole issue in May, but we turned back to this whole problem at our last session.

Evaluation is certainly necessary, and it has always been practised in this Organization, To my knowledge after some time a new, important programme is evaluated fully, so I am almost positive that the Director-General will evaluate this scheme in the course of the biennium, as he did in the case of the TCP.

Speaking on behalf of my delegation, I think evaluation is really necessary, but it is not necessary to ask the Director-General formally in our report to do that. As I said, I am almost positive that he will evaluate, as he did in the case of TCP, and it was very valuable.

C. S. YEBE (Bénin): Je voudrais intervenir au nom de ma délégation sur deux points, à savoir le Programme des investissements et les représentants de la FAO au niveau des Etats.

En ce qui concerne les investissements, nous voudrions insister sur la qualité des missions de consultants que la FAO envoie au niveau de nos Etats. De la qualité de ces missions dépend la réalisation rapide des projets d'investissement élaborés au niveau de nos différents pays.

Par ailleurs, dans le cadre des investissements, l'accent ne nous semble pas mis suffisamment sur la formation des nationaux en ce qui concerne l'identification, la réalisation et l'élaboration des projets d'investissements, et dans ce cadre il serait souhaitable qu'un programme sérieux soit établi dans ce domaine, dans l'intérêt des pays en voie de développement et que les programmes de formation dans ce cadre, pour ce qui concerne les cadres nationaux, puissent avoir lieu au niveau de nos régions ou sous-régions, et que des études de cas concrets de projets en cours de réalisation dans nos Etats puissent être faites au cours de ces différentes formations.

Par ailleurs, il est inutile de revenir sur la question des représentants de la FAO au niveau de nos Etats; de nombreuses délégations ont déjà mis l'accent sur cette nécessité. Il faut cependant ajouter que de plus en plus ces représentants au niveau de nos Etats commencent à utiliser les institutions nationales en place pour la réalisation d'un certain nombre de travaux. Nous pensons que cette formule doit être encouragée et devra se poursuivre car cela permet à nos Etats et à l'Organisation de réaliser quelques économies.

Pour terminer, comme l'a déclaré le délégué de la Guinée, les pays en voie de développement doivent faire en sorte que le problème de la faim soit éradiqué.

Nous savons que le problème de l'argent, comme on le dit vulgairement, est un "problème sérieux", mais nous savons aussi que les pays développés, dans d'autres domaines, mettent beaucoup d'argent pour aider certains pays pour des actions que nous jugeons vraiment improductives; nous pensons que dans le domaine du programme de réalisation pour aider les pays en voie de développement à élever leur niveau de vie, les pays développés peuvent réellement faire un effort pour mettre à la disposition de l'Organisation la contribution qu'on leur demande pour le bien-être de l'humanité.

V. ISARANKURA (Thailand): Thailand is one of the member nations which support the appointment of an FAO representative in the various countries, so on this occasion I take the floor to support what the Indian delegate has said, that is, it would not be economical to consider setting up an evaluation or monitoring unit.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaire): J'ai demandé la parole pour vous dire que je suis quelque peu perdu, d'autant plus que la discussion qui a lieu aujourd'hui a déjà eu lieu hier et que vous aviez dit hier, lors du résumé que vous aviez bien voulu nous faire, qu'on allait surtout écouter entre autres le Secrétariat, et examiner les additifs ou les rectificatifs aux documents.

Puisque tout le monde reprend ce qu'il a dit hier, nous n'allons pas faire exception. Nous voulons d'abord pour commencer appuyer mot à mot la déclaration qui a été faite par le délégué de l'Inde ainsi que celle faite par la délégation de la Tanzanie".

Nous voulons encore dire que le programme concernant le bureau des représentants de la FAO dans les pays, au niveau régional, est un programme très important, et qu'on ne doit en aucune façon chercher à éliminer ou à diminuer l'efficacité de ce bureau. Pourquoi? Parce que nous, qui bénéficions des services de ce bureau, nous avons la preuve que celui-ci fonctionne bien. En fait, c'est nous qui devrions être écoutés car, en quelque sorte, une évaluation pourrait être faite en s'adressant directement aux pays qui bénéficient des services de ce bureau sans avoir à envoyer des experts, qui viendraient d'on ne sait où, et qui iraient dans les pays en voie de développement pour s'installer dans un hôtel, téléphoner et demander si ça ne va pas. Ce n'est pas ce que nous voulons. Ce que nous voulons, c'est que réellement cela fonctionne bien. Mais puisque nous vivons cela, nous disons: Oui, cela fonctionne bien.

Y. ART (Israel): My delegation wishes to endorse the comments of the delegates of Turkey, Spain and France regarding the value of maintaining the level and activities of the European Office.

Aside from the activities of that office already mentioned this morning we would like to add additional appreciation of the very important work that the Mediterranean Forest Coordinating Committee has done in a field that will probably have not only interest for Europe but for many developing countries suffering from arid or semi-arid conditions. We hope this work will continue in the future.

We would like to make a comment on the Technical Cooperation Programme. We think the TCP has a very important role to play between identification of programmes and the preparation of pre-feasibility of feasibility documents for financing. For many years there has been this gap between identifying any project and giving it finance, the gap being mainly in the question of reliability of data and the response of beneficiaries to investments. TCP can play a very important role in determining whether the investment programme for the future is compatible with the aspirations of the beneficiaries and is technically feasible in a practical sense. We believe that perhaps over time TCP activities would have to be more sharply defined. We do see this activity mainly as a grass root pre-development activity which should - and in this matter we agree with the Netherlands delegate - in the long run lead to investment programmes. We see TCP also as a vehicle for TCDC activities. These are in the main small operations and these are the sites where new technologies adapted to the beneficiary can really be tried out.

Finally we would like to express our appreciation of the activities of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in a new initiative as to the preparation of a catalogue on development experiences, and case histories of these experiences. If there is anything lacking for the development work of today and for policy makers involved in project development we believe it is the lack of more examples on the performance of projects in different situations. The compilation of such a catalogue written up in a way that all can benefit from experiences one from another is in our opinion another excellent example of what TCDC should be all about.

J. A. SANTOS OLIVEIRA (Guinée-Bissau): La délégation de Guinée-Bissau, avant de faire quelques commentaires sur le chapitre 4, veut appuyer sans réserve la déclaration du délégué de l'Inde qui a parlé au nom du Groupe des 77 ainsi que celle des autres délégués qui l'ont précédé.

En ce qui concerne le chapitre 4, au sujet du programme de coopération technique, notre délégation veut manifester au Directeur Général son appui sans réserve pour les très grandes idées de son programme, qui a donné un nouveau démarrage à l'Organisation, tant par l'efficacité de son administration et sa rapidité de réponse, que par l'augmentation de l'action sur le terrain.

Ce programme a permis à notre pays de faire face à des situations "d'urgence" et d'avoir également des projets concrets prêts à être financés par des fonds de financement.

Nous voudrions aussi dire que nous sommes tout à fait d'accord avec le programme d'action proposé pour le Biennium 81, et nous donnons notre entière adhésion à l'augmentation du budget pour faire face aux demandes chaque fois plus importantes des pays en voie de développement.

O. VALDES OLIVARES (Mexico): La delegación de México desea expresar su apoyo más decidido a la declaración que ha hecho el distinguido Delegado de la India, del grupo de los setenta y siete, en cuanto a las actividades de la FAO.

Por lo que se refiere a las Oficinas de Representantes del Director General de la FAO, estamos de acuerdo en que constituyen un importante elemento de apoyo a las actividades de este Organismo en los países miembros. En México ha representado verdaderamente una ventaja muy beneficiosa.

Compartimos el apoyo especialmente en cuanto se refiere al Programa de Cooperación Técnica y Pérdidas por Cosechas a los países en desarrollo.

Quisiera hacer énfasis de apoyo especial de esta Delegación a la declaración del Delegado de la India, del Grupo de los 77.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): In order to avoid repetition the Nepal delegation strongly and fully endorses the statement made by India, and also the recent one by Zaire regarding the level and involvement of country representative offices in the programme. It is very important that a strong link is established to enhance the cooperation of the activities, and definitely a periodic evaluation is a must, and with the experience each country has had, the country concerned can do the work; so instead of adding up a new unit which would require more money and more man power from headquarters maybe this money and manpower can be directed to the field, to the country offices, to an even better programme. So again I would like strongly to support the statement made by India in this regard.

CHAIRMAN: I think with this we come to the end of the interventions on Budget and Programme at this stage.

MS. F. H. JAWHAR HAYAT (Kuwait) (interpretation from Arabic): I will not take up too much of your time, but on behalf of my delegation I would like to support whole-heartedly the statement made by the representative of India.

S. TAZI (Maroc) (interprétation de l'arabe): Je tiens tout d'abord à appuyer ce qu'a dit le représentant du Groupe des 77. Je tiens également à appuyer ce qui a été dit par l'Irak quant à la proposition selon laquelle il faudrait créer un fonds pour faire face aux différents frais causés par l'inflation et qui aboutissent à la hausse des coûts dans les pays en développement.

Je voudrais revenir sur le problème du Programme de la coopération technique qui a été mentionné par un grand nombre de délégués. Je désire attirer votre attention sur le fait que le Conseil, lors de l'une de ses précédentes sessions, avait défini quelques directives qui doivent être prises en considération par le Programme de la coopération technique et peuvent être résumées comme suit: i) demander à l'Organisation d'appliquer un programme de coopération technique en vue d'appliquer les programmes d'investissement et de les établir aux différents échelons; ii) demander également à l'Organisation d'appliquer ce

programme en vue de cristalliser de nouvelles techniques dans le domaine de l'agriculture dans les pays en développement; iii) appliquer le programme dans le cadre d'une politique afin d'éviter des pertes à la suite de récoltes en vue d'un mandat élargi aux différents représentants de l'Organisation pour s'en tenir aux différents représentants de l'Organisation pour s'en tenir aux différents fonds alloués aux programmes présentés par les différents Etats dans le cadre de ce Programme de coopération technique. Je me demande donc si l'Organisation est effectivement en mesure de répondre à toutes ces lignes directrices et si elle a l'intention de prendre des mesures au cours du prochain biennium en vue de leur application.

A cette occasion, je tiens à rendre hommage à l'action entreprise par la FAO dans ce domaine et dont mon pays a tiré un grand profit au cours du précédent biennium; le Maroc a ainsi profité de trois projets appliqués dans le cadre de la coopération technique dans le domaine agricole et qui ont trait à trois autres domaines dont la fièvre aphteuse, la lutte contre la sécheresse du sol, et l'économie de semences qui va dans le sens du projet qui est en train d'être préparé et étudié par l'Organisation en ce qui concerne la formation des ingénieurs dans le domaine des forêts.

En définitive, je voudrais parler de l'autre point qui a été soulevé, à savoir celui des représentants dans les différents pays. J'avais déjà, lors de ma précédente intervention, mis l'accent sur le rôle de mon pays, de sa position, en ce qui concerne cette question. Nous avons noté que la plupart des délégués appuient la politique de décentralisation suivie par la FAO depuis quelques années, notamment la création de bureaux régionaux et de bureaux nationaux. Je tiens à attirer l'attention sur le fait qu'il faut faire preuve de beaucoup de prudence dans ce domaine car cette politique pourrait avoir des désavantages. Nous aimerions que ces différents moyens de travail soient mis à la disposition de ces bureaux. La décentralisation ne saurait être une vraie décentralisation si elle ne se fonde pas sur des éléments et sur un budget bien préparé et si elle était réduite à un mandat accordé aux représentants et se réduire à des fonds limités.

De même en ce qui concerne cette politique de décentralisation, de création de bureaux, il faut qu'il y ait harmonie entre les besoins des pays. Le nombre des Bureaux qui sont créés dans ces pays est un point qui a été soulevé par le représentant de Fidji. Il est important d'examiner les besoins de chaque pays et voir si ces besoins nécessitent la création ou la non-crétion d'un bureau régional et si ce bureau doit être élargi ou limité selon les besoins du pays afin que cette décentralisation ne soit pas mise en cause et devienne un but en soi. Ce n'est qu'un moyen qui doit servir tous les objectifs pour lesquels nous euvrons.

CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the Officers of FAO to make some remarks, I would like to mention that Lebanon and Libya, who have contributed, have requested that written statements by them on the Programme of Work and Budget be inserted in the verbatim record. This procedure is in accordance with the decision of the General Committee and I take it is approved.

I would like to draw the attention of the FAO Secretariat to four important issues with a common denominator of concern occurring in the numerous interventions we have had. The first refers to the role of the Investment Centre in promoting investment in agriculture and rural development. Obviously this is a matter for the most serious concern of all developing countries. It is a pleasure to record that the FAO Investment Centre last year has been able to get 41 projects involving foreign donor assistance of \$1.3 billion approved. But considering the magnitude of the job ahead you will find from the documents that the proposed level of the investment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1983 is \$16 billion and a large proportion of this will be in concessional terms. The International Fund for Agricultural Development, the baby of the WFC, proposes to invest \$800 million in 1979/80 and the various regional banks, the African, Asian and others are planning to invest \$1.5 billion per year in the next two years. Obviously, while we should congratulate the Investment Centre on its past accomplishments, the magnitude of the task ahead is indeed very great. Projects will have to be prepared, feasibility reports will have to be prepared and in certain sectors of Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry field studies will have to be made and a large amount of work is involved. We are all naturally concerned about the readiness and preparedness of the Investment Centre to assist countries which need such assistance in taking full advantage of the resources available. I would like to suggest to those countries which have not yet done so that every country should have in the Ministry of Agriculture of the respective countries, and Fisheries, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, a project preparation and monitoring cell. FAO could assist in the establishment of each cell through relevant training programmes.

We would like the views of FAO on how they plan to respond to this great challenge of getting the best out of the growing investment opportunities in the agricultural and rural development sector.

The second area that many delegations have expressed considerable interest in ensuring accelerated progress is the field of human resources development. We are happy that FAO is according very high priority to human resource development, but I suggest the programme of FAO in this development may be structured in such a way that at three different levels, three tiers - a policy making level, task implementation or operational level, and finally, farmers, fishermen and rural women. At each level we should have a clear cut strategy of human resource development.

Obviously the policy making level which many times presents itself in Conference and Council is exceedingly important. Their training and exposure to new ideas is important. I need hardly say where the vision is limited action gets equally circumscribed. The International Agricultural Research Centres fortunately have started on the basis of preparing case studies, organizing workshops or seminars for Ministers and high-level policy formulators. The second aspect at the task implementation level receives more attention and the training programmes listed in the document generally relate to this level. But the third level of farmers, farm women, and fishermen exchange programmes in my view has not received the attention it deserves. Countries like the US and USSR and more recently China have promoted exchange of farmers, but here is an area where much more could be done because a visit to a successful area of development for a farmer or farm woman means seeing is believing; lecturing alone does not carry conviction.

One would like to see carefully prepared visits stimulated by FAO on a bilateral basis to the areas where there is something to learn. For example the publication, "Learning from China" provides a lot of interesting information. Similarly there are several other publications, "Learning from Experience". In India we have a very large dairy experiment which the leader of the Indian delegation referred to as one of the largest social engineering projects undertaken by man. Ten million farming families are bounded as dairy cooperatives. It is only when one goes and sees, immediately there is an impact of what is involved, and I would, therefore, like to suggest in the next biennium the human resource development programme of FAO may be structured in such a way that the policy making level, the operational level and finally the people who produce the food and fish and the farm woman, the rural woman programmes also receive adequate attention.

The third question which has agitated, or which has engaged the attention of numerous delegates is the question of country representatives and the decentralized functioning of FAO. The country representative at the moment has two important functions. In the MSA countries, in the countries frequently prone to natural disasters, cyclones, typhoons, drought, etc. the country representative of FAO, wherever he or she exists at the moment today, is almost serving like an umbilical cord, a very important function, to see that immediate assistance, immediate help, is provided. The other important role, has to make FAO visible in the country, being it close to the government, I do not want to take a side as Chairman, but I must mention from my own personal experience that has been an exceedingly important innovation and I should say that the representative in India which FAO has, is an outstanding person from Iraq who has certainly made a tremendous impact in a short period of time. Therefore, we must help FAO particularly when it goes into the field, through TCP and other programmes, to develop this direct link. This is my personal view and I endorse those delegates who said that in the expansion of this programme the needs of MSA countries may be particularly given highest priority because as the work of the Investment Centre expands, as the TCP programmes and as countries, many countries desire to help others expand, the role of the country representative will be very crucial and very important.

Finally, freedom from hunger was emphasised by several delegates. I think there has been some misapprehension about the non-utilization of the budget but we would like to hear a little more from the Secretariat. After all the whole purpose of this Organization is to rid humanity of the fear of hunger and, therefore, I am glad some delegates referred to the Freedom from Hunger Programme.

I will now give the floor first to Dr. Yriart, the Assistant Director-General of the Development Department.

J.F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department); Thank you very much for the very useful lead that you have given the Secretariat in considering its replies. However, Mr. Chairman, I am faced with what I think is a very pleasant situation indeed, and it is that, and I shall take the question of decentralization first, in the case of many of the questions asked regarding the FAO Representatives they have already been replied to by the governments or the representatives of the governments that have FAO Representatives established in their countries. I find it normal that the questions should have been asked by those countries who have no FAO Representative because they are developed countries, and that they should have been replied to by the users of this institution. And I am naturally gratified, Mr. Chairman, I cannot conceal it, by the replies given which assure us that we have a

useful institution, an effective institution that, in these last 2½ years, has undergone constant analysis, of constant - the word "monitoring" has been used - of constant monitoring, and on which the Director-General, himself, gives up quite a lot of his time to concern himself because of the wide ratio of benefits that it can bring to the developing countries from all the other activities of the programme. Through this monitoring we have been able to orient the institution properly. So, Mr. Chairman, I think that on the question of the FAO Representatives it will be easier for me to take up some of the issues which were not replied to because there were more internal issues regarding our practices, procedures etc., and I shall try to deal with them.

Before I abandon this word "monitoring", let me say that one of the main reasons why a unit has been set up in the Field Programme Development Division is to do this sort of monitoring, but let me quickly tell you, Mr. Chairman, that this unit in the Field Programme Development Division implies no new budgetary credits. All the internal arrangements that we are making for the support and functioning of the FAO Representatives and in general, of the whole decentralization scheme, have been made through the redeployment and reorientation of programmes and resources to give the whole of the Organization a very considerable action orientation and dedication to the work of development.

There has been considerable concern about the respective roles of the FAO Representatives and the FAO Regional Offices. Let me assure you that, as a former Regional Representative, this is how I came to FAO, it has also given me great satisfaction to see that the delegations from the countries that have the advantage of having a Regional Office and an FAO Representative's Office have been able to detect, through the work of the FAO Representative, the support that the Regional Office gives the Representative and to the country itself. Because, Mr. Chairman, again I repeat, as a former Regional Representative, I would say that never before has the role of the Regional Offices been as clear as it is now. Over the years, many of our good friends, the delegates, know that, whether in the Conference or the Council, we have had repeated discussions about the roles of the Regional Offices. I think that we have now, in this decentralization approved by our Governing Bodies, come to a clear role, and in that respect I call your attention to the Chapter on decentralization in the Review of the Regular Programme where the terms of reference of the Regional Offices are set down in extenso and have no doubt that the Regional Offices are greatly concerned in regional matters and also with the technical backstopping or support of the FAO Representatives at the country level.

Now, regional matters, Mr. Chairman, are every day getting - the temptation is to say - more complicated. But what I really want to say is more relevant and important because as the national institutions are strengthened in the developing world, so are the regional and sub-regional institutions strengthened. Nowadays we cannot fully act on development matters in any field, and certainly not in agriculture, without cooperating in Latin America with OAS and with SELA, and with IICA, without cooperating in Africa with OAU, with the Economic Commission for Africa or OCAM or CEAO, without cooperating in the Near East with the Arab Agricultural Organization, without cooperating in Asia with ASEAN and similar institutions, and this cooperation is really taking quite a bit of resources. In some of them we help in carrying out their action programmes, in devising their action programmes but, in general, we take good care that there should be no overlapping. This started already many years ago because the moment that the UN Regional Economic Commissions were set up, FAO was the first organization to devise a system of cooperation with them by establishing Joint FAO/Regional Commission Agricultural Divisions.

However, this has grown so much, and the fields in which the Regional Commissions operate have expanded so much (they are even operational now) that in some cases the whole device of our Joint Agricultural Divisions is no longer the most efficient tool. In the case of collaboration with ESCAP, the Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific, we have abolished the Joint Division of common accord, retaining the Joint Division's resources in the Regional Office, and the Regional Office is now the FAO counterpart to ESCAP in agricultural matters.

But we cannot follow this system everywhere. We have to be pragmatic because in some cases, to start with, the Headquarters or the place of the Regional Commissions do not coincide with that of our Regional Office. An example, is Africa, where our Regional Office is in Accra, while the Regional Commission is in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. So in these cases, the Joint Divisions are our basic instrument of cooperation.

I assure you that regional matters have taken on such significance that dealing with them is a very important part of the work of the Regional Offices of FAO. The very small strengthening that is contemplated for the Regional Offices in the presently proposed Programme of Work and Budget is mainly for two reasons. First, because of the growing importance of TCDC and because the Regional Offices, as we have explained at the Council and as is said in the documents on TCDC, that are available to you, the Regional Offices are a specially good focus for the promotion of TCDC. The second field is rural development, and I can assure you that it applies - as you yourself pointed out - it applies to the carrying out of all our programmes. The aftermath of WCARRD, the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action, are a fact to us and an everyday fact applicable to the planning and performance

of all our activities because the governments have given themselves a conceptual framework for rural development and we are the first to have had to adapt to and to take into account this conceptual framework. Again, in great measure, the follow-up of WCARRD, of the Declaration of Principles and of the Programme of Action will have great regional repercussions. Already, in Bangkok, in our Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, at the beginning of this month, there was a meeting of expert representatives of the countries of the region to discuss the application of the WCARRD recommendations at the regional level. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that the report of that meeting is really inspiring for its simplicity and for its applicability, in that it translates to operational levels the recommendations in the Programme of Action.

On this we have slightly strengthened the Regional Offices. The rest of the time, the Regional Offices support the FAO Representatives, and this is very carefully done and planned with the FAO Representatives themselves.

You know, Mr. Chairman that, among the many advantages that the FAO Representatives bring to the governments where they are accredited, is good access to all those resources both in our Regular and Field Programmes that could be utilized at the country level as well as ready knowledge in order to be

able to identify those resources that we can apply in favour of the government at any given moment.

But it goes beyond that, Mr. Chairman, because, in practice, the FAO Representatives also have some resources of their own and authority of their own to channel resources. For example, for quick response to a government's need for special support to better identify a problem that has not been well known up to the moment, and which would perhaps permit the Governments to get assistance from any possible source, they call on the FAORs immediately, or on the Regional Office, or on Headquarters. When the Regional Offices - which are not slow when you think that we have 25-30 experts in each Regional Office to serve an area like Africa or Asia and the Far East - cannot serve them immediately the FAOR has a small consultants fund that he, himself, uses without anybody's approval. This consultants fund would also permit him, if necessary, with no impediment, to use a consultant from the private sector in the country to which he is accredited.

This task of the Regional Office of supporting the FAORs is something, I can assure you, we are highlighting very much, and we are methodically going about making sure the practices of the one and the other tally.

Last May, at the Regional Office in Accra, we had a meeting of FAORs where a complete examination was made and practical measures were taken so that the Regional Office, within its limited resources, could be of use to the FAORs. When the Conference is over, at the very beginning of next month, we shall repeat the exercise for Latin America at the Regional Office. In February we shall do the same thing in Bangkok, also at the Regional Office, although we have not yet established the date, but we shall soon have a similar exercise in the Near East.

I can tell you also, with great pride, that the governments that use our FAORs are really making great efforts on their side and we have - though it may be envidious, Mr. Chairman, to mention it, and I hope that our friends from the UNDP who are present will not take it badly - succeeded in receiving a total average contribution from the governments where we have FAORs, to their budgets of about 18 percent. That which UNDP has is slightly less. But perhaps it is because, in our case, though in great proportion the contributions are in cash, contributions in kind are also more readily available. Here we come to the question that one of the delegates mentioned: what is the cost to the country of having these FAORs and how could this cost be lowered, both to the country and to the Organization. The delegate asked if they could not be attached to the Ministry of Agriculture or to the Ministry of Planning. But they are. The first priority is that, if the Government wishes them to go and work within a government office, and many of them do, they have their premises right in the Ministry of Agriculture. This, of course, we compute as part of the contribution of the Government.

The second priority, which is very important to us, is that if they are not with the government, they should be with the Resident Representative of UNDP. The Administrator of UNDP and the Director-General have made a point of jointly instructing the Resident Representatives and the FAORs to try, when possible, to be in the same premises, and I can tell you that we have a good number of offices that are together.

Regarding costs, I can tell you that, the "being together with UNDP" does not lower costs per se, because we are asked for reimbursement for every service we are rendered, including housing. However, it does create an economy of scale that makes things slightly cheaper. For example in administrative matters, within possibilities, the Resident Representative does a lot (and I am sure Mr. Skoufis will think I use the wrong words) of our financial movements, disbursements, accounting, etc. etc. which are, in some countries, very large. We reimburse the cost of these services. But I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that there is a definite desire to try to lower the cost of our FAOR offices too.

The tool perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that has become very useful in this period of the system of FAORs, has been their six-monthly reports in which, again with the help of the now-established unit in the Field Programme Development Division, we are able to involve the whole of the Organization in following, in a systematic manner, the needs and the work of the FAORs offices. We encourage, of course, a Headquarters-FAOR dialogue on the basis of their reports. We give them parameters of what these reports should cover, depending on the issues and circumstances of the individual countries.

Mr. Chairman, we were also asked whether, truly enough, at the end of this year, the former scheme of Senior Agricultural Advisers/FAO Country Representatives which we had with UNDP will have finished. Indeed, there are still 6 SAA/CRs and they will terminate on 31 December. The UNDP, in its budget, does not now have further resources to be able to extend this scheme and we have, within the bounds of possibility, taken measures to replace them and this is one of the reasons for the proposal by the Director-General that we should have 15 more FAORs in the next biennium. Between the offices that are already established, other agreements that have been signed with governments, and agreements in the process of negotiation, the Director-General has received the request of 79 governments for the establishment of FAOR offices. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I am now playing into the hands of the question of what happens if we have 79 requests and, if the Conference approves the budget, we will have 62 posts for offices. As one of the representatives thought ( I presume I am allowed to identify the Chairman of the Programme Committee because of his signal importance to the life of the Programme Committee in guiding us and giving us advice) the Council, supported by the Programme Committee, has discussed extensively the question of FAORs and has indeed made very good suggestions. I will refer to one of them, and that is to the possibility of multiple coverage of countries. Now, Mr. Chairman, what has happened fortunately is that mainly the most deserving countries, from the point of view of use of the institution, came in first. Let me here also assure you that the majority of the FAORs have been accredited to the countries where the economic situation is the most serious; the MSAs and the LDCs. The next priority has been to accredit them to developing countries whose agricultural production, specially food production, is of signal significance for the world, or whose food requirements are also of signal significance for the world, and where the development of agriculture, of food production and rural development are of the greatest importance.

These countries", are mostly served and we are now able to face the possibility of accrediting one Representative to two or more countries. On this, Mr. Chairman, we already have about six or seven cases where this double or triple accreditation seems to be becoming possible. I will not hide from you that a favourable view of the Conference in this regard thus obtaining for us the understanding of the countries as to the possibility of sharing this institution, would be most useful to us.

I think, Mr. Chairman - indirectly pointed out to me - that there are no questions outstanding on FAORs and if you would allow me I shall try, more quickly, to take up the other matters. Regarding investment, we appreciate very much the recognition of the efforts that are made in this field. As you know, it is one of the top priorities in the policies of the Director-General. I think that there have been several issues to which great importance has been attached. One of them was the question of the involvement of the Investment Centre, in its work with international funding organizations, in the funding of rural development projects, of poverty-oriented projects, and of food production. Mr. Chairman, as you know, this could not be otherwise because, in general, this is the new orientation of lending institutions. Principally this is the mandate of IFAD and, as you know, our collaboration with IFAD is already of the greatest importance, and we are, perhaps, the institution that is most concerned with the development, identification and formulation of projects for IFAD. The same thing, as you mentioned yourself, Mr. Chairman, as with the World Bank. I can tell you that we, in a quick calculation, think that about 65% of our projects deal with rural development, and that the rural development projects are designed in such a way that they also bring in the question of food production. Thus, while we say that 65% of the projects have an objective of rural development, also about half of the projects that we do for the World Bank deal with food production and practically the entirety of the projects for IFAD deals with food production. We try to design projects that benefit the poorest in the country and we like to think that the World Bank and the Regional Banks choose us because of our experience and of certain break throughs in designing such projects.

The question of training, which many delegates mentioned, also in the context of investment, is a built-in objective of our work in this field and we try, within our possibilities, to do as much as possible. For example, we are now trying to bring our counterparts to Rome, after the missions have taken place, to participate in report-writing as a further stage in the training of local experts in investment. However, I must say and I said it at the last Conference, that one of the problems that we face is the changing personnel in the developing countries. This is why, of course, the suggestion that there be units in the countries dedicated to this purpose that will eventually take over completely is most important. This, of course, is what happens, Mr. Chairman, in your country where, while we still have very close cooperation with the Government of India in investment, the nature of our work is completely different. However, in investment training, the duties are with another division - in the Economic and

Social Policy Department, - with which we collaborate intensively. Last year, their most important workshop was for the Near East; it lasted almost three months. We had prepared actual case studies for the use of the workshop, so training is completely within our priorities. But I must say, that it is more of the type of in-service training than training per se, because we are cooperators in FAO in the Investment Centre rather than responsible for it.

There was a question about how does the rest of the Regular Programme, and indeed, also the Field Programme, feed into project investment possibilities, institution building for execution of investment projects, surveys prior to investment, etc. I can tell you that we think we are precursors in this field and that the new machinery established within the UN where, under the Administrative Committee on Coordination, there is now a special committee on operations for the whole system, it is FAO that has led the way into studying the linkages between pre-investment and investment. As you will see in other documents we will deal with in this same Commission, we feel that there is a renaissance in the efforts of the system to link pre-investment, technical assistance and investment.

There has also been concern about the objectives of investment, modalities of investment, programme lending which we think will inevitably be accepted and which are already accepted by funding organizations. About the funding of recurring costs, about the arranging of the project cycle, and about the simplification of procedures, now, Mr. Chairman, I could say to you that the governments should address recommendations on these matters to the governing bodies of the financing institutions. But I can also say that we, ourselves, are pushing. I think it was an honourable delegate who said- "We know where FAO's heart is, but what is it doing about this". I can assure you FAO's heart is along those lines, for example in shortening the project cycle, and we are gratified to learn that we have the shortest project cycle of any agency working in investment. We have dedicated one of our top staff members to doing a study for the World Bank and for all the other funding institutions on the shortening of the project cycle. In all international meetings, with funding institutions, we advocate certain policies in lending that we know meet the desires of our member countries.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I shall leave investment aside, and come to the question of the Field Programme. Here there are principally two clarifications requested, and both refer to paragraphs in the Review of the Regular Programme (Document C 79/8).

The first one refers to paragraph 2. 19 which leads you to UNDP country programming were not what might have been desired.

Yes, this is true. We believe that country programming for the second development cycle has suffered very serious shortcomings and the capabilities of the agencies to assist the governments have not been properly used.

There was, 2 years ago, an in-depth report of the Joint Inspection Unit where you will see that their findings coincide with this statement. But more, the UNDP Governing Council has decided that an in-depth study should be made about country programming and the UNDP is doing it in cooperation with agencies. And I can assure you, at least I think, that the participation of FAO is the most outstanding one. I have been told very recently by the UNDP that we are the agency that is making the greatest efforts by participating in the greatest number possible of field missions which they are sending to study this programme. This is the nature of the observations that we make, which we hope will improve in the forthcoming programming cycle, because we wish to make very good inputs into the UNDP country programme.

I am told that perhaps the way I said that makes it look as though the Joint Inspection Unit was criticizing the Agencies. The finding of the JIU was that the agencies have not been permitted, through the procedures followed by UNDP in the field, to make sufficient inputs into country programming.

The second paragraph is 2. 26 and may I say that this has been just bad drafting on the part of the Secretariat. What we mean is that we are trying to conciliate the procedures, priorities, etc. of bilateral donors with those of developing countries. Fortunately, we are all joined in the desire that it is the priorities of the developing countries that prevail. But we have problems of procedures that I think in great measure we are overcoming and we take seriously the role of FAO in assisting the bilateral donors through what they call their multi-bi programmes in adapting them as much as possible to the procedures of multi-lateral programmes.

I would reply to the delegate who inquired about the use of national experts. This is one of the high priorities within programmes, and where in the UNDP programme we all are satisfied with the leadership. The use of national experts in UNDP-financed projects is permissible and we are coming out also with scales of remuneration that are compatible with salary levels in their own countries.

With regards very briefly, now, to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and to your intervention thereon, Mr. Chairman, for which I thank you very much, we have tried to re-orient it so as to be able not only

to take into account the people's involvement, participation, and accent on WCARRD, but also the greater resources that exist in NGOs, for development assistance and for assistance to developing countries. What we have tried to do is not to look to executing more projects ourselves, but to be of assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations in formulating projects which the donor NGOs fund directly and the beneficiary NGOs can execute directly. From our observation of results, this tide is turning and I think it will be very effective.

In the execution of our own projects, we have right now in operation 209 projects that perhaps have a total value in donor and country investments, of US\$ 15 million.

The US\$ 300 000 that were mentioned here, are not what FFHC managed to spend in the biennium, but the difference between its budget in the current biennium and the proposed budget. It is the proposed budget, due to this re-orientation and tightening up, that is US\$ 300 000 lower than the present biennium.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, with regard to the second intervention of the delegate of the Netherlands, and allow me to refer specifically by name to him, I must say there seems to be a misunderstanding. The amounts shown for extra-budgetary funds in the Programme of Work and Budget, are not requested for extra-budgetary funds, they are simply illustrative indications of amounts of project expenditures plus agency support costs projected or expected. In Chapter I the amounts shown are primarily support costs which are expected to be allocated in the next biennium to the Regular Programme. That is why extra-budgetary allocations or estimations are shown in the Regular Programme publication which, like this, applies to all sources of funds.

I would like to suggest that the concern expressed about the downward tendency in the UNDP allocations, as well as the concern expressed with regards to monitoring of allocations to agriculture be discussed under item 13, since the document on the Review of Field Programme goes extensively into these matters.

P. J. SKOUFIS (Assistant Director, Administration and Finance Department): I will deal with the matters raised by various delegations on Chapters 5 and 6, and, if I may, in the interests of brevity I will refer specifically to interventions by specific delegates.

First, I would refer to the intervention of the United Kingdom delegate in which he raised the matter of the increase in percentages of the budget levels in Chapter 5, Section 5. 2. 1, Administrative Services on page 174, in Section 5. 2. 2 on Financial Services on page 178; and Section 5. 9, Programme Management, on page 185.

First, let me say that the increases in budget level from 1978-79 to 1980-81 have two components, as the charts on these pages reflect. The first component is programme increases, and I think these programme increases are within the normal percentage range as reflected throughout the budget. These are in the magnitude of 6 percent and 7 percent and cover the increases in programmes required in the various administrative services to provide a satisfactory level of support to the substantive programmes of the Organization; whereas, as the delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out, a large percentage of increase appears under the cost increases item. This can be explained by the fact that in these administrative services there is a large proportion of general services clerical support staff, and their employment costs are governed primarily by the inflation rates that exist in their various posts of assignment. Here in Italy, for example, over the past two years these inflation rates have been in double digits. Our forecasts are that these inflation rates will continue to be high, and it may well be, based on recent statistics we have received from the Italian ISTAT authority, our estimates for the coming biennium may be a little on the conservative side. (Mr. West confirmed that they will be a lot on the conservative side, so I think that covers that particular intervention).

If I may, I will move on to the second item. Both the delegate of Morocco and the United Kingdom delegate commented on the recruitment of non- and under-represented countries. The comments have been noted, and I am happy to point out that the Director-General is keenly aware of the continuing need to maintain an appropriate balance in representation from all member governments in the Secretariat. Thus, he has directed that special efforts be made in this regard, and these are pointed out in paragraph 10 of Programme 5. 2. 4, Personnel Services. He is mindful of the constitutional responsibility under Article 8, paragraph 3, which states:

"In appointing staff, the Director-General shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and technical competence, pay due regard to the importance of selecting personnel recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. "

The efforts in this regard undertaken by the Secretariat include improved contacts with the governments through the assistance provided by the permanent representation here at Headquarters. We have expanded the use and distribution of vacancy announcement to a wider range of sources, and we are drawing now on the FAO representation in many countries, particularly developing countries, to assist us in identifying and submitting applications for vacant positions as announced. We are going to continue this programme over the next biennium, and look forward to the expected results.

The third item I wish to report on is based on the intervention of the delegate from the United States concerning women in the secretariat. The Director-General continues to be dedicated to a positive action programme in implementation of his policy to encourage more women applicants to the Organization's vacancy announcements. As a result, there has been steady measurable progress in the status of Professional women in the Organization since the last Conference session.

At the end of 1976, a total of 173 women were employed at Headquarters and Regional Offices, i. e. 12. 7 percent of the Professional staff. In June of 1977 this figure rose to 180, as reported at the last session of the Conference.

At the end of 1978, a total of 200 women were employed, or 14 percent of the Professional staff. Since then, the figure has increased to 210, or 37 more than in 1976. This, I believe, reflects the consequences of the Director-General's policies and the special efforts made through advertising and identification of recruitment sources and other means to encourage more women applicants to the Organization's vacancy announcements. Each of the FAO departments in turn is building up rosters of candidates from which qualified and suitable female candidates can be identified. Through associate expert programmes several women have been placed in field projects, in disciplines such as forestry and agriculture. Thus there appears to be a favourable trend in the placement of women in our technical operations and activities.

There has also been a steady improvement in the promotion of women in the Organization. In the two years 1977 and 1978 some 200 internal promotions were made. Of this total 64, or 32 percent, went to women staff members, and some of these promotions occurred among the Organization's senior professional levels. In addition, the Director-General has taken steps to ensure greater representation by women staff members on internal administrative and advisory committees. Several of our Organization's administrative committees are now chaired by women staff members. Other steps included in the Director-General's action programme in this regard are expansion of training opportunities for women staff members and the elimination of discrimination in language on the basis of sex from Organization staff rules and official circulars.

The Commission can be assured that the Organization's efforts to improve the status of women in FAO will continue as indicated in Chapter 5 in the Programme of Work and Budget which you are now considering. I trust this brief report will cover the questions raised by the delegate of the USA.

Lastly, in response to the intervention made by the delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany and also the delegate of the US for more detailed information on items included in Chapter 6, I would like with your permission to turn to Mr. Georgiadis, the Director, Administrative Services Division, who will supply the details.

A. G. GEORGIADIS (Director, Administrative Services Division): First to deal with the question raised by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany which was a request for a breakdown of Chapter 6 common services.

Some breakdown is given on page 187 of the Programme of Work and Budget Doc. C 79/3 where the bottom part of the page analyses the figure of \$12 607 000 under this Chapter, There will be seen on the last line \$1 733 000 refers to expenditure in the regional offices. All the other figures relate to expenditure in headquarters. If a more detailed breakdown is requested this can be provided. I could give here several sub-headings of the main headings together with estimates if necessary, the most important of which is premises. This includes rents for buildings, maintenance of lifts, maintenance of heating and air conditioning plants, review of the whole electrical system particularly the wiring since these buildings at main headquarters are very old, roller-towel supplies and supplies for painters, electricians, plumbers and mechanics. A similar breakdown can be given for other main headings. But perhaps the total picture regarding this Chapter would become clearer after answers are provided to the questions raised by the delegate of the US, which included several points.

One was how much rent would be paid for Building G in 1979, The answer is US\$596 619 that is just under \$597 000. The second point of this question was how much rent are we going to pay for this same Building in 1980. The answer is approximately \$330 000 because we are bound to keep Building G for 5 to 6 months of the year until we are certain that Building D is ready for occupation. The third part of the question

was a request for a breakdown of the real programme increases, that is a figure of \$635 000 given at the top of Page 187. The breakdown is as follows: under Regional Offices \$50 000, cost of moving to Building D \$200 000, alterations to offices in the corridors leading from Building B to Building D, to open out some corridors, and some have to be demolished, the small sum of \$25 000, space rearrangement for the major move during the whole biennium, an estimate of \$60 000, extra furniture and equipment for Building D since by occupying Building D we shall be taking over additional space of 3 000 square metres, we estimate \$50 000, cost of re-decoration of the Red Room which is also planned for the next biennium, \$250 000. All this should add up to a total of \$635 000.

The last part of the question was why are we not saving more under rents since we shall be abandoning Building G soon. Such saving in rent for Building G for the complete biennium would amount to \$1 200 000 depending on exchange rates which continue to fluctuate, since the rent is fixed in Italian lire. This saving unfortunately is being eaten up by additional expenditure in the next biennium, mainly under premises. To give some examples of this: first, as stated previously, we have to pay over now 6 months' rent for Building G and that would amount to \$330 000. I should mention here that according to Italian rental laws an increase of about 10 percent would fall due at the beginning of January 1980. As a result of extra space to be occupied, estimated at 3 000 square metres, additional expenditure will be incurred for heating, electricity, water, cleaning and general maintenance including seven additional lifts in the new building, the total additional expenditure for which is estimated at \$400 000 for the biennium. This will be recurring.

Another item of expenditure would be extra fittings and furnishings for which the host Government is not responsible therefore the Organization has to pay for them. I can give a long list, but the main ones are light fittings and fixtures expected to cost \$125 000, additional telephone sets \$50 000, bathroom fixtures, mainly mirrors, \$50 000, and so on. There are other very desirable improvements which could be introduced during the biennium in the field of maintenance premises. I could enumerate some of these in order of priority - additional boilers and tanks for storage of oil for heating, stand-by compressor, the host Government is supplying one but in case of accident or blackout there would be a breakdown, \$125 000 estimated, fire alarm and evacuation system, and so on. There again we have to proceed with caution because of inflation.

Such works as briefly described above will be undertaken if funds budgeted for them are not eroded by inflation in connection with other essential services. One example is the expected increase in rates for telephones and electricity announced about a week ago by the Government, and there is talk that these increases will be in the region of 20 percent. If we look at the cost increases estimated on page 187 of the Conference document, which amount to about 10 percent of the budget base, we should quickly realize that the budgetary provision under Chapter 6 is probably on the low side,

I trust this picture will have answered satisfactorily the questions raised by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear Mr. West after lunch. Before we get round to lunch I would like to announce the composition of the drafting committee. The drafting committee for our Commission II will have Mr. Glistrup, Delegate from Denmark, as Chairman. From Africa the Delegate from Ivory Coast and Kenya will serve on the Committee. From Asia the Philippines and Sri Lanka. From Europe France and Bulgaria. Canada from North America. Sudan and Algeria from Near East. New Zealand from Oceania and Southwest Pacific.

We need two countries to serve from Latin America. Unfortunately we do not yet have the names. I would, therefore, like to request the representatives from Latin America to offer the services of two delegations to serve on the drafting committee because the drafting committee should start its work and we hope the Latin American representatives could be nominated in the afternoon so that the committee will be complete.

The meeting rose at 12. 45 hours

La Seance est levée à 12 h. 45

Se levanta la sesión a las 12. 45 horas

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/6

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**Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II**

**Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II**

**20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II**

SIXTH MEETING  
SIXIEME SÉANCE  
SEXTA SESION  
(16 November 1979)

The Sixth Meeting was opened at 14. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La sixième séanoé est ouverte a 14 h 45, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la Sexta sesión a las 14. 45 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

11. Programme of Work and Budget 1980-1981 (continued)

11. Programme de travail et budget pour 1980-81 (suite)

11. Programas de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: I shall now give the floor to Mr. West for his comments on some of the points made by the delegations.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I am sorry that you have to face another set of remarks on behalf of the Secretariat, but it does fall to me to sum up on behalf of the Director-General on the whole of the budget debate. Although the Director-General has not been able to be present throughout this debate he has been kept in touch with the views you have been expressing and with the general progress of the debate. He will have been pleased no doubt to note your satisfaction with the presentation of the document.

He will have been even more pleased to have noted the virtually unanimous support for the Programme of Work and Budget in its entirety.

The consensus which was expressed in the Council on strategies, priorities, programmes and means of action has been confirmed. Indeed, it has been strengthened.

The major programmes have been strongly supported and virtually every delegation including even those which proposed to abstain on the budget level, have recommended increases for certain programmes or particular activities. This is in a way embarrassing. I would judge that on the basis of what has been said, a programme increase of double the amount, at least double the amount, which has been proposed could have been justified in terms of priority demands. This does not even include some programme requirements which are not covered by the budget.

The main one is of course for follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. We have had some increase in the Programme of Work and Budget for this, but this increase will only enable us to strengthen the main lines of our activities in this field. There is a considerable gap, however, between the increased budget and what we have been asked to do, not only in the Programme of Action on the World Conference but also by you at this meeting.

Another major item which is not budgeted is follow-up of the Programme of Action arising from the UN Conference on Science and Technology in Development. This could be very considerable in scope. Since our activities are in fact already directed towards a transfer of science and technology in our fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, it may be that, to a large extent, we can absorb additional technical inputs demanded from us, by adjustments in the programmes we have proposed to you.

We are however deeply disturbed by the fact that the decisions of the UN Conference and the action taken so far by the United Nations, impose a very heavy burden upon Agencies for purely coordination activities, involving many meetings, much documentation and much travel.

I was, incidentally, fascinated that one of the delegations which intends to abstain on the budget level, and which proposed that in order to increase proposed expenditures on technical programmes we should out other expenditures, nevertheless indicated that increased coordination was, in their view, of very high priority.

I wonder, however, whether that delegation realises that in the next biennium, the bill for coordination of science and technology activities could, if we wanted to accept to the utmost all the demands being put to us, amount to no less than one million dollars. This is for coordination alone, not including the cost of the additional staff in the UN which is under discussion in New York. On a personal note I find it somewhat cruel to suggest that our technical activities could and should be increased within a budget level which is stated to be too high, while at the same time we are being pressed, not only in Commission II here, but elsewhere to spend far more on coordination. In this connexion, Mr. Chairman,

I would venture to remark that the Director-General is virtually unique in the extent to which he has resisted the temptation to exploit the decisions of world conferences by requesting additional staff in headquarters and additional funds.

There are other world conferences ahead of us, in particular on energy. This is obviously of great importance, and your remarks in this debate have confirmed this. We will cooperate to the full. At the same time, you should be aware that we are already being asked for inputs for which no external finance has been provided. We either have to restrict our efforts or make adjustments in our Programme of Work and Budget in order to absorb this extra effort.

In this connection it has been suggested that room can be found for additional activities by reducing administrative and other non-technical activities. As you see from what I have said, what room there might be from programme and other savings, is already under pressure. Even the existing programme is threatened by unbudgeted cost increases to which I will refer in a moment. But before we go to those, we have to consider the additional programme demands to which I have just referred. You can be sure, therefore, that the Director-General will lose no opportunity and will be quite ruthless in squeezing out whatever economies he can find within the proposed Programme of Work and Budget.

On the other hand, I must say frankly that with the professional expertise such as I have, that the suggestions made at this meeting do not carry us very far. For example, it has been suggested that we could cut publications. It is an objective which we are trying to follow, but with discrimination as between technical material which is useful to Member Governments and target groups for development, and other publications, mainly documentation, which are ephemeral in character. We have a strong internal committee for this purpose and we will keep up the pressure. But we must be careful not to damage one of the major tools for the transfer of science and technology, namely the dissemination of information.

Similarly, some suggestions have been made that we should cut meetings. We fully agree but the kind of meetings we would like to cut are not those under our control, such as the proposed meetings on Trypanosomiasis, or some other major technical programmes or substantive subjects. but the ever-growing number of meetings called in North America and other European capitals which involve a large amount of senior officers' time for the purposes of coordination. All too often it is coordination of the non-existent. It is very easy for those who do not have anything substantive at stake to agree to have it coordinated. But when something on-going, concrete and effective is threatened with delay or blockage, in the interests of a development theory held by Governments or of bureaucratic ambition, we would prefer to avoid the expense if we can.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether this can be translated, but my feeling is that the motto of the central coordinators is: "If two wrongs don't make a right, try a third. "

It has also been suggested that we should save money on administrative costs. You have heard the answers given on the rise in our administrative costs. I will not therefore labour that issue, preferring to speak about the question of staff as raised by the representative of the Host Government.

When His Excellency Ambassador Borin spoke in the last Council session of his concern that the Organization might next suggest that we would expect the Host Government to pay the salaries of our staff, I think this was generally recognized as a good example of the ironic wit for which the Ambassador is well known for his talent. At least, Mr. Chairman, I presume that it was intended as such, given the tremendous contribution that the Organization makes directly and indirectly in the provision of foreign exchange and in the employment of 1, 500 Italian nationals in the Secretariat, approximately half the total headquarters staff. They in particular were no doubt amused by the Ambassador's remark.

I think they would, however, be less amused by the suggestion made yesterday by the Italian representative that they should, by reducing their salaries, contribute to reducing the very inflation which developments in the Italian economy are obliging us to face in the next biennium.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the main point to which I am now coming, but before I do so, I should simply like to remark that the question of remuneration is not within the control of the Director-General but comes under the International Civil Service Commission.

As I have indicated, Mr. Chairman, what I was leading up to was the question of cost increases. We will certainly have to try to reduce the impact of cost increases in the next biennium.

I have chosen my words carefully - reduce the impact, not reduce the costs. I say that because we cannot in fact reduce the costs; we cannot in fact do that, since they are going up all the time. We are in fact seriously under-budgeted for the cost increases which we are going inevitably to incur in the next biennium. Why is this?

At the time the Programme of Work and Budget was finalized in the middle of 1979, inflation in the host country was in the region of 13 percent per annum. It was also in the neighborhood of a double-digit figure in the United States, and I mention the United States of America because we use the dollar. Inflation in the host country has now reached the annual rate of over twenty percent. The cost estimates in the Programme of Work and Budget have, however, remained unchanged since they were first prepared at the beginning of 1979.

That applies particularly to wage indexes for General Service staff. The three wage indexes budgeted for 1979 have all become due earlier than expected. It is possible that we shall have an unbudgeted wage increase before the end of the year. We shall thus probably be underbudgeted for wage indexes in the base we have taken for use for 1980-81 by some \$340 000.

In view of the four-month delay in the application of post adjustments for professional staff, the effects of current increased inflation on post adjustments will not be seen until 1980, but the post adjustments for 1980-81 will almost certainly appear sooner and cost more than budgeted.

Inflation will also affect services, for example telephones - and you heard about a 20 percent increase this morning - electricity; postal services; and travel.

In 1978-79 air travel increased by between 30 percent and 40 percent depending on the routes used. This is more than double what was included in the budget for 1978-79. Of this increase, a 12 percent increase was only recently announced and could not therefore be included in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. For 1980-81 a cost increase of only 10 percent has been provided for, and there will be more increases to come.

It is clear, therefore, that we are seriously underbudgeted for travel as well as for other service items, and it is even more clear that the cost increases as a whole are considerably underbudgeted.

In most other organizations, at least judging by my experience, additions would have been proposed. At this Conference the Director-General has not proposed additions. In the circumstances, it is really unrealistic to suggest that there will be much, if any, scope for increasing programme expenditures in addition to the demands I have mentioned for further programme activities, further coordination activities, and underbudgeted cost increases.

In this situation, the Director-General considers that he has been extraordinarily restrained. In this situation, he has made it clear that it would be unreasonable to call for a lower budget level, especially if a higher degree of programme activity is unanimously supported, as it appears to be.

Finally, there is the question of the adjustment for currencies. We have been anxiously watching the market to see what rate the Director-General should recommend to you to be used in calculating this budget. The market is very unstable, for reasons of which you will be aware. It has been fluctuating within a bracket of several points in the last few days. The rate at the closing of the Milan market yesterday and again today was 829 lire to the US dollar. If this rate were used, the appropriations resolution would alter as follows:

Chapter 1 - 22 013 000

Chapter 2 - 124 810 000

These figures will appear in the reports so there is no need for you to take them down immediately.

Chapter 3 - 40 044000

Chapter 4-32 638000

Chapter 5 - 44 948000

Chapter 6 - 12 607000

Chapter 7 - 600000

Total - 277 66 million

Chapter 8 - 40 160 000

Total - 317 82 million

The total effective working budget would be 277 66 million.

We will, however, attach to your Draft Report a Revised Resolution taking account of any further developments. It may, in fact, be necessary to make a further change before the Plenary votes, but probably the budget total will remain around the figure I have mentioned, that is, approximately \$6 million more, \$277.66 million or \$278 million.

Returning to the substance of the programme, I do want to emphasize one or two points which you have been discussing in the last few hours of your debate. The Director-General is very grateful indeed for the unanimous support expressed by those who have reservations on the budget level. He hopes in the light of the discussions and in the light of the information I have given, but more particularly in the support given to the substance of the programme during the debate, those countries which have reservations will now feel convinced that we really have made a tremendous effort to produce the most needed and the most effective programme within the most moderate budget level which could be proposed in the circumstances.

He hopes that you will give him the authority to go ahead, adjusting as and when he can without sacrificing the effectiveness of the highest priorities to take account of development that may occur. He hopes that you will not seek, even in a minimal way, to hamper his implementation of those highest priorities which you have identified, such as the implementation of the decentralization programme, TCP, the follow-up of the World Conference, by asking for additional bureaucratic controls, monitoring and the like. He hopes that you will entrust him with the task, without undue monitoring necessities, of trying to accommodate the extra cost that we are going to feel in every sector of our programme, again whilst not damaging the content of the substance.

He hopes that in this he will have the support of practically every delegation, and I hope that will be seen when we come to vote in the Plenary.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaire): Ma délégation voudrait remercier le membre du Secrétariat d'avoir bien voulu donner des éclaircissements sur certains points qui ont été soulevés lors des débats. Nous espérons en conséquence que le programme de travail et le budget pour 1980-1981 seront approuvés par acclamations.

Puisque j'ai la parole, je voudrais rappeler aux délégations qui vont siéger au Comité de rédaction qu'elles devront tenir compte notamment des commentaires que vous avez fait avant midi et au cours de la journée d'hier lorsque vous avez résumé les débats. Elles devront aussi, à notre avis, tenir pleinement compte des explications et des commentaires qui ont été faits par les membres du Secrétariat au sujet de nos discussions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for those helpful comments. With that, we come to the conclusion of our discussion of the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium. We have had nearly 16 hours of discussion, and over 150 interventions have been made. About 85 countries have participated in the discussion. We are very grateful to you because I think that is indicative of the deep commitment of various delegations to the programme and work of FAO.

I should also like to thank the Director-General and his able staff, the Assistant Director-General Mr West, and his colleagues, for the clarity with which they have answered in great detail the various points made by delegates. I am aware that some delegations may have the feeling that a certain particular point made by them might not have been answered, but I am confident that the officers of FAO, after the General Conference, will certainly go carefully into all the points made in the verbatim records and take them into consideration while actually implementing the programme, because I know there is a series of in-house reviews being done here, and we are sure, Mr West, that you and your colleagues will take into consideration such comments as you might not have had time to refer to in your already detailed replies.

With those remarks, I think we should commend to the Conference the Appropriations Resolution with such change as Mr. West said will be necessitated by the extremely fluid currency exchange situation, because this is the kind of thing which continually occurs.

We are aware of the fact that some countries have not been able to support the budget in the sense that they have announced their intention to abstain from voting. A few other governments are still considering this. But I also feel happy that there has been complete unanimity with reference to relevance of the programmes, the excellence of their execution, and the need for further rapid expansion in the activities of FAO. This is but natural because we are dealing with the first among the hierarchical needs of man, namely food, and as has been pointed out on several occasions it is

rather ironic that although food is the first among the hierarchical needs of man, the FAO budget is probably the smallest of the United Nations agencies. When compared with WHO, UNESCO, etc., FAO's budget is indeed moderate. So I hope on behalf of our Commission we can commend the Appropriations Resolution to the General Conference.

After listening to 15 hours of debate here, I must say I see the appropriateness of the term "spaceship earth" coined by Buckminster Fuller to indicate our planet, a planet of finite resources where people have different demands. We have a large number of countries represented here which are trying to provide their people with a human existence and a human wage. There are others who are equally struggling to maintain for their own people the high standards of living which their people have acquired through centuries of hard work. So we have both situations in the world, and naturally we find attitudes which are somewhat varied.

If you look at the FAO publication "Agriculture: toward 2000" you find that in another 20 years from now the number of farmers of poor nations will be two thousand million as against eighty million in developing nations, that is 25 to 1. Obviously, the emphasis on programme needs will vary, and this is only to be expected.

I should like to add my personal words of request to those countries. As Chairman of Commission II, it is my earnest hope, on the basis of the discussions which have taken place here during the last three days, that those countries which are still making up their minds will find it possible to support the budget as presented by the Director-General, and that those countries which are unable to vote in favour and have to abstain will also be able to carry the sense of this Commission's discussions to their respective governments so that the appropriate decisions can be taken.

Well, distinguished delegates, before I pass on to the next item on our Agenda, I would like briefly to refer to the International Year of the Child. I think one or two delegations particularly from the Scandinavian countries did mention about nutrition and children and the fact that although 1979 is the International Year of the Child probably more children are going to bed hungry during 1979 than in preceding years. The Secretary General of the United Nations whose message was read out on the opening day particularly called attention to the World Food Conference Resolution that by 1984 at least children, women and men should not go to bed hungry. We all know this and inasmuch as we have not been able to provide hungry children with adequate food at least we can learn something from them. I would like to read to you a little poem on children, learning from children, by Rabindranath Tagore who won the Nobel Prize for Literature many years ago. The poem is in Bengali, but this is an English translation:

Child, how happy you are sitting in the dust  
Playing with a broken twig all the morning;  
I smile at your play with that little bit of broken twig  
I am busy with my accounts adding up figures by the hour  
Perhaps you glance at me and think what a stupid game to spoil your morning with Child, I  
have forgotten the art of being absorbed in sticks and mudpiles I seek out costly playthings and  
gather lumps of gold and silver With whatever you find, you create glad games:  
I spend both my time and my strength over things I can never obtain; In my frail canoe I  
struggle to cross the sea of desire; And forget that I too am playing a game. . .

Since we are dealing with the budget, I mention this, although we cannot eliminate hunger from children, we can do much to learn from them when talking about figures and budgets.

With this we come to the end of item 11 of the Agenda and we move on to item 12.

12. Review of the Regular Programme, 1978-79

12. Examen du programme ordinaire pour 1978-79

12. Examen del Programa Ordinario para 1978-79

J. H. MASON (Liberia): This document is just reaching the desks of most of the delegates here and we have not had a chance to review the document. I have just seen it for the first time two minutes ago so I would suggest that we have a few more minutes to run through it.

CHAIRMAN: I shall request Mr West, the Assistant Director-General, to introduce the paper.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): This first issue of the review of the Regular Programme is a new addition to the system of regular programme evaluation initiated by the Director-General. The other elements in the system are auto or self-evaluation undertaken internally by programme managers, studies initiated by the Director-General for the purpose of policy and programme formulation, review of selected sub-programmes or activities by the governing bodies themselves, by the Programme and Finance Committee, and assessment of special topics by outside consultants. As the Programme Committee has noted, these mechanisms plus a review of the field programme - the one with the nice picture on the cover - constitute an evaluation system more comprehensive than those existing in other UN Agencies.

Coming back to the review of the Regular Programme we recognize that as a first attempt this document may have some shortcomings. The analytical content of the review, especially the assessment of impact, is not as complete as we would have wished to make it. There are a number of reasons for this; firstly, at the request of the Governing Bodies the review covers, could I say, the entire spectrum of the Programme of Work and Budget instead of being selective. Given the length of the document it is hardly possible to treat every programme in depth. Secondly, the time frame of the review which corresponds to the Programme of Work and Budget is short, whereas in fact it takes some time for the output of regular programme activities to be absorbed in field activities or in the programmes and plans of member nations. It is only then when that has been achieved one can truly assess the impact of FAO activities.

The review is in two parts: part one is a performance report, not a budgetary performance report where you give information on the state of expenditure leading up to requests for supplements. It is a report on our performance in carrying out the activities approved by the previous Conference. Although it is only a performance report we have in fact in this evaluation review tried to sharpen the objectives of each programme, review the strategy for implementation, and highlight major achievements in the form of advice and assistance rendered to member countries, training, field projects and technical publications. As far as possible the linkages with other programmes have been identified. A special feature of the performance report is the section on issues on each major programme in which performance cutting across programmes is highlighted, including future orientation envisaged for various components of the major programme.

Part two of the review contains a more critical and in-depth evaluation of sub-programmes. I would stress that this is different in character from the first part. The difference between the first and second parts is intentional in the sense that we are trying to comply with the directives of Governing Bodies. Where applicable the second part also focusses on the field component of the sub-programmes under review and links up with the field programme. Two of the sub-programmes reviewed - Seeds and Genetic Resources - were chosen because both attract considerable extra-budgetary resources. They can show the linking between the Regular Programme and extra-budgetary resources. The Food Information System was selected because of potential input into other FAO programmes which rely almost exclusively on extra-budgetary resources, e. g. Food Security Assistance Scheme and OSRO. The sub-programme on Fish Data and Statistics was chosen for review because it is entirely confined to the collection, compilation and dissemination of data, almost exclusively financed from the Regular Programme budget, and is a traditional type of Regular Programme activity. Legislation was included because we thought it might be interesting to examine an activity originally orientated towards research and documentation but which has branched out into a serious field programme. We think this selection provides a cross section of the Regular Programme which could be indicative of problems as well as achievements in other similar sub-programmes.

Coming back to the quality of the review, there are a number of ways in which we can and will attempt to strengthen the analytical content. Before we can do that, however, we have to confront two problems, one is selectivity, the other the time frame. We think if we attempt to cover the entire Programme of Work and Budget in more depth the document would be of intractable magnitude and complexity. If we still have to cover the whole Programme of Work and Budget it would be much as you see it now. The indication if you want more in-depth programming is not to cover the whole Programme of Work and Budget but be more selective. If the Conference still wants some sort of performance report covering the whole Programme of Work and Budget it could be done on a major programme basis only, but even then it would be an overview of major accomplishments and problems. The overview could cover the last year of the previous biennium and the first year of the current biennium, i. e. two completed years of activity instead of as at the moment one and a quarter, for if this document is to be got ready in time for the Council and Conference it has to be completed more or less by the Spring. This was completed more or less in the Spring of this year, so whatever is there about accomplishment in the

last nine months of this year is estimate and guesswork. If we cover two completed years 1977/78 instead of 1978 and part of 1979 we will have more evidence on which to base a full analysis. In any case, in the next issue we will attempt to provide you with more charts and tables, as suggested by the Programme and Finance Committees. The rest of the review would be limited as to in-depth evaluation of selective programmes, sub-programmes, or special topics of importance which cut across more than one programme. The time frame for such in-depth review we think however, should be not less than five years so that it can cover field activities as well as Regular Programme activities and provide some indication of impact. This would however raise some question of overlap with the Review of the Field Programme. It has been suggested the two reviews could be combined into one document, we hope to the advantage of both in that the linkage between the Regular and Field Programmes to which many delegations have attached importance, would be facilitated.

I have made this introduction, Mr Chairman, because unfortunately the Chief of the Evaluation Services, which operates as an independent service under my general supervision, is ill. He is very sorry he cannot be here today. However, with the assistance of the other members of the small evaluation service I shall be happy to provide answers and clarification on the points raised in the discussion.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr West, for the introduction. We will have the whole of Monday and, if necessary, one session on Tuesday for discussing the Regular Programme, as you will have seen from your timetable.

I suggest we may divide the Regular Programme into part one and part two for the discussion. We could take part one and then part two. Chapters 4 to 8 dealing with 5 different programmes, could be discussed separately. Therefore, those delegations who would like to speak on part one would you kindly put up your nameplates so that we can note them.

3. LATIF (Bangladesh): This document has just been received this morning. We have hardly had a chance to go through it in detail, but this is my initial intervention. I would like to intervene again later in the course of our meetings.

On the very first page it appears this has been a good time to undertake a Review of the Regular Programme in great detail, but this is a Review of the Regular Programme only, not in particular spheres. Take, for example, Seed Programme - there are also others going on under the extra Budgetary Programme or the Field Programmes. A Review, unless it is combined with all types of financing that is involved, the analysis of the impact and achievements will not be complete. This is my first observation. A Review of the Regular Programme alone will not give the totality of the situation.

Secondly, it seemed that the size of the Regular Programme was over 73 million and the percentage allocation to natural resources, crops, livestock, research, rural development have also been shown. Now, this percentage, I question whether this percentage allocation followed in the national criteria, or just evolved out of the programme requirements.

CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the House, as suggested by the delegate of Liberia, that you need more time for this item, and would you like to start the discussion on Monday morning? It looks like delegates are reluctant to come forward. We do want to have a good discussion on the Regular Programme and the Field Programme.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): I first ask for the other delegates to make up their minds about whether they want to discuss it this afternoon or not. My delegation is prepared to comment on both Mr. West's very helpful introduction and also on the document itself. I am prepared to go on, Mr. Chairman, unless you choose to postpone discussion of the document until Monday?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I would prefer you to continue and make your comments.

W. JOHNSON (United States of America): To begin with we are very interested in the proposal that the Assistant Director-General West has just made concerning the terms of reference of this Review of the Regular Programme. We have said in the past on many occasions that we think it is desirable to examine both the Field Programme and the Regular Programme in some depth. We realise the difficulties that the Secretariat has had in preparing these documents and, in particular, this new one because of the time frame. My delegation would like to go on record as supporting the idea of a 5-year review period, and then the review of selected programmes and components of the Regular Programme for the 2-year period -the full 2-year period preceding the current year. In that way we could, I think, get a good over-view of all programmes, and an in-depth review of selected programmes for the preceding 2 years. We would like to take the opportunity to carry out a joint review of both the Regular and Field Programme on the occasions of these meetings.

So to reiterate we welcome this new Document C 79/8, Review of the Regular Programme 1978-79, as an important new element in the evaluation of FAO programmes. Together with the document reviewing FAO field programmes, this new evaluation tool gives member nations an improved and broader overview of FAO programmes and the implementation of policies and priorities.

The United States believes that evaluation is very important in assuring programme effectiveness. We, therefore, welcome the steps taken by the Director-General to strengthen FAO's internal evaluation programme. As noted in the Introduction of C 79/8, auto-evaluation, special reviews, and the Review of the Regular Programme comprise three mutually-supporting elements of FAO's current evaluation procedures. The United States concurs in the Director-General's view that these are important, mutually-supporting elements, and we look forward to learning in more detail the nature of the methodology employed in each element of these evaluations.

Regarding the conceptual framework of C 79/8, we believe that modelling the structure on that of the Programme of Work and Budget was logical and was probably the most useful approach that could have been taken. The format of having the Review divided into two parts, one consisting of a general performance report on the Regular Programme and the other a more in-depth review of five selected sub-programmes likewise seems appropriate and helpful. We do not believe that it is likely to be possible to give in-depth reviews of all the sub-programmes.

On the whole, we found this new Document, this first effort, well prepared and very informative as a first response to the call of member nations for a programme of continuing evaluation of the Regular Programme. For the future we would hope that questions regarding the quality of the services delivered to countries and their impact on programme goals might be dealt with more fully.

Apparently there was insufficient time to do this in this first document.

Now I have some remarks about particular subsections of the Report, and with your permission, Chairman, I will go ahead with these.

The United States approves of the priorities as outlined in paragraphs 1. 171 - 1. 175 and is satisfied that the distribution of Regular Programme resources is equitable among the three technical programmes. However, we would express a reservation of judgment in approving the new programme 2. 3. 4 (Forestry for Rural Development) which is discussed in paragraph 1. 176. We would hope that such a new programme would result from new extra-budgetary resources, rather than from a shift of resources from the three on-going programmes. Perhaps an alternative would be to include a rural development element in each of the present three programmes, rather than set up a separate new programme. In reference to para. 1. 195 under Forest Industries, it might be of interest to mention that the North American Forestry Commission (NAFC) is now preparing a manual on medium-level logging technology. Started this autumn under contract, the manual will concentrate on machines and tools available in the developing countries and is expected to be available in a year or so.

Next, Mr. Chairman, turning to fisheries we note the fishery material is contained in two parts, the first in Section B of Chapter 1, and the second part in Chapter 7, which is a detailed review of the Fish Data and Statistics Programme.

We found this review of the Fisheries Programme to be extremely helpful, particularly since it provides some specifics concerning the accomplishments and activities of the Department of Fisheries. It would have been even more helpful had greater detail been provided, particularly with respect to the programme of fishery exploitation and utilization, which absorbs the largest part of the regular programme budget. It would, for instance, have been helpful to have had some details concerning the organization and assignment of staff members in this particular programme.

The attention being paid to developing a programme of assistance to developing countries who are in the process of implementing their newly established Extended Economic Zones for fisheries is most welcome. It, however, does lead to a question concerning the emphasis that will now be placed on assistance with respect to small commercial fisheries, which had been an item of major priority within the Fisheries Department.

With respect to the programme concerning fishery policy, one can generally support the longer-range planning activities that are assigned to this programme, and one welcomes the candor in the report that the work on planning was less successful than desired. It is, however, somewhat disturbing to see in the report on this programme no mention of the role of economics within the Fisheries Department. That is not to say there is not any economics in the Fisheries Department's activities, but we have not been able to find it in the report. We would certainly encourage the Department to continue the preparation of country profiles as an item of usefulness to all countries, developing and otherwise.

The final section in the first part, dealing with Issues for the Future, is particularly helpful in terms of the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of Fisheries. It was helpful to have available an indication of the organizational weaknesses to which the Department is going to address itself with respect to future issues. However, one might have expected to have found greater attention paid to the problems of regional fisheries organizations, of funding and staffing, and of the relative role of Headquarters in Rome, as compared to regional commissions and organizations.

The chapter dealing with fish data and statistics was particularly helpful because of the detail that it contained. These statistics activities are particularly important now in view of extended jurisdiction, the increasing pattern of fisheries management, and the need to know where and what fish are being caught. FAO is the only possible source for world-wide data, and their efforts towards computerization must be encouraged.

Apart from the statistical volumes on fish catches and commodities, the effort to establish a third volume dealing with fishing fleets and fishermen is very welcome and very much needed. We would welcome the reinvigoration of the Advisory Board for Information and Data, since it can be a very effective two-way communication concerning the importance of fishery statistics.

Next, integrated pest control. Paragraph 1. 19 which is on page 6 of the English version of C 79/8 describes the FAO/UNEP Cooperative Global Programme for Development and Integrated Pest Control in Agriculture. It is our understanding that almost all of the funds for this programme are provided by UNEP and without this funding from UNEP the Global Programme would be essentially limited to periodic meetings of the expert panel.

It is our further understanding that the Global Programme currently consists of only three inter-country programmes, as follows: (1) cotton in Africa, the Near East and a few Latin American countries; (2) grain crops in the Sahelian region of Africa; and (3) rice crop in South and South-East Asia. If our information is correct, only the cotton programme is reasonably well off the ground, and FAO headquarters is badly understaffed in plant protection and pest control so that it is having a hard time handling even these three projects.

Next a brief remark concerning the role of women. Resolution 10/75, The Role of Women in Rural Development, adopted by the 18th Session of the FAO Conference, requested that information on progress and projections on the integration of women in all FAO programmes be submitted periodically to the Council and the Conference. In that connection we request the following specific information relating to C 79/8. In paragraph 1. 6 on page 2 of the English version under Natural Resources Training, how many of the participants receiving training were women, especially those receiving training in small farm management? What are the projections for the next biennium? Does the Secretariat have any recommendations on how this activity could be serviceable to women?

The same questions may also be raised with respect to the activities described in paragraphs 1. 17, 1. 18, 1. 30, 1. 31, 1. 55, 1. 62 and 1. 63.

Paragraph 1. 56 on page 17 of the English version concerning Rural Development Achievements and Impact raises these questions: what does the inventory and analysis of FAO training programmes reveal with respect to benefits to women? Are any modifications of the programme being made to make the activities more responsive to women's needs as a result of the evaluation?

Then on paragraph 1. 61 on page 18, could specific examples of progress be cited concerning home economics and social programmes?

Next, on genetic resources, which is in paragraph 5. 25 on pages 125 to 126 under Genetic Resources -Issues for the Future, it is suggested that cooperation with the Seed Industry Development Programme might increase the efficiency and effectiveness with which the limited resources at the disposal of the Organization are deployed in these closely related areas. In our view, FAO should move very cautiously with plans for merging or interlocking germplasm collection, maintenance, and evaluation, with the Seed Industry Development Programme. Germplasm maintenance objectives and the objectives of research and development programmes using germplasm are not always consonant, and one may not mesh very well with the other.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the remarks that I want to make at this time. As the discussion develops, we may wish to make a further intervention later.

KONG CAN-DONG (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Document C 79/8 before us is the first relatively complete and systematic review of the various aspects of FAO's Regular Programme and provides a number of fairly detailed and concrete examples. The Chinese delegation considers that it is useful for member States in their understanding and review of the work of the Organization as well as in discussing and considering the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium.

We would like to express our thanks to the Secretariat for the large amount of work it has put in, in this regard. Naturally, as the first review of the Regular Programme, the document leaves room for improvement, such as how to bring about a better division of labour and coordination in regard to such documents as the Review of Field Programmes and the Programme of Work and Budget, et cetera. All this can be constantly improved through practice.

The document shows that this Organization has made progress to a very great extent in all aspects by following the policy of doing more practical work for the developing countries. It is indeed gratifying to us that at the end of each major programme the document makes suggestions for improvement under the title "Issues for the Future". This is helpful to us in exploring better ways of work.

Here we would like to offer a few observations. Paragraph 1. 121 of the document mentions that experience shows that the need for the application of improved technologies is more urgent than ever. We deem it conducive to the developing countries, agricultural development for the FAO to recommend and assist in the introduction or trial of advanced technologies and to set up demonstration projects in areas of agriculture at the request of member States and in line with the concrete circumstances while, as mentioned in the document, the governments concerned should be responsible for applying such technologies on a wide scale.

In regard to the training of national staff in the developing countries, paragraph 1. 123 of the document considers that although noticeable progress has been made, it still cannot meet the needs for properly strengthening training which should be geared to improving existing technical levels in production. That is, the needs could mainly be for middle and lower level personnel or, by taking into account the needs of some countries, they could also be high level technical personnel who would pass on the new technology that they have learned to technicians of lower levels in their own countries.

It is suggested in paragraph 1. 135 of the document that there is a need for more flexibility in the Programme to cater for the different requirements of the developing countries. We consider it wholly reasonable to proceed more from the concrete circumstances prevailing in the developing countries and adopt measures more suited to them as long as they comply with the basic objectives of the relative programmes.

CHAIRMAN: The composition of the Drafting Committee is now complete, the two delegations from Latin America who will serve on the Committee are Cuba and Colombia. The composition of the Drafting Committee is as follows: Chairman, Denmark, Mr. Glistrup; Ivory Coast and Kenya from Africa; Sri Lanka and Philippines from Asia; Bulgaria and France from Europe; Canada from the North American region; Sudan and Algeria from the Near East; Cuba and Colombia from Latin America; New Zealand from Oceania and the South West Pacific.

Would delegates like to adjourn now and re-convene on Monday morning? That seems to be the wish of delegates.

J. H. MASON (Liberia): I would suggest that it is the consensus of the meeting that we adjourn now and I propose that we use additional time on Monday to make up for the time we have lost today.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the suggestion. I hope delegations will carefully study this very important document as well as the one on field programmes as it will help the Organization to have your comments.

The meeting rose at 16. 00 hours.

La séance est levée à 16 heures.

Se levanta la sesión a las 16. 00 horas.



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/7

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

SEVENTH MEETING  
SEPTIEME SÉANCE  
SEPTIMA SESION  
(19 November 1979)

The Seventh Meeting was opened at 9. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La septième séance est ouverte à 9 h 45, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la séptima sesión a las 9. 45 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

12. Review of the Regular Programme, 1978-79 (continued)

12. Examen du programme ordinaire pour 1978-79 (suite)

12. Examen del Programa Ordinario para 1978-79 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: We will start the seventh meeting of our Commission II and I welcome you all to this meeting.

You may recall that at our sixth meeting on Friday afternoon, after completing our discussion on the Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium, we took up for consideration the Review of the Regular Programme, C 79/8. We had a few delegations, including the United States and China, who had already made their comments on the Review of the Regular Programme. We will continue with this discussion this morning.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier le Secrétariat de l'excellent document soumis à notre examen, et je voudrais également remercier M. West de la présentation concise et claire qu'il nous a faite de ce document.

Nous approuvons le Directeur général lorsqu'il dit: "L'effet de nombreuses activités dépend de la suite qui leur est donnée au niveau des gouvernements".

"Sur le plan des ressources, l'apport de l'OAA est de toute évidence marginal relativement à celui des pays eux-mêmes et à la totalité des investissements extérieure et de l'assistance technique qu'ils reçoivent. "

Cet exercice d'évaluation serait-il dès lors inutile? Nous ne le pensons pas, car il permet, ainsi que le dit le Directeur général, d'aider à "dégager les domaines essentiels appelant une analyse approfondie qui puisse servir à élaborer des programmes inédits et novateurs. "

Ceci étant, la question suivante se pose: quelle forme donner à l'avenir à cet examen? Nous pensons, comme M. West, que cet examen devrait porter sur deux années complètes et sur certains domaines soigneusement sélectionnés. Nous pensons également qu'il serait souhaitable de combiner cet examen avec celui des travaux de terrain, et de présenter un unique rapport à la Conférence, afin de réaliser une meilleure symbiose entre les deux programmes. Nous faisons donc confiance au Comité financier et au Comité du programme qui se sont penchés sur ce problème, et nous leur demandons d'approfondir leur réflexion en la matière et de soumettre au prochain Conseil le résultat de cette réflexion.

J'en viens actuellement, Monsieur le Président, au contenu du document dont l'utilité, je le redis, est incontestable.

Paragraphe 1. 1., page 1 du texte français, une ventilation des crédits nous est donnée. Nous pensons que consacrer 15) pour cent des crédits aux cultures est insuffisant, car ainsi que j'ai eu l'occasion de le dire, 85 pour cent de l'alimentation est fourni par les productions végétales. Une autre ventilation devrait être étudiée par le Comité financier et le Comité du programme, pour privilégier les productions vivrières, notre objectif prioritaire devant être l'éradication de la faim. Mais il semble que dans ce secteur des productions vivrières l'Organisation considère qu'il est plus important de connaître combien il a été produit que de produire. Un redéploiement des effectifs en faveur de ces productions et des cultures maraîchères nous semble indispensable.

Nous signalons dans le secteur des céréales des zones sèches: sorgho, mil et des cultures maraîchères, les travaux conduits, notamment dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal par le GERDAT qui est toujours prêt à coopérer avec l'OAA.

Nous continuons en outre à apporter notre coopération à l'ADRAO, Association pour le développement de la riziculture dans l'Afrique de l'Ouest qui a accompli une oeuvre très utile pour apporter à ces pays membres l'aide nécessaire en vue d'atteindre l'autosuffisance en riz.

Pour la période 1979-80, l'aide française finance la Cellule d'appui au département de l'ADRAO, dont les activités se déploient en liaison avec les travaux du GCRAI, à concurrence de 2, 8 millions de francs

(et c'est la troisième tranche) une contribution de 2, 4 millions de francs au programme de développement rizicole du Centre.

J'en viens au paragraphe 1. 3, toujours à la page 1. Le programme CARIS indiqué comme prioritaire par le Comité de l'agriculture devrait, à mon sens, bénéficier d'une meilleure attention. En attendant qu'une régionalisation soit possible, l'unité du Siège devrait conserver la responsabilité de la collecte des données.

Au paragraphe 1. 7, page 3, il est fait allusion à une étude des "Possibilités mondiales d'irrigation". L'étude fait par le Groupe de l'hydraulique agricole de la Commission européenne d'agriculture sur les prévisions technologiques a-t-elle été publiée et diffusée? A tout le moins a-t-elle été utilisée pour cette étude?

Paragraphe 1. 61, page 21, l'activité en faveur des familles et des femmes rurales nous paraît essentielle. Cette activité nous apparaît comme le moyen privilégié de tenir compte des conclusions de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Nous y attachons quant à nous une grande importance dans la région européenne où nous avons un groupe de travail sur les femmes dans le développement rural.

J'en viens au paragraphe 1. 77 page 26. Nous nous félicitons de la suite donnée en matière de nutrition, aux recommandations au Comité de l'agriculture, et nous espérons que les préoccupations nutritionnelles seront intégrées dans tous les projets de développement. La connaissance de la consommation alimentaire constitue une base indispensable à l'élaboration politique de l'alimentation dont les volets essentiels sont:

- 1°- connaître les consommations actuelles;
- 2°- fixer les objectifs de consommation;
- 3°- infléchir, si nécessaire, ces consommations.

J'en viens au paragraphe 2. 2. 2., page 44. Nous accordons une attention toute particulière au sous-programme 2. 2. 2., développement de l'aquaculture. Dans ce domaine, la Division des pêches et de la pisciculture du Centre technique forestier tropical poursuit les recherches appliquées et mène des opérations pilotes. De 1960 à 1976, l'aide bilatérale française a consacré 16 millions de francs pour financer des projets dans ce secteur et des résultats obtenus apparaissent particulièrement encourageants.

Ainsi que l'a dit en Plénière le Chef de la Délégation française, les ressources de la mer, et notamment l'aquaculture, constitueront une part grandissante de l'alimentation humaine. "La procédure la plus adaptée au développement de ces ressources est la coopération entre les Etats côtiers et la constitution d'organisations régionalisées".

J'en viens au programme Forêts, (2. 3) page 53, et j'appuie ce qui est indiqué au paragraphe 1. 174, page 54. Le chef de la Délégation française a d'ailleurs mis l'accent sur ce sujet, en Plénière.

J'en viens actuellement aux paragraphes 2. 86 à 2. 88, activités du Bureau Europe. La délégation française se réjouit de la coopération existant entre la Commission européenne d'agriculture et la Commission économique pour l'Europe, et de l'accord établi entre l'OAA et la Communauté économique européenne. Elle appuie les paragraphes 2. 87 et 2. 88, relatifs aux réseaux de coopération européenne de recherche et souhaite que le Directeur général de l'OAA et le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement appuient cette activité coopérative à laquelle sont associés de nombreux pays en voie de développement.

Elle regrette qu'aucune activité n'ait été déployée pendant l'exercice que nous examinons en matière d'irrigation et de drainage, et souhaite qu'une activité conjointe puisse être menée en Europe dans ce domaine avec la Commission économique pour l'Europe. L'étroite coordination existant entre l'OAA et la Commission économique pour l'Europe devrait permettre la mise en route de ces activités en matière d'hydraulique agricole, dont les résultats sont notamment très utiles pour les pays méditerranéens, ainsi que pour les pays en voie de développement, ce qui est incontestable. Il serait en effet paradoxal d'"aider les pays de la région dans le domaine du développement agricole" en se désintéressant des problèmes essentiels de l'irrigation et du drainage. C'est pourquoi nous souhaitons la prise en considération de la dernière recommandation de la Commission européenne d'agriculture demandant au Directeur général de ne négliger aucun effort pour permettre une consultation européenne régulière sur les problèmes de l'hydraulique agricole.

G. BULA HOYOS (Colombia): La delegación de Colombia aprecia el esfuerzo que se ha hecho para presentar por primera vez este documento sobre Evaluación del Programa Ordinario, en cuyas líneas generales se siguen las directrices que, al respecto, había dado la Conferencia; dirigidas esas directrices a evaluar la eficacia de las actividades del Programa Ordinario de nuestra Organización.

Reconocemos, en primer lugar, que esta Evaluación del Programa Ordinario representa mayores complicaciones y más dificultades que la evaluación que ya se viene haciendo desde hace algunos años de los Programas de Campo. Esto está muy bien explicado en el Prólogo del Director General a este documento. En ese mismo Prólogo se dice, con franqueza que nosotros apreciamos, que este examen tiene todas las imperfecciones y deficiencias propias de cualquier empresa nueva. Estamos de acuerdo en que a la luz de ese reconocimiento que hace la Secretaría será necesario en el futuro mejorar y revisar el contenido de este documento sobre la manera futura de presentarlo.

Compartimos, en términos generales, los conceptos expresados por nuestro distinguido colega y amigo de Francia. Creo que será necesario confirmar nuestro apoyo a la decisión tomada por el Consejo en su último período de sesiones, inmediatamente anterior a la Conferencia en el sentido de que los Comités del Programa y de Finanzas se ocupen de las posibilidades sobre el contenido de este documento, durante la reunión de esos Comités en el año próximo, y presenten un informe al Consejo en noviembre de 1980. Esperamos que las opiniones de los Comités del Programa y de Finanzas puedan contribuir a algunas deficiencias, que repetimos, encontramos naturales a estas alturas, deficiencias que en opinión de la delegación de Colombia, consisten esencialmente en repeticiones descriptivas, sobre todo, que se hacen en este documento. Descripciones que ya aparecen en el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto.

En cambio, tenemos la impresión de que hay poco de evaluación, poco de juicio crítico en este documento. Se dice con franqueza que esta tarea fue encomendada a los Jefes de Departamento y de Direcciones y a su personal. Al iniciarse una elaboración de documento tan importante como éste, puede hallarse justificada esa actitud. Sin embargo, seguramente los aspectos humanos podrían indicarnos, en forma sencilla, que quienes hacen su propio trabajo, podrían estar muy ligeramente inclinados a hacerse autocríticas que redundaran en beneficio del contenido del documento. De aquí que pensemos que tal vez para el futuro, esa evaluación, si bien pueda estar contenida dentro de la opinión de los propios funcionarios de la Organización, podría encomendarse, en parte sustancial, al Servicio de Evaluación actual; Servicio de Evaluación que debería reforzarse, potenciarse, porque en sus condiciones actuales no estaría en condición de cumplir una labor tan amplia como ésta.

Los funcionarios del Servicio de Evaluación, como lo sabemos, pertenecen a nuestra Organización pero no están directamente vinculados a aquellos Departamentos y Direcciones cuyos resultados de labores se evalúan.

Pensamos también que además del Servicio de Evaluación, podrían utilizarse consultores externos y firmas especializadas; todo esto dirigido a que se realice una verdadera evaluación que corresponda a los deseos de la Conferencia y al título mismo de este documento.

Concordamos con el colega de Francia en que tal vez para llevar a cabo estas ideas que estamos exponiendo, dada la amplitud del Programa Ordinario, se hará necesario seleccionar ciertos sectores, escoger ciertas actividades del Programa Ordinario, a fin de realizar mejor el trabajo en forma selectiva, sin tratar de abarcarlo todo desde los comienzos.

La delegación de Colombia desea también expresar su acuerdo con el Director General quien ya exponía en el Prólogo, la posibilidad de que los dos documentos, la Evaluación de los Programas de Campo, y el Programa Ordinario se refundan en un solo documento. Ojalá que la Conferencia transmita este punto de vista en su Informe para que sea tenido en cuenta por los Comités del Programa y de Finanza. Creo que la parte descriptiva, la referencia a los programas y subprogramas podría aparecer en el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto, y la evaluación sobre los Programas de Campo y Programa Ordinario en un solo documento. Debería evitarse esa repetición de descripciones y consagrarse la Evaluación a los juicios críticos sobre esos dos aspectos del trabajo de la Organización que cada vez confirman más su interrelación. Hay una dependencia muy directa entre el Programa Ordinario y el Programa de Campo. El Director General así lo reconoce en su Prólogo; dice que constituyen un todo los dos aspectos del trabajo de la Organización: el Programa de Campo y el Programa Ordinario. Esto es evidente; lo demuestra la experiencia y creemos que así tendrá que seguirse pensando en el futuro.

Creo que lo esencial, es que todos los nuevos elementos que se introduzcan en la elaboración de este documento, deben estar dirigidos a establecer un proceso continuo dirigido a que se realicen los objetivos principales de la Organización, que es la mejor asistencia dentro del Programa Ordinario, en las actividades de campo a todos los Estados Miembros y particularmente a los países en desarrollo.

Ms. A. BERGQUIST (Sweden): The Swedish delegation has with great interest studied the document Review of the Regular Programme, and we would like to commend the Secretariat for it.

Together with the information given in the document Programme of Work and Budget, especially in the sections "Progress Made" we have received a clear and illustrative performance report on the activities of the Organization during the past biennium.

Since it is the first time such a review of the Regular Programme has been presented my delegation feels there is still some need for improvement of the document both by deepening the analysis and by including graphs and charts. This point has already been raised by some other delegations, the delegates of France and of Colombia, and it was also suggested by the Programme Committee, and my delegation would like to endorse the recommendations made by the Programme Committee concerning the future of this and other review documents.

As to the information given in the document we have a few comments and some questions to ask.

In Chapter 1 -Technical and Economic Programmes, agriculture, we note with interest in paragraph 1. 22 that FAO in providing help to member countries in farm mechanization has set up an expert panel comprising of representatives from developing countries, national institutions, bilateral aid agencies and farm machinery manufacturers. It would be of interest to know who these experts are, and how they have been selected; what their frame of reference is, and how the future work of this expert group is planned?

In the same chapter, dealing with rural development, we note in paragraph 1. 57 that according to FAO's experience radio is still one of the cheapest and most valuable media for supporting rural development, but that many developing countries seem to prefer using more sophisticated techniques for communication with the rural people. In this connection we would like to know if there is any cooperation between FAO and UNESCO on media techniques and which other more sophisticated techniques are being used for communication with rural people.

In paragraph 1. 61 we note that in home economics and social programmes the emphasis was on assisting national programmes for rural families and rural women. A unified programme in the regional offices has been established as well as a cumulative index and monitoring system on the role of women in FAO activities.

Mr. Chairman, at the FAO Conference in 1975 the Conference adopted a resolution on the integration of women in rural and agricultural activities. The resolution, amongst other things, asked for a review of ongoing FAO activities and programmes to evaluate their impact on women. When planning new activities and programmes, the aspects of how they could benefit the women should also be given due attention. The resolution asked for regular information to be presented to the Council and Conference on the progress made.

We have noticed that some work has already started within FAO on these aspects asked for in that resolution, but we feel that what was asked for in the particular resolution in 1975 has not been implemented. So far the Council and the Conference has only been given piecemeal information on the integration of women in rural and agricultural activities, not to forget fisheries and forestry.

Next year there will be arranged in Copenhagen, Denmark, a World Conference as a mid-decade follow-up of the UN Decade for Women. We know that some other UN agencies already are engaged in preparing material for this Conference and would like to be informed on the FAO contributions to this Conference. In this context I would also like to underline what was said by the Swedish Minister of Agriculture in his statement in the Plenary the other day, that women's role as agricultural producers - and I want to underline the word "producers" - should be given attention. The fact that women are farmers, in many countries the majority of the small farmers, tends to be forgotten, if it is realised at all.

In Chapter 1 Section C, Forestry, we want to underline what is said in paragraph 1. 213 on the growing world-wide environmental concern over the destruction and degradation of tropical forests and the need for a continuation and intensification of monitoring of the tropical forest cover. In this connection, my delegation want to draw the Secretariat's attention to a UNEP experts' meeting to take place next year in Gabon to prepare elements of an action plan for the protection of tropical forests. The Swedish Government attaches great importance to this expert meeting and hopes that FAO will be represented at a high level.

In Chapter 2, Technical Cooperation and Development Support, we would like to underline the importance of the activities of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign Action for Development Programme, that is Programme 3. 3. 1. Useful experience in people's participation in development activities has been gained by the Programme, experience which could be of great use when developing guidelines for the follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Finally, in Chapter 3, Personnel Services, we note in paragraph 3097 that the number of professional women on the staff has increased between 1976 and 1978 by 0.8 percent. The trend is expected to continue. My delegation hopes that this trend will speed up considerably and would like to know what concrete steps are being taken both to promote women inside the Organization and to recruit professional women from outside, not least women from developing countries.

C. THOMSEN (Denmark): My delegation welcomes the document, the Review of the Regular Programme, and the assistance it provides in giving an overview of the activities of the Organization and the results obtained. We would like to pay tribute to the Secretariat on this first effort to introduce a more critical element in the programming procedure. Even if the report is still incomplete and - as is indicated - lacking in some parts, I would like to offer a few general comments in the hope that they may be of help in improving the value of the exercise in the coming period.

The first part of my comments is related to the evaluation procedure and I would like to emphasize what is said in the report about the constructive contribution that evaluation can make to the performance of the Organization. There is a tendency sometimes only to look at the negative side of the evaluation and this is leading, I think, to an unnecessary conclusion. From the point of view of the constructive contribution the evaluation can make, the inter-action of the various elements in the procedure is a very important aspect. We agree that although evaluation is an important element, it will need to be supplemented by a more independent evaluation, as has already been indicated by previous speakers today, in order to provide the information required, both for the management of the Organization and for the Governing Bodies.

We would very much appreciate the structure of the document corresponding to that of the Programme of Work and Budget which has facilitated our task greatly. We also find the format very satisfactory; the statements of objectives have, we believe, contributed to an additional clarification of these, although there is a considerable overlap in this respect with the Programme of Work and Budget. This also applies, as has already been indicated by others, to the section on team work, that is in comparison with the sections on the progress made in the Programme of Work and Budget.

A solution will have to be found to this situation, but in our view it should not necessarily result in the deletion of the progress made in part of the Programme of Work and Budget. I should like to come back to this point in a moment.

With regard to the "Issues for the Future", we have found these particularly interesting and stimulating, but we would like to suggest that the issues specific to each sub-programme might be presented under each of these so that the reader can follow on to them immediately, only having the more general issues for each major programme set out at the end of the part dealing with that major programme.

We have particularly appreciated the second part of the document with the in-depth reviews of selected programme areas, and we fully support the suggestion that over a longer period it should be possible in this way to cover, on a selective basis, a large part of the activities of the Organization.

We also consider that these in-depth reviews could well cover a long period of time and they should not be restricted by any arbitrary limits, as is indicated in the document, such as three to five years, and in some cases it may be of interest to have an even longer period covered. This could give a better impression, we think, of the experience which has been gained and the trends which have taken place and thus provide a better basis for suggestions as to the future adaptations required.

We feel strongly that whatever happens to the first part of this document, the second part should be retained as a separate document, that is the one covering the selective studies, and we suggest it should be carefully considered in the second part to what extent it may be possible to coordinate this exercise of in-depth studies with the in-depth reviews coming before the Agriculture Committee in the second part of its meeting. It would appear that there could be advantages, to whatever extent possible, in having the same areas selected in both cases.

With regard to Part 1, I would like again to record our satisfaction with the "Issues for the Future" which we find frank and pointed, and in a number of cases greatly to our liking. Here I would like to refer, just as an example, to what has been said on the sub-programme on FAO representatives and regional offices about the need for intensified contacts between the various partners, that is Headquarters, regional offices and the country representatives, the problem of the allocation of decision making, or administrative responsibility and the need for inter-acting support between these three. We hope to see more of these types of remarks in the future.

Finally, I would like to offer a few suggestions for consideration with regard to the future of the document, although I realize this has to be discussed in other fora. In doing this, I am going along with much of what has been said again by previous speakers.

We have, I believe, now got all the elements required for a positive discussion of the Programme of Work and Budget. It is a matter of organizing whatever is possible in the right way and there are no doubt several possible solutions, so the suggestion I make is purely for consideration. The first part of the document before us has reported on the continuing process of auto evaluation of the Regular Programme. I agree that there is a need to look at this part of the report together with the Review of the Field Programme in order to get a more complete picture. I also support the idea or the indication in the report that it is difficult to make a distinction between the two programmes. However, there are elements in the Review of the Field Programme document which do not lend themselves to merging with this document, and we would therefore suggest that consideration should be given to at least some parts being maintained as a separate document.

It is perhaps also worth while recalling that the previous thick document which was called "The Work of FAD" was given up because of the advantage in having a descriptive part included in the Programme of Work and Budget. However, in a way we are risking it coming back in what is now proposed. We feel that it should be carefully considered whether it is advisable to delete the reporting on progress made in the Programme of Work and Budget under the various sub-programmes, because in our view this leads to better consideration of a firmer basis for looking at the future of the budget. Perhaps if the document were to become too thick, too voluminous, if we put Part 1 of the Review of the Regular Programme, that is past achievements, into the Programme of Work and Budget, it could possibly be considered that we could divide the Programme of Work and Budget up into a more general part and then separate documents for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. However, this is just a suggestion for consideration. We hope to have an opportunity to make a few remarks about the second part of the document later.

Let me end by reiterating our appreciation of this first experience of the Review of the Regular Programme. We think it has made a good start in a difficult field and we shall look forward to seeing the future results in which, of course, we hope there will be even more critical elements than so far. At the same time we fully share the view that there is a need for simplicity to avoid that evaluation becomes an end in itself. Thank you very much.

Ms J. SZANTO (Hungary): First of all I would like to join the previous speakers in congratulating the Secretariat and also Mr. West for the excellent paper before us on the Review of the Regular Programme. It provides a comprehensive and at the same time an interesting explanation of what is being done in different professional spheres, and where the gaps are in calling for improvements and necessary modifications and efficiency. Also a variation in close cooperation with the Programme and Finance Committees contributes to a great extent to an attractive evaluation process. Still, we believe that it needs more analysis.

We are pleased to see that within different programmes the main focus has been on training staff of national services and research, so much the more-so because the training gap is a major cause for concern in development that has been repeatedly expressed by many delegates of developing countries at our Conference so far. It is necessary in order to reach a better balance to train manpower resources and make possible the better utilization of highly trained staff. We consider that it is good that Programmes also continue to assist governments in placing fellowship holders.

As to the rural development, its activities have been and are in line with the Programme of Action and the Declaration of Principles adopted at the World Food Conference for Agrarian and Rural Development. This Conference we are convinced will have considerable implication for the task force work.

We are in agreement with the achievements of the Fisheries Programme on the whole, but it is noted in the Documents this Programme was represented for resources of around 62 million US \$ during the biennium. I think, however, greater emphasis should be given to inland fisheries in the land-locked countries since by better utilization of fresh water resources, the increase in protein intake of the inhabitants of these countries could be feasible. My delegation believes that in the future a qualitative evaluation of the activities is badly needed, and the impact of the Programme should also be tackled on the activities.

We are in full agreement with the Document that there is a need for more flexibility in the Programme to cater for the changing and the differing requirements of the developing countries. Finally, I would like to support the proposal of the distinguished delegates of Columbia and Denmark that at our next Conference, Regular and Field Programmes should be included in one document in order to avoid repetition and over-lapping at the next Conference Session.

My delegation appreciates the work in evaluating FAO Regular Programmes with the previously mentioned finance comments.

Z. GHOSHEH (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): Our delegation appreciates the Document Review of the Regular Programme 1978/79, and we realize what the task is that was FAO's, and we congratulate FAO for the efforts made in this context, and our tribute is directed to the Director-General and his staff and the officials of FAO.

My delegation would like to raise a few points in connexion with the contents in para. 1. 9. It is said that 42 countries requested Remote Sensing apparatus, but only of these programmes have been made available in FAO. We hope FAO will be able to expand its activities in the Remote Sensing area.

Furthermore in Programme A 1. 18 for food aid, 14. 4 million \$ have only been granted and the target was 20 million \$; so there is a shortfall there.

Now with respect to paragraph D on implementation of Progress that has been made, it is stated that 17 countries will be able to benefit from this work before coming to the close of the biennium. Now the question is how is this possible because it is coming to an end very fast.

D. BETI (Suisse): L'examen du Programme ordinaire nous est présenté pour la première fois cette année. La quantité des informations qui s'y trouvent donne une précision positive du volume de travail fourni par l'Organisation pendant le biennium 1978/79.

Nous tenons à féliciter tous les collaborateurs de l'Organisation tant pour le travail accompli durant cette période que pour l'effort entrepris afin de nous en donner une image concrète dans le document C 79/8. C'est un instrument d'appréciation très utile. Nous devons cependant constater que le document nous laisse quelque peu sur notre faim. Si vous me permettez une image, dans ce document, ce n'est plus l'arbre qui nous cache la forêt, mais la forêt qui cache l'arbre. A force de vouloir nous montrer rapidement tous les grands et petits arbres qui poussent dans la pépinière et la forêt qu'est le domaine d'activités de la FAO, le lecteur a quelque peine à apprécier chacun des arbres de ce domaine.

Ne serait-il pas plus utile de se limiter à décrire, à titre d'exemple, et pour chaque programme seulement, quelques cas d'espèces typiques ou extraordinaires, et de le faire de façon plus concrète et plus exhaustive ? Ou alors, si l'énumération de toutes ces activités et toutes ces actions était estimée indispensable, pourquoi ne pas le faire simplement par des listes qui permettraient un examen plus facile et des comparaisons plus systématiques et par conséquent une meilleure vue d'ensemble du champ d'action de la FAO ?

Le Programme ordinaire doit apporter un soutien efficace au programme de terrain. C'est l'essentiel.

Dans le document C 79/8, on affirme à plusieurs endroits que c'est le cas. Nous n'avons pas de raison d'en douter; mais nous devons avouer qu'à la lecture du document il ne nous a pas été souvent possible de nous rendre compte de quelle façon concrète s'effectue ce soutien du programme ordinaire au programme de terrain. Ceci nous semble très important afin d'apprécier à sa juste valeur l'ensemble des activités de l'Organisation. La suggestion d'un unique rapport portant aussi bien sur le programme ordinaire que sur ceux de terrain a déjà été faite. Nous appuyons fortement la réalisation de cette suggestion en vue de la prochaine Conférence, mais il ne devrait pas s'agir de réunir simplement les deux rapports actuels dans un seul document. Cet unique rapport devrait plutôt présenter de façon cohérente les activités de la FAO, tant ordinaires que de terrain, montrant aussi concrètement que possible les liens qui existent entre les activités et l'interaction qui s'exercent entre elles.

Ici encore, nous nous demandons s'il ne vaudrait pas mieux se limiter à la description de quelques cas d'espèces, au lieu de vouloir faire une énumération exhaustive de toutes les activités et actions. Cet unique rapport et, par conséquent, les programmes ordinaires et de terrain, pourraient alors être examinés d'un seul coup; ce serait plus satisfaisant et cela nous éviterait notamment de devoir répéter plusieurs fois les remarques et les critiques qui s'adressent au même titre aux différents types de programmes.

Nous avons retenu une impression favorable de l'auto-évaluation effectuée par l'Organisation elle-même. Le procédé choisi et les mécanismes mis en place à cet effet nous semblent valables. L'auto-évaluation et l'autocritique sont indispensables à toute entreprise sérieuse et, par conséquent, aussi à notre Organisation. Elles doivent guider le Directeur général et ses collaborateurs dans leurs propositions d'amélioration et d'innovation. Cependant, comme l'a exposé le chef de notre délégation dans sa déclaration générale, cette auto-évaluation ne saurait se substituer à une évaluation dont les résultats seraient transmis directement aux organes directeurs de l'Organisation. Le législateur que nous sommes en tant que Conférence ne peut se contenter de superviser le travail de l'exécutif qu'est le Secrétariat. L'aide des seuls examens que ce dernier élabore sous sa propre autorité. Nous souhaitons dès lors qu'il soit régulièrement procédé à des évaluations indépendantes d'un nombre limité de programmes et projets, par exemple l'aide des services du corps commun d'inspection qu'il s'agirait de solliciter davantage à l'avenir.

Les chapitres "liens avec d'autres programmes" du document nous montrent que des efforts considérables ont été faits ces dernières années pour améliorer la collaboration entre les différents programmes du Programme ordinaire. Nous nous en réjouissons pour l'efficacité de notre Organisation. Nous retenons néanmoins aussi une certaine impression de cette collaboration interprogrammes reste, malgré tout, encore laborieuse. Cette impression est quelque peu confirmée par nos propres expériences dans notre coopération directe avec l'Organisation dans le cadre de la réalisation de projets financés par des fonds fiduciaires. Des améliorations et la mise en place de mécanismes plus opérationnels dans ce domaine restent à notre avis encore possibles. Il est primordial de rendre toujours plus efficace le travail de l'Organisation. Nous savons que c'est un souci majeur du Directeur général. Vous aimerions l'encourager dans la poursuite de cette tâche dont nous savons aussi qu'elle n'est pas toujours facile.

La Suisse attache une importance considérable à la coopération multilatérale avec la FAO et nous avons déjà exprimé ce que les avantages que constitue pour nous la possibilité de financer, par des fonds fiduciaires, des projets qui restent identifiables dans le cadre de programmes spéciaux comme l'assistance à la sécurité alimentaire, à la lutte contre les pertes alimentaires, à l'amélioration et la production des semences. Vos expériences nous montrent que l'utilisation par la FAO des ressources offertes n'est pas encore optimale. Vous appréciez les efforts que fait l'Organisation pour améliorer le système. Nous estimons qu'il est urgent que le défi décrit au paragraphe 2. 26, page 23, de la version française du document C 79/8 soit relevé de façon satisfaisante pour tous les partenaires concernés.

Dans la mise en œuvre de projets multilatéraux de la FAO que nous finançons par des fonds fiduciaires, nous avons constaté à plusieurs reprises des lenteurs et des retards gênants, notamment dans le recrutement des experts et dans les acquisitions. Or, au paragraphe 2, 1, page 69 de la version française, il est dit que dans le programme de coopération technique "des mesures spéciales ont été nécessaires pour surmonter les obstacles comme les délais de recrutement et d'acquisition". Ceci concerne évidemment le PCT. Nous demandons dès lors au Secrétariat de quelles mesures spéciales il s'agit et si ces mesures spéciales ne pourraient pas être appliquées également aux projets multilatéraux qui se heurtent souvent aux mêmes obstacles que celles du Programme de coopération technique. Et si cela n'est pas faisable, nous souhaiterions alors en connaître les raisons.

J'arrive au dernier point. Le travail du Centre d'investissement a fait l'objet de beaucoup d'éloges et de quelques critiques lors de l'examen et budget 1980-81. Le document C 79/8 donne une idée assez complète du volume de travail fourni par le Centre d'investissement. Notre souci à ce sujet porte plutôt sur la qualité des projets mis au point par le Centre, notamment en ce qui concerne leurs aspects sociaux et socio-politiques. Vous aimeriez déjà savoir de la part du Secrétariat sur la base de quels principes et critères le Centre d'investissement élabore les projets. Sur la base de ceux des institutions de financement comme la Banque mondiale ou le FIDA qui lui demandent des projets ou sur la base de principes et critères qui lui sont propres? Peut-on nous donner des indications précises sur ces principes et critères et dans quelle mesure les aspects sociaux et socio-politiques sont-ils pris en considération? S'il existe déjà un document qui répond à toutes ces questions et qui aurait échappé à notre attention, nous saurions évidemment gré au Secrétariat de bien vouloir nous en transmettre un exemplaire.

M. DESSOUKI (Egypt) (interpretation from Arabic): The Egyptian delegation has studied the Review FAD's Secretariat drew up on the basis of FAO's activities over the past biennium. We are convinced that the scope of FAD's activities must not, however, harm the Regular Programme which is, after all, the cornerstone of FAO's work. We welcome the fact the Regular Programme of FAD is in line with the recommendations of the General Conference, the Council and the Commissions, and it has tried to cope with the needs of developing countries.

With respect to the main agricultural programme, we endorse the priorities listed here for 1978/79, particularly concerning post harvest losses in the area of seed, rural development and food security. We regret that there have been some problems with the Fertilizer Programme, particularly because many developing countries are striving to increase their agricultural production and they have a need for such fertilizers.

We are also in favour of the Post-Harvest Losses Programme, and we hope that the necessary funds can be allocated to this Programme for the benefit of member states.

The efforts made by FAO with regard to locust control must be praised, and we hope they will be able to continue their efforts along those lines in order to completely abolish this scourge.

We also welcome FAO's work against swine fever control, as this affects first animals and then humans. It is a disease which we have been able to overcome in Egypt, and it is hoped to be able to control and then to wipe out this scourge.

We also welcome what FAD did in preparation for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. FAD's participation was firm and it made for the success of the Conference, because the FAD document was a truly basic document of inestimable value. We need surveys and analyses of a technical nature, and it was for that reason that the Report prepared by FAD for the Conference had some beneficial results, for which we express our thanks.

Egypt follows with the greatest possible attention the development of the Technical Cooperation Programme, and we hope that the sums which have been allocated to it will be increased so that the programme may truly be geared to the needs of developing countries. We congratulate the FAD for its stand in this area, and for the efforts it has brought to bear in technical cooperation between developing countries.

R. W. WOOTTON (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom delegation would also like to thank the Secretariat for this valuable document. We have found Mr. West's introduction very helpful, and we have noted the number of ways in which it is already proposed by the Secretariat to improve the Review.

My Government strongly supports the general concept of a review of the Regular Programme as being of value in enabling the Finance Committee, the Council and the Conference to examine FAD's programme in the light of their consideration of the Programme of Work and Budget.

Evaluation of the Regular Programme of FAD is necessarily a complex matter and there are inevitably some deficiencies inherent in any new enterprise. Therefore, we support the proposal of other delegations that the Finance and Programme Committees should give further consideration to the contents of the Review.

The main body of the Report is of particular value in two respects. First, its consideration of links with other programmes under each of the main headings is a valuable counterweight to the necessarily compartmentalized review of its activities contained in the Programme of Work and Budget. It gives a much better indication of the degree of liaison between these bodies.

Secondly, the examination under each major programme of issues for future helps give a much better idea of how developments within FAD's remit are foreseen by the Divisions responsible for those developments. However, as has been pointed out by other delegations, the success or otherwise of each programme still rests rather on FAO's own internal assessment. It is also important to indicate problems as well as record successes.

We attach special value to the more detailed examinations in Chapters 4 - 8 in five specific areas of activity undertaken by FAO which the Commission will be discussing later. We would wish to see a greater concentration in future reviews on the more detailed evaluation exercises contained in Part 2 of the Review.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of.) (interpretation from German): My Government welcomes the Review of the Regular Programme 1978-79 as a useful contribution to the evaluation of FAD activities, as a whole. We agree with the Director-General that the Programme and the project managers have an important role to play in auto-evaluation. Who but they could get a better overview of the plans or work on such plans? However, experience also shows that only too frequently people fear to pinpoint weaknesses and failures in the implementation of programmes and do not clearly bring them out into the open. An external independent review and evaluation, therefore, should also be requested.

My delegation, therefore, shares the Council's findings at its 76th Session that auto-evaluation by programme managers does not always produce total objectivity and impartiality. The internal evaluation system is what we are referring to, and that existing in the UN system is a further important component as well as external consultants who are being included for specific tasks, for instance for the Technical Cooperation Programme. In this connexion, my delegation agrees with the comments which have just been made by the delegates of Denmark and of Switzerland.

My Government is of the opinion that it can be favourable and beneficial for the Organization as a whole if such internal and external evaluation reports, as has been stressed by a number of delegations, be made available if possible to all member states. If reports of this kind are written in clear and impartial language we can all learn from such an exercise in particular to the benefit of the recipient developing countries.

We welcome comments included under Section A of Chapter Two. This is a very valuable supplementation to document C 79/4 on TCP.

We have a further comment to make on Chapter Two, Section C, Regional Offices. After the clear decision taken with respect to decentralization at country level, it must be ensured that the traditional antithesis between Regional Offices and Headquarters must be further dismantled. The Regional Offices should, in future, concentrate, above all, on problems which involve the region as a whole.

Technical cooperation between developing countries is without doubt an important issue of this kind that should be promoted on a regional level. The support of the work done by country representatives, the so-called backstopping on the other hand should mainly be done from Headquarters. It is only there and not in all the six regional bureaux that the best possible expertise and the latest up-to-date knowledge is available and can be provided to the Country Representatives.

As regards part two, Critical Analysis, as the Programme Committee calls it - I would limit myself to the Food Information System as in Chapter 8. The Government of my country has supported from the outset the global information and early-warning system on food and agriculture as one of the very basic activities for FAO, and we note with satisfaction that in the meantime 92 countries, the European Community and the Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration have joined. The direct information of other important countries, on the other hand, is not yet made available at this point. The world-wide assessment basis for food and agriculture therefore has not yet got the overall validity which it ought to have in order to give greater emphasis to the measures of all of us to improve food security. Therefore all we can do is to express the hope that the renewed appeal of the NFC to cooperate will be duly followed.

The Director-General is no doubt right when in his introduction he says the report contains imperfections and deficiencies, inherent in any new enterprise, but nevertheless we would like to encourage him to continue this kind of review for the coming biennium as well. In this respect, he will be able to make use of the experience of our present debate. Whether it would be advisable to have the Review of Field Programmes combined with the Review of Regular Activities is something that we feel requires greater examination, not only for the fact that the direct link with programmes and sub-programmes, could not be so clearly depicted. The basis for comparison we feel would also become more complicated. This does not preclude however, the Programme Committee's suggestions vis-a-vis selective in-depth review of some programmes scrutiny, which could be followed. We feel it is a good idea for the mutual support between the regular and field programmes, it should in the future even be more enhanced.

This excellent document C 79/4, Review of Field Programmes, is something we would not like to do without; as the delegate of Denmark already pointed out, much is not suitable for being incorporated in the one document.

May I in conclusion refer to a suggestion already made by my government at the 75th FAO Council Session in preparation for our 20th FAO Conference. We feel, as we did in the past, that it would be logical first to review the work of the current regular programme and the field programme and then subsequently discuss proposals for the coming Programme of Work and Budget. Only with such a sequence of work could we ensure that important experiences and factors be duly taken into account for the future.

HYUNG-HO PARE (Korea, Republic of): It is very encouraging that the regular programme for 1978-79 has been steadily expanded both in quality and quantity. This I think is mainly due to the very dedicated efforts of the FAO, for which I would like to extend my delegation's deep appreciation. I should like with the previous speaker to thank the Secretariat for the valuable document before us. The new biennial report Which contains a vast and systematic review of the regular programme is very useful to evaluate various FAO regular programmes effectively.

However, I would like to make three general observations with regard to the evaluation of the regular programme. First, the technical cooperation programme by which especially developing countries have been greatly benefited, cannot be over-emphasised. The successful story of the TCP for the 1978/79 regular programme is very encouraging in this sense. However, I feel that there is a need for more comprehensive evaluation, especially by each country wherever possible so as to improve the future TCP system.

Second, as indicated by document C 79/8, I strongly suggest that, for the purpose of efficient programme implementation, better integration between technical and economic analysis is needed to stimulate farther action for identification as well as promotion of the action programme.

Third, the emphasis on the forestry investment in order to conserve forestry resources is timely, considering the recent rapid growth of demand for forest products both from the developed and the developing countries.

Therefore the identification of investment priorities in the forestry area has to be made in a detailed way so as to enable FAO's action programme to encourage member countries in this field. For example, the suggestion made by FAO to promote the integration of forestry with crops and livestock is highly commendable in the process of agricultural development.

However, without strong government support for this programme it may be very difficult to have a satisfactory outcome of the policy, since it requires a long-term investment. Before concluding my comments on this agenda, I would also like to commend the FAO's efforts for a more systematic and detailed review and evaluation of five selected programmes.

K. CHOUREI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Je voudrais tout d'abord féliciter le Secrétariat pour l'excellent travail accompli, et nous rendons hommage aux efforts qu'il a déployés dans ce sens. Nos remerciements s'adressent à M. West pour l'excellent exposé qu'il nous a fait de ce programme et nous voulons exprimer notre satisfaction sur la façon dont ce programme a été élaboré. L'esprit dans lequel l'examen du programme ordinaire a été fait - programme que nous sommes en train d'étudier aujourd'hui - tend à ce que les effets soient concrets au niveau du terrain; nous voyons donc dans cet examen du programme ordinaire la garantie d'une symbiose entre le programme ordinaire et le programme de terrain.

Nous voudrions que cette évaluation se base sur l'auto-évaluation, et que celle-ci soit un processus continu afin de tirer les leçons nécessaires: voir quels sont les succès et les écueils, et pouvoir, dans l'avenir, éviter ces écueils; améliorer de façon continue les efforts et les activités de la FAO et coordonner toutes les activités qui visent à rendre les efforts de la FAO plus productifs; et enfin, orienter le programme et les activités vers le meilleur objectif.

Ma délégation voudrait mettre l'accent sur l'aspect objectif de la question. Car malgré tous les écueils et toutes les difficultés qu'on ne peut éviter, lors de cet examen, l'accent a été mis sur cinq aspects: la clarté, l'interdépendance entre les objectifs et l'examen des activités du programme ordinaire, l'évaluation des progrès réalisés et la détermination de thèmes qui nécessitent un suivi; tout ceci mérite notre approbation et notre appui.

Cette expérience a été une réussite malgré les difficultés rencontrées. Si nous savons que toute première expérience ne peut pas être parfaite mais qu'elle peut être améliorée dans l'avenir.

Ma délégation est d'accord sur les structures d'évaluation qui ont été élaborées par le Directeur général, qui visent à ce que l'auto-évaluation se fasse au sein du Comité du programme et du Comité financier.

Je terminerai mon intervention en appuyant pleinement le contenu de cet examen du programme ordinaire.

M. THKULJA (Yugoslavia): I will try to be very brief and limit my comments to format, nature of the analysis and evaluation of the FAO Regular Programme, rather than the material contained in the documents, since we feel that we have already sufficiently dealt with the performance side of the issue in our previous debates on the Regular Programme of work and Budget.

As others who preceded me, Chairman, we also feel that the Review of Regular Programmes is, generally speaking, a very good document, anion is a result of decisions taken by the Council of the Conference and that document, indeed, followed very closely the suggestions and indications by the Council and Conference. We feel that the document is basically intended to fill a certain not very large gap in the overall and very complex process of studying and evaluating of the Regular Programme.

Me are fully aware that Part 1 is mostly the general performance report which is mostly or largely in the application, with progress-achieved narratives and the Regular Programme and Budget document still provides valuable additional information and certainly contributes a lot to the sharpening of the definition of objectives, and providing very valuable additional information about the shifts between various programmes and orientation of activities.

Part 2. We agree also with the previous speaker, it provides more in-depth and critical analysis on a number of programmes, and certainly on a selective basis. With regard to that, Chairman, I think that it is now obvious that an in-depth performance report covering all Regular Programme activities is practically impossible. So this other way should continue, I think, more or less along the same lines, having performance reports covering all activities, and than on a vary selective basis an in-depth study with a number of evaluations. An evaluation flavour. Certainly with regard to the analysis evaluation process in general we want to underline our understanding with regard to the very complex issue, as I have already underlined, first composed in our view of three basic components: first, internal evaluation and analysis component; then the most vital one, evaluation and analysis by the Standing committees of the Council - that means Programme Committee, Finance Committee, COAG, COFU, COFI, a number of intergovernmental consultations and Council and, indeed, the Conference. The third component is ad hoc selective so-called independent external evaluation, such as the one the Director-General undertook a year ago in the case of TCP.

We feel very strongly, Mr. Chairman, that out-evaluation is the most vital component of the internal evaluation process, and we mostly agree with what has been already said on that issue.

with regard to the external component within the internal framework, may I merely mention, Chairman, the fact that almost 60 percent of all resources available for consultancy have been spent in the current biennium, on programming and evaluation of Regular Programme activities, and that share, its share in the overall resources has been substantially increased as compared with the previous biennium and we want, certainly, to commend the Director-General for strengthening substantially these essential component s of external components, so to say, to the internal evaluation process.

May I be allowed to mention only the Programme Committee, besides studying very carefully regular Programme of Work and Budget is also involved in the regular biennial review of Regular Programmes.

Now, Chairman, in the light of what I have already said we do not feel that, except as I have already mentioned very clearly, I hope, on a very selective basis, ad hoc basis, external independent evaluation is necessary. We do not feel so.

About possible personalization in documentation being fully aware, of course, of some certain application, we want to agree with the previous speakers that suggested getting together, so to say, of the Regular Programme Review, and Field Programms Review, would be very much welcome. We also agree that they should be combined in an organic sense rather than physically or mechanically. We do not feel that the future format should be very much standardised, so we see a number of opportunities for having a very flexible approach as far as the future format of the proposed document is concerned.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): À l'instar de mon collègue de Yougoslavie, je n'interviendrai pas sur le fond même de ce document parce que nous avons déjà eu à intervenir sur les différents aspects du travail de l'Organisation. Les nombreuses interventions que nous avons entendues ce matin montrant l'intérêt que nous portons tous à cet excellent document que le Secrétariat a présenté, et qui permet aux différentes délégations d'apprécier à sa juste valeur le travail qui a été effectué par l'Organisation pendant le Biennium écoulé. Je joins donc ma voix à celle des autres pour féliciter le Secrétariat et le Directeur général sur le travail et la façon dont ce document nous a été présenté. Je pense que chacun de nous en a pris conscience et l'existence de chevauchements que les uns et les autres ont mentionnée reflète un problème assez complexe. Personnellement, j'ai eu la chance d'assister aux travaux d'une autre organisation - l'Unesco - où il était question de ce même "type de document" et je peux apprécier le travail qui a été fait par la FAO en si peu de temps, nous donnant un document élaboré de façon très claire - clarté sur laquelle je suis d'accord avec le Liban - permettant à ceux qui n'ont pas souvent contact avec l'Organisation de voir le cheminement des activités de terrain.

En ce qui concerne maintenant la présentation du rapport, il faut noter que nous sommes en train de faire des propositions et que celles-ci nous entraînent dans une recherche assez longue parfois pour aboutir à une solution, solution qui ne sera d'ailleurs pas forcément idéale mais qui répondra au vœu des gouvernements. Car les documents que nous avons avec nous ont été faits sur la base des instructions et des indications données lors de la Conférence et du Conseil et, aujourd'hui, nous faisons d'autres recommandations.

Il faudrait donc qu'à travers toutes ces propositions, nous tenions compte de l'énorme difficulté que l'Organisation peut avoir, car il n'est pas facile de rentrer en possession de toutes les informations et de toutes les données; en peu de temps; et le dossier que nous aurons à étudier en 1981 ne reflétera pas les années 80/81 et ce ne sera qu'une partie seulement de cette période. Il faut donc tenir compte de ces différents aspects.

Ensuite nous allons parler de la question de l'évaluation. Je pense que l'évaluation déjà fournie par le Secrétariat répond parfaitement au type de travail que nous attendons de l'Organisation. On ne peut pas donner de directives sans laisser toute latitude au Secrétariat de choisir les programmes ou les parties de programmes qu'il faudrait évaluer pour que les Etats Membres en soient conscients de l'évolution qui se fait dans tel ou tel secteur d'activité.

Nous avons déjà eu un type d'évaluation et l'évaluation du programme de coopération technique, programme nouvellement créé. C'est un programme qui a fait couler beaucoup d'encre et qui a permis aux délégués de maintenir la cadence de leurs interventions. Cette évaluation a été faite à l'initiative du Directeur général et d'une personne indépendante. Nous avons tous apprécié le rapport de cette personne indépendante qui venait confirmer l'évaluation faite par le Secrétariat, sur la base de son expérience et sur la base des informations que les Etats Membres, c'est-à-dire les pays en développement bénéficiaires de ce programme, avaient pu donner. Je pense donc qu'il faut poursuivre dans cette voie. Car l'évaluation est un domaine assez complexe. Ce sont ceux qui travaillent et ceux qui sont les bénéficiaires qui peuvent l'apprécier à sa juste valeur; et les autres pays, qui ont des responsabilités, doivent avoir confiance, accepter cette évaluation et ne pas commencer à rendre responsables le Corps commun d'inspection ou tel ou tel corps du système; car il est clair que les gouvernements sont plus libres de donner des informations à l'Organisation internationale.

Ensuite, dans ce document, nous voudrions souligner - ce qui a déjà été fait par M. West dans son excellent exposé - les progrès qui sont accomplis dans la mise en application des programmes ainsi que dans leur interdépendance. Les documents nous permettant de le voir et de remettre cette interdépendance à sa juste valeur. Donc je pense que ce sont là des aspects de ce programme qui nous permettent de voir de quelle façon la FAO et les Etats Membres procèdent.

Voilà les quelques commentaires que j'ai voulu faire sur ce document, non pas sur le contenu mais sur la façon dont je pensais que le travail devait être fait et sur sa présentation. En résumé, une liberté suffisante doit être laissée aux organes statutaires qui participent à la discussion, à l'élaboration et à l'évaluation, soit le Comité de programmes, le Comité financier, les différents Comités se réunissent, élaborent et décident d'une évaluation et ils font des propositions sur la base de travail future de l'Organisation. Je pense que c'est la voie qu'il faudrait suivre et que nous devons continuer à suivre aujourd'hui.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): We have read document C 79/8 with interest and would like to compliment the Secretariat on carrying out a useful exercise which we are sure will contribute to and facilitate analysing and evaluating FAO's activities on an integrated basis.

The first point we would like to make is that we view this exercise as a first attempt and in that context we feel that the review is a useful additional complement to FAO's evaluation system. We feel that evaluation is not merely an exercise in criticism for its own sake but a learning process which would prove beneficial to all concerned.

The Director-General in his introduction to the document under consideration has stated that at the heart of the evaluation process is auto evaluation by programme managers at all levels. It has also been stated that lessons drawn by managers are more readily absorbed than if communicated to them from an external source.

In this connection, we would suggest a degree of vigilance. While so far we have found the approach satisfactory! we must not forget that basically it is a subjective approach as far as managers are concerned! but it becomes more objective when the exercise is performed by heads of department and the Divisional Directors! even the Assistant Director-Generals, and -- knowing the Director-General -- by the Director-General himself. We would therefore stress that the exercise should involve the managers as well as the department heads and Divisional Directors, particularly the latter, as it is at this level that the element of objectivity is introduced which is so important to good evaluation.

We support the findings and conclusions of the Programme Committee and would commend them to some of our colleagues who, possibly due to their preoccupation with other important matters, have not had time to look at it. We particularly commend firstly the principle of selectivity in the choice of subjects for more in-depth assessment. Much has been said about it, and this point has already been covered by the Programme Committee; secondly, choosing special topics which cut across programme lines. This again has been covered by the Programme Committee.

Next, we come to the suggestion the Regular and Field Programme should be covered in one document. This matter has already been considered by the Programme Committee, and I quote from the report of its 37th Session: "In any case the mutually supporting roles of the Regular and Field Programmes should be brought out more fully in future and a greater degree of quantification, using charts and tables might be desirable. "

So you will note that we are already moving in that direction.

Next I come to the subject of independent evaluation. Frankly and very honestly, I do not understand what independent evaluation is. already have an independent evaluation, as has been very ably explained by the Chairman of the Programme Committee. We have the Programme Committee, the Finance Committee, the Standing Committees of the Council, and I do not want to go into that subject at any great length, but I would fully support what has already been said by the delegate of Yugoslavia who is the Chairman of Programme Committee.

Next, for many years there was no document on the Review of the Regular Programme, but nobody ever talked about independent evaluation at that time.

Now that the Organisation has done something to improve the situation, we should not become more demanding. This is the first exercise; let us see how it develops and proceed from there onwards. If there are any shortcomings! those could be put right, but to say after the first attempt that we should have an independent evaluation to our minds does not seem to be a very reasonable proposal.

Assuming that we accept this proposal, has the cost factor been taken into consideration? On the one hand we are told about economies of scale, of zero growth budget and so on end so forth, and on the other hand we are told to have an independent evaluation of the whole Regular Programme. I am sure it would cost a lot more if Mr. West could carry out an exercise, and let us know approximately how much it would add to the Budget, we would be very grateful.

Next we would like to know -- and this again is addressed to the Secretariat -- what the other UN Organisations are doing in this regard. This is very important; if one Organisation has taken the initiative in doing something constructive and positive, it should be encouraged rather than being told, "No, this exercise has not proved useful, you should carry out an independent evaluation. "

In conclusion, we feel that FAO, along with the recipient countries, is the best solution for good evaluation.

A. DA SYLVEIRA (Togo): La délégation de mon pays félicite la FAO pour tout ce qui a été fait en vue de nous présenter un travail ceneret au sujet du Programme ordinaire. Nous apprécions à sa juste valeur le système d'auto-évaluation tel qu'il fonctionne actuellement.

Ce faisant, nous le savons maintenant, nous ne pensons pas trahir les aspirations d'un grand nombre de pays en développement car le système actuel d'auto-évaluation fonctionne assez bien entre la FAO et les organismes intéressés de mon pays et compte tenu du programme de décentralisation en cours et d'une volonté réciproque de mieux faire, nous pensons que le système ira en s'améliorant.

Par conséquent, ma délégation estime que les pays en développement ne peuvent se passer pour l'instant d'une équipe indépendante d'évaluation.

J. J. GARCIA DEL CASTILLO (España): La delegación española ve con gran interés el esfuerzo realizado para evaluar el trabajo llevado a cabo de acuerdo con los mandatos que dio esta Conferencia. Abundamos en los comentarios dados por anteriores oradores y por ello lo que pedimos es que este esfuerzo continúe.

Nos damos cuenta de que dos años es pronto para tener una evaluación real, pero tenemos que llegar a saber si los esfuerzos realizados responden a una realidad, y si existen fallos, conocer en lo que se falla, pues será la única manera de que trabajemos en forma constructiva. Hemos de reconocer la dificultad de la evaluación de los Programas, que es debido fundamentalmente a que muchos aspectos, y posiblemente los más importantes, no son cuantificables y, por tanto, están sometidos a una consideración excesivamente subjetiva.

Por ello vemos el peligro de considerar solamente la autoevaluación y la necesidad de que se complemente con una evaluación externa.

En líneas generales, nos agrada la presentación del documento y llevarlo paralelamente al Presupuesto.

H. REDL (Austria) (interpretation from German): First of all, with a number of previous speakers we wish to congratulate the Secretariat on this excellent document. It was with satisfaction that we were able to note that the seed programme of FAO has been very successful and has led to production increases in a number of developing countries. It was a good thing, in the improved seed production, to concentrate on ecologically favourable zones, and also to help those countries which have to grapple with serious defects, such as semi-arid or humid tropical or mountainous areas.

It would be desirable to have additional programmes devised which would also take into account the extreme conditions prevailing in such areas and in marginal soils, It is for these conditions that high yield and good varieties of seed are probably the only possibility which can bring a true improvement in production.

The Austrian delegation therefore proposes that an FAO programme be devised for the promotion of improved seeds and be further enlarged to tackle programmes along these lines in order that populations in sociologically and economically disadvantaged zones such as the Sahelian region, the Pacific Islands and so on receive supplies of improved seeds which the farmers can start using without risks and with hope of success.

E. OSSINGA (Gabon): La délégation gabonaise a examiné dans son ensemble le Programme ordinaire tel qu'il est exécuté et présenté dans le document C 79/8. Ce document détaillé et précis est tout à l'honneur du Directeur général et de son équipe. Il a permis de se faire une idée plus claire du travail de l'ensemble de l'Organisation, autant au niveau du Siège que du terrain même, par les pays qui ne sont pas représentés directement au Comité, du Programme ou au Comité financier. Nous sommes convaincus que l'examen de ce Programme ordinaire, s'il avait été effectué avant celui du Programme de travail et budget pour 1980 et 1981, notre Commission aurait économisé un temps précieux et de longs débats. Le système des évaluations de l'ensemble de l'activité de notre Organisation au Siège et sur le terrain nous paraît salutaire. Il implique de la rigueur dans la façon de faire de l'Organisation et apporte un cadre plus sain pour les observations et les suggestions d'ordre pratique et constructif.

Nous désirons faire quelques observations d'ordre pratique.

L'examen du Programme ordinaire fait de l'information en milieu rural dans une certaine mesure, un ensemble d'intérêts privilégiés du Programme. Nous n'en disconvenons pas. Toutefois, il nous semble nécessaire d'éviter de tomber dans le piège de la théorie ou de l'emprise du système en matière de développement rural.

Il nous paraît maintenant urgent d'adopter une approche plus globale et pluridisciplinaire pour chercher à mieux comprendre le terrain en milieu rural, à identifier les besoins élémentaires des hommes de la campagne et chercher à les satisfaire. Cette partie du travail ayant trait à la connaissance du monde rural pourrait être réalisée au niveau de la FAO par les consultants privés. Dans certains pays en développement le monde rural est marginalisé et est en dehors des grands progrès économiques. Le problème de fond, pour nous, consiste à imaginer les dispositifs prioritaires pour pallier aux effets de la croissance économique nationale. Ce besoin est fondamental pour une approche plus moderne du développement rural dans les pays en développement.

H. SY MOUSSA (Mauritanie): Ma délégation exprime sa satisfaction en ce qui concerne le Programme de travail ordinaire et félicite le Secrétariat pour l'excellent document mis à notre disposition. L'analyse faite dans ce document correspond aux préoccupations des pays en développement. Ma délégation appuie les structures d'évaluation qui correspondent aux directives du Conseil et de la Conférence. Ma délégation appuie les déclarations de la délégation du Togo.

F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): We join with other delegates in complimenting the Secretariat on preparing this very good Document Review of the Regular Programme. We fully agree with the Director-General that the original Regular Programme should be a continuous process so as to enable progress of the work of the Organization.

Sir, we would limit ourselves to the issue of the individual evaluation as stated by certain distinguished delegates. My delegation is slightly surprised at the proposal for publicity and multiplicity of independent evaluations in relation to the evaluation which has been currently given out by FAO along with other agencies in the UN family.

Numerous agencies are engaged in evaluation of the work and the programme of FAO. Besides it is likely to cost the budget of FAO substantially if another independent evaluation is embarked upon. Like my colleague from Pakistan, I request the Secretariat to carry out a study and let us know what the cost of it would if another proposed independent evaluation is taken up.

On the whole my delegation is not in favour of an independent evaluation since sufficient, and we think efficient, evaluatory force is there already.

C. S. YEBE (Bénin): La Délégation du Bénin joint sa Voix à celle des délégations qui l'ont précédée, délégations de pays en voie de développement, pour apporter son appui au système d'autoévaluation actuellement en cours depuis un certain temps au niveau de la FAO. Comme les autres délégués, nous pensons qu'il serait tout à fait inutile, et de coût essentiellement élevé, de vouloir instaurer un système d'évaluation indépendant de celui actuellement en cours. Ceci pour appuyer surtout la Délégation de la Guinée, celle du Togo et celle du Bangladesh qui viennent de nous précéder en ce qui concerne le système de l'autoévaluation.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation welcomes the efforts made towards the drawing up of Doc. C 79/8, and we see how easy it would be to have greater symbiosis in the future between the Field programmes and the Ordinary programmes in view of inter-action and the inter-relationship of these two areas, with a view to greater clarity in the review of products and statistics contained in the document, and that is the reason why we think that it is necessary to expand the terms of reference of the representatives of FAO out in the countries, because they can do their job in a better way and it will allow them to proceed to further enhance the work of FAO out in the field and to bring them in line with the priorities set out by FAO.

T. BEN SOUDA KORACHI (Maroc): Comme les délégations qui l'ont précédée, la Délégation marocaine se félicite de la qualité du document présenté, de même qu'elle apprécie à sa juste valeur la qualité et le volume du travail accompli durant l'exercice 1978-1979, qui a touché un si large éventail de sujets.

Ma délégation a déjà eu l'occasion d'intervenir sur le Programme de coopération technique. Je voudrais, à nouveau, aborder un sujet particulier qui me paraît revêtir une très grande importance dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement. Je veux parler de l'élevage et des parcours, qui sont d'ailleurs étroitement complémentaires.

Nul n'ignore que l'élevage représente dans certains pays la principale ressource agricole, et constitue pour de nombreuses familles l'unique ressource pour survivre. La perte du cheptel entraîne des conséquences économiques et sociales extrêmement graves dans les pays touchés par des calamités naturelles. Sa préservation et sa sauvegarde est un devoir qui doit être, à notre avis, un des soucis majeurs de notre Organisation.

La lecture des paragraphes consacrés à l'élevage du document C 79/8, pages 10 et suivantes, nous montre que l'activité a touché la santé animale, l'amélioration génétique, l'amélioration des parcours, et la formation professionnelle. Ce sont là des sujets dont nous ne pouvons nier la priorité, mais j'aimerais, si vous le permettez, faire quelques observations:

les fonds consacrés à l'élevage représentent moins de 10 pour cent des crédits réservés à l'agriculture, alors que ce secteur de l'élevage rentre pour 30 à 60 pour cent dans la formation de la production intérieure brute agricole de la plupart des pays en voie de développement. Un tableau ou un diagramme général de l'utilisation des fonds aurait certainement été plus parlant.

nous constatons qu'aucune assistance alimentaire n'est prévue pour la sauvegarde du cheptel en cas de calamité naturelle. Il serait, à notre avis, fort souhaitable qu'une aide soit consentie apportant une ration minimale de survie au cheptel.

notre Organisation s'intéresse au problème des parcours en zones arides et semi-arides. Des missions d'étude sont dépêchées sur les lieux pour évaluer des programmes d'amélioration des zones des parcours. Or, nous savons que ces zones de parcours ne peuvent elles-mêmes être dissociées d'un ensemble biologiquement, économiquement et socialement équilibré. Elles devraient donc être insérées dans un ensemble géographique complémentaire comprenant le parcours, les zones agricoles, la forêt, etc. Aussi nous souhaiterions que les missions dépêchées par notre Organisation soient multidisciplinaires, pour procéder à l'étude de la mise en valeur intégrée dans une entité géographique bien définie.

Enfin, un effort louable a été consacré au secteur laitier. Quatre centres régionaux sont créés: en Amérique latine, en Afrique anglophone, en Asie et au Pacifique, et là, Monsieur le Président, je pose la question: qu'en est-il pour le reste du Tiers Monde, et notamment pour l'Afrique non-anglophone?

M. TURKI (Libya) (interpretation from Arabic): First of all I want to thank, on behalf of my delegation, the Secretariat for the excellent work that was done in preparing the document under discussion. We pay tribute to the evaluation on the part of the Secretariat, and we welcome this symbiosis between the review of the ordinary programme and the field programmes in order to provide a better evaluation in one document. After having scrutinized the regular programme we will proceed to make certain comments. In connexion with Section 1-9 on agriculture, we think it is necessary to give greater attention to remote detection as to cover the requirements of all countries who wish to benefit from the Remote Sensing Centre with a view to better employment of advanced technology in agriculture and programme of crops. We expect much from the integrated pest control programmes and we hope that more efforts will be made towards a greater success of these programmes.

With respect to post harvest losses we support this particular programme. We also welcome the efforts made in the area of animal resources and we congratulate the Secretariat for its efforts here and the efforts made in preparing the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which led to the formulation of the general policies to this effect.

Moving on to Fisheries, we regret the relatively low level of work that has been done, particularly in the field of surveys.

Moving to Technical Cooperation, we welcome FAO's rapid and effective response to the appeals launched by member countries, particularly by the least developed countries. This is reflected in the projects that were approved, as shown in the sub-section 9-2 and we seriously hope that FAO's further efforts will continue along these lines.

As for the Regional Offices and following the adoption of the decentralisation policy, my delegation notices that in view of the social, economic and political systems that have taken place in the Near East Region, the Regional Offices in our area have not been able to implement an expanded technical cooperation programme for the countries of the Region within the framework of the Technical Cooperation Programme between FAO and the governments of the Region.

We welcome the remainder of the Section contained in the Regular Programme.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUMIRYO (Indonesia): First of all, I should like to compliment the FAO on the Report on the Review of the Regular Programme. The Report of the Regular Programme is, indeed, necessary to improve the operation of FAO.

At present, we have a system of evaluating the activities by the countries themselves in our joint review with FAO at country and regional levels. I am convinced that this system is quite satisfactory. Based on our evaluation and monitoring often adjustments in programmes are made. The Director-General's present evaluation methods, including self-evaluation, are satisfactory. Therefore, my delegation is of the opinion that there is no need for an independent external evaluation.

B. F. DADA (Nigeria): My delegation would like to join previous delegations in welcoming the preparation for the first time, of document C 79/8, Review of the Regular Programme 1978/79. The document is quite informative, and it gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the work carried out by the. Various departments of FAO under the Regular Programme.

We agree with the emphasis given to the agricultural programme, especially those programmes which ultimately lead to accelerating food production in the developing countries. The evaluation of the sub-programmes gives a further insight into the effectiveness of project implementation. I do not wish to repeat the comments of delegates who have spoken before me on the agricultural programme, but my country regards this as far-reaching.

Mr. Chairman, please allow me to comment briefly on the evaluation of the Fisheries Programme. We note with satisfaction the general progress made in the provision in a wide range of services and assistance by the Fisheries Department during the on-going biennium in spite of the comparatively limited budget. However, we should like to be informed of the steps being taken to strengthen the Fisheries Policy and Planning Programme, bearing in mind the rather low level of performance reported in paragraph 1. 162 of the Report. We also look forward to the publication of the manual on fisheries development, planning and management.

We would like to commend the work of the FAO in the field of forestry.

As a general comment on all these programmes, we should like to stress that priority should continue to be given to training in all fields of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

Finally, we should like to support the presentation of this evaluation report on a continued basis at future meetings of the Conference.

C. O. KELLER SARMIENTO (Argentina): Quisiéramos, en primer lugar, agradecer a la Secretaría por este excelente documento C 79/8 que sigue, a nuestro juicio, fielmente las recomendaciones del 17 y el 18 período de sesiones de la Conferencia, en el sentido de evaluar el Programa Ordinario de un modo similar al Examen del Programa de Campo. Si bien este documento contiene un examen sistemático del Programa Ordinario, no es el único en el proceso de evaluación, ya que han participado en él, los países en desarrollo beneficiarios, y en muchos casos, el Servicio de Evaluación con sus consultores externos y además los Estados Miembros, a través de su actividad en el Comité del Programa y el Comité de Finanzas.

Nos es muy difícil apoyar en este momento otras alternativas al proceso de evaluación, sobre todo porque hemos sostenido, en reiteradas oportunidades en el ámbito de las Naciones Unidas, la necesidad de evitar duplicación de tareas y reducir la creciente proliferación de instancias en la Resolución de aspectos que compete al ámbito parlamentario de las Naciones Unidas.

Creemos que corresponde a los países pronunciarse sobre los programas, y juzgar si la evaluación responde a elementos justos y precisos que estén conformes a las prioridades generalmente aceptadas por esos países.

Por las razones expuestas, mi delegación entiende que no debería innovarse, sobre el sistema de evaluación vigente hasta este momento, la evaluación del Programa Ordinario propuesto por la Secretaría. Es una iniciativa nueva que debemos seguir hasta recoger un poco más de experiencia, y ver si es posible mejorarla o incrementarla. Recién entonces podrían considerarse, y siempre dentro del ámbito parlamentario, alternativas o instrumentos que puedan coadyuvar los objetivos de la evaluación.

Aparte de las razones conceptuales que acabamos de exponer, existen implicancias financieras que deberán ser tenidas en cuenta, especialmente por la decisión política que implicaría adjudicar nuevos recursos y erogaciones que distraigan fondos de programas específicos que, como el Programa de Cooperación Técnica, tiene el unánime apoyo y prioridades por el uso, por parte de la FAO de los recursos existentes.

Por las razones expuestas, mi delegación estima que debe proseguirse el sistema de evaluación del Programa Ordinario por el momento tal como ha sido efectuado en esta oportunidad. Creemos que las observaciones formuladas en esta Conferencia serán de utilidad al Secretario para el próximo ejercicio y que en el próximo Período de Sesiones dispondremos de un Documento más perfecto y sensiblemente mejorado a la luz de los deseos de los países miembros, que son los que deben participar en este proceso.

R. B. RYANGA (Kenya): I should like to thank the Secretariat for producing this document on the Review of the Regular Programme, and my delegation would like to confine itself to a few points only of a general nature.

In the first place, the idea of a review and evaluation is a good one, and this item by the Secretariat is a useful one. We feel this review and evaluation should continue but that there should be no hard and fast rule as to the format itself for the time being, but that the format should be that which will present the situation most clearly.

It is also my delegation's view that the FAO machinery for evaluation is adequate, because it should also be remembered that the recipient countries and other governments are themselves evaluating and reviewing these programmes all the time, and when they participate here in various committees they also make this clear in the Secretariat.

Perhaps at a later stage, when the programmes and evaluation have developed, we might wish to consider whether some other external feature might be included in the evaluation.

Finally, my delegation thinks that it would be useful in future to combine both the Regular and Field programmes in order to highlight and bring out the links between the Regular and Field programmes. It would make it easier for us to see these more clearly and assess what achievements have been attained.

We should also like to suggest that in future perhaps some form of tabulation could be employed to bring out and highlight effectively what has happened in various programmes which are included in the Programme of Work and Budget.

Y. ABT (Israel): My delegation wishes to congratulate the Director-General and his staff for the useful and important review that we have before us. We believe that for the future this type of in-house evaluation, linked possibly to some post-factum evaluation of specific projects, is the optimum that we can hope for.

We should like to make one or two short comments on a few of the findings or aspects raised in this report. First of all, we welcome the comments particularly under 1. 41, on achievements and impact of research development, and we would like to suggest that the philosophy of that item be applied in particular to applied research for arid and semi-arid zone development, with the emphasis as put in that item on clear linking research and extension which the report said was so important.

We would also like to express our satisfaction at the fact that the TCP is really presented not only as an operation for emergency, which in itself is important, but as a pre-development input geared to identify technical assistance and possible investment needs.

We wish to subscribe the comments of the Austrian delegate proposing an expanded seed programme. We believe this programme is very important and we think there is great justification for widening its scope. We are particularly aware of the importance of linking seed improvement programme to the technologies for multicropping in order to produce early maturing varieties as a way of increasing production in limited areas without increasing cultivable areas which is a problem many countries face.

V. SHAFIQ ABU GHAZELEH (United Arab Emirates) (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of my country is of the opinion that the Review of the Regular Programme 1978/9 is a very comprehensive, exhaustive document, as is also that for the 1980/1 Programme of Work, and we congratulate the Secretariat on its efforts. We also approve of what the Director General said about grouping the ordinary programme and field programmes. This Review is excellent particularly because the period for which it was prepared has not yet come to an end and this will require also a scrutiny of activities that have been initiated during this period.

I wish to thank the Director-General for his opening words here. We realize that sustained systematic work is required, and attendant evaluation is also a very important factor in this whole context.

B. E. PHIRI (Zambia); Many delegations have commended FAO for producing this clear and precise document and we would like to join those delegations in commendation. This conciseness, we feel, should permeate the whole system of FAO, not only in producing a document like this but even in implementing projects. The delegate of Switzerland referred to the delays that are encountered when recruiting staff and in the supply of equipment. We feel that FAO should try to stick by whatever is the process of recruiting and supplying of equipment so that projects can be implemented on time with fewer postponements and fewer extensions.

The second point we would wish to support is the question of evaluation. The suggestion that evaluation should be done by an independent body we feel is not lending support to the conciseness for which FAO is being commended now. If evaluation is going to be done by an independent body, we feel it is going to be more expensive in that consultancy fees will be paid, but if FAO is going to carry out evaluation with recipient countries the same officers on the FAO payroll will carry out the evaluation and therefore minimize the cost. It is also going to give the recipient countries the chance to participate in the process of evaluating the projects in which they are involved. Therefore we do not, at this stage at least, accept the proposal that the evaluation process should change. We feel it should remain as it is in the FAO together with the recipient countries to carry out the evaluations.

M. PANJSHERI (Afghanistan): We have carefully gone through the document on Review of the Regular Programme 1978/9 and appreciate that the review comprising a performance report on the Regular Programme and in-depth reviews of selected sub-programme, is comprehensive and critical.

It has rightly focused attention on technical and economic programmes, technical cooperation and development support and direction and supporting services. The Technical Cooperation Programme (Para 2. 1-2. 15) has made a remarkably good start in strengthening FAO's capacity to respond quickly to urgent requests. A programme increase for 1980/1 biennium proposed in para. 2. 13 is very much appreciated by our government.

The Freedom from Hunger campaign (para. 2. 46-2. 58) made a notable impact in helping governments to identify and formulate rural development projects for funding by NGOs. But in a country like mine where non-governmental foreign agencies are non-existent FAO's active participation would be more useful.

It is noteworthy that the establishment of a network of FAO Representatives in member countries (2. 61-2. 71) is proceeding successfully, and has greatly contributed to the improvement of liaison with governments and better understanding of the development priorities in individual countries. Our government has since made a request for the establishment of this office and I am sure it would be considered on priority.

Of the five programmes selected for more detailed review (chapters 4-8), the Seed Improvement and Development and the Genetic Resources have both made impressive contributions of direct relevance to the present and future needs of crop production in the developing countries.

My delegation supports the Review of the Regular Programme, 1978/9, as prepared by the Secretariat.

H. MOKHATARI (Algérie): Ma délégation voudrait s'associer aux orateurs qui l'ont précédée pour féliciter le Secrétariat de l'excellente présentation du document qui est soumis à notre examen. Bien qu'il soit trop tôt pour une évaluation complète pour le biennium 1978-1979, le programme ordinaire qui nous est présenté nous donne un aperçu très intéressant sur le travail effectué.

Le système d'évaluation est à notre avis valable. Nous estimons, comme l'ont souligné certains délégués, notamment celui du Pakistan, que la meilleure évaluation est celle qui se fait entre la FAO et les pays bénéficiaires.

Dans ce même ordre d'idée, ma délégation appuie les déclarations faites dans ce sens.

En ce qui concerne la deuxième partie relative à l'étude sélective de certains programmes, il nous semble que les différents organes de la FAO - le Comité des programmes, le Comité financier - apportent une contribution indispensable dans cette analyse.

Certaines délégations ont fait allusion à la fusion nécessaire entre le programme ordinaire et le programme de terrain. Nous pensons que cette suggestion devrait être prise en considération, et ma délégation souhaite, dans ce cadre, qu'une plus grande importance soit donnée aux tableaux statistiques dans la partie programmes de terrain. Pour conclure, ma délégation se félicite de cette expérience animée par le Directeur général, qui doit être poursuivie et améliorée, et qui correspond aux recommandations de notre dernière Conférence et du Conseil.

H. BAEYENS (Belgique): Permettez-moi de commencer par quelques considérations générales. La plupart des délégués ont fait l'éloge du document qui nous est présenté et qui concerne l'examen du programme ordinaire de la FAO pour le biennium 1978-1979. Il s'agit, en effet, du fruit d'un travail qui est essentiel pour une organisation de la taille et de l'importance de la notre. Aussi, bien qu'il s'agisse ici d'un premier effort de cette nature, le résultat est déjà remarquable. Chacun aura noté, comme moi, que l'étude de ce rapport, ajoutée à celle des programmes pour le biennium prochain, à l'examen des programmes de terrain et au document sur le programme à moyen terme, donne une vue relativement précise de l'Organisation, de son fonctionnement, de ses objectifs, de son action, des résultats visés et, dans une certaine mesure, des résultats atteints. A mesure que cet exercice sera répété dans l'avenir, la technique d'évaluation pourra s'affiner et l'analyse se préciser. A ce propos, ma délégation partage l'idée exprimée dans l'introduction du document, suivant laquelle le fait d'envisager séparément le programme ordinaire et les programmes de terrain est source de difficulté sur le plan des concepts en même temps qu'il restreint le contenu analytique des deux examens. Un document unique combinant les deux examens pourrait donc, comme les auteurs du rapport le pensent, permettre de pousser plus loin et plus à fond l'évaluation des activités de la FAO, tout en évitant quelques redites. Ma délégation partage également l'avis déjà exprimé proposant que l'examen du programme ordinaire précède la discussion du programme proposé pour le prochain biennium.

A présent, je voudrais passer rapidement en revue l'ensemble du rapport et faire quelques brefs commentaires.

Le grand programme agriculture constitue sans doute le premier plat de consistance de l'Organisation. Il a pu mettre en oeuvre à peu près 400 millions de dollars. Les contributions extra-budgétaires de la Belgique au programme de terrain de la FAO se situent principalement dans ce cadre. C'est dire que la Belgique accorde à ce programme une priorité absolue. La contribution belge a surtout visé le soutien aux domaines suivants: ressources naturelles, cultures et recherche. Prochainement s'y ajoutera également le développement rural. La nutrition est un domaine dont l'intérêt s'accroît. Ma délégation note l'évolution qui a eu lieu au cours du présent biennium et qui marque l'importance croissante accordée à ce sujet. La Belgique attache d'ailleurs beaucoup d'intérêt aux travaux de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius.

Un programme spécial retient l'attention: le programme d'assistance à la sécurité alimentaire, qui a déjà mobilisé plus de 30 millions de dollars et auquel mon pays contribuera prochainement.

Les groupes intergouvernementaux sur les produits agricoles jouissent de l'appui actif de mon gouvernement. Même si les résultats ne sont pas toujours spectaculaires, ces groupes remplissent des fonctions utiles et il faut les maintenir en activités.

Dans le programme des politiques halieutiques, ma délégation partage l'observation du document suivant laquelle la priorité donnée au programme en faveur des zones économiques exclusives ne doit pas faire négliger le développement de l'aquaculture et des pêches continentales. Elle partage également l'avis qu'il y a lieu de maintenir et même de renforcer la coopération entre le Département des pêches et celui de l'agriculture d'une part et des politiques économiques et sociales d'autre part.

J'ai noté que sur le plan organisationnel le département des pêches a identifié plusieurs points faibles qui appellent des mesures correctives. Il y a lieu d'y remédier sans tarder.

Le grand programme des forêts m'a laissé un peu sur ma faim (si je puis dire). J'ai noté les remarques sur le réaligement des priorités qu'il y a lieu d'opérer dans ce programme. Le rôle que la foresterie peut et doit jouer dans la solution du problème de l'énergie, notamment dans les pays en développement, me paraît mériter une plus grande attention.

Le programme de coopération technique est bien couvert dans le rapport. Ma délégation félicite la FAO pour l'action entreprise dans le domaine de la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin ainsi que dans celle contre la fièvre porcine africaine. Qui nous dira l'immensité des catastrophes qui ont peut-être été évitées grâce à ces interventions judicieuses et rapides.

Dans le cadre de la planification de programmes de terrain, le document fait état entre autres de la croissance des ressources canalisées par le programme de coopération FAO/Gouvernements. Mon gouvernement note avec satisfaction cette évolution, et y contribue d'ailleurs lui-même activement puisque les ressources de ce programme étaient, en 1978, à raison d'environ 6, 5 pour cent d'origine belge. Cette évolution constitue à mon avis la meilleure preuve de l'estime que les pays donateurs portent à l'action de la FAO sur le terrain.

Dans le domaine des investissements, je note les résultats vraiment impressionnants obtenus par le Centre d'investissement et je me réjouis de la collaboration fructueuse qui s'est établie avec le FIDA.

Quant aux représentants de la FAO ainsi qu'aux bureaux régionaux, une grande vigilance me paraît nécessaire. D'ailleurs, le rapport mentionne "des vestiges de l'antinomie traditionnelle entre le Siège et les bureaux régionaux". Une telle antinomie est bien sûr un poison dans l'organisme. Ma délégation souhaite que la FAO examine avec un oeil critique et impitoyable les postes dans les bureaux régionaux en gardant à l'esprit que, en 1978/79, ceux-ci ont absorbé 9 pour cent des ressources ordinaires de la FAO.

Dans le domaine des systèmes documentaires, ma délégation se réjouit du succès qu'a connu AGRIS niveau 1 et voudrait voir un démarrage réel du niveau 2. Elle souhaite que CARIS et AGLINET contribuent à leur tour et sur leur terrain propre à augmenter l'efficacité des travaux scientifiques et technologiques dans le domaine de l'agriculture.

Avec ces remarques, je termine mon exposé déjà trop long.

CHAIRMAN: On Friday I mentioned we would take Part 1 and Part 2 separately, but I find from the various interventions that many of the delegations have dealt with the paper as a whole, the Review of the Regular Programme. But if there are some delegations who want to separately comment upon Part 2, would you kindly give your names also, so that after the conclusion of the intervention we could request Mr. West, Mr. Bommer, and Mrs. Marin, to reply to some of the points which have been made.

The meeting rose at 12. 30 hours

La séance est levée à 12 h 30

Se levanta la sesión a las 12. 30 horas



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/8

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

EIGHTH MEETING  
HUITIEME SÉANCE  
OCTAVA SESION  
(19 November 1979)

The Eighth Meeting was opened at 14.40 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, "presiding

La huitième séance est ouverte à 14 h 40 sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la octava sesión a las 14. 40 horas, bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

II. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II. ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II. ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

12. Review of the Regular Programme 1978-79 (continued) (C 79/8)

12. Examen du programme ordinaire pour 1978-79 (suite) (C 79/8)

12. Examen del Programa Ordinario para 1978-79 (continuación) (C 79/8)

CHAIRMAN: We now commence the 8th meeting of Commission II, continuing our review of the Regular Programme.

J. H. MASON (Liberia): delegation finds the document very suitable, for which we commend the Director-General and his staff. However, we found that both documents could have been combined to prevent overlapping.

Fisheries: we are in agreement with the document and we invite FAO to play a very serious role in Liberia in the areas of inland and marine fisheries because fish is our cheapest form of animal protein and we need FAO's support in conducting an inventory and study of the situation for development and decentralisation. Liberia happens to be one of the few countries selected by ACC Task Force and we are pleased to note here that this programme has received great momentum. The Government supports the programme fully and has implemented it in the Ministry of Agriculture programme using extension as the main thrust to reach the subsistence farmer.

Food crops: due to the increasing cost of fuel, we in Liberia are becoming interested in introducing draft animals for the subsistence farmer, especially in the area of lowland rice cultivation and we greatly need FAO's assistance.

Forestry: as regards forestry and our Programme, my delegation has carefully looked at the Review and compared objectives and achievement under each programme, and it has found that in some cases no achievement has been recorded and in other cases the achievements have simply been glossed over, so that it is difficult to determine what has been achieved during the biennium. An example on that forest resource programme is FAO's objective to improve their silviculture, silviculture treatment of tropical forests.

There is nothing to be found anywhere in the Review where the achievement of FAO in this regard has been mentioned. Mr. Chairman, the proper management of tropical forests in a number of countries depends on good silviculture. In the West African region where Liberia is it depends on good silviculture. In the West African regions, where Liberia is, we have not yet acquired a suitable solution to many of our problems. FAO is aware of this and needs to give it more serious attention.

More developing countries are wood deficient countries mainly due to the increasing exportation of paper in spite of the enormous forestry sources. Therefore developing countries are interested in any progress achieved in studies done by FAO for the eventual production of these products in the developing countries. It is therefore important that information in this regard should be given as wide publicity as possible.

On page 52 of the English version of the Review, mention is made of work done to promote the use of lesser known species by the use of prevention efforts which require the minimum of capital investment and expertise in chemical treatment. We in Liberia are interested in this project considering that there are over 200 species in our forest producing 20 percent of the export timber volume. Due to the increasing cost of fuel, we in Liberia are becoming interested in the use of wood to provide power for rural electricity. We would all like FAO to give this some attention since it will also be of interest to many developing countries that are faced with the balance of payment deficit.

On page 54 of the English version of the Review mention is made of practical manuals, guidelines, case studies and other tools on forest sector investments analysis and development planning. My delegation hopes that these will be distributed to all FAO member countries as soon as possible.

Another thing, UNDP support is declining. This will affect adversely the FAO field programmes especially when increased support for these programmes is required in fulfilment of various objectives of FAO in the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. Therefore, we in Liberia strongly recommend that the Director-General be empowered to approach UNDP to increase support for field programmes.

E. O. BURNS (Australia): Mr. Chairman, we would like to commend the Director-General for his efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization.

Australia as a significant contributor to the Regular Budget, is naturally interested in seeing that waste is minimised and effort directed to priority areas.

We agree with the Director-General that the evaluation of the Regular Programme should be a continuous process of internal assessment concerning the entire spectrum of FAO's technical, economic and development support activities.

As the Director-General points out, with such a wide and complex undertaking, it is prudent to begin cautiously, maintain flexibility in approach, and adopt simple and practical methods.

Our examination of the document indicates that those principles have been well understood and applied, and we would like to congratulate all staff associated with the Review.

Of course, it would be surprising if the format of a new Review document of this nature did not give rise to some constructive comment.

We note a certain similarity between the Review's assessment of results and the sections dealing with Progress Made contained in the Programme of Work and Budget 1980/81 but we understand that this problem is recognized and that remedies are under consideration.

It would be useful if future reviews could concentrate more on in-depth reviews of programmes.

These should focus in particular on the extent of achievement and impact, with added reference to the efficiency of implementation.

In general, therefore, we would like to see a deepening of the analytical and feedback value of the document.

In the interests of achieving an efficient and informative review procedure, FAO should, we believe, to the extent practicable achieve standardization of its review methods and procedures.

There is no substitute for well thought out inspection procedures, which allow for comprehensive and objective analyses and result in clear action-oriented statements aimed at identifying inadequacies and shortcomings.

On the other hand, of course, care should be taken to ensure that review and evaluation functions do not absorb a disproportionate share of total resources; and that appropriate use is made of the technique of random checks.

We would not wish these suggestions to be interpreted as serious criticism of the report. Our reaction to the Report, overall, is favourable.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I would, like others congratulate the Secretariat on the preparation of the Review of the Regular Programme for 1978/79 and I have a few general comments to make.

My delegation considers that a good start has been made by FAO in instituting this system of evaluation. The overall exercise brings together the Review of the Regular Programme, the Review of the Field Programmes, the Medium Term Objectives and the Programme of Work and Budget. We agree with the Director-General in his foreword when he says that the work carried out under the Regular Budget is not

easily amenable for systematic and objective evaluation. An important response to this circumstance is that taken by the Director-General. He has placed responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation of the Regular Programme activities directly on the heads of departments, division directors and their staff. It is our view that governments in the developing countries where the activities take place must also develop their own means to judge the performance and impact of agency programmes as they relate to various objectives. The objectives to be considered are those which FAO has developed at the countries and the national objectives of the developing countries.

The introduction to the Review points to the similarities between the Review's assessment of results and the section dealing with progress made and contained in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980/81. It concludes that the Conference may find material in the budget to be superfluous. We do not find this duplication to be a problem at this point in time. While one must consider the cost of including such material in the budget, it is important to have it there since not all who read the budget document are as familiar with the wide experience of FAO's Programmes as is the Secretariat.

The introduction also points to conceptual problems as well as a constraint on the analytical content of the Review of Field Programmes and the Review of Regular Programmes. It is suggested that these two Reviews may be combined into a single document and that this might enhance the scope and depth of the evaluation of both.

My first impression is that to the extent possible, the Secretariat should Keep the evaluations of both Programmes separate from each other. The question is not one of a single document or two, but one of using the results of a valuation for guides for a future programme. The needs of the Conference are perhaps best served by two clearly differentiating evaluations which identify the use of resources in each Programme, and to the extent possible the results achieved in each.

Many other delegations have commented on the various Programmes, so I will refrain from doing so or covering a wide gambit, and restrict myself to two points. The first is the evaluation of the sub-programme of Food Information System, also referred to as a Global Information in Early Warning System of Food and Agriculture. In the view of my delegation this Programme is a useful FAO endeavour. Several major constraints however, do exist. There is a weakness in the quality of data received, particularly from many countries who are prone to suffer food shortages, and this puts restraints on analytical results, results of incomplete country coverage. A number of significant producing consumer countries do not participate in the Programme. It has been recommended that greater priority be placed on monitoring potential food emergency situations in the immediate future, thus down-playing a food aspect of the Programme. We hope that these major constraints can be overcome, and we support the direction proposed for this Programme.

As a last point, I would like to mention a question which, although it might be a problem for agricultural development rather than a problem of nutrition, is the question of mal-distribution, but it is critical for any improvement in nutrition to overcome this problem and we would like to see emphasis given in the Work Programmes in this regard.

MOHD. ZUKI BIN HAJI KAMALUDDIN (Malaysia): Malaysia would like to congratulate FAO in its efforts in producing Documents C 79/8 - Review of the Regular Programme - which is before us. In general, we are in agreement with the format adopted in preparing the Review. However, we have one humble suggestion to make which we believe can improve the presentation of future Reviews. Our suggestion relates to the need to have reliable Quantitative measures for monitoring and evaluation. The key word is quantitative. On the other hand, we must not forget about the qualitative aspect of the Review, which is also necessary and important in its own right. What we would like to see is a beautiful marriage between the quantitative and the qualitative aspects of the Review of the Regular Programme in the next biennial session of this Conference.

The use of appropriate quantitative measures in monitoring and evaluation would enable a meaningful assessment to be made about the various programmes. The quantitative measures Malaysia have in mind are far broader based than just the value of assistance provided or granted under each programme. We would like to see the inclusion inter alia of such measures as impact on the beneficiaries, rate of increase in output, and rate of adoption of a particular technique.

If FAO has not yet developed such measures, perhaps the Organization would consider liaising or cooperating with other international agencies in the development of such measures in the very near future.

Malaysia's particular concern about the lack of quantitative measures used for monitoring and evaluating the programmes of the regular budget is derived from the implementation of the WCARRD's programme of action. FAO, as the lead agency for the implementation of this programme of action, must be ready with the necessary and appropriate quantitative measures. Malaysia recently participated in the Inter-Country Consultation and the Implementation of the First Phase of the Follow-Up Action on WCARRD which was organized by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok. During the consultations, many of the participating countries requested FAO to help them carry out their WCARRD commitments regarding monitoring and evaluation. If FAO were to respond to this request, it must develop the required techniques and methodology.

Let me now say a few words about some of the programmes. Malaysia is of the opinion that while the preparation of global maps on various topics such as soil erosion and irrigation potential has merits in itself, the need is greater and would be more relevant to developing countries if FAO were to concentrate its efforts and attention on preparing detailed maps relating to the natural resources and problems of the developing countries. There is an escalating demand for such maps to be used in the planning of development projects. We are, indeed, pleased to note that this has been done in a few countries, and we hope that this work will be extended at a faster rate to cover more developing countries.

FAO should be congratulated on the development and preparation of a questionnaire on production statistics tailored for individual countries. These have facilitated the work of the cooperating national agencies in completing the questionnaires, but these have not produced the number of requests for data and information from other commissions of FAO. The myriad number of questionnaires received by national agencies has led to a rather unnecessary increase in the workload of these agencies, an increase which is affecting the more urgent work of the development planning carried out by their limited trained personnel. Perhaps FAO might wish to review the entire system of data collection so that the statistical requirements of the Organization and its committees and commissions are satisfied through a single questionnaire.

Malaysia is pleased to note that agriculture and inland fisheries are to be given due consideration. We have recognized the importance and the impact that the development of projects in agriculture and inland fisheries will have on the income of the rural people, so much so that agriculture and inland fisheries will be a major programme in our national agricultural policy which is now being drafted.

As our Minister of Agriculture stated to the Plenary Session, Malaysia hopes that the implementation of the EEZ programme will not overshadow or subordinate the continued progress of the FAO programme for the development of agriculture and inland fisheries.

On the subject of fisheries, Malaysia noted that the topic "economics of fishing" has not been given its due recognition. At present this topic has not been included in the various programmes of the Fisheries Department of FAO. Malaysia is certain that the inclusion of the economic aspects of the fishing industry will enable an evaluation of the programmes to be made more meaningful.

Finally, Malaysia would like to suggest to FAO that it should be more selective in its choice of activities for inclusion in the in-depth review section of document C 79/8. The items selected in the present Review no doubt reflect a cross-section of the activities of the Regular Programme of FAO. However, it would have improved the in-depth review if more important and relevant activities were chosen for a first presentation. Malaysia would like the present method to be continued before any decision is taken on the need for an independent evaluation of the Regular Programme. This is because FAO should be given an opportunity to improve further on its efforts.

G. NIELSEN (Denmark): My delegation would like to concentrate our remarks on the Seed Improvement and Development Programme. We think the programme can play an important role in rural development in line with the recommendations of the WCARRD Conference. As the programme expands, it is necessary to ensure an integrated approach where the Seed Programme is supporting other efforts and is in line with an overall strategy for agricultural and rural developments.

Let me illustrate what I mean by pointing to page 113, paragraph 4. 19, where it says that the initiative was taken to establish up to now 12 permanent national seed production and training centres, and it is mentioned that these are used on a continuing basis for short-term courses and in-service training. My delegation is of the opinion that such production and training should be done within the already existing framework, so far as is possible.

The strength of specific programmes such as this is that they can be very precise in their work, but their long-term impact can be hampered if they become separate programmes. They depend on training centres and other programmes for part of their work, so we do not regret what is said on page 116, paragraph 4. 32, where it says "Because of financial and staff limitations, the establishment of new production and training centres needs to be discouraged and preference given to the strengthening of existing ones. "

If, as I hope, that means that seed production and training projects in the future will be encouraged in connexion with already existing institutions, this is a sound development. So if FAO is able to overcome the financial and staff limitations, it is our hope that more time will be devoted to work on the integration into existing institutions. Finally, pointing to paragraph 4. 34 on page 117, I should like to mention that Denmark has indicated to FAO that in the future we intend to support this programme on what is called in the document a piecemeal basis. We strongly believe that this programme can develop as a sound programme without a fund of its own, just as has been the case with the Fertilizer Programme.

J. R. GOMEZ RICAÑO (Cuba): Gracias, Sr. Presidente. En primer lugar, desearíamos felicitar a la Secretaría por la valiosa introducción que nos ha ofrecido de la evaluación del Programa Ordinario. Por otra parte nuestra delegación ha seguido con interés las intervenciones de los delegados de los diferentes países, que se han referido aquí a los diversos aspectos que contiene el Documento C 79/8. En nuestra opinión, durante el Bienio que está próximo a terminar, la FAO, acatando el dictamen del Comité de Montes, es una Conferencia que concentra acertadamente los recursos del Programa ordinario en esferas de vital importancia para lograr avances en la rama forestal de los países, sobre todo los subdesarrollados. Tanto la forma de evaluación, como la estructura, forma y contenido del Documento son aceptables, pero nos parece que debe llamarse la atención sobre la necesidad de disponer de mayor información y más tiempo para que la evaluación que se ofrezca en el próximo período de sesiones de la Conferencia sea más completa y profunda. Igualmente sería útil reunir en un solo documento el análisis comparativo de la evaluación de los programas ordinarios y del Programa de equipo, no solo para eliminar repeticiones, sino para hacer más comprensible la labor llevada a cabo.

Por otra parte, a través del análisis del Documento, nos percatamos del singular impacto que tiene en un país el Programa Genético referido a montes, donde se obtuvieron importantes logros y tiene subprogramas de recursos forestales, industrias forestales e instituciones de planificación estadística de comercios forestales. El Programa de Cooperación Técnica ha demostrado su gran eficacia en la rápida solución de problemas diversos surgidos en los países beneficiarios y que han significado mejorar una cosecha, mitigar el hambre ante los fenómenos naturales, etc. Al reconocer esto debemos decir que al PTC se le debe dar una mayor flexibilidad en lo referente a la problemática que compete a la FAO para conceder ayudas ante catástrofes naturales o para prevenir posibles calamidades en los cultivos en todos los países de que se trate. Y lo mismo podemos decir de los programas de cooperación técnica. La FAO debe hacer todo lo posible para que se aumenten los fondos de este Programa, pues realmente constituye una ayuda concreta a los países que la soliciten. Igualmente podemos decir del Programa de Inversiones que se prevé para el próximo Bienio, inversiones que son insuficientes para hacer frente a la variada y compleja necesidad de los países subdesarrollados.

Sobre el valor que ha significado para los países miembros toda la ayuda que han recibido del Director General de la FAO, poco hay que añadir, como no sea sugerir que se aumenten sus poderes administrativos y económicos y que los pedidos que se reciban de los países interesados se promuevan y ejecuten lo más rápidamente posible.

Estamos de acuerdo en que se mantengan las oficinas regionales, pero sólo para aquellas cuestiones de carácter global que incidan sobre toda la región. No hay duda de que todo lo que atañe a este capítulo es de gran importancia y todo lo que se aporte constituirá un gran apoyo, en aras a conseguir un mejor funcionamiento de todos los órganos de la FAO, obteniendo con ello los mejores resultados, con vistas también a una mejor centralización.

Finalmente, vemos muy bien los servicios que se han prestado a los países a través del Programa, capítulo IV, titulado "Mejoramiento y desarrollo de semillas y recursos genéticos", dada su gran importancia para el aumento de la producción agropecuaria y forestal, para lo que sugerimos se dediquen mayores recursos financieros a dichos servicios en el Bienio 1980-81.

B. O. JOBE (The Gambia): First of all, I would wish, like previous speakers, to begin by congratulating the Secretary-General and his staff for giving us the most informative document C 79/8 which not only gave us a general over-view of the activities of the Organization but also a positive and concrete picture of what the Organization has been doing over the years. My delegation endorses the general concept reflected in the document. My delegation however would wish to dwell briefly on three points.

Firstly, my delegation would wish to lend its support to the previous delegations who have already opposed dividing the regular and field divisions as these are inextricably linked. This will alienate criticism but will give a more comprehensive document. On this point I wish to endorse the views expressed by the delegate of Switzerland on the production of a single report to cover both the regular and the field programmes.

My second point is on independent evaluation. I wish to join delegates from all the developing countries who have pointed out that there is no need under present circumstances to establish such a procedure. In my humble view not only is it too early in the day to establish such a process but it would appear to my delegation that it invites duplication of effort vis-a-vis the evaluation process, and we have not yet been advised of the magnitude of the costs involved.

O. C. P. EVANS (United Kingdom): I want to talk specifically about the second part of this very important and valuable document. Indeed we welcome it and hope that the systematic evaluation and information on these various programmes will continue in the future.

In regard to Seed Improvement and Development, Chapter 4, there is no doubt of the beneficial effect of high-quality seed of improved and adapted varieties, therefore we fully support SIDP programme.

The provision of planting material for breeding selection and bulking up programme is valuable, while more importance should be placed on the use of improved seed together with factors that maximize those effects. As an evaluation exercise, Chapter 4 does not give many figures with which to judge success. It might help the presentation to divide its activities into research, production and training. Unfortunately no figures are given where progress can be measured, such as the number of projects, or the amount of seeds distributed. Neither can we rightly from the start fully subscribe to the basic premise on which this chapter is based. Paragraph 4. 1 states "the use of good quality seed, associated with an adequate supply of water and fertilizers, is the quickest and most rewarding way of increasing crop production and productivity. " Unless basic management levels, fertilizers, time of planting and weeding, to mention a few points, are adequate, the use of good seed will not bring the required return. Getting these factors right alone can increase yield at very little cost.

In the Objectives, the identification of best varieties and promising local varieties suggests a large research component; but does not indicate whether the funds for this research come from the regular programme.

We fully endorse the statement made in Design for Implementation that improving technical infrastructure for furthering the release of varieties is most essential. This extension element needs stressing as the initial work is valueless without successful dissemination.

We fully endorse and welcome the establishment of the centres which are mentioned in paragraph 4. 19 but indeed it would have helped to know where these centres are and how successful they are in improving production skills.

We endorse in particular paragraph 4-24, Progress and Implementation, because this is the only part of the whole section where results are quoted. At least for that aspect alone it remains quite significant.

It would be of interest under the Assessment of Achievement and Impact to have a break-down of seed supply to each facet providing evaluation of programmes of provision of seed and planting material referred to in paragraph 4. 30, as clearly the success of the programme lies in the ratio between each in each country concerned. In Issues for the Future the integration of improved seed with other management techniques goes without saying, although liaison, perhaps, rather than integration between SIDF and Genetic Resources would be better. The umbrella type arrangements are like asking somebody to buy something without knowledge of the product. This may be all right for the donors who do not have the appropriate expertise, but for those that do it is not satisfying. There is a step in the right direction quoted in paragraph 4. 36 that recently an attempt was made to send field missions to assess the impact on training in food production in countries programmes where seed improvement activities were first established. We must ask however why limit it to the effects of training, why not investigate the use of new and improved seed sources in breeding; and selection on production.

Turning to Genetic Resources, Chapter 5, this programme can clearly be of great value to breeders in

particular and agriculture in general and is welcomed and indeed encouraged. Unlike the previous programme it is almost impossible to evaluate performance directly at the present time. The international aspect of this work cannot be over-emphasized, and the success of the programme depends on the free exchange of information and material. The establishment of regional or national gene banks is necessary but should not be allowed to cloud the international aspects of this programme. The creation of gene banks on crop basis at certain centres, for example, an International Institute, would be of great value.

In the section on Agricultural Research aspects of the budget for the regular programme 4 percent is for research and most of this is spent in the research support programme divided into three sections -research development, atomic energy and CARIS.

Under Research Development the FAO supports the CGIAR system and has strengthened the national research systems of seven countries (not named in the review). In a further four countries FAO has improved research institutions but again the countries and institutions are not mentioned. No information is given to enable us in this section to assess the effectiveness of these programmes. We are however satisfied with the work within the CGIAR system because of our intimate involvement with it, and fully endorse FAO to continue to provide support. We are however, sceptical of the large programme under atomic energy, and have said so before, as much of the work seems geared to justifying the existence of this agricultural programme. CARIS still struggles along while existing publications are incomplete and add little to other information systems such as the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau. On balance, FAO is not geared to carry out operational research, and we believe it should continue to support the CGIAR system and continue with CARIS but we need more evidence that its programmes under development are effective for endorsing research continuation.

In the last chapter 8, on Food Information System, this programme is ahead of its time but with improved technology, agro-meteorology and remote sensing and satellite imagery of information, should increase and therefore the ability to produce information and forecasts is likely to need assistance. The evaluation does not under-estimate the problems and difficulties it faces. This is a field where FAO as an international organization can operate more successfully as it is accepted by countries of differing political persuasion without major reservation. Although difficult to evaluate in precise terms, the programme should be regarded as a means to enable FAO to take a more effective part in organising world food distribution.

D. CRUMP (New Zealand): Our delegation would like to compliment the Secretariat on the production of the Review of the Regular Programme 1978/79 Document C 79/8. We support the concept of review and evaluation even though such an evaluation is not easy to achieve. We would support the mixture of the evaluation methods used in producing this review, including the use of self-evaluation. The general methods adopted in presenting the review are, we think, most appropriate. There is the systematic presentation of objectives, achievement and impact and links with other programmes and issues for the future.

We were interested in all the aspects of the Review but especially pleased with the section on seed improvement and development selected for intensive study. One of the priorities of the New Zealand aid programme has been in the field of technology. A seed technology centre has been established by New Zealand at Massey University. At this centre work was especially for the purpose of training seed technologists in Asian and Pacific countries.

The review of Seed Technology and Development will assist us in re--assessing our own programme for the future.

We are not in total agreement with the Directory-General's suggestion that both the field programme and the regular programme might be reviewed in a single report. We feel that a single report may tend to mask the strengths, and weaknesses that are now apparent in the two reports. We would rather have two separate reports as at present.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (IRAQ) (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of my country would like to stress the importance of evaluation and of the review but we should be very cautious and we should like to give the following comments. The delegation endorses that the Organization should follow a much more effective system of evaluation through stressing the importance of exchanging information especially among the representatives of FAO and the coordination among the local personnel and the personnel in the same area, to consolidate the presentation of a better review for the countries concerned.

There is another important comment which is directly linked with the review. Since we see that the regional office in Cairo is paralysed for the time being we must not allocate any funds for this region unless this is shifted.

F. CHODDHURY (Bangladesh): First, one comment on Part 2, Chapter 4, Seed Improvement and Development Sub-Programme. My delegation recognizes the importance of good quality seed in increasing crop production. This is all the more significant in a food-deficit country like Bangladesh. We have been making consistently hard efforts to double our food production within the 1980s, but we have many constraints in ensuring that a good and timely supply of good quality of seed to our farmers. As is well known most of our farmers are of small and medium levels and the small or marginal farmers constitute by far the greatest measure. So inadequacy of finance and institutioned arrangements are particularly felt by us in this regard. If the country is struck by a natural calamity like flood or cyclone or drought, the capacity of small farmers to hold grain to be used as seed is almost totally lost. So in our country, particularly for rice production the problem is not that much of developing high yields or pest-resistant variety of seed, because besides a number of E. D. varieties our Rice Results Institute has developed a number of good quality seeds which have proved very successful and encouraging for the future. Of course, I do not mean to say that we can relax our efforts in evolving better and better seed, but what I want to say is that whatever achievement has been made in the level already in the results of seed could not yet be fully utilized in the farmers' fields. So at this point in time we will need to find out suitable cultivators and help develop their holding diversity of good quality seed. We fully recognize FAO's efforts in this field through the Seed Implementation and Development Programme for the last six years.

In these four broad categories of programme we would call for paying more attention to countries situated like ours to increase financial and technical assistance in developing and improving storage and distribution of good quality seeds both at the national level as well as at the farmer's level.

Y. H. AL-HABASITY (Yemen, Arab Republic of) (Interpretation from Arabic): Since I am taking the floor for the first time, allow me in the name of my country to extend our congratulations on your election to this important Committee.

My country supports fully the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81. As for the document on the Review of the Regular Programme, I would like to second what has been said by the distinguished delegation of Iraq. We would like to commend the Director-General, Dr. Eduoard Saouma and his associates for the commendable efforts extended in order to achieve the lofty and noble goals for which our Organization, FAO, has been established.

So long as the Regional Office in Cairo is paralyzed and does not serve the countries of the region, we do not find that there is any need to allocate any funds in the budget for this Regional Office until it is moved to another location. It is worthy of note that my government has stated that we give the Director-General the necessary executive mandate to take these measures. My colleague from Iraq has previously suggested the establishment of the International Iraqi Bank for development without any interest, and we shall give loans to developing countries in their development efforts, and we should support this point of view.

Sra. Doña M. SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): La delegación de Venezuela está de acuerdo, en líneas generales, con el análisis programático que se hace en el documento C 79/8.

Sin embargo, quisiera de nuevo recalcar la importancia de algunos temas y programas de la Organización.

Recalcamos la importancia de la conservación de los recursos naturales renovables, de la necesidad de su clasificación y de la importancia de la utilización de la teledetección como instrumento idóneo para la rápida ordenación de los suelos y recursos naturales renovables de los países en desarrollo.

Como también favorecemos una utilización más amplia de los medios audiovisuales y de la radio en la transmisión de los conocimientos.

Pensamos además que es imperativo dirigir las políticas y programas de la FAO hacia las mujeres y los jóvenes en las zonas rurales, ya que, juntos, componen las tres cuartas partes de los recursos humanos que los países en desarrollo disponen.

Igual importancia damos a la introducción más amplia de las pequeñas industrias y de transformación en el sector forestal, como medida para adaptar este sector a la dinámica del factor económico de cada país.

H. SY MOUSSA (Mauritanie): Ma délégation a examiné avec attention le Programme ordinaire concernant les activités de la FAO dans le domaine des peches, notamment le chapitre VII du document C 79/8. Mon pays dispose d'une énorme potentialité halieutique dont la mise en valeur constitue notre préoccupation, surtout dans la période actuelle que traversent les Etats du Sahel.

Tout programme de mise en valeur suppose par l'Etat une connaissance de l'état actuel de nos ressources. Nous attirons l'attention de la FAO sur les difficultés rencontrées par nos Etats dans la collecte des données statistiques, le traitement des données, la diffusion de l'information.

Nous souhaitons, dans le cadre des activités des deux années à venir, que l'accent soit mis davantage sur l'aide à accorder pour la mise en place des systèmes de collecte des données et des moyens de traitement. Nous vous faisons part de notre préoccupation de voir la région ouest-africaine dotée d'un Centre de données d'information statistiques. A cet effet, notre pays est disposé à abriter la banque de données et d'informations statistiques dans l'enceinte de notre Centre national de recherches océanographiques, l'un des plus importants de la cote ouest-africaine,

A. M. F. FERNANDO (Sri Lanka): We have listened with interest to the many speakers that have preceeded us both in the morning and this afternoon, and I wish particularly to comment on the document that is before us, that is 79/8. Many speakers have spoken of the importance of this document and I think we should congratulate the Secretariat for bringing this document out for the first time. Of course, this being the first analysis of the Review of such programmes I think we should avoid two factors; one is overlapping and the second the cost factor. Many delegations have spoken on the various aspects, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Some have stressed the seed improvement and development programme; some have stressed the aspect of fertilizers; some on water irrigation and others on post harvest losses. We would like a combination of all the elements of FAO because when we think of FAO we think only of food and agriculture whereas I think equal attention should be given both in the regular and the feed programme to fisheries and forestry.

There are two other aspects I would like to speak on and which have again been mentioned by other delegates, one is the Technical Cooperation Programme which should be improved, and the other is the fact of investment. Of course we notice that in such programmes there is always a time lag between the formulation of the programme and the operation. We would also like to stress in the activities the importance of the small farmer and the small fisherman.

Finally, we notice that this review is based either on the programme and activity or on activity basis. We wonder whether it could not be improved if it was accounted on a country basis.

One final comment, that is we have been taking up in this Commission the Programme of Work and Budget as the first item. My suggestion is that the regular food programme might be taken up before the budget because then we would be in a position to comment as we know what has been happening in the previous biennium.

I hope that will receive the attention of the Secretariat.

S. TAZI (Maroc) (interprétation de l'arabe): On a beaucoup parlé ce matin, au cours des interventions que nous avons entendues, des programmes d'évaluation de la FAO. Si cette évaluation est faite par les divers bureaux régionaux et par le Siège, et également par des étrangers, par des évaluateurs étrangers en quelque sorte, ma délégation ne voit pas de contradiction entre l'un et l'autre. Ce qui est essentiel, ce n'est pas de comparer une méthode à une autre, mais bien plutôt de comparer des méthodologies d'évaluation. Nous pensons qu'une évaluation interne devrait se faire de manière continue et être appliquée en collaboration avec ceux qui exécutent les divers projets et programmes. En d'autres termes, nous devrions abandonner peu à peu l'évaluation des documents et aller sur le terrain pour évaluer les programmes; ne pas le faire d'après des documents mais aller trouver les cultivateurs et apprendre d'eux comment leur vie personnelle est affectée par les programmes que l'on applique autour d'eux. Et cependant, une évaluation appropriée pourrait être améliorée indépendamment de l'Organisation, en ce sens que cette évaluation devrait être neutre et objective. Mais, cette évaluation, il ne faudrait pas qu'elle soit coûteuse, et elle ne devrait pas non plus être liée aux fluctuations du budget. Nous devrions plutôt nous consacrer à la mise en oeuvre et à l'amélioration des programmes fondamentaux qui sont la fonction première de notre Organisation.

Avec votre autorisation, la délégation du Maroc estime que la FAO devrait avoir un système de suivi des diverses études et programmes préparés dans l'intérêt des divers Etats Membres. Nous estimons que la FAO, dans sa situation actuelle, ne peut pas toujours suivre et contrôler l'utilisation définitive de

nombreuses études régionales. Très souvent, au contraire, ces études mènent à la formulation, à l'élaboration de certains projets mais elles doivent être financées par d'autres organisations, ou par une organisation avec laquelle la FAO collabore, ou avec le Fonds international pour le développement agricole, par exemple, et en pareil cas la FAO peut et doit procéder à cette surveillance dans l'exécution des programmes, ou du moins essayer de savoir quels sont les services qui débouchent sur les projets. Si par exemple des projets ont été élaborés pour le financement international, ils doivent être suivis. Nous constatons au contraire qu'un grand nombre d'études et de programmes sont simplement laissés de côté, ne mènent pas à un projet véritablement mis en oeuvre et qui mérite un financement. Ceci est du malheureusement à la situation économique actuelle et à la nécessité de mobiliser toutes les ressources financières possibles, à un moment où nous savons que ces dernières diminuent d'année en année. Ajoutons encore les difficultés qui se présentent tant à l'échelon national qu'à l'échelon bilatéral pour la mobilisation de ces ressources. Si nous devons continuer à entasser ces études sur un rayon sans en tirer des projets d'application pratique, ceci est naturellement un gaspillage de fonds que l'on pourrait utiliser à d'autres projets plus utiles. C'est pourquoi il me semble inutile d'accumuler ces études sur nos régions; ce qu'il faut c'est procéder à un choix plus sagace de projets finançables véritablement et réalisables, et là je dois mentionner que la délégation du Maroc approuve également ce que l'Irak et le Yémen ont dit au sujet du Bureau régional pour le Proche Orient.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): I think at this stage of the debate, I can be very brief. The Philippine delegation finds the Review of the Regular Programme useful. It gives the reader a better grasp of what FAO is doing, and a chance to see how FAO has been carrying out programmes by priorities over the past biennium, and with what degree of success. Of course, as has been said, evaluation is important but then there are other considerations. An evaluation can be so thorough and effective that it becomes too voluminous and extensive so that nobody has either the desire or the energy to read through the whole evaluation which invariably ends up in the dead file cabinets of our offices.

On the other hand, an evaluation could be so very simple that we would not really see how the evaluation had been faring. So before we make any decision on what kind of evaluation to make, since we are just beginning this experiment, I suggest that we have this kind of study every two years and a more in-depth study on a five year basis, which merits the support of many delegations.

I would like to say a few words regarding the Seed Improvement Programme. We find that the success of this programme depends on how a farming programme is carried out and the institutionalisation of the transfer technology to the people concerned who have to apply this. We find that the training programme has indeed been geared to transfer the technology and knowledge that is easily applicable to the different regions who are interested, and in spite of the difficulties mentioned in paragraph 4. 2 about the problem of setting up training centres, we see that some degree of success has been achieved in paragraphs 4. 18 and 4. 19 regarding the institutionalisation of the training programmes for the seed centre. We would just like to wish the programme more power and more success.

V. ISARANKURA (Thailand): First of all, the Thai delegation wishes to join previous speakers in congratulating the Secretariat on the preparation of the detailed and comprehensive document C 79/8.

As a developing country, Thailand has always been in favour of the TCP since its conception in 1976. The assistance which Thailand has benefited from under the categories of Emergency, Training, and Investment totalled \$625 000.

In this respect, we wish to thank the Director-General and his assistant for South East Asia and the Far East regional office, as well as all the staff members concerned for their assistance, and in particular for their prompt action where it concerned emergencies.

It is our further hope that during this coming biennium our requests will be given due consideration and as prompt a reply as previously.

The Thai delegation wishes to draw the attention of this Commission in particular to page 60, para. 2. 12 in the English text of the review document on the strengthening of the TCP unit. Thailand strongly supports the proposal made under this item.

While endorsing the role the FAO regional office can play to help increase the productivity of the small farmers, as emphasized by the fourteenth session of the Regional Conference of Kuala Lumpur last year, the Thai delegation also wishes to see the FAO, through its regional office, conducting studies on rural marketing with a view to finding ways of developing this important aspect of agricultural development which would greatly benefit our small farmers.

F. BREWSTER (Barbados): My delegation just wishes to make a few comments of a general nature. We feel that the document before this Commission is a very good beginning to a series of work and information documents which will be of great help to delegates.

I would like to join other delegations in congratulating the Secretariat on producing this valuable document, C 79/8. Evaluation is an exercise which every Organization must include in its programmes if it is to remain dynamic. My delegation feels that the Director-General's objective of stimulating wide ranging comment on his new initiative has been achieved, and no doubt the Secretariat will be in a very strong position for the future to produce a better document.

My delegation supports the mixed approach to this evaluation exercise. We feel that the internal review, together with inputs from member countries, is in the present circumstances the most appropriate evaluation procedure. However, this is not to rule out an external review where it is clear that this approach would be in the best interests of FAO.

On the matter of the merging of the two documents C 79/8 and C 79/4, my delegation feels that separate publications are required in these early stages, and the delegate of New Zealand has made the point quite lucidly on this matter.

My delegation just wishes to endorse in a general way the document before us.

A. LOVATO (Observer for International Seed Testing Association): In order to assist you in the very difficult task of evaluating the work of FAO I would like to contribute by describing some features of the very close collaboration between the FAO Seed Improvement and Development Programme and ISTA.

At the request of the FAO Seed Programme, ISTA has been compiling a list of experts willing to serve in FAO projects. I understand that presently more than 20 ISTA experts from both developing and developed countries are serving on FAO assignments. ISTA is also assisting FAO in developing practical guidelines on seed testing, and several ISTA experts from both developing and developed countries assisted during the last year in the implementation of national and regional training courses.

Finally, ISTA has been setting up a special expert group to advise FAO on the modernization of the seed laboratory at FAO headquarters. We are very happy to render such assistance, since it helps in the introduction of ISTA methods and rules properly to identify the quality of seeds offered to farmers. In this way ISTA is able to contribute, through FAO, to increasing crop production.

R. SAAD-EL-DINE (Syria) (interpretation from Arabic): In my turn, I wish to join all those who have preceded me in order to pay tribute to the considerable efforts made by the Secretariat in the preparation of document C 79/8 which reviews the biennial programmes for the year 1978-79. These programmes, particularly the main programme 2. 1, could be considered one of the main technical FAO programmes, in addition to the fact that this document was prepared effectively and with accuracy which is appreciated.

However, we wish to refer to the following points. On page 2 of the Arabic translation under "Natural Resources", in the para. 1. 7 on "Technical Assistance" it says that the Soil Map of the World was prepared in 1978 which can determine the seed resources and their potential.

As this work was gigantic, the definition of the soil potential is rather exaggerated because of the technical reasons connected with the map itself. I hope that such plans could be implemented at a regional level through the remote sensing within the framework of the Organization for the years 1981-82, considering the high importance of this project and the effective plan for deriving benefit from it.

My second point refers to sub-programmes such as the experiments for improved seeds and mineralogical resources. The results of these tests will not go beyond the research centres unless they are used by farmers and unless agricultural extension programmes transfer these seeds to the farmers, for extension programmes should be within the overall programmes of the FAO for the years 1981-82.

As for the regional office programmes, in spite of their importance as an effective instrument of decentralization for the benefit of members, the allocation of funds to all these offices will remain frozen and ineffective, and will be just a mere freezing of the Organization's funds.

This applies to the Near East Regional Office whose activities are now frozen, and this leads me to mention that my delegation supports all delegations in not allocating further funds to that regional office before a decision is taken for the transfer of its headquarters.

CHAIRMAN: First of all I want to thank all the delegations, there have been nearly 16 interventions today and I want to thank all of them for the valuable comments they have made.

Before I request Mr. West to intervene and then Dr. Bommer, Mrs. Marin and then officers of FAO, I would only like to refer to two groups of problems. You have welcomed such a review, and have paid well-deserved compliments to FAO staff.

There has, however, been a divergence of opinion about the methodology of review, and the relative importance of external versus internal reviews and the number of reviews one should make, whether it should be done jointly by FAO and the country concerned, whether it is a country programme, and so on, and I am sure we will hear the views of the Secretariat about that.

All I would like to say is in any dynamic organization, by and large, we have to leave it to the administration to decide at any particular point of time what kind of review is best suited to achieve the objectives. We have to steer clear of two possibilities. One is complacency in action and in breeding arising from purely internal evaluations which may or may not be very critical; and on the other hand, too many external evaluations which will keep the staff busy with paperwork, because every external evaluation means preparation of documents and so on. I have seen situations where there are far too many reviews and evaluations and where there is practically paralysis due to analysis and one has to avoid that kind of situation also.

Therefore, between the two ends of the spectrum of an in-breeding situation with a situation where the staff are wholly employed with providing documents for the new teams, one has to strike a balance in order to achieve the purpose of the operation and go on moving forward. I am sure the officers of FAO would give serious thought and will also give us the benefit of their views on the matter.

There have been a number of comments on the contents of the Programme, its format, its methods of presentation, whether the field programmes and field reviews and regular programmes reviews should be one document or two different documents, or whether Part I and Part II of this document should be printed separately and so on. A large number of views have been expressed by delegations, which I am sure at the time of the preparation of the next review the Organization would certainly take into consideration.

I want to make some remarks about one section which leaves issues for the future. I am doing this not for the purpose of getting any immediate reaction from the officers of the Secretariat, I do not want a response immediately to some of the points I am going to make, but I do think for the sake of the record it is important that certain additional issues to those which have already been referred to by distinguished delegates should be mentioned.

I would first take up the area of socio-economic research. Some delegates have made points about the importance of the relevant socio-economic research as an aid to policy formulation, and after all one of the purposes of FAO is to assist, particularly, developing countries in evolving public policies which can keep agriculture moving.

Here I feel not enough adequate attention is being paid to three issues.

The first is a more detailed sector-wise constraints analysis, socio-economic constraints, the institutional inadequacies, and of course the technological constraints and the public policy constraints. This is needed for making a particular analysis of why there is a gap between potential and actual farm aids. Far too often there are too many generalizations. I have seen farming books written by many people where there are sweeping generalizations. One does not understand why there is a rapid progress in wheat production, with zero technology, and on the other hand there has not been the same kind of progress with a similar technology in the production of rice. People do give sweeping answers as to why this has happened.

This needs a detailed socio-economic analysis, and this cannot be done by FAO alone, but will have to be done through the national agencies, but FAO could stimulate the relevant socio-economic research for understanding the size of the gap under a particular agro-ecological condition- the gap and the constraints responsible for it.

Simultaneously when I emphasize constraints as we all know in many developing countries there are institutional inadequacies for assisting numerous small farmers, often with fragmented holdings, and I think a number of speakers just a little while ago referred to it, are responsible. What is the answer? There is no use in saying "Help the small farmer". It is essential to help the small farmer with some subsidies, but quite frequently what he needs more is services which can help him to overcome the handicaps of the small farm and maximise the benefits of intensive agriculture which open up for small farms. Let me give you one example of an institutional solution to a complex problem.

Rice has frequently been mentioned as an important area for research by FAO and for strengthening the staff, but one problem in rice cultivation is the fact that you need many varieties even in an area depending on the proper sequence of the farm, whether one is on the higher side of a plateau or on the lower side of a developing water stagnation, water starvation and so on, and one should be helping small farmers to crop the correct variety of rice from a community nursery programme - nurseries from which seedlings are distributed, not seeds but seedlings of the right variety so that they can be transplanted.

I will just give one example of an institutional approach to a complex social problem arising from land ownership, the size of the holdings and so on. Unless more thought is given to this, simple lip service to small farmers in saying they are very important will not be of much help. This is where the socio-economic group will have to carry out simple case studies and see for example where some countries have made tremendous progress in the production of rice in the last ten years, but many other countries have stagnated from the time the FAO established an international rice commission. Why is it so? What are the reasons? And so on. Somewhat deeper analytical work will have to be done by an international socio-economic group.

A second point about the futurology - or looking to the future - is that there is a reference in the report to the global irrigation study as an input to the document on Agriculture in the Year 2000. In order to be useful, this global irrigation study should give information, though I do not know the scope of this study, but I believe it is important that this particular study also contains two priority elements. One is the energy requirements for achieving an irrigation target, particularly the surface water and lift irrigation sources and so on. The energy requirements quite frequently become a major impediment in getting the benefit from any available water source, so there is some idea to enable those countries where there is an irrigation potential projected to have at least a macro-level analysis of the energy requirements of pumping that water and taking advantage of that water, unless it is surface water flowing through gradient sources, which is necessary.

The second point which emerged at the meeting taken by Dr. Brommer this morning to discuss water supply in drought-affected areas is a question of developing the water security plan, to complement the food security plan. It is particularly important in arid and semi-arid areas, but I think an irrigation study of the water required for crops, the water required for farm animals and human beings will have to be given some consideration.

The third aspect I want to deal with is the section dealing with crops.

Many delegates have already made important comments, but I feel that the whole development of this analytical report on crop improvement will have to deal with two aspects. One of course is raising the ceiling of yield further, the high-yielding varieties as they are called. How do you raise the ceiling?

The other very important aspect is the stability of production. One aspect of stability is dealt with. For example, horizontal resistance, the enduring form of resistance is dealt with, integrated pest management is dealt with, and some delegates emphasise these but if you take variable grain production from year to year on a shorter term basis, there are three important factors which control availability. Pest and disease impediments is one. The other is the variability due to weather, through floods, typhoons, cyclones, etc., and the third, of course, is public policies. Public policies may stimulate or retard production, as we all know. We know price incentives have promoted production, and so on.

I feel that the crop improvement programme will have to place considerable emphasis on the high yield and high stability technology, as stability of performance is as important as increased yield, otherwise the risk will be very high since most countries do not have an insurance plan and small farmers are not insulated against crop failure. Very few countries have an insurance programme. Therefore the stability aspect will have to be dealt with in detail, and the step being taken to narrow the difference between the potential, actual and experimental yield - I use the words here of potential and actual farm yield, but the experimental yield is actually the duty of the crop improvement programme.

I want to say a word about post-harvest losses technology. Delegates have rightly welcomed this programme, and I feel also that it is very important that we must say what we produce. But post-harvest technology programmes, particularly cutting down on food losses, have rightly placed considerable stress on quantitative losses, say through pest damage and so on, but the qualitative deterioration during storage through aflatoxin production and various micro-toxins is, in fact, one of the most serious problems in many countries of Asia which have a high humidity and high rainfall, inadequate drying and aflatoxins. And this affects the poorer section of the community more because, as you can see in many poor countries, if you go to a place where they sell eatables, the rotten fruit, the rotten banana, will be sold cheaply and therefore the poor child which has little money in its pocket buys the rotten banana or the rotten fruit. There is not only this, there is inadequacy of calories or energy inadequacy, or the qualitative damage done to the liver. Many unknown liver ailments are now traced to the widespread prevalence of micro-toxins. It is not only in crops like paddy. In many of these areas micro-toxins are present in corn, and so on. So the qualitative aspects of food losses must receive as much emphasis as the quantitative losses which, because they are dramatic, because they can be seen, are immediately recognized. It is very important that this be taken care of.

The other aspect of the post-harvest technology work of FAO, in my view, which requires somewhat greater attention, is the problem of delivery systems. Food processing has been mentioned, storage and so on, but most methods of post-harvest technology or post-harvest processing escalate the costs of the products: they escalate costs of the product to a stage when the consumption base becomes very narrow, confined to the people. For example, in most developing countries perhaps 10 per cent of the population can afford canned or bottled fruit juice, because at the cost of the can or the bottle. Even here in Rome, with the packets of jam we have in our hotels, the packaging consumes more in energy than the energy which is used to produce the jam in nature. So modern post-harvest technology, in many cases, not only makes agriculture a negative energy-producing phenomenon, but also increases the cost. Do we only produce foodstuffs in developing countries for export? The common answer is that we immediately look for an export market, and the export market is, again, an affluent nation with already well-fed people.

Therefore, if we want to increase the home consumption of processed food we must have a technology of processing which is low cost and a delivery system which is low cost. For example, a vending machine where a person takes his own container to get the juice will immediately cut down the cost by half to the consumer.

I feel that FAO, as part of its Nutrition Programme must stimulate much more research on post-harvest technology techniques which are less-energy consuming and therefore less expensive, and secondly which can widen the consumer base for important processed food in the countries which produce them.

Next I come to a remark about animal health care. This has received considerable emphasis in the documentation, and many delegates have rightly welcomed the programmes for tripanosomiasis, tick-borne diseases, and so on. In this context, I should like to suggest to FAO through its regions offices they identify in each region a few of the major diseases where they can have action programmes of total eradication, I think the World Health Organization deserves great praise for having practically eliminated a serious malady like smallpox from the world by a systematic immunization programme.

In many cases, whether it is foot-and-mouth disease, where Denmark has been helping many developing countries to produce vaccines, or rinderpest, or marax disease in poultry, wherever there is a dependable vaccine or preventive mechanism, I feel that FAO, through its regional offices, should take this up, because this can be done only on a regional basis. Some of these diseases go from one country to another, and there must be action on a systematic basis planned to eradicate the major diseases, not to control them but completely to eliminate them by systematic immunization.

I now come to a few comments on Part Two and the specific programmes which have been taken up for in-depth analysis. Several comments have been made on seed improvement and development. I should just like to add one or two more. There must be much more emphasis in training programmes on seed pathology. We find now, wherever the new technology high-yielding varieties are coming in, seed-borne diseases are spreading very fast. This is because of the centralized seed producing systems, and when they distribute the seed all over the country, when seed-borne diseases are present, particularly internal seed-borne diseases which are more difficult to control, they spread very rapidly. The International Centre for Seed Pathology in Copenhagen have been doing a tremendous amount of work in training people from developing nations on seed pathology. I believe that it is an area which requires added emphasis in the training programme, and what is important is that at the end of the training in each training programme there must be a little bit of in-built provision for giving to the trainee some essential equipment. For example, if he is going to do seed pathology he may need

a microscope. This may not make much sense to people from affluent countries, but sometimes even a simple microscope is absent in the place from which the trainee comes, so as a result when he goes back there is a prolonged gap in the utilization of his knowledge, and meanwhile he may even get changed to some other position.

Therefore, to be effective, these training programmes must be supported at the end of the training where appropriate. I do not say this applies everywhere, but there must be some financial provision to allow the trainee to take back with him some elementary but crucial and essential equipment with which he can immediately apply his knowledge. I have seen the difference between programmes which contain that small provision and those which do not, and there is a tremendous difference in efficacy.

The next point I should like to suggest under Seed Improvement and Development is a point I made earlier in the context of institutional procedures to overcome certain difficulties. In many developing countries, including my own, the seed development programmes are very slow in taking off, but I think we do have institutional procedures. For example, the Seed village concept, and how to organize the farmers in an area to become professional skilled seed producers, the small farmers, and so on. The institutional procedure necessary for a successful seed production programme is exceedingly important.

A third point is the need for incorporating in the Seed Improvement and Development Programmes an appropriate provision for taking full advantage of the social and economic strengths of a poor nation. In many of these countries, the finger skills of rural women really are remarkable. You have seen their handicrafts, and so on. They are enormously skilled, and this could be utilized very effectively in the Seed Improvement programme, but by and large rural women are by-passed in such programmes. Take the hybrid cottonseed industry in India: 100 per cent hand pollination is all done by illiterate women. Similarly, one can produce flowers, such as hybrid petunias which can be exported also.

What I am saying is that in the common syllabus one must tailor the training programme to maximize the social and economic strength of the area. Similarly, China now has gone into a big programme of raising a potato crop from two-sexual seeds, because in potatoes seed tuber production is very difficult and it is the source of many diseases, but the two -sexual seed looks like a tomato seed, and once you have developed a variety through the two -sexual seed which can be homogeneous, you can raise seedlings and transplant them. In other words, there must be a training programme so the trainees can explore new frontiers of seed technology by which they can optimize employment opportunities and diversify the employment base in those countries. This provides an enormous opportunity which we are missing by and large, and that is why I want to stress it.

Of course, many delegates, the last of whom was the United Kingdom delegate, have made a point about the crucial role of management, that is the crucial role of non-monetary inputs in addition to cash inputs, like fertilizers, and so on. Unless there is improved management where there is an optimum blend of non-monetary and cash inputs, our cost of production will be very high.

I must say a few words about Genetic Resources. We are very happy to read in Chapter Five about the progress of the programme. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources deserves considerable praise for the work they have done in collaboration with FAO, but I think this is just a beginning, and there is need for greater urgency in the programme, take a crop like rice: it has been estimated by rice genetists that there are at least 100 000 different strains, distinct genetic strains, of rice in the world. The International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, which has done commendable work in rice collection, is now nearly 20 years old. In the last 18 or 19 years they have been able to collect about one-third, that is 33 000 or so. So the task is still vast.

Meanwhile, in many of these countries where variability occurs there is a displacement of local cultivars with so-called improved varieties, so there has to be greater urgency in terms of collection and, of course, preservation. I should also like to suggest that FAO, in coordination with Unesco, should consider a programme of maintaining some of the centres of maximum variability of crops. The Biosphere Programme of Unesco, many countries have implemented, but there are also areas of considerable genetic diversity of important crops. What I am talking about is seed preservation, not only of their environment, not only the seeds in their cold storage, but the environment which has been responsible for the generation of considerable variability, and some kind of a gene sanctuary.

There are excellent opportunities, and if we miss them we simply forego a unique natural endowment, and I am sorry to say Unesco itself has not given much thought to the use of crop genetic centres in seed preservation centres. Take the Lake Chitikaka region in Peru-Bolivia, which has been a wonderful source of availability for potato solinum groups. All that area will disappear. Then rubber from Malaya and Sri Lanka. All of them got original rubber centuries ago. Then there is the Amazon belt in Brazil. In many of these areas I feel it will be too late if we do not have a programme such as the biosphere preserve programme for some important genetic source variability.

I am glad that FAO has also started a programme for animal genetic resources and tree genetic resources. These are exceedingly important. Therefore, the establishment of national gene banks, international storage reservoirs through international institutes and like the USDA Fort Collins set-up seed preservation in certain environments, these must all form part of a coordinated strategy of preserving for posterity the fruits of thousands of years of natural and, in some cases, human selection.

I want to make a mention of the Legislation Branch which deserves our compliments, in my view, for an outstanding performance. They have formerly mentioned the stress under which they are operating but the work they have done is impressive. They seemed a little discouraged in the last paragraph of their remarks. I make one request on behalf of the Legislation Branch that FAO should make a priority study of modern legislation for achieving even levels of productivity. There are productivity Acts in Sri Lanka for example which has a Minimum Productivity Act. These are designed to emphasize that an individual owner has every right to use the land effectively but no right to abuse the land and destroy its potential and fertility. There are many developing and developed countries which have different procedures. Take for example the abuse of land for brickmaking. In many lands and cities you find the land used indiscriminately for brickmaking, as construction grows, brickmaking goes up. One could utilise these opportunities into more detailed guidelines. So the optimum scientific use of land to achieve minimum productivity levels would minimise the gap between potential and actual use. This is an area of public policy, particularly in countries where land is not socialised or owned by the community but by numerous small peasants. The Legislation Branch could compile available information and develop guidelines for legislation on achieving new productivity.

Fish Data and statistics: We are happy this work has been taken up in a serious way. The Fish Statistics Division may also develop some sort of early-warning system for identifying areas of what I would call aquatic dissection - this term is used for the process which destroys or diminishes the political use of land. Similarly to my mind it could apply to the process which destroys the biological potential of water, inland or sea coast for pollution and so on. An early-warning system and data on fish catches would be valuable for countries in a position to put in gear aquatic dissection; before it comes too expensive and too late to do anything about it.

Lastly, Food Information System. This has been rightly praised and welcomed by everyone, and is a valuable document out of FAO as part of the early-warning food information system. But there is a greater possibility here of linking up the food information system early warning with the time reaction system. There are two levels, one with the help of the World Meteorological Organization, FAO is a participant in its Applied Climate Services, and early warning can be followed up by timely action. Other aspects of the food information system which would be valuable are more detailed information on consumption and distribution trends, consumption in terms of use for animal products and general trends in consumption patterns and distribution.

Although we are all aware of the fact that in this area FAO depends upon feed-back national data systems which provide primary data which is fed into the FAO system.

I have taken more time because I thought the whole area called Issues for the Future stimulated me into thinking I must share my own thoughts in this matter for what they are worth. Some of the floor staff are seized with them, but they may like to consider them when they are developed further.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I am very happy indeed that this document has stimulated ideas about the future from many delegates and also just now from yourself, Mr. Chairman, and if I may say so, the range and potential depth of the ideas you have expressed are fascinating. Perhaps we can get some further stimulus from the debate on the medium term objectives later because some of them will require some consideration over the medium term. Partly because of that, neither I nor my colleagues will attempt to reply to the many points of substance which have been raised during the debate. We can deal with them during the medium-term programme or perhaps in future documentation for COAG, COPO and COFI. It is important that out of this evaluation document if it can be considered at the General Conference we should get stimulus for our future policy planning and programming. That is the main purpose of evaluation, to improve our planning and our programming and implementation for the future.

I have asked Mr. Bommer and Mrs. Marin to be ready to reply to certain questions in the debate rather than substantive ideas which need the follow-up I have mentioned. I have not asked my other colleagues to reply on this occasion, not only to cut down the time but because you will have an opportunity in discussion of the Review of Field Programmes and discussion of the separate items on some of our action programmes, to pursue the points raised.

I shall attempt to deal with the general questions that arose about the improvement of the document in future, and also the handling of the item and the associated items in the future. On format, the great majority of speakers favour the combination of the two reviews, the regular and field programme reviews. One or two express reservations about this. Now on this I would like to comment first of all, perhaps it is not realised generally that the same team of people in the Development Department in the Evaluation Service and major departments have worked on both documents, particularly the evaluation service. So there should not be any idea in people's minds that different groups of people produce different documents and if we combine them somehow the expertise and skill applied to one will not be applied to the combined one.

Secondly, I would like to assure you that despite appearances my role in the Review of Regular Programmes has not been to interfere with the substance of the evaluation. Had Mr. Ayazi the Chief of the Evaluation Service not been stretched out on hard boards, as some of his colleagues may have wished, he would have been here and answering many of the points raised. My role, believe it or not, has been with the direct knowledge and full backing of the Director-General to push the evaluation services and the departments and divisions into improving more auto-criticism of their activities in the document, rather than less.

Now what we do in the future will depend partly on the results of the study we are going to carry out and submit to the Programme and Finance Committees on handling of certain material which is duplicated to a certain extent in this document and in others. For example, whether to include a large section on performance in Part 1 of this document and/or in the Programme of Work and Budget. Secondly, whether to include in the Programme of Work and Budget large sections of the medium-term objectives as in the medium-term objective document. We want to give you as much information as possible to enable you to carry out your sovereign responsibilities but not to produce more documentation than is absolutely essential. So one of the major factors is how to trim down documentation rather than increase it. This will be one of the factors in the exercise.

Another thing we must take into account is the point raised by one delegation that we should try to relate what we do for the Conference with what we do for COAG, COPO and COFI because they receive in-depth studies of major programmes in their sectors and we can improve the information provided to them while cutting down documentation which you have to absorb if we consider the problem in its entirety. I can assure you therefore the Director-General will study all the views expressed very carefully, while taking into account the view of the majority.

On another question which is related, on the question of the order of the debate in which you take the budget, the review of the Regular Programme and Field Programmes, the medium term objectives, I should like to say while it seems logical one should deal first with the medium-term objectives, secondly with the review of the past biennium, and lastly with the Programme of Work and Budget, it has been tried and found wanting in the past, and the Director-General would advise not to return to past practice. If I may mention one or two reasons, they are as follows. The Programme of Work and Budget is the only document on which a vote is required and by a two-thirds majority. By your decision you like to have a summary programme of work and budget produced by March in the Conference year which is the first document that has to be produced, the other documents are produced later.

Secondly, the preparation of the documents is, as pointed out earlier, carried out by essentially the same team. They cannot carry it all out at the same time, there has to be a certain sequence. Thirdly, the Budget is the only one you have to vote on. If you spend many days discussing the medium-term objectives and the review of the two programmes, and then come to the Budget, you cut down the time available to express your full views on the budget, to seek the instructions of your government, or to have informal consultations in Conference as has happened in the past. An important thing about taking the Budget first is you can all hear each other on what you have to say about the Budget level. You can have consultations among yourselves, you can consult your governments and get instructions about voting in good time for the vote. That is the main reason why in the past it was decided to take the Budget first, to give plenty of time for dialogue, for consultation and obtaining instructions for the vote. You will have noted on this occasion there has been a number of delegations who have said they were waiting to hear people's views before they made up their minds. That is a very important consideration for you and the Director-General, so I think he would advise, however logical it may seem, you should not reverse the order established only two conferences ago. I have a constructive suggestion to make, that there is nothing to prevent you making your contributions to the budget debate in the logical order you want. It might mean a longer budget debate in two or three parts but you could make your interventions deal with medium-term objectives, review of programmes, and allocation for the next biennium. In fact, many delegations are already doing this. They tend to repeat the same ideas, not only on the budget debate but in this debate, field programmes and finally in the medium term objectives.

I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, what new you are going to be able to say in the debate on the medium-term objectives. However, such is the invention and the articulateness of delegates that I have no doubt we shall have a good debate on the medium-term objectives.

I come now, to the question of auto-evaluation. In the Director-General's view it is absolutely essential to the success of the evaluation process. It has the extremely important function, first of all, of obliging all of us in the Secretariat to think very carefully about our objectives and to define them better. And that is the foundation of all that we are trying to do. If we do not do that we are never going to improve our programming or our performance. So you must make the managers themselves think about their objectives. In thinking about their objectives they will inevitably think about the substance of the programmes and the means of carrying them out. It is all very well for us externally within the Secretariat, or in other bodies, to instruct them, to criticize them, but this is not the way to get them to think constructively about the form of carrying out their own improvement. We have serious people, serious technicians who are concerned to make things better. Of course one does tend to get resistance, but in this connection I should like to deny a rumor. It is true that some people found it difficult to criticize themselves. It is true that there was one person, whom I shall not, of course, name, who was so furious about being told that the purpose of the exercise was not to ask for more staff and more travel money, that he threw himself to the ground and missed. We are more efficient than that, Mr. Chairman. On the whole I would express the personal view, with all due humility, that the results of this exercise in auto-evaluation were surprisingly good, and I think as a first effort it is perhaps outstandingly good compared to what has happened to similar attempts elsewhere. However, I would agree with those delegates who would say that this is not enough, there has to be more than this, it has to be more effective and more critical if it is to achieve the proper result. Furthermore, we tend to see things in a certain way, and there are other ways of seeing it. For example, there is the story of the delegate who went to the restaurant upstairs, ordered soup, and when it came complained that there was a dead fly in his soup, and the FAO waiter, who perhaps is influenced by FAO staff, said, "Yes, it must be the hot water that killed it". Now, that was not the answer that the delegate wanted but it was the way the waiter saw it. Well, we must try and avoid that mistake of an inward-looking parochial kind of view. The question is how far can we go, and by what means can we go to remedying that parochial view? We have to be careful about it because we have to remember that our efforts are very marginal to the total development effort by member countries and by donor countries, and we must not exaggerate the extent to which, by looking more critically at ourselves we find the answer to development. The logic of looking more critically at our efforts is also that we should look more critically at the efforts of recipient governments and of donors. However, we will try, and in this we will be assisted, as some delegates have pointed out, by certain external sources; the Programme Committee; the Finance Committee; COAG; COFI; COFO; the Council; yourselves; individual country consultations; seminars, and so forth. There is also the external auditor and the external auditors of other countries and a group whose existence I think was not mentioned, and that is the Joint Inspection Unit. I was asked a question about the cost of using external consultants. I can tell you that our estimate is that the Joint Inspection Unit's activities will have cost us alone, just us, in the neighbourhood of \$725 000 in the current biennium. Yet your evaluation of the JIU, as quoted in the appendix to the document which you have, shows that you were not very satisfied on the whole with the quality of their output. To employ other external consultants would, I would calculate, cost something in the same region, but with even more dubious results because it is very difficult for someone who does not know the Organization or the substance of its work very well, to make any judgements which can be of value to you in assessing FAO programmes.

Furthermore, there is the question of the intervention in the management of the Organization and its programmes by the Director-General, which has been mentioned by a number of delegates, and it was fairly obvious, I think, that although only one or two delegations mentioned this idea of external evaluation, the great majority were contrary to that point of view.

In conclusion I would say that I, and I am sure the evaluation service and those who have been intimately connected with the evaluation process over the past two years will have been greatly encouraged by the nature and the tone of this debate. I think it is particularly important that the debate has been so constructive, in order to encourage that process of auto-evaluation. Once Programme Managers get the feeling that your reaction is not simply to criticize destructively or to seek to cut their allocations, but to put forward good ideas about future programming and implementation, and to put forward constructive ideas about how to improve performance, they will respond to you with even more satisfying auto-evaluation in the future, and I can certainly assure you that the evaluation service will make every effort to make those improvements in the document, which are forecast in our document, and which you have supported in your discussions.

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department): I can follow Mr. West's general reply with some specific answers to specific questions. First of all, I want to take up an answer which has been implied by the Forestry Department, Mr. Flores not being here in the meeting, to the Swedish delegation on the meeting of tropical deforestation in Gabon, to inform the delegation that FAO has, at the request of UNEP, been fully involved in the preparation of the forthcoming meeting. Actually FAO has advised on the selection of consultants and expert representation. At the present time a FAO selected and UNEP financed consultant is drafting a secretarial paper within our Forestry Department. Further on it is planned that FAO will be represented at the highest forestry level we can provide, the ADG of Forestry, at the meeting and one of his division directors. Plans are underway together with UNEP to monitor the total situation of tropical forest destruction. The same delegation had asked very detailed information on our Panel of Experts on Agricultural Mechanization. The reply is the following: (a) the terms of reference of this Panel is to advise the Director-General on measures to promote collaboration between FAO, national and international institutions, bilateral agencies and industry in the establishment of efficient and appropriate mechanization in developing countries. And to obtain extra-budgetary funds for action programmes in connection with the objectives, (b) The membership - these are all experts selected on an individual capacity. The composition is one-third of these experts are agricultural engineers from

developing countries, and another third comes from agricultural engineers, from national and international institutions and a third group comes from agricultural engineers from industry again from developing and developed countries. So far sixty experts have been nominated. Each meeting consists of about ten to fifteen experts we select and invite to specific topics of consideration for the respective meetings. We had two meetings: the foundation meeting and the first technical meeting, and our next meeting will be on the invitation of the British Government in the UK on spare parts supply, availability and maintenance, a very important question in all mechanization programmes in developing countries. I hope this might be enough. We have certainly further information to provide on what the Panel is working, training aspect, information aspect, tillage mechanization, small-scale farming, etc.

The distinguished delegate from Morocco asked on our involvement in dairy training in Franco-phone Africa. For his information a mission was sent in July-August this year to assess the requirements for training for Franco-phone African countries. The matter is under active consideration and the recommendations will be incorporated into the dairy training programme in the immediate future. The report will be completed shortly.

I think the same delegation asked, or actually made the comment, I must say, on project formulation and assistance in range development as an integral part of the total agricultural production system, with the integration of livestock farming, and called for interdisciplinary missions. We fully support this view, but certainly I must, as in many other cases in which integration was mentioned, refer to that our activities are performed on request of member countries. So if a member country asks us on a very specific topic we will assist the respective country on this topic, certainly bringing forward the necessity of integration, but usually the integration is mainly in the hands of the respective country, and certainly we are ready to assist in any way, but if the request is on a fully integrated programme we are happy to react and to send respective interdisciplinary integrated missions.

The same delegation asked if FAO had a fund or could establish one to assist countries in cases of calamities to re-establish, for instance, their herds of animals lost by droughts or similar events. We can only say that we do not have such funds available in FAO and it would probably be difficult to raise them. You know that we have various programmes to assist countries in emergency situations, but certainly such large-scale re-stocking activities would have to come through respective programmes assisted by development banks, the World Bank and other banks in collaboration with us. We would certainly be happy to integrate and collaborate with them.

I think most of the other questions were very much related to the Seed Programme, the Programme on Genetic Resources and on research, and I will take them up in sequence. First of all, the Programme on Genetic Resources. I think a specific question yesterday came from the US delegation and one was raised today by the UK in relation to germplasm activities. Finally, a point was made by Dr. Swaminathan, our Chairman, on genetic resources activities.

First, probably the wording in the document on how genetic resources activities should be integrated in the future with the Seed Development Programme is somewhat wrongly expressed and I think it was put much better by one delegation that there should be close collaboration. But I wish to explain that this sentence originated with the following idea: the Genetic Resources Programme had concentrated so far on the collection, conservation and documentation of important genetic resources materials of various crops. The period is now coming in which the International Board on Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) and FAO's programme will look much more strongly into the evaluation of genetic resources and how it is organized. That is the first point on which we are coming into much closer contact with the Seed Development Programme.

The second is that the genetic resource material which is requested in somewhat larger quantities and also in small quantities by member nations to be sent to them or to their responsible institutions could be handled by our seed laboratory located here in Rome in this building. This seed laboratory will work much more closely in the future with the Genetic Resources Programme than it has in the past, when the effort has been more on the collection and conservation. So the whole sentence means this type of closer collaboration in which the three aspects, genetic resources collection, conservation and documentation, seed distribution and evaluation and finally seed development, must come closer together. This is our intention as one aspect of integration of various activities.

I want to refer specifically to the comments made by the UK delegation in encouraging us to use international research centres, as gene banks. I can inform and assure the delegate that these international centres were looked upon from the beginning by the International Plant Genetic Resources Board as major gene banks, when appropriate and if the centres are willing to serve. Very typically, IRRI is functioning as a major gene bank for rice.

In other centres similar agreements have been reached and are pursued. In other cases, we have to be clear that major world collections are not in the hands of any international centre, but at major national institutions; a typical example is wheat, there are two big nations - the USA and the USSR -having the major wheat collections in their hands. There would be no merit to assign to another centre the responsibility for this crop, instead of working with these national programmes, to make sure that the material is internationally available and exchangeable.

In other cases like maize, we have an even more diversified situation, though it calls for a diversified approach taking full note of the existing national collections and those which should be established in an international sphere.

A third step which the Conference will certainly discuss at a later stage in future years is that somehow a system must be developed in which international responsibility is established for these major collections of genetic resources, irrespective of where they are located, to make sure that these collections are maintained, made internationally available and not lost, as has been the danger in past years, through perhaps the very simple decision of purely one institution, or even a professor going into retirement. This might decide that a very important collection for the world is lost and forgotten because there was no international agreement and commitment from the respective governments for its maintenance.

Regional activities under genetic resources are very much established in collaboration with national programmes, in some cases through bilateral action, regional genetic resources centres have been established. An example is CATIE in Costa Rica which shall serve the countries of Meso-America.

I wanted to make a brief reference to the comment of Dr. Swaminathan. I think we fully share with him the concern and challenge to put areas under nature conservation in order to protect the natural variability of important plants and crops.

On the other side, I must say I would be happy to pursue immediately such a programme if this Conference could assure me that it would provide us with the respective resources, because I think to ask the countries concerned to do it from their own resources would mean a quite expensive exercise for them. So it is a question of financial availability to go very much more in this direction.

We are approaching it more carefully. On the other side, I want to put in a word of caution because a large amount of genetic material, dealing specifically with crop genetic resources is not present in this form in nature. It is present in primitive forms of agriculture, and it would mean preserving areas of primitive agriculture. This is a very difficult task to carry out. If you think that by and large many of the important cereals of this world have originated in West Asia, these countries are developing fast in modern agriculture, it would be difficult to ask Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and those countries to maintain areas with primitive agriculture for the purpose of keeping the natural selection and primitive strains going. This was certainly not the point Dr. Swaminathan mentioned, he referred to rubber which originated in the tropical forests of the Amazon. It is a similar story with cacao and other tropical tree crops. The IBPGR has not yet approached strongly this question but would be encouraged to do so if considerably larger resources could be envisaged in this field to encourage the countries concerned to take respective action.

I shall conclude here with genetic resources and turn to the seed programme. The delegation of Jordan said on the seed programme that there was mention in the document of training courses in 1979 and they asked what happened to those courses. Fifteen out of the seventeen courses have been completed, two had to be postponed in early 1980. Of these fifteen courses five have been performed in the Far East region, four in the Latin American countries, three in Africa and three

in the Near East. Similar detailed information was requested by the UK delegation: where are the national seed centres located with which we have collaborated or which we have strengthened? The countries in 1978-79 were: Vietnam, Bhutan, Afghanistan, both Yemens, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Gambia, Honduras and El Salvador. In 1980 we have plans for: Peru, Madagascar, Somalia,, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The UK delegation asked further on for a more quantified information on the whole programme. To give some figures: from 1974 to 1979 the Seed Development and Improvement Programme assisted 32 Governments in the formulation of national seed programmes and related projects. From 1973 to 1979, 159 seed projects were implemented with a total allocation of \$64, 6 million. These were supported by UNDP, by governmental and non-governmental donors and through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme. The area on which improved seeds have been grown under the programme has increased from 51 000 hectares in 1976, to 127 000 hectares in 1977-78. The amount of seed in tonnes went from 127 000 in 1976 to 218 000 in 1977-78. These are some figures to illustrate the impact of the programme.

I want to come back to a specific question from the delegate of Jordan and say that it is planned to set up a national short course in seed technology in Jordan in October 1980. Part of the answers I have given has replied already to the delegate of Denmark who asked us specifically about the setting up of training centres which are all part of existing national institutions. In line with the indications of the Danish delegation, and contrary to piecemeal approach, the Secretariat is presently developing an "umbrella" programme on "Improved Seed Production" based on the recommendations of the DANIDA Expert Group on Seeds which met in November this year. This proposal will be submitted to DANIDA and we hope for positive reactions.

There was a similar specific question from the delegation of Bangladesh. The Seed Improvement Programme has formulated a seed programme in cooperation with international institutions during November 1979 in Bangladesh. The programme is now being finalised and will be submitted for donor approval during early 1980. This might be enough on the rather extensively discussed seed programme, a discussion for which we were very grateful and we appreciated hearing the reaction of the Commission on this programme.

I just want to give a last reply to the delegate of the United Kingdom who commented on the programme on Research Support of the Organization. First of all, I would repeat what I have said on a number of other occasions in COAG, in the Programme Committee as well as a few days ago in this Commission, that the budget allocation for the Research Support Programme in our Programme of Work and Budget is the tip of an iceberg and deals solely with the activities of our links with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, with integrated activities, servicing research systems in developing countries and certainly with the specific sub-programme, together with the International Atomic Energy Agency. A considerably larger activity in support of research is going on in all substantive programmes of this Organization, and they are not listed under the budget figure under "Research Support" in the Programme of Work and Budget. So the total amount which goes to Research Support is considerably larger than the four percent mentioned by the UK delegation.

The delegate asked specifically about large research projects and support activities in various countries. My reply to this is that the countries in which in the past biennium research reorganization was effective were: Algeria, Tanzania and Senegal.

The countries, in which restructuring of research have been assisted or is in progress are in the Caribbean and in Syria. Major institution building projects have been reviewed and evaluated in Somalia, in Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and in Libya.

Finally I wanted to react too to his disappointment to CARIS - something which I do not fully understand. As I have mentioned earlier in a reply to the US delegation there was the intention to set up a new research information system within the new organization, International Service for National Agricultural Research, supported by UK and USA within the CGIAR. This could be prevented only by recognizing that systems such as CARIS are already operational. It would therefore be more logical, if USA and UK instead of criticising here would be willing to support more strongly CARIS development in FAO. Then there would be no need to build up a new programme in a new organization which would unnecessarily duplicate what is already going on. But there might be some misunderstanding in what I have heard from his comments.

Also I am somewhat puzzled with his comments to our joint programme with the International Atomic Energy Agency. I just wanted to know if the UK delegation makes the same statement in the governing bodies of the IAEA on our joint programme, or if the delegation there takes a completely different stand. This would be important for us to know. So far we can only say that the programme of the

Joint Division in Vienna is supported one fourth only by FAO and three fourths by the International Atomic Energy Agency and that the programme is very much geared to various priorities of our Programme of Work and Budget such as Trypanosomiasis control, soil water relations, integrated pest control etc.

I think these are the major comments I had to make to the various questions raised, but certainly I am ready to follow suit if I have left out anything. I have only left out to comment about the important catalogue of additional issues for the future introduced by the Chairman. These issues really merit, I think, a lengthy discussion, but I do not want to keep the meeting here with this subject I have referred only to one of the points you have made. Some of the major elements you have mentioned are already under consideration in our programme, but certainly many would ask for increased activities if you only think of major eradication programmes of animal diseases. I would fully support this, and I think the Organization would be ready to go forward if we could establish, I think, a clear financial support for such eradication programmes.

On the other side many of those subjects you have mentioned should be fully recognized in future discussions too in the Committee on Agriculture. I think they merit very much full recognition there, as part of future discussion in this Committee.

Mrs. L. MARIN (FAO staff): Thank you for this opportunity to speak in response to some of the queries made on the integration of women in rural development. I, too, want to say that I also, as the Vice-Chairman of the FAO Inter Divisional Working Group of Women in Development, therefore some of the questions really Mr. Bommer should answer about agriculture but I guess I am going to have to answer because they have already given us an input.

The last time that I sat on this podium was four years ago in 1975. Many of you will remember the discussion that we had which led to the Resolution on the Integration of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development, so I cannot forget it and I assure you that FAO has not forgotten it.

The greatest concern that we heard from the questions that were posed by the delegations was that the statements actually in this Field Programme Review were rather weak in reporting the concrete data and the specific percentages and so forth about the role of women in the particular programme. The major point was that the impact of the role of women should be considered in all programmes, and that the extent to which women have access to particular training I believe was mentioned and to other development programmes. Then again they wanted to know the extent to which they are being integrated in the FAO Regular Programme.

There also seemed to be concern in some of the statements that FAO had not perhaps implemented the Resolution, or was not implementing it. I think we can quite agree because it is rather obvious that some of these statements did not include the impact upon women, and I shall try to speak on this.

However, I would like to say a general thing. Perhaps those of you in your own countries find it is true that when you have a new policy and an accepted policy, an integration of women in rural development is an accepted policy in FAO and an adopted one which you have to adopt, there is also a time lag between the establishment of the policy and the application of the policy, and I think that is true in FAO both in project formulation and in our Programmes in the Regular Programme. It is hard to separate the two as many of you have said. I think advocacy of this kind requires a change not only on the part of FAO staff but also in the national government, and I think it calls for both a change in attitude, and it also calls for a change in the preparation of documents; it calls for a change in ways of implementing projects and programmes, and it calls for a change in ways of correcting data and in ways of reporting on the programme, and I think it may have happened that many of the programmes simply have not had or collected the kind of data. When they talk about people they say they mean both men and women, so I think it becomes a matter of setting up the right kind of data collection.

Just to be correct on the record, there was a statement made that the resolution called upon FAO, upon the Director-General, to include in the Council Conference documents some documentation on the impact of women in development, and I just want to have you recall that in the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference in 1977, the Review of Field Programmes did include a section on training for women. I think that was the only official report.

Now I need to make some general statements and then I would like to give some specific answers to those questions made. I want to assure you that there has been considerable progress in FAO in the last four years, and believe me I am rather surprised as Vice-Chairman of this Inter Divisional Working Group, Mr. West or some one of them did not see this Draft Report. If they had you can be assured there would have some impact statements, but I wish to say that in the last four years FAO has intensified its

efforts, and I have proof of this because we have just completed - and many of you have mentioned the fact that this should be done independently in the different units - we have just completed a review and an analysis of the programmes not only for the last two years but for the last five years, and also we have made our projections for the next five years. This is UN decade for women 1975-85, and these documents have been prepared (and this partially answers another question) as an input to the World Conference on the UN Decade for Women being held in Copenhagen next July 1980.

We have also prepared summaries; we have a rather long analysis and these are from all the Divisions and Departments of FAO, because we do keep an accumulative inventory, and we have also used this inventory as the beginning of a monitoring system to motivate a greater extent of integration into the Regular Programme and into the Field Programme, so these documents which are not Conference documents, are available for any or all of you. Some are in French, some are in Spanish, but you can certainly request them and we shall see that you have copies.

The Director-General set up the FAO Inter-Divisional Working Group in 1976 and it has on its membership, representation from all the technical units and it serves a coordinative capacity and also is a systematic way of monitoring what is going on. I would say in a general way that one of our greatest accomplishments was the promotion of the inclusion of the separate agenda item on the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and that, you know, was of the integration of women in rural development always understanding that it should also be included not only as a separate item but within all the other agenda items.

So as a follow-up - just briefly because this will be discussed, - I just want you to know that the Inter Divisional Working Group has now or is now, together with the Rural Development Working Group establishing a task force of women in development specifically for ensuring an appropriate follow-up of the Programme on Action adopted by WCARRD. Now in essence you have the watchdog and you can be assured that there will be every concern to include this. Much of it also depends on the response that we get from the countries and the interest shown by the countries in projects and so forth.

One of the questions was asked specifically about training. The first one I think was what the impact was on training under the Crop Programme. This was the reply given to me. This was about the dairy training programme, and it is directed mainly at national institution building in the field of milk technology, laboratory techniques, hygienic milk handling and so forth. Candidates for the courses are proposed by governments, and the numbers probably reflect the employment of women in the dairy industry. There is 8 percent in Latin America, 4 percent in Africa, 3 percent in Asia, and 0.3 percent in the Near East region. Governments are being encouraged to increase the proportion of women candidates for these courses and, knowing the kinds of analyses that have been done, these kinds of percentages are true in many other areas.

Under 1.31, on the Livestock Programme, similarly there are a number of training courses, and governments should be encouraged to increase the number of women proposed for training.

Going back to the question of crops, the AGP Division reported that they have just started keeping track of the number of women in their training courses in 1978, and in that year out of 272 participants in training courses organized by them 19 were women, that is about 7 percent. The statistics for 1979 are not yet finalized, but there is a tendency to be an increase in the percentage of women.

It has to be taken into account that nominations to our training activities are done by governments and that female participants are not always available, depending on the subject and the country concerned. For example, we are now in the process of organizing a study tour on vegetable production under protected cultivation to Syria, and this is for women only. We have contacted the governments in the Near East and North Africa, and while some indicated their interest, others informed us that they had no female participants to propose. I raise this in detail because this is an example that seems to permeate many of the training activities.

Another example which they did not give me but which came out of our analysis is the livestock programme in Tanzania wherein seven women took part in an FAO training course in animal husbandry. One woman was awarded an FAO fellowship and sent for higher education abroad. In Uganda, women and men were admitted to the veterinarian faculty, and this is the trend in many of the countries. More and more women are being admitted to colleges of agriculture to study agriculture or veterinary courses.

Another question with relation to achievement and impact of women was in agricultural education extension and training. We do have an inter-divisional working group on training, and I assure you they are considering women in their reports. I do not have all the data here, but those reports are available. As many of you know, the agricultural extension programmes deal with the entire family, so men, women and youths are considered.

There is also our small farmers programme. Many of you have heard about the programme that we have in Asia and the Far East, conducted mainly by our Regional Officer there, and out of some 238 groups which have been formed, about 10 percent are actually women's groups, and almost all of the groups in some way or another have the participation of women. So again I think it is a matter of reporting and perhaps learning to include them in reports.

The same is true with agrarian reform activities, and it is hardly necessary to mention the importance of marketing and credit. This is one of the most responsive units in the House for initiating programmes. In West Africa they have had some very special seminars and training courses for the women in West Africa, and now I understand they are even going to have a woman - I do not know the exact title -but it will be someone specializing in marketing and credit in the African Regional Office to service the countries in Africa. There is a seminar also being formed in Haiti, and also in other parts of South America.

There was a question asked about the scheme in 1. 63 for agricultural credit development. This is looked upon as one of our very important channels for ensuring income-generating projects where women are mostly involved, and we have two such projects now ongoing in Tanzania and in India, and there are many others which are projected.

I believe there was a question asked about nutrition, 1. 68 and when I called Dr. Sabry he said "I thought everybody knew that our target audience was very much the rural woman". and when we look at the next section on 1. 70 we see an explanation that "particular attention in these activities was given to the promotion of local institutions, to the role of women in nutrition improvement, and to benefits for children and other vulnerable groups. " So this is certainly well covered.

The question asked about our involvement in the UN Decade World Conference being held I have partially answered. We looked at the preparation we were making for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development as really partially an input also to this upcoming world conference, and with that in mind we had six case studies done of the situation of women around the world. We took it region by region. We commissioned the studies to be done by people in the countries, and we had many national surveys done by institutions. All of this literature and documentation was used by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, but it was also made available to the United Nations. In addition to the studies that we have done, we have done a study on the legal status and the effect of laws and legislation upon rural women, and this will be made available to them in the form of a document. We have prepared four summary papers for the preparatory meetings in each region which are being organized by the regional commission. One of those meetings has been held, and the staff will be attending all of the other meetings.

I was going to give some specific examples of the kind of things that are going on in the meetings, but for the sake of time we will not go into it now. I would just like to say one more thing: there was a specific reference to fisheries and forestry. Fisheries and Forestry have set out what they call focal points which screen all of their projects to ensure that they have included components which benefit women, and they have considerable statistics, and are also doing some work on women in agricultural production, and a series of other things.

In closing, I have been asked to make a comment. Mr. Skoufis wished me to say in regard to the question on the status of women in FAO that in last Friday's session he made a full report, and this will come out in the verbatim statements of last Friday's session for any of you who wish to see it.

The meeting rose at 17. 40 hours

La seance est levée à 17 h 40

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 40 horas



## **conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## **conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

## **conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/9

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**Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II**

**Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II**

**20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II**

NINTH MEETING  
NEUVIEME SEANCE  
NOVENA SESION  
(20 November 1979)

The Ninth Meeting was opened at 9.45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission, II presiding

La neuvième seance est ouverte à 9 h 45, sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la novena sesión a las 9.45 horas, bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

## PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(continued)

## DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION

(suite)

## PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION

(continuación)

### 13. Review of Field Programmes

### 13. Examen des programmes de terrain

### 13. Examen de los programas de campo

CHAIRMAN: If there are no further interventions on the Regular Programme, we could take up the next item, namely, the Review of Field Programmes, document C 79/4, and I now have pleasure in requesting Mr. Yriart, Assistant Director-General, to introduce the paper.

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Este año en el examen de los programas de campo, tanto en su presentación como en su contenido, toman en debida consideración las sugerencias y recomendaciones de la 19 sesión de la Conferencia. En el examen se han incluido gráficos y cuadros-resúmenes que, según la opinión expresada por el Comité del Programa y por el Consejo, ayudan a aclarar y dar mayor impacto al análisis de los varios asuntos comprendidos en el Documento. Pero esto también ha hecho resaltar más claramente la dura realidad actual. Estoy seguro, Sr. Presidente, que en primer lugar impresionará a la Comisión el estancamiento, aun la desaceleración, del volumen efectivo de los recursos externos que se destinan a actividades de cooperación técnica en el campo de la agricultura. Esto podría o no considerarse como un índice de la importancia relativa que se ha dado a un sector clave como la agricultura, en lo que se refiere a estrategias de inversión nacional en los países en vías de desarrollo. Sin embargo, es un hecho que no puede pasar desapercibido y necesita un atento examen de las repercusiones que indudablemente tiene sobre el desarrollo agrícola.

La FAO, naturalmente, Sr. Presidente, no es la única fuente de asistencia técnica en el campo de la agricultura. Más aún, los aportes que puede hacer a través de la cooperación técnica son sólo marginales, en términos de valor comparado con la totalidad de inversiones materiales y humanas.

La gran mayoría de estas inversiones tienen origen local en casi todos los países en vías de desarrollo, sin embargo, marginalidad en términos monetarios no significa necesariamente que los aportes de cooperación técnica sean también marginales en su impacto sobre el modelo y el ritmo del desarrollo.

Si los conocimientos y experiencias colectivos que emergen de las intervenciones de los representantes de los países en desarrollo en los foros internacionales no son erróneos, entonces hay que reconocer que las deficiencias en instituciones nacionales, en abastecimiento y utilización de mano de obra entrenada, en encuestas sobre recursos existentes, en el desarrollo de paquetes tecnológicos para zonas áridas y semiáridas, en la información socioeconómica necesaria para la formulación e implementación de proyectos de desarrollo, son todos factores que constituyen todavía grandes obstáculos para que los países confíen en sus propias fuerzas y para que puedan eficazmente absorber ulteriores inversiones en la agricultura, provengan éstas de fuentes nacionales o internacionales. Estimaciones independientes llevadas a cabo por el Banco Mundial, el FIDA y los Bancos Regionales para el Desarrollo, respaldan esta hipótesis

La cooperación técnica mira justamente a llenar estos vacíos, a elevar progresivamente los niveles tecnológicos de sofisticación para impedir el estancamiento o las insuficiencias que se presentan en la producción agrícola frente a la creciente presión de la población sobre las tierras cultivadas. La cooperación técnica juega un rol igualmente significativo en la promoción de la diversificación de las actividades agrícolas, y en la asistencia a la explotación y manejo racional de los recursos forestales y pesqueros.

Para nosotros, ésta es la razón fundamental para mantener un nivel razonablemente alto de aportes de cooperación técnica en el marco total de las inversiones destinadas a acelerar la producción alimentaria y el desarrollo rural en el Tercer Mundo. Es éste, de hecho, el mensaje fundamental que emerge este año del examen de los Programas de Campo. Ello explica la preocupación expresada, por el Director General en la Introducción, con respecto a las tendencias que entorpecen la cooperación técnica dentro y fuera del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas, y sobre las cuales el examen insiste repetidamente en los capítulos 1, 2, 3 y 4.

Si deploramos el hecho de que la contribución del PNUD para proyectos agrícolas haya disminuido acentuadamente en términos reales, o el hecho de que el PNUD haya venido ejecutando él mismo proyectos agrícolas o que los haya asignado a otras agencias de Naciones Unidas para su ejecución, no es por un vano capricho de gloria para la FAO.

Estos proyectos pertenecen esencialmente a los países que lo solicitan o los inician, y el rol de la FAO se limita a ser el de un interlocutor técnico.

Es justamente para el desempeño cabal de dicho rol que el Director General ve desfavorablemente y con profunda preocupación la manera casual con que el PNUD se asigna responsabilidades por proyectos de alta tecnología agrícola o los asigna a Organizaciones que no poseen ni cuantitativa ni cualitativamente la experiencia técnica y a nivel de países que la FAO puede aportar a actividades de cooperación técnica que son propias de su competencia.

El otro asunto sobre el cual deseo llamar la atención se refiere a la participación de los Gobiernos en la planificación y ejecución de los proyectos de cooperación técnica. Menciono en particular los párrafos 2.11 al 2.19 del capítulo 2 del Examen. En contraposición al panorama generalmente alentador en otros aspectos, las estimaciones de los proyectos de campo hechas durante este Bienio y el anterior nos dan sobre este aspecto una visión un tanto sombría. Dichas estimaciones demuestran que el obstáculo más común consiste en las dificultades que varios países encuentran para movilizar sostenidamente los servicios de personal local hacia proyectos de la FAO. En esos países, la disponibilidad de personal del calibre requerido ha aumentado mucho en las dos últimas décadas; sin embargo las condiciones de trabajo en el terreno y las estructuras salariales a nivel nacional hacen que buena parte de ese personal prefiera transferirse al sector privado o busque posibilidades en otros países donde las alternativas de empleo son más atractivas. Aquellos que continúan trabajando para sus propios Gobiernos, desean a menudo trabajar en la capital con cargos administrativos o de coordinación. Muchas personas en estos cargos - frecuentemente funcionarios públicos de competencia técnica - deben desempeñar tantas tareas de otra índole que su contribución al trabajo del proyecto se ve muy disminuida. Además, los cambios continuos de un departamento a otro afectan la continuidad en la participación de los Gobiernos, tanto a nivel de política como de coordinación.

Todo esto es intrínseco a la naturaleza misma del nivel de desarrollo de cada país, pero las consideraciones a las cuales he aludido anteriormente tienen una repercusión directa sobre la calidad del liderazgo, la capacidad de gestión, así como sobre el personal de las instituciones nacionales designadas para ejecutar proyectos de asistencia técnica en nombre del Gobierno. La falta de fondos y los complejos procedimientos presupuestarios para el desembolso de los fondos asignados debilitan aún más la eficiencia de dichas instituciones. Lo anterior se aplica tanto al capital como a gastos recurrentes, y afecta a la calidad de los bienes de capital como edificios, equipos, personal, transporte y otras facilidades a disposición de las instituciones. El mandato de estas instituciones y sus relaciones en la jerarquía nacional son otros criterios para valorar sus capacidades y que están en correlación directa con el uso final o mercado de sus servicios. Tomando como medida todos estos criterios, podemos afirmar que hay instituciones que no están todavía adecuadamente equipadas para desempeñar un rol efectivo en la programación y ejecución de proyectos o programas de desarrollo.

Me gustaría llamar la atención de esta Comisión sobre otros asuntos muy importantes analizados en el Examen, pero además de medir los factores tiempo y brevedad, creo que eso no sería del todo pertinente. Esta Comisión ha demostrado siempre un interés particular en el examen de los programas de campo de la FAO, y su espíritu de análisis nos ha inspirado a dar al presente documento esa calidad de objetividad y excelencia analítica que han caracterizado las ediciones anteriores. Confío en que el Documento C 79/4, ahora en sus manos, haya sido detenidamente analizado por todos los interesados, de tal manera que todos los argumentos importantes serán puestos de relieve automáticamente a medida que procedamos en la discusión.

Estamos constantemente buscando soluciones para estos y otros problemas bastante complejos con los que, tanto los Gobiernos miembros como nosotros, nos enfrentamos. Apreciamos cualquier aporte, en particular de los países en desarrollo, con miras a que nuestras, o mejor dicho, sus actividades de campo sean más eficaces y más adecuadas a sus necesidades.

A. B. HARLAND (United Nations Development Programme): The Administrator and his colleagues have carefully reviewed the Director-General's Review of Field Programmes for 1978-79 and Mr. Morse has asked me to congratulate the Director-General on both the presentation and content of this document. The report raises various issues of fundamental concern to the UN development system some of which have been addressed by the Administrator in his recent statement to the Second Committee of the General Assembly earlier this month. I am referring particularly to the role of technical co-operation in promoting investment and the growing understanding that it has not been adequately recognised in aid programmes. Although there has been an annual average increase in the level of contributions to UNDP of about 5 % since 1975 there has been, if I may quote the Director-General in a specific reference to funds for the agricultural sector, "an undertone of stagnation in real terms in the overall volume of resources for multilateral technical assistance since 1972". In the meantime, there are hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries who live lives of despair, suffering the ravages of hunger and disease. It is a situation which the conscience of humankind can no longer tolerate.

Although, as I indicated there have been progressive increases in contributions to UNDP since 1975, the Pledging Conference which took place in New York last week for the UNDP reflected the precarious state of many national economies. The increase in pledges actually made for 1980 over 1979 amounted to an increase of approximately 11%. A larger than usual number of the important donors were unable to announce their pledges for 1980. The estimate of total pledges for 1980, taking into account those donors which have yet to announce their pledges, is approximately \$725 million, about 7 % less in monetary terms than the amount which would have been forthcoming if the target set by the UNDP Governing Council and the UN General Assembly on planning purposes at the beginning of the current cycle had been met. I need not add that the estimated increase in the level of contributions for 1980 does not even keep pace with world inflation. The Administrator will continue his rigorous efforts to ensure that when the final figures are available the results will be more encouraging.

The Administrator during the past year has met with numerous Government officials and presented the case for increased resources for technical co-operation in almost every international forum. In this connexion, UNDP submitted a paper to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy on the role of technical co-operation in the development process urging those officials responsible for determining the level of aid flows to give due weight to the importance of technical assistance. It is generally acknowledged that the UN development system has a far greater capacity to deliver technical assistance than at its present level. Only the financial resources to carry out this task are lacking. UNDP and its partner agencies collectively represent a highly efficient and effective source of technical knowledge and experience which may well be unparalleled by any bilateral programme. This has been forcefully demonstrated in the Review by the Director-General of FAO in which he has reported on the progress which has been made by FAO in such areas as increased seed production, forestry, fisheries, nutrition, etc. Yet the lack of resources continues to plague the UN development system, limiting its capacity to utilize its full development potential.

Under the UNDP country programme process it is the sovereign prerogative of governments to determine priorities for the utilization of the resources made available by UNDP. It would appear from our review of country programmes that some recipient governments have in recent years accorded a higher priority in the utilization of UNDP resources to sectors other than agriculture than they have in the past. This does not mean that the governments are not giving high priority to agriculture nor that they are giving less attention to specific areas in the agricultural sector such as the processing of agricultural products and the development of both internal and external markets for primary and processed agricultural products. But the data does show that where there are alternative sources of finance, for example from Trust Fund, FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme or the FAO fertilizer programme, governments are drawing upon these resources for agriculture, while giving higher priority to other sectors in the UNDP country programme. The Administrator agrees with the Director-General that there are a large number of developing countries where much more basic work needs to be undertaken in the agricultural and food production sector. Furthermore, the emphasis given to agriculture, food production and rural development in global priorities endorsed by a number of United Nations Conferences, the most recent being the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, would call for strengthening these activities in future country programmes. This matter was discussed extensively by the Deputy Administrator of UNDP, Mr. G. Arthur Brown, and the Director-General during the Deputy Administrator's recent visit to Rome. As a result of these discussions, the Administrator directed UNDP's Resident Representatives to bring to governments' attention the recommendation of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and to urge that governments, in preparing their country programmes under the next programming cycle, give increased attention to programmes and projects which will advance rural development. In this regard, the Administrator intends to continue to give very close attention to the participation of each agency in multi-disciplinary projects, and

in particular, those projects for assistance to the rural poor. Only after consultations with all parties involved, governments, concerned specialized agencies and the UNDP itself are we taking decisions as to the designation of a lead agency, and this process will of course be continued. In these long-term and sometimes complex projects, while planning is a necessary prerequisite to initial operations, the executing agency may change as project activities move into more sectoral areas, particularly agriculture.

I should further like to bring to your attention our review of country programmes showing that the industrial sector is being accorded a higher priority by governments in requesting assistance from UNDP than in the past. This has resulted in a considerable increase in UNIDO'S share of total UNDP project expenditure during this second IPF cycle. From 1977 through 1981, UNIDO derives the major part of its technical co-operation expenditures financed by UNDP. This may also help to explain why governments in programming UNDP resources are increasing their emphasis on that sector. The Director-General has informed UNDP that in those countries where PAD has a Country Representative, the FAO share in UNDP' s programmes has increased. The Administrator welcomes this report in view of the essential importance of the field of competence represented by FAO.

There are several other aspects of the review on which I would like to comment. Concern has been expressed about UNDP's own role in project execution. However, some 80 % of the project expenditure in the agriculture sector incurred directly by UNDP is accounted for by global projects, mainly in support of international agricultural research. It is stated in the review, quite correctly, that an increased proportion of technical co-operation funds in agriculture is being allocated for global projects like the International Crop Research Institute within the framework of the C. G. I. A. R. In this instance, the Governing Council specifically assigned responsibility for project execution to UNDP. FAO has played an important role in determining the activities of the various international agricultural research centers through its own membership in CGIAR and will certainly do so in the future. I think that all can agree as to the effectiveness of the CGIAR for the mobilization of financial resources and in bringing together the inputs and expertise of the UN system and those of external sources.

The study to which I referred showed that UNDP executed projects in the agricultural sector accounted for less than \$1. 5 million of expenditure in 1978. In each case, there was a sound basis for UNDP execution. Generally it was at the specific request of the government. In other cases, the agricultural component was part of a large multi-disciplinary project or one involving overall economic planning. The Administrator firmly believes that the small amount of expenditure involved in co-operation with other organizations concerned is not a major incursion into FAO's area of technical or operational competence.

I would add further that I have with me a complete analysis, except for the Latin-American region, of those projects where there may be some difference of opinion between UNDP and FAO on the designation of the executing agency. I will be pleased to review this material with the Secretariat.

In a brief statement it is not possible to cover all aspects of the UNDP-FAO relations. But before concluding, I would like to refer to three other points made in the review. The first concerns government execution, use of national institutions and nationals of developing countries. The Administrator welcomes the emphasis that FAO is giving to this aspect of new dimensions of technical cooperation. He is still concerned that the UN development system is not moving ahead fast enough with government execution and use of nationals. Together with our agency partners we are scheduling a one-day meeting in December to discuss various approaches and guidelines which have been prepared by UNDP in consultation with agencies on these subjects.

In July 1980, the Administrator proposes convening a global meeting of Resident Representatives at which a principal theme will be the application of new dimensions, government execution, use of national institutions, consultants and nationals of developing countries. There are difficulties in these areas, as the Director-General himself has noted in the review. For example, the number of candidates for expert assignments from developing countries rejected by governments was significantly higher than the number of those from the developed countries who were rejected. I hope that this is not a result of longstanding attitudinal barriers. On our part, we in UNDP, are doing our utmost to overcome these obstacles.

My second point concerns the excellent collaboration we have had with FAO on evaluation exercises. FAO has taken the lead role in a study on agriculture training which is about to be completed and published.

Third, I would like to refer to the experiment which is being carried out jointly by UNDP and the FAO Investment Centre. The results of this experiment are very encouraging and UNDP hopes to be able to continue to work closely with FAO in this work. We look forward to the Governing Council's approval of a continuation and possible expansion of this arrangement with the FAO Investment Centre.

In conclusion may I thank the Director-General for his excellent report. We in UNDP share the concerns that he has so forcefully made in his review of field programmes. The Administrator has asked me to reassure delegations that he will continue to work in close cooperation with the Director-General on the development of agricultural programmes. On the matter of financial resources, he is concerned that the precarious state of many national economies may prevent the international community from meeting the agreed aggregate target of a 14 percent annual increase in resources made available to UNDP, and he intends to continue to press his case for more resources at every opportunity and in every international forum.

While I have the floor I would appreciate it if I could make a brief statement on behalf of the Executive Director of UNICEF who has asked me to represent him at this meeting.

"UNICEF has become somewhat concerned that a certain degree of complacency may be developing in respect to provision of a balanced diet on the basis that if food provides sufficient calories, protein and vitamins and minerals usually are present in adequate amounts. This is often true for adults, but often it is not. It is less often true for young children, and this important exception is sometimes neglected or mentioned in passing. Moreover, in practice we are usually talking about adding to the food of people who are already on a low-cost, poor quality diet. Usually their problem will not be solved by adding only foods that are themselves very poor protein, and micro-nutrients. Thus in projecting agriculture towards 2000, we would plead for more attention to seeing that nutritionally balanced supplies are available and nutritionally balanced diets are consumed.

A second area of special concern is availability of foods to lower income families. Where possible, these families should be encouraged and helped to grow more of their own foods with an eye to providing a sufficient and balanced diet. In parallel with larger-scale food production efforts, adequate support should also be provided for these smaller-scale local efforts and particularly small cultivators and home-cultivators".

KONG CAN-DONG (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation wishes to avail itself of this opportunity to express its heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat for preparing such a substantial document on the Agenda Item, and to Mr. Yriart for his introduction.

I would like to make a few observations on some of the questions referred to in the document.

(1) We are pleased to note that the second biennium has seen a quantitative and qualitative increase in FAO's attitude to the old projects. There has also been greater involvement of the developing countries in staff recruitment, sub-contracts, equipment, procurement and use of national institutions. There has been a marked increase in investment resources mobilized to support agricultural development in the developing countries.

The majority of field projects being carried out are geared to promoting food production in the developing countries. The Chinese delegation would like to express its appreciation for the progress made by the Organization in the field work and all the policies pursued to enhance the technical capabilities of developing countries.

(2) With regard to the field work carried out by the Organization, document C 79/4 raises a number of questions and recommendations that are worth considering. These will provoke all parties concerned to look into the problem, take appropriate measures and improve future work. As the document points out, the success or failure of the Field Programme and its actual results depends on the work and the consideration of the donor, the executing agency and the recipient countries. In this respect, special attention should be paid to taking various measures for improvement which are suited to the actual conditions of the recipient developing countries. We will further study the facts and recommendations contained in the document so as to draw maximum benefit from them. We think that it is possible in the future to provide delegates with case studies of well executed field projects of different types which will prove useful to analysis and evaluation of the work concerned. (3) In the area of world food production at present technical assistance is an important factor that cannot be overlooked in promoting agricultural development in all countries, especially in developing countries. It is at the same time a contributing factor to the setting up of a new international economic order. It is not only a means by which investment flows to agriculture may be stepped up, but should also contribute to raising the technical level in all areas relating to food and agriculture production. However, as the document indicates in real terms and in relation to assistance of other categories, the increase in technical assistance to agriculture has been slow. This we feel is indeed a cause of great concern.

(4) With respect to the rectification and execution of field projects, recommendations contained in the document include simplification and rectification procedures by donor institutes or countries, the provision of their policies to developing countries and rendering of assistance with greater flexibility so as to achieve tangible practical results. These are recommendations that will no doubt receive serious consideration.

We feel however, that there are two questions that are especially worth studying. The first is that all field programmes should be aimed at achieving practical results. The content and farmer assistance to developing countries should be determined by actual needs of recipient developing countries and should be rendered through various channels. The second point concerns the simplification of all procedures in shortening of project cycles at present in all forms of assistance, whether technical or capital aid. The procedures seem too complicated and the project cycle much too long. Correction of this state of affairs is a wish shared by all developing countries, as is borne out by the fact that FAO and TCP have been so well received by developing countries.

J. BIDAUT (France): Ma délégation remercie le Directeur général pour l'intéressant document C 79/4 qui présente un reflet général des activités extra-budgétaires accomplies dans le cadre de l'Organisation. En effet le financement des programmes de terrain mis en oeuvre par l'Organisation pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture, a subi au cours des récentes années certaines évolutions. En fait, les financements extra-budgétaires prennent une part prépondérante dans les activités en rapport au Programme ordinaire. Nous constatons que pour l'année 1978, soit un demi-biennium, les financements extra-budgétaires atteignent plus de 210 millions de dollars, dont 189 proviennent du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, le PNUD. Nous avons constaté que les financements PNUD, après un fléchissement dû à des difficultés financières, reprennent de l'ampleur au niveau des engagements, notamment depuis 1978 et 1979. Cependant, le Programme ordinaire doit garder toute sa place et son originalité dans les activités de terrain. Il serait fâcheux qu'il se voit attribuer une place secondaire et qu'il devienne trop dépendant des autres programmes, financés de manière extra-budgétaire.

Pour ma délégation, ces deux catégories d'activité gardent un aspect de complémentarité indispensable et nécessaire à la bonne conduite de l'ensemble des opérations de développement.

En ce qui concerne la programmation du PNUD, ma délégation considère comme utile de rappeler que ce sont les Etats bénéficiaires eux-mêmes qui, dans la mise en oeuvre de leurs chiffres indicatifs de planification, (CIP), fixent leurs priorités et déterminent les différents volumes et projets sectoriels à insérer dans ce programme. Parfois les priorités du programme PNUD ne reflètent pas toujours et tout à fait les priorités d'un plan national. Cela est tout à fait normal. Le secteur rural par exemple peut recevoir des concours essentiels de la part du pays lui-même bien entendu, de la part d'autres sources de financement, et ainsi d'autres secteurs économiques peuvent bénéficier d'une part notable dans le CIP/PNUD. Les choix et équilibres restent bien de la compétence des Etats, ainsi que l'ont indiqué dans cette enceinte plusieurs délégations.

D'autre part, les apports essentiels en matière d'investissements dans le domaine rural ne peuvent venir, sans aucun doute, que de la part des pays en développement. Les sources de financement sont à même de concourir à la réalisation de certains grands projets. Mais dans les opérations "au ras du sol", les Etats sont bien les responsables de leur propre développement.

Ma délégation désirerait aussi présenter une observation en ce qui concerne l'évaluation, relative aux programmes de terrain bien entendu. Le problème de l'évaluation a déjà été évoqué hier pour le programme ordinaire. Ma délégation considère qu'en la matière il n'y a pas de solution unique. Sans aucun doute, toutes les voies et moyens peuvent être utilisés pour un accomplissement judicieux de cette tâche d'évaluation.

En ce qui concerne le projet du programme ordinaire, une certaine évolution a été constatée dans l'évaluation. D'après le rapport qui est soumis, en 1972/1973, 37% des projets étaient considérés comme satisfaisants; en 1976/77, cette proportion devient 40% et en 78/79 c'est plus de 60 % des projets qui sont jugés satisfaisants. Cela peut indiquer que des progrès considérables ont été accomplis dans la qualité de l'exécution et des choix des projets. Mais cela peut aussi indiquer qu'une plus grande souplesse peut être utilisée dans les critères d'appréciation de cette évaluation.

A cet égard, qu'il me soit permis de rappeler qu'à notre Conseil a été présenté un rapport sous la cote CL 76/7 qui a été réalisé par le Corps commun d'inspection sur un sujet très particulier: "les programmes régionaux de formation du MWATA et de GAROUA relatifs à la conservation de la faune africaine". Ce rapport a été repris sous le timbre de l'Organisation et, semble-t-il, le Corps commun d'inspection s'est montré à la hauteur de sa tâche.

Une autre remarque en ce qui concerne le programme de coopération technique CPT. Il n'entre pas dans mon propos de le juger à ce stade puisqu'il ne fait pas partie directement des programmes de terrain. Cependant, une part importante lui est consacrée dans le rapport. Et un aspect a été évoqué, qui est relatif à la tentation de reconduire une nouvelle phase d'un projet qui vient à expiration -ceci au paragraphe 2. 36. C'est un problème que le PCT, le PNUD et les aides bilatérales connaissent bien, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit d'opérations qui comportent une forte part d'assistance technique. Si une telle procédure peut encore paraître concevable lorsqu'il s'agit, dans les pays dits les moins avancés, de projets difficiles à réaliser, il semble peu aisé d'orienter le PCT dans cette voie. En effet les objectifs initiaux qui lui ont été assignés d'opérations ponctuelles de durée limitée, destinés à remplir une tâche très définie, ne permettent pas d'envisager, aux yeux de ma délégation, la prise en charge d'une phase n° 2, voire n° 3, du même projet. Si une telle prolongation, dans des cas très particuliers, apparaît indispensable, - ce qui sans aucun doute peut se présenter- elle devrait être assurée sur d'autres ressources afin de laisser au CPT toute sa disponibilité, conformément aux objectifs lors de sa création.

Les institutions nationales des pays bénéficiaires se voient confier un rôle de plus en plus étendu dans la mise en oeuvre des projets. Ceci apparaît une direction tout à fait souhaitable, de l'avis de ma délégation, et cette pratique ne peut qu'être étendue.

Il apparaît également judicieux que, dans les programmes de terrain, une place de choix soit réservée aux opérations à caractère régional ou sous-régional, intéressant plusieurs pays, comme les actions telles que la lutte contre la trypanosomiase, l'onchocercose, qui permettent l'amélioration des conditions de vie de toute une région géographique. De telles actions se prêtent particulièrement aux formes de cofi-nancement faisant intervenir plusieurs sources financières: les sources nationales, bien entendu au premier plan, et également des sources bilatérales et multilatérales.

A cet égard les actions réalisées sous l'égide du CILS -Comité inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse dans les pays du Sahel -fournissent des expériences positives d'opérations réussies, et de concertation parfaitement conduite. Le Comité inter-Etats, qui réunit les gouvernements bénéficiaires, effectue la coordination des différents apports extérieurs et joue un rôle de catalyseur de manière encore plus complète que tout autre organisme extérieur ne pourrait le faire.

Parmi d'autres activités de cette nature, qui englobent une vaste zone géographique il paraît intéressant de citer l'EMASAR c'est-à-dire le programme d'aménagement écologique des parcours arides et semi-arides d'Afrique, du Proche-Orient et du Moyen-Orient, qui vise à l'aménagement écologique, à la production fourragère et à la protection de l'équilibre de l'environnement, ce qui normalement doit conduire à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations dans les régions arides et semi-arides, de manière satisfaisante.

Pour conclure, ma délégation constate avec satisfaction, dans l'analyse des programmes de terrain, que la part réservée aux 36 pays les moins favorisés représente plus de 33 % du total des projets nationaux, démontrant ainsi l'attention particulière dont ils font l'objet de la part de l'Organisation et de la communauté internationale.

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España): La Delegación española quiere felicitar en primer lugar a los autores del Documento que estamos analizando, por la claridad con que han sabido reflejar las sugerencias y recomendaciones formuladas en el 19º período de sesiones de esta Conferencia.

Asimismo queríamos felicitar a D. Juan Felipe Yriart, por la presentación de este Documento.

Si nos permitimos hacer aquí ahora algunos comentarios al Documento, es exclusivamente guiados por un espíritu constructivo. Somos conscientes de que la finalidad básica de la asistencia técnica consiste en reforzar la capacidad institucional de los países en desarrollo, para que ellos puedan ser protagonistas de su propio desarrollo. Vemos por lo tanto que en el bienio 1978-79 solamente el 18 por ciento de los proyectos de campo de FAO se han dedicado a instituciones y servicios rurales y esto nos parece que es una cifra en cierto modo baja. A nuestro juicio estos programas son los que inciden más directamente en aquella finalidad básica a que nos hemos referido y confiamos en que, dentro de sus posibilidades, el Director General pueda reforzar esta actividad de las instituciones y servicios; ya que, repetimos, constituyen la condición sine qua non para garantizar el éxito en la aplicación del resto de los proyectos de cooperación técnica.

Reconocemos la creciente necesidad de los servicios de consultores de alto nivel, para ayudar a formular solicitudes de crédito para los proyectos adecuados; pero no olvidemos que esos proyectos han de ser desarrollados, y en esa fase juegan un papel decisivo los cuadros medios de nivel técnico intermedio.

Realizando esta idea con la conveniencia por todos reconocida del intercambio de experiencia entre países en desarrollo y de estos con los desarrollados, creemos que se debería prestar mayor atención en estos programas de campo al intercambio de cuadros medios, especialmente entre países que tengan idioma común y afinidades culturales.

También pensamos que la FAO debería ensayar en algunos casos el empleo de unidades completas de técnicos de distinto nivel, que tengan experiencia y capacidad de ejecución en un tipo específico de trabajo, con el doble objetivo de realizar una tarea de dimensiones determinadas y de formar un equipo local completo. Creemos que ésta sería una forma excelente para lograr una transferencia rápida técnica.

Finalmente, la Delegación española quisiera felicitar al Director General por los progresos logrados en tan corto tiempo en el programa de cooperación técnica.

Asimismo confiamos que aumente el número de proyectos acogidos a este programa en la Región Latinoamericana, pues creemos que en este sentido la región aun no ha sido suficientemente atendida en los últimos años, teniendo en cuenta no sólo su potencial para satisfacer las necesidades alimentarias del mundo, sino también por el volumen de los beneficiarios potenciales que se encuentran en el estrato de las personas menos favorecidas.

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): We would like to associate ourselves with the other delegations in commending the work of the Secretariat which gives us a detailed explanation on agricultural development assistance on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, in Doc. C 94/4. We recognize the importance of technical cooperation in the field of agricultural and rural development, and we think that with a view to promoting self-reliance and development among developing countries: it is quite important for these countries to implement food projects through the introduction of external resources from UNDP and others in cooperation with FAO which is in a position to provide useful information and able personnel.

With regard to the increase of agricultural projects implemented by other organizations which are pointed out in the document, we would say this phenomenon reflects the decentralized project implementation of various international organizations such as UNDP, regional economic commissions, and others.

We appreciate these movements and activities, as they tend to promote the Asiatic agricultural development under existing circumstances, and meet the needs of each region of the world. However, the importance of the effective use of knowhow and technical cooperation systems which are to be provided by FAO can never be ignored. In this connexion we think that it is necessary to promote the cooperation between FAO and various other organizations including regional economic commissions.

Finally, we appreciate the role of the TCP of FAO and hope in the near future we will have more detailed information which will explain how TCP projects in developing countries have given impact to agricultural production and thus helped to increase small farmers' incomes in those countries.

A. HURT (Belgique): Ma délégation voudrait féliciter la FAO et son Directeur général du travail effectivement accompli dans les programmes de terrain, qui deviennent de plus en plus efficaces et mieux adaptés au besoins c'est-à-dire qui ont de plus en plus d'impact sur la production alimentaire et sur la nutrition.

Plus spécialement encore, nous félicitons la FAO parce qu'elle remplit avec ténacité cette tâche difficile d'attirer des capitaux vers un investissement agricole toujours ingrat, et ceci dans le cadre de la réforme agraire et du développement rural; quant au lien entre la coopération technique et l'investissement proprement dit nous savons combien cette conjonction est difficile à obtenir dans les faits.

Nous voudrions insister, bien que cela ait déjà été fait ce matin sur la plus-value que revêt un programme de terrain quand il s'intègre bien dans les plans nationaux, disons pas seulement dans les plans nationaux mais ainsi quand il coïncide avec les souhaits, les désirs et les besoins nationaux comme ils sont exprimés au niveau des autorités nationales.

Dans les critères améliorés de l'estimation des programmes tels qu'ils figurent dans le document C 94/4, figurent: la clarté des objectifs, le transfert des compétences, les perspectives de suivi, mais aussi le degré de participation gouvernementale.

Ne serait-il pas opportun de provoquer cette participation avant la mise en route des projets, plutôt que comme souvent dans le passé, de la constater peu après, comme objet de critère qualitatif.

Ne pourrait-on pas aussi suggérer un autre terme pour ce degré de participation qui serait appelé le degré de cohérence avec les plans nationaux.

De même, un autre critère d'appréciation efficace pourrait être le degré de participation effective de la population au projet. Cette participation en effet comporte des effets exemplaires et multiplicateurs, qui catalysent les énergies, et qui permettent au projet de s'intégrer de lui-même dans les autres secteurs complémentaires; par exemple s'il s'agit d'un projet de production agricole, l'intégration se fera vers l'élevage, la reforestation, la lutte contre la désertification et l'établissement d'une infrastructure nécessaire pour écouler la nouvelle production.

Nous attirons également l'attention sur les petits agriculteurs et sur les éleveurs modestes souvent ignorants des possibilités de crédit et de commercialisation: de là, nous suggérons encore un autre critère d'évaluation qui serait le degré d'accroissement du niveau socio-économique des populations rurales pauvres; ce niveau devrait pouvoir mesurer l'ampleur du décolllement d'une économie de subsistance à une économie d'échange et de surplus.

La Belgique a une contribution importante aux programmes de terrain à travers ses fonds fiduciaires; aussi ma délégation examinera-t-elle avec soin toutes les propositions de programmes de terrain qui iraient dans le sens des trois vecteurs que nous avons exposés ci-dessus: Premièrement, le degré de participation gouvernementale, qui dépend étroitement du degré de cohérence avec les plans nationaux et leurs tactiques spécifiques; deuxièmement, le degré de participation de la population dans son entièreté, et troisièmement l'accroissement du niveau socio-économique des populations rurales les plus pauvres.

Cet ensemble, remarquons-le, se situe dans le cadre de la nouvelle stratégie internationale de développement.

ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI ABBAS (Malaysia): Malaysia's intervention on this item of the agenda will be a brief one, as most of the relevant points have already been raised by us during our interventions in the debate on the Programme of Work and Budget and on the Review of the Regular Programme. The two important points which we would like to repeat here are as follows: FAO needs to develop quantitative measures for assessing the results of its field programmes. The present qualitative measure is far too subjective for a meaningful inter-activity comparison to be made. Furthermore, the re-grouping of the project rankings, based on a 5 point system, into three categories of "satisfactory, fair and poor" leaves much to be desired. We do not see the need for the re-grouping of the project rankings into categories, and would like FAO to go back to the use of the 5-point system in the preparation of the Reviews in the next biennium.

The use of national institutions and local experts should be pursued with increased vigour in the implementation of the field in the next biennium. If there is a local attitudinal barrier towards the use of national institutions and local experts within the countries concerned the FAO should utilize the experience and expertise that exist in such institutions to prepare projects in another developing country in the spirit of TCDC.

Let me now say a few words about Chapter 4 of the Review. The spirit of the suggestion from the 19th Session of the FAO Conference is to request FAO to identify how much food production has increased as a result of the technical assistance provided by FAO. However, such information is not available in the document. We would like FAO to attempt to make an assessment of the increase in the food output in developing countries as a consequence of the technical project implemented in these countries when it is preparing the Review for the next biennium. This is because we are concerned about the rising trend in the dependence of developing countries on food imports in the last few years.

FAO is to be congratulated for being instrumental in raising the consciousness of the world on the need to increase the level of investment in food production and rural development in the developing countries. But the increase in the quantum of investment funds per se is less relevant than the need to raise food production physically. In this respect it is clearly the responsibility of FAO to prepare properly the projects which it submits for investment by other international agencies.

D. BETI (Suisse): Au sujet du document C 79/4 nous aimerions nous limiter à quelques brèves observations. Ceci ne doit pas cependant signifier que nous attachons moins d'importance aux programmes de terrain qu'aux programmes ordinaires. Le contraire serait plutôt le cas. Toutefois, plusieurs de nos remarques faites au sujet du programme ordinaire, sont toutes aussi valables pour les programmes de terrain. Nous nous limiterons donc à les rappeler sans en faire de nouveau l'exposé.

Tout d'abord nous aimerions exprimer notre satisfaction au sujet du document C 79/4, qui nous semble contenir l'essentiel des programmes de terrain sans dépasser les limites de ce qui est encore assimilable. Ce qui manque, évidemment, c'est une vue claire de l'interdépendance et de l'interaction entre les programmes de terrain et les programmes ordinaires. Nous avons déjà exprimé nos souhaits au sujet d'un unique rapport et d'un examen commun. Nous aimerions simplement les rappeler ici.

Quant au rôle principal de la FAO nous ne pouvons que nous rallier à la définition qu'en donne le Directeur général, dans l'introduction du document C 79/4 étant entendu qu'il soit dûment tenu compte de l'importance primordiale de la participation de la population concernée elle-même dans la poursuite des objectifs mentionnés dans l'introduction et ceci conformément au programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural.

La délégation de la France a, lors de l'examen du Programme et budget 1980/81, rappelé que la FAO doit, dans la large gamme des apports de différents genres qu'on lui demande, choisir et non additionner. Nous partageons ce point de vue, et nous sommes heureux de lire dans l'introduction au document C 79/4 que le Directeur général lui-même estime que l'utilité de la FAO sera jugée sur l'impact de ses activités de terrain sur la production alimentaire et la nutrition, plutôt que sur ses études, ses publications, ses réunions et une foule d'autres activités même si celles-ci peuvent avoir leur juste place dans l'ensemble des activités de la FAO. Il s'agit là d'un choix important que nous approuvons pleinement.

Nous avons lu avec tout le soin voulu le chapitre 2 sur l'évaluation des projets de terrain. Nous avons écouté attentivement les multiples interventions de ces derniers jours sur la question des évaluations. Nous avons pris note de la position du Secrétariat sur le même sujet. Nous nous voyons malheureusement obligés de revenir rapidement sur cette question afin d'éviter que notre silence soit pris comme une approbation. Nous regrettons en effet de devoir dire que les explications du Secrétariat au sujet des évaluations ne nous ont pas convaincus. Nous continuons de penser que la FAO aurait intérêt à faire effectuer de temps en temps des évaluations indépendantes dans ses programmes et projets. Afin de clarifier notre point de vue nous aimerions cependant souligner que dans notre esprit des évaluations indépendantes, telles que nous les aurions souhaitées, ne devraient pas remplacer mais compléter l'auto-évaluation en cours qui, nous le répétons, nous semble valable et devrait être poursuivie.

On constate dans le document que "le coût du personnel international constitue le principal élément des dépenses consacrées aux projets". Ce fait reste inquiétant à notre avis. Mais nous devons admettre qu'il y a une lueur d'espoir. D'une part, parce que la proportion du coût des experts par rapport à celle de l'équipement a tendance à changer en faveur de ce dernier. D'autre part, parce que l'accroissement sensible du coût des experts expatriés aura, comme exprimé dans le document, pour effet que l'on confiera dans les projets de plus en plus de responsabilité aux cadres et personnel nationaux, tendance heureuse que nous appuyons pleinement. A ce propos, il nous est agréable de lire que "90 projets environ sont actuellement administrés par des directeurs nationaux". Cela est encore peu mais c'est un excellent début.

Dans ce contexte, nous aimerions réitérer notre appui à une utilisation croissante des institutions nationales; nous connaissons nous-mêmes, dans la coopération bilatérale les multiples objectifs qui peuvent s'opposer au recours aux institutions nationales. Mais le Directeur général dans son introduction du document C 79/4 nous assure que "je ferai tout ce que je peux pour écarter les obstacles qui nous empêcheraient d'utiliser plus complètement les institutions nationales à l'avenir". Nous exprimons notre plein appui à cette détermination.

Quant aux modalités d'exécution des projets, des problèmes existent encore pour concilier les procédures et règlements nationaux avec ceux de la FAO. Or, une expérience a été tentée, selon le paragraphe 2. 47, à la page 36 de la version française en vue de modifier la procédure de contrat. Essai fort intéressant, de la durée d'un an et qui prendra fin sous peu. Nous serions très intéressés de connaître, le moment venu, les résultats de cette expérience et aimerions être tenus au courant de la suite qu'aura cet essai.

Nous discuterons de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural au point 16 de l'ordre du jour de la Conférence, Ici nous voudrions seulement souligner l'importance que nous attachons à ce que tous les programmes et projets actuellement en cours soient réexaminés et réactualisés en fonction du programme d'action adopté par cette importante conférence mondiale du mois de juillet.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America. ): It seems important to begin by helping to put into perspective the importance of this subject. FAO, as we know, has mobilized a large and rapidly growing volume of resources for its work in food and agriculture in rural development. In the 1976-1977 biennium these resources amounted to about \$ 500 million; grew to about \$ 700 million during 1978-79 and are expected to exceed \$ 850 million during the period 1980-81, It is estimated that almost 90 percent of these resources are used to finance or to otherwise support FAO's field activities. As in the past, we have found the Review of Field Programmes for 1978-1979 highly interesting and informative and I should add thought-provoking. But, as acknowledged by the Secretariat itself we have found the document generally one which provides very little in the way of an interpretative analytical evaluation of FAO's field programme activities. As such we feel it falls short of what is needed by Member Governments to evaluate the effectiveness of selected individual projects and the overall field programme.

While the Secretariat's review document sounds many notes of alarm regarding various trends in conditions which affect FAO's field operations, and I should quickly add that we share the Secretariat's concern with regard to many of these matters, we find that some of the conclusions drawn in the Review are unclear, questionable or misleading, and too often are not supported by objective evidence in the form of selected empirical examples. Even more than in the past we have found that the 1978-1979 Review tends to report rather than to analyze, evaluate and interpret.

We are also concerned that various important issues continue to be inadequately addressed in the Review. For example, and in particular, we should like to know, or have the Review help us to better understand, what is the impact of FAO Field Programme activities in meeting the needs of the rural poor; the small disadvantaged farmers; and the landless workers. Also, what has been the experience of FAO and others, and in the light of past experience, what are the possibilities and limitations in trying to deal with these problems? Without such information it is difficult to judge the value and priority importance of many FAO activities. While it is more or less neglected in the 1978-79 Review, the United States is pleased to see increasing evidence from other sources of information that FAO, under the Director-General's personal leadership, is moving more and more in action orientated directions, towards the solution of country-specific problems of the rural poor.

Having made these general comments I now should like to address selected specific parts of the Review of Field Programmes 1978-79. First, with regard to that section of the Review which is entitled Current Trends and Outlook, pages 1-19. For a combination of reasons, but primarily perhaps because most of the discussion of this subject and the related statistical tables -which are presented on pages 1-3 -are in terms of percentages rather than actual dollar amounts, we think that the first part of this Review tends to understate the importance of funding by the United Nations Development Programme relative to that of trust fund and other sources of financing for FAO activities. It should be noted, as is shown in Table 1 in the statistical appendix, which appears at the end of the Review, that FAO field activities financed by the UNDP in 1978 amounted to \$ 129 million, or more than 60 percent of the total extrabudgetary expenditures for that year.

With reference to the discussion of expenditure trends and FAO's role in technical cooperations, the implication is drawn in the Review that the importance of FAO technical assistance in promoting agricultural and rural development is not adequately recognized in development financing. We think that conclusion is an oversimplification of the problem which is discussed on pages 3-7. In this connexion we agree with the Programme Committee that these trends need deeper analysis than that provided in the Review, and continued monitoring.

On page 12, paragraph 1. 27, it is pointed out that expenditure on equipment showed a significant increase as a part, of the total project input mix during 1978, increasing from 21 per cent in 1977 to over 27 per cent in 1978. We find this highly disturbing. We believe that FAO/UNDP resources should be used much more exclusively for technical assistance, the purpose for which they are donated. Countries desiring to direct these scarce resources to equipment financing should be encouraged to look to the World Bank and other financial institutions which are in the business of financing equipment and other capital project requirements.

In this connexion, we would note FAO cooperative, collaborative stance and growing role in relation to financial institutions, both national and international, and say that this role deserves to be encouraged, and we would wish to compliment the Investment Centre for stepping up its assistance to national development banks.

Also of special note is the FAO/UNDP initiative described on page 13 to provide follow-up, to bring technical assistance projects with investment potential to the feasibility stage and to ensure the interest of potential donors or financial institutions.

Of particular related interest is the report on page 149 of the Director-General's proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81, paragraph 11, that the Inter-American Development Bank has indicated an interest in drawing on FAO's investment development resources for assistance in implementing a greatly expanded lending programme designed for the particular benefit of the rural poor. A shift in this direction, not only in the Latin-American region but in all regions, is most important. We think that this should receive widespread support from all member governments, especially in view of the fact that all delegations from the developing countries, but one, acknowledged, at the recent World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, that there is an urgent need to solve the problems of the rural poor for more equitable development. We would like to have the Secretariat comment on the possibilities and limitations of effecting such a shift in the priorities of its investment work and to report on the related issues more fully in future issues of the Review.

Another chapter which we should like to speak directly about is that section of the report entitled "Food Production, Nutrition and Rural Development", pages 52-71. This chapter of the Review was written as a response to the suggestion of the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference that the Review of Field Programmes for the current biennium provide an informed judgement on the impact of FAO's field activities on food production, nutrition and rural development.

Quite clearly, I regret to say, this chapter of the Review, falls far short of a satisfactory response to the Conference request. It is not the fault of the authors, however. In the section entitled "Impact of Technical Assistance on Food Production", pages 52-57, for example the authors apparently tried to do their best to make something out of very inadequate information. What is needed is information of a kind which could become available probably only by introducing a system which employs the most up-to-date concepts and methodologies for evaluation. Lacking such information, the authors sought to draw conclusions and to make assertions, - for example on page 56, paragraphs 4. 11 and 4. 12, which are too often unsupported in the Review by facts or analysis.

In the section "Nutritional Considerations in Field Projects", pages 57-60, the authors also point up by implication the need for a more satisfactory system of project design and evaluation. On the basis of a desk review of 39 field projects they conclude on "that (a) as currently formulated, the projects did not identify target groups specifically enough; and (b) additional data required for the analysis of effects on nutrition of target groups were seriously lacking. " It is significant to note the authors concluded that in only nine of the 39 projects were small farmers, migrants and landless workers targeted as direct beneficiaries, and as reported on page 60, the authors drew similar conclusions regarding the findings of field evaluations of three other projects.

The Review concludes with a discussion of constraints on investment for increasing food production, pages 60-69. This is perhaps the most analytical, thought-provoking section in the Review. Unfortunately, it does not explicitly analyse FAO's experience in trying to overcome these constraints, nor does it seek to draw lessons regarding the possibilities and the limitations for future action, except in ways which are too general to be persuasive.

We believe that the Secretariat's suggestions on page 69 regarding a shift towards sector or institution financing may have considerable merit and deserve careful consideration, especially in connexion with decisions taken at the most recent session of the World Food Council, calling for development of national food strategies.

In conclusion, we found the Review of Field Programmes 1978-1979 disappointing, particularly since over the years in the past the Review has shown increasing promise. Perhaps because of the heavy workload imposed on the Secretariat by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development there was not sufficient time or resources to succeed in both responsibilities. Given the outstanding work done by the Secretariat on the World Conference, however, and the fact that there are new responsibilities now placed on the Secretariat growing out of the World Conference for the development of indicators, criteria and methods for monitoring and evaluation of rural development and for assisting governments in introducing systematic procedures for this purpose, our Government feels that there is reason to believe that the Review of Field Programmes 1980-1981 may show substantial improvement over the one we have now under consideration.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Nous remarquons que les propositions formulées par la Conférence générale lors de sa dix-neuvième session ont été pleinement reflétées dans ce document. Ces propositions ont été également reflétées dans les graphiques et tableaux qui sont extrêmement clairs et précis. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous félicitons le Directeur général, ainsi que M. Yriart, pour l'excellence de ce document.

Nous remarquons que le Directeur général guide cette Organisation dans la voie qui lui a été tracée depuis son élection. A ce moment-là, n'avait-il pas dit qu'il allait s'occuper des programmes de terrain et leur donner une priorité toute particulière, et ce par l'amélioration de l'efficacité de ce programme et par l'élimination de la bureaucratie ? De l'examen des chapitres de ce document, nous voyons que la FAO accorde une importance capitale à ces activités.

Nous remarquons également que les dépenses de programmes de terrain ont augmenté en 1978 par rapport à ce qu'elles étaient en 1977, ainsi que l'importance du personnel affecté aux programmes de terrain. Le personnel des pays en développement est passé de 23 pour cent en 1971 à 33 pour cent en 1978. Bien sûr, comme nous finançons ces programmes, nous devons procéder à l'évaluation de ces dépenses, et elle fait apparaître que la situation s'est améliorée par rapport aux exercices précédents.

J'aimerais analyser certains aspects du chapitre premier de ce document, pour voir la préoccupation résultant du manque de ressources financières allouées au secteur agricole. Nous remarquons que les fonds fiduciaires ont doublé, bien que l'apport d'autres ressources diminue. Nous avons remarqué également qu'il y a eu un changement dans les tendances d'investissement car, depuis cinq ans, la Banque mondiale ainsi que les institutions internationales et régionales de financement sont devenues parties intégrantes de l'octroi de prêts au développement agricole et rural. A ce propos, nous devons rendre hommage aux efforts déployés par la FAO qui ont permis de délimiter les possibilités d'investissement dans le cadre de l'assistance technique, dans l'élaboration des projets d'investissement et leur exécution, et la formation du personnel qualifié pour s'acquitter de cette tâche.

En ce qui concerne le chapitre II relatif à l'évaluation des programmes variés, nous remarquons la détermination du Directeur général sur l'existence d'une influence directe des activités de la FAO sur le terrain parallèlement aux autres activités, et nous rendons hommage ici au rôle joué par la FAO dans l'apport de capitaux au secteur agricole.

Je vais passer au chapitre III relatif à l'utilisation des institutions nationales. Malgré les obstacles et les écueils qui se dressent sur cette voie - puisque les négociations sont longues, les coûts sont très grands, les capacités techniques doivent être recherchées - malgré toutes ces difficultés et ces écueils, l'utilisation des institutions nationales n'a fait que croître, puisqu'il y a une augmentation de 47 pour cent dans le domaine des contrats. Nous nous félicitons de la détermination du Directeur général d'avoir de plus en plus recours aux institutions nationales ainsi qu'aux experts-conseils et aux moyens de production venant des pays en développement.

Encore une fois, nous adressons nos félicitations au secrétariat pour l'excellent document préparé.

T. BEN SOUDA KORACEE (Maroc): Ma délégation s'associe aux autres délégations qui l'ont précédée pour remercier MM. Yriart et Bruce Harland pour leur très intéressant exposé; comme nous félicitons également la direction de la FAO pour l'excellent travail accompli et pour le document élaboré.

L'examen des programmes de terrain, objet du document C 79/4, met en relief la stagnation, voire la diminution, des moyens budgétaires mis à la disposition des programmes de terrain, ce que nous déplorons vivement.

Mais il faut relever aussi que le nombre d'interventions a augmenté. Nous pensons que c'est là la preuve d'une meilleure efficacité et d'une meilleure gestion de notre Organisation.

J'aimerais toutefois faire quelques observations en tant que pays bénéficiaire de l'aide de la FAO.

Premièrement, nous constatons que, dans les budgets alloués aux programmes de terrain, la part réservée aux experts étrangers est disproportionnée et laissée aux réalisations proprement dites. Ceci entame parfois l'efficacité de l'intervention. Un remède pourrait être apporté à ce problème et consisterait dans un effort de réduction au minimum de la durée de présence des experts étrangers, grâce à un choix judicieux de ces mêmes experts.

Et ceci m'amène justement à ma deuxième observation qui concerne le choix des experts. Nous estimons que ce point est essentiel. L'expert devrait, à notre avis, être dans toute la mesure du possible déjà au courant des réalités du pays concerné, afin de perdre le moins de temps possible dans la phase

de diagnostic et de pré-étude. L'adjonction à l'équipe de consultants, de sociologues et de techniciens nationaux, devrait aboutir à une réduction très importante de la durée de la phase de diagnostic et de collecte de renseignements et, par là, à l'allégement des charges dues à la présence des experts étrangers.

Troisième observation: le rapport fait état de lenteurs d'exécution des programmes, lenteurs dues aux procédures bureaucratiques des pays bénéficiaires. Cela est probablement vrai, mais je voudrais également relever les lenteurs administratives de notre Organisation et souhaiterais que les rouages administratifs, par lesquels passent les requêtes, soient simplifiés au maximum.

Quatrièmement, le programme d'EMASAR, auquel le délégué de la France a fait allusion, nous paraît revêtir une grande importance pour des pays comme le mien qui disposent de vastes zones de parcours arides ou semi-arides, nécessitant des interventions urgentes pour en améliorer la production et relever le niveau de vie de leurs populations. Nous souhaiterions que son champ d'action soit élargi et ses moyens renforcés, afin de lui permettre de jouer pleinement son rôle.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation feels that there could be better preparation of the document as well as the analysis which is not complete in the field of activities and objectives which try to improve the food situation in the world. We hope to get further details concerning Table 2 in the document, which shows that a proportion of the implementation of the project in 78-79 has been 15 percent only, even though this type of programme has been in force for a long time already. We hope that FAO will take all necessary measures to avoid such delays, and we hope that the FAO will, in the implementation of these programmes, be able to keep up with enthusiasm in the collection of capitals, because it is really high time for the FAO to apply new projects in the developing countries, and for these projects and programmes to help to create a new international economic order for which we are working.

Ms. B. POULSEN (Denmark): Denmark attaches great importance to the Review of Field Programmes because it is an opportunity to examine the input, work and achievements of FAO in the developing countries. The document before us, C 79/4, provides a comprehensive picture of the field programmes for the years 1978-79.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Nineteenth Conference, the document provides an assesment of progress and the use of national institutions and various activities in Chapter 3, and in Chapter 4 examines the impact of FAO field activities in food production and nutrition. We welcome this new approach.

When reviewing the field programmes at the Conference two years ago we were faced with a decrease in the overall budgetary expenditure which was largely due to the financial difficulties UNDP encountered in 1975. This trend of decreasing the budgerary expenditure has been reversed over the biennium we are reviewing here, and although the expenditure has not reached the height of the expenditure in the middle of this decade, it is an encouraging sign.

On the other hand there is a rapidly growing need for, and demand for technical assistance from FAO. This is an acknowledgement of the great value of FAO's programmes, and it is indeed a challenge to the Organization and to the donors. Denmark has contributed substantially to the FAO trust fund programmes over the years. Under the agreement of 1969 between the Danish Government and FAO concerning the financing of mutually agreed programmes and projects to be executed by FAO, the total disbursements for the period of 1970-78 have amounted to approximately \$41 million which represent about half of the entire Danish multilateral assistance for projects in the period. The Danish authorities are very pleased with the cooperation we have with FAO in this field.

According to these guidelines, Denmark will concentrate its assistance in a few priority areas in which she has a special interest and which demand special technical expertise.

A few priority areas have been assigned, fertilizer programmes, feed production, small scale fisheries and tick and tick-borne diseases, and negotiations are under way to work out projects in this field. We attach considerable expectation to this new approach in multiple cooperation. In view of the Danish Government's overall consideration for FAO in the future, any planning and executing multilateral assistance will be to secure the general project, will contribute to the promotion of integrated rural development, and especially to enhance the actual participation of the poorer segments of the population as well as the participation of women. In selecting projects for financing by Denmark, the Danish Government will attach great importance to the relevance of the project to integrate this rural development in accordance with the decisions of WCARRD Conference this summer.

I should also like to stress the importance of the training activities which have been carried out as part of our multilateral cooperation with FAO. Recent discussions have demonstrated that our wish to integrate these training activities in the overall development effort concurs with FAO's approach to training activities. We think that more and more emphasis must be put on the potential impact of these activities on development in the individual countries. I would like to say that this approach is already applied to activities like the dairy training programme which has just been prolonged for another five-year period, and for the African Meat Training Programme now under preparation.

We appreciate that the Technical Cooperation Programme mentioned under the Field Programme Review often provides an effective and quick response to emergencies, but I would like to refer to the Danish statement in the Plenary Session and to reiterate that the TCP should not develop to a permanent aid programme. We urge FAO in each case on request for TCP to consider carefully whether TCP is the right answer to that request, or whether financing from other sources for instance a trust fund - would not be more relevant. I would like to add here that my delegation is in agreement with the main points and the remarks made by the USA delegation on Chapter 4 on the question of nutrition and food production as represented by agrarian reform and rural development.

I would like now to put the question of FAO's relationship to UNDP, and I would like to take this opportunity to point out that it has for a long time been the decision of the Danish Government that UNDP does, and indeed shall play an important role in the operation of development activities of the UN system. The prime role of UNDP is to raise funds. UNDP also has an important coordinating role to play in relation to other agencies of the UN Development System. The Director-General was quite clear on this point in his Resolution 32 recommending that UNDP country programming should be used as a frame for reference in all operational activities channelled through the UN system.

UNDP Coordination can also help to secure that the development priorities of the recipient countries are mirrored in the operation and effort of the UN system.

Therefore, my delegation considers it of importance that FAO as well as other Specialized Agencies continue to expand their cooperation with UNDP.

AMIOJOWO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): My delegation would like to compliment the FAO on the excellent document under discussion. On behalf of my delegation, I should like to make a general remark.

My delegation notes with appreciation that the role of FAO in assisting developing countries with agriculture and rural development has been increasing. The Review of Field Programmes reveals many facts which encourage FAO and other international organizations like UNDP, and of course developing countries, to make more effort and take more action.

No doubt all of us are fully aware of the necessity for the developing countries to produce more food, which is vital, and to develop their agriculture further in order that they can meet their steadily increasing consumption requirements. My delegation is convinced of the fact that developing countries have made strenuous efforts to increase their food production and reduce their food imports and thus economize on the use of foreign exchange earnings. However, food shortages, hunger and malnutrition continue to exist in a number of developing countries. It is true that elimination of hunger and malnutrition in the world - and I would like to stress "in the world" - is not the responsibility of the developing countries alone. It is the responsibility of the international society, including FAO and other international organizations such as UNDP. Although those various kinds of external assistance are supplementary in nature, they appear still to be necessary and, as a matter of fact, developing countries count on them to a large extent in their efforts to multiply food production and further develop their agriculture.

In this context, FAO is the right international organization as, over the years, it has accumulated invaluable expertise and experience and the capability to render its services to developing countries according to the urgency and necessity.

It is worth mentioning that various kinds of assistance from advanced countries are greatly appreciated. We note also the fall in the share of FAO in UNDP allocations.

in the light of the foregoing, my delegation, together with the delegations of Guinea, Ghana and Zambia, prepared a draft resolution on development assistance for food production and rural development. The draft resolution is merely to request FAO, UNDP and other international organizations, and developed countries, to assist and to increase their contribution in their efforts to help developing countries

to produce more food. The relevant parts of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the World Food Conference and the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and other international organizations should be stressed. The draft resolution requests the Director General, UNDP and donor countries to make more effort so as to enable us to reach our target, as with the target for prevention of food losses and others.

My delegation hopes that that the draft resolution will be adopted by this Commission and then by the Conference.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Ce qui frappe dans le document C 79/4 c'est d'abord sa clarté. Ce document n'est pas volumineux, il se lit rapidement et d'une façon qui permet la compréhension immédiate de sa teneur.

Le rôle de la FAO a été souligné ces jours-ci tant en salle plénière qu'en Commissions et nous pensons, comme le Directeur général l'a dit lui-même dans son introduction, que la FAO ne peut pas résoudre à elle seule tous les problèmes tel que celui des évaluations. Je pense qu'en signalant ces problèmes avec franchise et dans un esprit constructif, nous pouvons faciliter les rapports entre les parties intéressées. C'est une collaboration qui réduira au minimum certaines de ces institutions. Je crois que le Directeur général a bien expliqué le rôle de la FAO. Son rôle est peut-être de créer le scandale dans une époque où l'on fait des déclarations et où très souvent nous ne pensons pas aux actions concrètes. Malgré ces difficultés, l'Organisation nous montre l'effort consenti par les uns et par les autres aux pays en développement. Nous tenons à féliciter le personnel du Secrétariat dans ce sens.

On a évoqué également le Programme de coopération technique (PCT) en disant qu'on ne souhaiterait pas que cela devienne une institution ou un programme fixe de cette Organisation. Nous ne cesserons jamais de répéter que nous ne sommes pas d'accord avec cette façon de penser en ce qui concerne le Programme technique, car, depuis bientôt quatre ans que ce Programme technique existe aucun document en est venu informer l'importance qu'il revêt pour les pays en développement. C'est grâce à lui que la FAO intervient rapidement dans son assistance aux pays qui souvent doivent attendre de longues périodes avant d'avoir accès à cette assistance. Nous pensons donc que le Programme technique doit être renforcé dans cette Organisation.

Nous passons ensuite au rôle essentiel des représentants de la FAO. Sans la décentralisation la lourde machine ne pourrait pas fonctionner. Par leur présence, les représentants, qui sont souvent d'excellents conseillers pour les ministres de l'agriculture de nos pays, facilitent l'identification et la formulation des recettes et des projets. Je pense donc que leur présence est salutaire et nous insistons pour que les représentations soient renforcées. Ainsi que l'a souligné le Directeur général, la FAO a cessé d'être une grande bibliothèque de l'agriculture pour devenir une Organisation active et présente sur le terrain, en décentralisant ses actions et en étant présente là où c'est nécessaire.

Ce document représente pour nous une évaluation des activités de la FAO et complète les documents que nous avons étudiés il y a deux jours. Je pense que le problème de l'évaluation doit relever essentiellement de ceux qui se trouvent sur le terrain, de ceux qui participent à l'action.

Je pense que le Directeur général est en train de faire un effort sur l'utilisation des institutions nationales. Ceci diminuerait le coût pour les pays en développement. Je pense que c'est une voie à suivre et que dans le cadre de la coopération technique entre pays en développement, l'Organisation devrait renforcer son action.

Pour terminer, j'aborderai deux autres points. Il s'agit, en premier lieu, des liens étroits entre la FAO et le PNUD mais chacun d'entre nous ne souhaite que cela, et pas uniquement un lien entre le PNUD et toute institution de financement comme la Banque mondiale, les institutions régionales de financement, les banques africaines ou asiatiques. Nous pensons qu'il faut renforcer le Centre d'investissement. La FAO ne doit pas devenir un instrument sous la responsabilité du PNUD. Les gouvernements eux-mêmes ne le souhaitent pas. Il ne faudrait pas que l'on nous chante toujours la même chanson: que le rôle du PNUD doit être prioritaire. Nous savons ce qui se passe sur le terrain.

Pour terminer, j'en viendrai à un projet de résolution que mon collègue de l'Indonésie a déjà présenté et dont nous sommes les co-auteurs. Je ne répéterai pas ce qu'il a dit. Je souhaiterais inviter cette Commission à apporter un soutien massif à ce projet de résolution.

A·P·M. DE FREITAS (Brazil): I had an opportunity to take part in the discussion of both the Regular and Field Programme in the last meeting of the Programme Committee. Nevertheless I would like to express the appreciation of the Brazilian delegation of the work done by the Secretariat both in the preparation and the carrying out of the programmes carried out by FAO in the developing countries. I would also express special appreciation for the work of guidance and coordination by Mr. West and Mr. Yriart in this respect.

Brazil has been a beneficiary of the Regular and Field Programme s, so is familiar with the work of FAO in different activities. Yesterday the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture and the Director-General of FAO signed an agreement to establish an office of the Organization in our capital city Brasilia.

We think the presence of an FAO representative is essential for the coordination of the different FAO projects in the country and for the identification of new opportunities for collaboration between FAO and Brazil. In the recent past you had an excellent example of prompt collaboration provided by FAO to Brazil in the case of African swine fever. The joint effort was highly fruitful, and today that disease is completely eradicated from Brazil.

As regards, in particular, the document under consideration the Review of Field Programmes, I would like to make some brief comments. We regret the decrease in real terms of the UNDP participation in FAO projects. Although this decrease had been more than compensated by trust funds, we agree with the Banish delegation that a greater participation of UN related organizations in the activities of FAO would be desirable.

We would like to commend the good results of TCP projects, and express our appreciation for the efforts of the Director--General in this respect. The Brazilian delegation agrees with both the distribution of TCP projects by regions and the categories of activities as on page 31.

I would like to express our agreement with the delegate of Guinea concerning the continuation of TCP. It is important and has already been accepted by most of the delegates, and it should be maintained.

As regards the use of developing countries' capacity, we know certain difficulties are unavoidable when the question arises of making use of experts from developing countries. They are scarce, and they are much needed in their own countries. Sven so, we believe much more could still be done in this area.

I also think on the question of purchase orders for equipment and supplies for field projects the greatest efforts should be exerted in trying to identify possible sources of supplies in developing countries. Some of them have already attained a medium level of development and are capable of providing different types of equipment, especially in the agricultural area.

On nutrition and malnutrition, the Brazilian delegation agrees with the remarks in the Document in the sense that not only should production of food be increased but also information on contamination, hygienic living conditions and in many oases the introduction and encouragement of new eating habits should be undertaken if we are to fight malnutrition effectively. FAO could develop action in this area.

In conclusion, I would like to compliment the Secretariat for the preparation of the two documents discussed here yesterday and today.

Miss E. (Norway)s First of all we would like to congratulate the Secretariat on the document before us, which gives a comprehensive clear and interesting overview of FAD' s field programmes. We would like to limit our comments to one - in our view extremely important - problem which is in fact raised in the report, and which was briefly touched upon already by the U. S delegate.

In Chapter 4 of the document special focus is put on the under-privileged and how to identify the real beneficiaries of project activities. As a partial response to Resolution 8/77 of the 19th FAO Conference 39 different FAO projects in 9 countries were studied to determine their likely impact on the nutritional status of the target groups. We have already stated in the COAG that we find the preliminary results of this study alarming. The conclusions are cited on page 59 of Doc. C 79/4, and we interpret them to say that only few of the 39 projects are likely to have a positive nutritional impact on the poor - i. e. on the population groups that are most affected by hunger and malnutrition. This is a very serious situation.

"Raising the levels of nutrition" is the first purpose of this Organization according to the

Preamble of the FAO Constitution and - in fact - during this Conference we are constantly talking about fighting hunger and malnutrition. If only a small part of the activities of the FAO has a direct impact on hunger and malnutrition in the world it must indeed call for closer examination of the work of the Organization.

I would therefore like to ask the Secretariat to answer the following questions: will the exercise be repeated - both as far as the 39 desk studies are concerned - but also the three in-depth studies that are mentioned on page 59? Are the reports - or at least the methodological framework - from the completed studies available to member nations who might wish to carry out similar exercises within their own bi-lateral programmes? How does the Secretariat interpret the results? What consequences are the studies going to have for the future orientation of the work of the FAO

We are aware of the efforts of the Food Policy and Nutrition Division to develop a methodology to incorporate nutritional considerations into development projects. This is, however, a modest exercise compared to the reactions we would have expected from such alarming results as came out of the review of the 39 projects.

Although running the risk of being labelled as moralistic, I feel that our interests in alleviating the plight of the poor, at the core of which is hunger, must lead us seriously to analyse the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. This work has already been started in the framework of the WCARRD Conference. The next step is however the more painful one; the ruthless examination of our actions and projects, relating them to the noble goals we have set. We feel that the analysis I just mentioned is doing precisely that. Now we must be willing to continue this examination, in spite of the shortcomings that are revealed, and to work actively to adjust the projects till they are in fact doing what they purport to do alleviating the plight of the poor in an effective and lasting way.

P. LAOWHAPAN (Thailand): Let my delegation at the outset express their thanks to the ADG, Mr. Yriat, and the delegate of UNDP for their comprehensive and lucid introductions, also convey our compliments to the Secretariat for the preparation of a very valuable document for our basic discussion this morning.

My delegation would like to make very brief comments on a few points in this document. We learnt with great satisfaction the success achieved by FAO so far in the field programme 1978/79. From the statistical point of view FAO field programme expenditure shows an increase of 120 percent in 1978 over 1970 at current prices, but in real terms it increased only 2 percent of the actual cost of the present and this figure must be taken into consideration.

Regarding the use of national institutions we are pleased to know of the sizeable increase in their use particularly in developing countries in recent years. In this connexion my delegation feels that FAO might strengthen the role of the regional office as well as the national institutions taking into consideration the decentralization of those institutions.

Concerning the analysis of the Field Programme, we compliment the FAO on this analysis and generally agree with the conclusions.

While the evaluation is important, we believe that the countries which are the beneficiaries are the best to evaluate the projects as it affects them directly.

As has been expressed earlier on the Regular Programme, we do not consider that there is a need for external evaluation.

M. ZJALIC (Yugoslavia): My delegation is pleased to note that the Director-General has prepared Doc. C 79/4 whose comprehensive and analytical approach together with proposals and suggestions for future work represents an important and remarkable help to delegates in their work on this Conference.

We share the Director-General's concern with the negative elements in the current biennium especially with the fact that the role of the technical assistance is not adequately recognized in aid programmes, that the share of technical assistance has been falling every year, that the real value of FAO expenditure on UNDP-supported projects has been below the 1970 level.

We strongly feel, Mr, Chairman, that the central purpose of technical assistance is to strengthen the national institutions in developing countries to the point that they can initiate and sustain development programmes. External technical assistance, this being also an important way for transfer of technology should be primarily concentrated on solving problems that cannot be solved by national institutions.

In this light we see the role of the international personnel engaged in the technical assistance. We are fully aware that such an approach leads towards the self-reliance of developing countries and towards the affirmation and practical application of the spirit of the new international economic order.

An analysis of the current trends and policies in regard to the official development assistance and of the role of financial sources within the United Nations system, as well as the other sources, appears to be in our view a prerequisite for the readjustment of political measures aimed at satisfying the growing need for the development assistance in the development of agriculture.

As for assessment of field projects, we think that there has been an important improvement in this area. Further improvement in this area could be found through cooperation of FAO Country Representatives and the respective governments. Also we feel that it is necessary to do more towards the objectiveness of the assessment measures and practices. As we have already expressed we think that Country Representatives of FAO, then FAO itself, the Organization and the FAO staff, together with governments are those who are not only qualified but fully responsible for the assessment and the evaluation of the project.

In the Investment Sector we expect further development of the sectorial approach instead of single project approach and further simplifications in preparation of the investment projects. Our experience in this field has shown that it is much easier to solve administrative and organizational problems in providing external financial means for investment in programmes for development of certain sectors than compared with a single project.

As for TCP, we once again compliment the Director-General on the operational effectiveness of this programme, especially in dealing with emergencies.

B. E. PHIRI (Zambia): We do not like to go over the same ground that other delegates have covered because most of what they have said we would have wished to say ourselves. But there are one or two points we would like to mention, if only to emphasize the points.

The first is that we are very happy with what FAO is doing in the field of technical cooperation programmes. Although this is a very small sector within FAO we feel that it is doing a very good job in developing countries.

My country has benefited from the technical cooperation programme, and we have been impressed much more by the quick response that is given when assistance is requested. We feel that if FAO assistance were given with that speed possibly we would be making headway in improving food production and the rural development.

In many cases with no more kind of assistance it takes months, sometimes years, before the very beginning of a project is started. Most of the time we have missions coming to recipient countries to gather information before assistance is going to be given, and by the time assistance is actually provided sometimes the priorities in the country have changed. Sometimes there have been certain developments which would render the project that had been envisaged to start with, obsolete. So we feel that we commend FAO for the quick response that they give through the technical cooperation assistance programme and we hope that this programme will be given increasing support over the years.

We also wish to highlight the fact that the presence of FAO representatives in developing countries is of immense assistance in that there is a direct link between the recipient countries and FAO. We hope that the presence of FAO representatives will be made use of more and more to try and reduce the length of preparation that at the present time takes place when assistance is given. We feel that both donor countries as well as recipient countries should make more and more use of the Permanent Representatives in their countries so that we hasten the implementation of projects when they are prepared. Coupled with this we think that the youth of national institutions should also be highlighted, and this is why when we made our intervention on the Review of Regular Programme we mentioned that evaluation should be done as it is at present by the recipient country and FAO. This is, as we mentioned earlier, to try and reduce the time in which the project can be implemented, evaluated and, in fact, assessed.

But we noticed that there is some kind of in-fighting among international institutions, the donors. There is this in-fighting for recognition. One institution wants to have a brand of its name on the particular project to say, "We are the ones who did that", or "we are the ones who did the other thing".

But in trying to come to grips with this we find that it is the recipient country which suffers. The donor agencies can go on squabbling for recognition but there is no progress taking place in the developing countries. So we feel by reducing the stages, the chain of consultation before a project is implemented will help the recipient countries to make headway. So that we do not stall, we do not mark time by trying to sort out who is going to do this, or who is going to do the other thing. This is more so when it comes to collection of data for preparing a project. We have noticed that even where adequate data is available, say in FAO, the World Bank will want to send its mission to a country before they are going to consider a project, to collect data. And they are going to collect the same information which has already been provided to FAO or IFAD, or to UNDP. So we would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that possibly there should be a central bank of information on various countries, so that donor agencies, or any kind of donors, bilateral donors or multilateral donors, could have access to this bank of information on a particular country and, thereby, reduce the period of preparing and implementing the project.

I want to end on the note that has already been mentioned by Indonesia, that Indonesia, Ghana and Zambia have decided to table a resolution in this Commission for adoption. We hope that it will not cause any problems to any delegation. It is a straightforward resolution. I would mention one or two things which have prompted us to prepare this resolution. The Conference did agree, Mr. Chairman, to have special funds, special account, for the prevention of food losses. The amount was \$ 20 million. At that time, 1977, we from the developing countries who thought that we would benefit from this requested that the amount that had accrued as a result of the exchange rate which was recoverable for the Organization should be transferred to set up this fund for prevention of food losses. But we found that there was opposition to that suggestion, and we only agreed to transfer a certain amount and hoped that adequate contributions would be forthcoming to establish this account. But we feel rather disheartened that up to this time we have not reached the 20 million target we had set ourselves in 1977. Therefore, we have decided that we should have a resolution merely to prompt government and the donor agencies to double their efforts, so that some of the noble ideas that keep coming up in these Conferences can be implemented, can be met. There is also a \$ 20 million target for seed improvement and development scheme. It may appear that we are very fond of the figure 8 20 million, but it happened to be another 8 20 million, but there too there are no funds, not adequate funds, Mr. Chairman. We come to decide on certain figures, but once we go home, it ends there. We say one thing in the Conference but when we get back there is very little that we do or we do not do the whole thing. To be able to implement the decisions that we reach in the Conference. This, therefore, disheartens us, particularly being the poor countries and we rely on our rich brothers to help us so that we too can improve our production, can improve our food production and agricultural development in general.

There is another field, this is trypanosomiasis. I would take Africa, possibly because I am coming from Africa.

There are large tracts of land in that continent which are not habitable today because of this disease, both for human and animal habitation, but we need money to fight this kind of disease and liberate the land for human and animal habitation, and we do not have the resources. We can only look at our rich brothers to help. Of course we do know that possibly we are making too many demands, but if we do not make these demands what is the future for us?

We are appealing to them to consider our plight. We do know that they have their own problems, but we do also know that they do have the resources. They can give out, they can help and we can make this world a better place where to live.

So we hope that this draft resolution which we have submitted will be accepted and endorsed by this Commission for the benefit of all of us, both the developed and the developing countries.

CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately due to pressure of other work I shall not be able to participate in this Commission for the rest of the week. Our three Vice-chairmen will take on the duties of the Chairman, Mr. Kelly of Australia will chair this afternoon and tomorrow; Mr. Gomez and Mr. Palñer will chair on subsequent days.

Since I shall not have an opportunity to participate in the discussions on the Field Programmes, I would like to make a few brief remarks. First of all, as the last speaker eloquently put it, as an exceedingly important aspect of FAO's work one cannot underestimate the crucial role of technical assistance, technical cooperation, TCDC and the whole sector of allied activities

connected with the transfer of know-how, the imparting of relevant skills, human resources development in its entirety. In fact, one of the reasons for the stagnation of agriculture in many of the developing countries has been the feeling that agriculture is a profession which requires mainly brawn or energy and no brain. As soon as anyone gets educated he feels the time has come to leave the village, to go to the town or city. This dichotomy has been partially responsible for the recent stagnation. In the Field Programmes of FAO, the technical bilateral programmes and so on, the major emphasis has been on achieving a marriage between brain and brawn, and I feel that the new policies of using national institutions, national experts for consultancy are another important aspect of this thrust.

What has also been happening is that as soon as professional skills are imparted, the developing country invariably loses some of its best talent because of what one may call the growing privileges and salaries gap between the salaries of international organizations and national organizations, or the salaries of the developed countries' institutions and the developing countries' institutions. So the developing country is on the horns of a dilemma, it may get people trained and it loses them.

That is why I welcome the growing emphasis by the FAO as well as other international organizations, on using more and more national institutions for getting work done. There may be inadequacies, but I think we should also put some money into building up infrastructure, certain basic facilities which are essential for national institutions to undertake regional and international responsibilities.

I believe that the entire area of skill formation, the integration of brain and brawn, the ending of the divorce between intellect and labour, these are exceedingly crucial and should receive the highest attention in technical cooperation missions.

Two particular points were referred to this morning which I want to take up and on which I want to give my own views. One was referred to by the delegate of Norway as an alarming situation; that is the report on nutrition to which the delegates of the United States, Denmark and Norway and several other countries referred to correctly. The delegates of the United States and Norway did well to stress the point contained in paragraph 4.26, in other words the single study which was conducted on a project relating to small farmers and landless labourers led to the conclusion which I would have expected, namely that it could not really benefit the intended beneficiaries.

I say this from considerable experience, it is totally wrong to have a project which links the landless labourer with others. In the past we have made this mistake and the hope was that the landless labourer would benefit from a project designed to help small farmers by increased wage employment. What is intended here is that if a person has a single crop system with 120 per year of employment, we somehow hope that we may be able to raise it to 200 or 240 days, either by multiple cropping or mixed farming and so on.

Now, in practice this does not happen. If we really want to improve the nutrition level of landless labourers, who are really the ones at highest risk, because unlike the industrial labourers, they are not organized, they do not have collective bargaining power, the unorganized labour farm sector will have to receive special attention.

I would ask the representative of UNDP who is here also to convey my request to his Administrator and to Mr. Yriart that they should design a project, solely a regional project, it may be one in Asia or Africa, or Latin America, purely to benefit the landless agricultural labourer. If you take rural sectors and you want to divide them by target orientation, you get approximately four major groups in most villages: the rural artisans who are to be helped in a different way; the land-owning class who can be helped by improved agriculture and animal husbandry; the landless agricultural labourer and the rural woman. The rural woman does a considerable amount of horizontal cutting-across of sectors.

If we want to help the landless labourers, we must develop an appropriate technology to do so. For example, the answer to many of the landless labourer problems has been improved opportunities for wage employment or improved opportunities of self-employment through animal-husbandry programmes. How do you improve animal husbandry - which is a land-based occupation - for a landless labour family? What kind of technology do we have? Are we establishing further in-feed banks? Are we establishing the appropriate health care services? Are we establishing the appropriate marketing services?

If you want to help the landless labourers, introduce them to aquaculture and mariculture, there are enormous opportunities there. But how do you do it? Can you take pawns and help labourers induce breeding techniques? Can you give them the most profitable sector of the occupation, namely fish seed production? Similarly in forestry, similarly in animal husbandry. For example, if you take mushrooms, the production round major cities, it could be a very profitable occupation for landless labour families, but the land will have to be given, pasturized, composted and seeded with spawn. Certain services will have to be organized.

Therefore I do not particularly care for additional evaluation because I can give you in writing the same conclusions as those which will emerge. What is necessary now is to go into the root cause of why we have not succeeded in certain tasks. Why - as the UNDP Administrator's representative was saying - in spite of all these hypocritical statements are we shedding our crocodile tears for the poor but are not making progress? Because our basic methodology is wrong. That is why I feel that unless we make a departure and go into the problem in depth and then design projects which are beneficiary oriented, which can go into the problems of the landless peasants, how we can help them through an integrated approach to self-employment and wage employment, we shall not be able to make progress.

I would like earnestly to appeal to the FAO in its many initiatives, to start a project on landless agricultural labour, perhaps in a region or as a national project, in suitable areas. It must be designed very carefully and there is tremendous scope, I can tell you, if you really want to do it.

One final point about research. Chart 6 in the publications shows that 3 percent of the budget of the Field Projects goes to research. It has already been mentioned, both by Mr. Yriart and the UNDP representative, that the CGIAR, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, is spending a considerable amount of money through the national centres. But there is, I think, a big gap here. There is international research from the international centres, there are some national research organizations, but very little adaptive research because agriculture is a location specific phenomenon, and there are so many problems. We have already seen the countries which took up large developmental projects based upon global data or macro-data, have come to grief. There is the problem in Indonesia now that the third bio-type of the brown plant hopper has arisen. Ten years ago we never used to talk about the brown plant hopper in rice culture, today, with the changing ecology of the field, it has become a new disease and past problems naturally become important.

This is only natural, to find new soil health problems, new weed problems, new pest and disease problems. One set of problems is overcome and a new set of problems arises. As I mentioned yesterday, the related photo insensitivity and thermal insensitivity of these new varieties makes them come to green development at a stage when there may still be high atmospheric humidity or rainfall because the earlier varieties were season bound. The present varieties are period-fixed with more problems of grain drying and aphro-toxin production, therefore there is need for strong national research systems. Any country which feels that it can have a dynamic and sustained agricultural production programme without strong national research and extension back-up will meet with only shortlived success. There can be a considerable amount of political fanfares, projects may be started, but they will be doomed within a short period of time.

It is the duty of FAO to strengthen national research systems, because while international research can develop concepts, material, these must be adapted for local conditions. This gap will have to be filled by FAO. I am, of course, informed that a new organization is being started by CGIAR called ISNARS, the International Service for National Agricultural Research Systems. I am not aware what its scope or functions will be, but if that organization will fulfil this need, then it is good. But FAD should get in touch with CGIAR and the other bilateral and multilateral agencies and they must step in, because we feel the need for this.

Many delegations who have spoken here are in a hurry, they want to make quick progress, but there is no magic wand, no miracle. Although the newspapers christened some varieties "miracle varieties", there is no miracle, no short-cut to progress. There is only hard and systematic work to be done. There must be an analysis of problems, an impact analysis, an action-reaction analysis. One will have to foresee what is going to come because when we provoke change, not all the aspects of that change are favourable, many are but some are unfavourable. One must minimize the unfavourable changes.

So I would really like to hope that in the subsequent discussion the distinguished delegates will give further thought to these problems, and with the ability of FAO and a bi-multilateral kind of cooperation we can come to grips with the real problems in the new decade, because we are now talking about the programmes for the 80's, that have been called the new international economic order. If you really want to achieve a new international economic order of progress in the 80's we will have to give a very sensitive, particular analysis to the way certain projects did not take us to the desired call, and learn appropriate lessons. I am sure Mr. Yriart and all engaged in this exercise will be very helpful.

The meeting rose at 12.45 hours

La séance est levée à 12.45h

Se levanta la sesión a las 12.45 horas



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/10

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

TENTH MEETING  
DIXIEME SEANCE  
DECIMA SESION  
(20 November 1979)

The Tenth Meeting was opened at ours

T. J. Kelly, Vice-Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La dixième séance est ouverte à 14 hsous la présidence de

T. J. Kelly, Vice-President de la Commission II

Se abre la decima sesion a las 14. 45 horas, "bajo lp. presidencia de

T. J. Kelly, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION  
(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION  
(continuación)

13. Review of Field Programmes (continued)
13. Examen des programmes de terrain(suite)
13. Examen de los programas de campo(continuacion)

CHAIRMAN: We "begin the afternoon session and resume our consideration of the Review of Field Programmes.

W. KISAMBA-MUGERWA (Uganda): In our earlier intervention we expressed gratitude upon the election of the chairman and his assistants to preside over this very important meeting. We are happy that each of you is given an opportunity to use his experience at this vital time.

My delegation has studied Doc. C 79/4 and would like to congratulate the Secretariat on producing this valuable document. To my delegation it is simple, clear and easy to understand, it brings out clearly and systematically the achievements, constraints and areas that need attention, especially in respect to host countries. We hope that this document will give clear guidelines to both FAO and host countries in improving field programmes to achieve their basic objectives.

The points which we raise on this item are merely for emphasis. Regarding the TCP and Trust Fund facilities, my delegation finds the procedure somewhat slow, though some delegates appreciated the FAO/UNDP speed with which the Technical Cooperation Programme is being handled. We are quite aware of the procedural difficulties and the care required, together with the high demand but we feel some steps should be undertaken to cut down the bureaucracy.

As you are aware, food and agricultural programmes need accurate timing, this being a critical sector; if the assistance required does not readily come, the programme is normally jeopardized.

My delegation is happy with FAO's efforts in promoting investment for Food Production and Nutrition as presented in this Doc. 079/4. This is very important in the sense that technical assistance for other elements such as transport, farm machinery and farm inputs are indeed major constraints in implementing Food and Agriculture programmes.

My delegation is in full support of the Director-General's policy of decentralization, hoping that it will not only expedite project processing and implementation, but will in the long run accomplish a major objective in technical assistance by expediting the strengthening of institutional capabilities in the developing countries to the point that developing countries can initiate and sustain development programmes with minimum external assistance. This will of course relieve budgetary problems which have been a key factor in our deliberations in Commission II.

We would like to make one remark on External Evaluation which has been advanced by some delegations here. We are of the opinion that this will create unnecessary delay, which we are trying to cut down to the possible minimum. Secondly, it will again encroach on FAO's meagre financial resources when in our opinion FAO is competent and has the technical knowhow to undertake evaluation. We believe that with our remarks made during this 20th Session, coupled with the ability of the Director-General and his staff, the point of external evaluation services does not arise.

H. L. CLAVERIE RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela): Antes de nada quisiera agradecer al señor Yriart y al señor representante del PNUD por la completísima presentación del tema en discusión que nos presentaron en la mañana de hoy. La delegación de Venezuela quiere agradecer altamente las deferencias del Director General en atención a las indicaciones que produjo la 19ª Conferencia, en relación con la presentación de la materia comprendida en el Programa de Campo, y la cual vemos resumida en esta ocasión o presentada en el documento C 79/4: Examen de los Programas de Campo, en su nuevo formato y contenido.

Por ello estamos muy agradecidos al Director General por haber tomado en cuenta las indicaciones de la 19ª Conferencia.

La delegación de Venezuela quería presentar, a un nivel muy general, algunas materias que se han tocado en el día de hoy. Creemos que las mismas ya han sido tocadas cuando se habló del Programa de Labores y Presupuesto pero muchas de ellas nos vemos obligados a retomarlas en la tarde de hoy. Entre ellas, quisiéramos referirnos al proceso de evaluación de los Programas de Campo y al Programa de Cooperación Técnica. En cuanto al primero, nuestra delegación tiene una idea muy definida. Creemos que es responsabilidad de los países y de la Casa el evaluar el desarrollo de los proyectos de Campo que se adelanten entre la Casa y cada uno de los países.

No somos partícipes de quitar a la Casa la potestad individual de cada uno de los contratantes, de los países, la posibilidad de evaluar el desarrollo de los proyectos. Rechazamos y vemos con preocupación la posibilidad de que se recurra a una evaluación externa de los programas.

Y en cuanto al Programa de Cooperación Técnica, nos ha llamado la atención el hecho de haber oído, en la mañana de hoy, que hubiera la posibilidad de poner un límite a las actividades, en el futuro, en el Programa. En este sentido, nuestra delegación muestra su preocupación porque se pueda limitar, en el futuro, el Programa; porque pueda tener una finalización el Programa cuando estamos convencidos de que el alcance del mismo, por el contrario, debería reforzarse.

América Latina ha sido, como con otras regiones representadas en esta Casa, uno de los beneficiarios de las emergencias del Programa de Cooperación Técnica, no sólo con la fiebre porcina, con el problema de la cual sufrimos, y estamos sufriendo actualmente, sino en muchos programas de emergencia que, con los recursos propios del Programa de Cooperación Técnica, han sido atacados con toda eficiencia por el Director General. Por ello, no creemos que dicho Programa debe verse frenado sino, por el contrario, debe reforzarse con los recursos al alcance de la Casa.

Deseamos, dentro de este margen general en que estamos desarrollando nuestra intervención, y con su permiso, demostrar y apoyar los programas de descentralización de la FAO. El Preámbulo, al que se alegó aquí esta mañana, de nuestra Constitución establece como finalidad fundamental de las actividades de la FAO, el aumento de la producción alimentaria para satisfacer las necesidades en el mundo, en este área.

Es imposible que esta meta se cumpla si no se instrumentalizan todos los recursos que se le puedan dar a la Organización. Dentro de esta instrumentalización, una de las actividades que hemos apoyado con mayor calor ha sido la descentralización. Con ella, creemos que se estructura un canal de comunicación de la Casa con los Gobiernos, que indudablemente, producirán y producen efectos muy positivos y pragmáticos a los fines de adelantar los proyectos de campo que cada uno de los países contrata con la Organización.

En este sentido, queremos dar nuestro apoyo decidido al uso de las instituciones nacionales, cada vez mayor, en las actividades de la FAO; y nuestro apoyo también, sin restricciones, a las actividades del Departamento de Inversiones.

En este sentido, queremos dejar constancia de que no estamos de acuerdo con la marginación que se quiere hacer de las actividades del PNUD con las relaciones con la FAO. Por el contrario, creemos que las mismas deben seguir pero en ningún momento deben restringir los Programas que por otras vías de financiamiento pueda institucionalizar o adelantar la Casa. En este sentido, queremos dar nuestro apoyo al uso de las instituciones financieras regionales que haga la FAO.

Para finalizar, queremos dar nuestro apoyo, demostrar nuestra simpatía por las relaciones cada vez mayores, que tiene la FAO, con el Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola. Creemos que esta relación no se debe desenvolver solamente en los niveles que hasta ahora ha venido alcanzando sino que debe expresarse y debe cristalizar en acciones más beneficiosas para cada uno de los proyectos.

Apoyamos igualmente la asistencia técnica a los países en desarrollo y vemos con interés y simpatía, la Resolución presentada en la mañana de hoy por Indonesia con el apoyo de otros países africanos y asiáticos.

SI YOUCEF (Algérie): Monsieur le Président, la délégation algérienne tient tout d'abord à féliciter les rédacteurs du document qui nous a été présenté avec beaucoup de clarté.

Le sens de notre intervention d'aujourd'hui est d'attirer l'attention sur la nécessité de mettre en place des projets de mise en valeur intégrés sur les bases à la fois écologiques et économiques s'inscrivant dans le cadre des plans nationaux de développement. Ces projets doivent non seulement faire participer les populations concernées, mais aussi recevoir leur adhésion, afin d'éviter que les projets étudiés restent lettres mortes. Ces projets doivent enfin se baser sur un inventaire précis et complet de l'ensemble des ressources, des usages et des besoins, ce qui implique un programme d'étude, de recherche et de formation approprié.

La délégation algérienne se déclare satisfaite du contenu du document présenté, mais nous souhaiterions que les aspects d'intégration soient plus renforcés, de même que doit être renforcé le degré de participation des agents nationaux du développement. Les activités qu'exerce l'O. A. A. en particulier doivent être présentées en tant que soutien à la formation.

Ma délégation ne s'attardera pas sur ces points, qui ont été soulevés par de nombreuses délégations.

Nous voudrions cependant intervenir sur la question relative à l'évaluation des programmes de terrain. Nous tenons à affirmer qu'il n'est pas nécessaire que cette évaluation se fasse en dehors des structures de l'O. A. A. ; que cette organisation, en collaboration avec les structures nationales concernées, continue à se charger de l'évaluation des projets. Cette procédure a déjà fait la preuve de son efficacité, et nous nous en déclarons très satisfaits. Ma délégation considère ce point comme très important.

Les Gouvernements concernés par ces projets et l'O. A. A. disposent du personnel qualifié pour entreprendre cette évaluation.

Avant de conclure, nous tenons à rendre hommage aux efforts déployés par l'O. A. A. pour atteindre les objectifs assignés, malgré toutes les contraintes et les difficultés que l'on connaît.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): Mr. Chairman, this is the first intervention of my delegation today on the Review of Field Programme. We would like to thank you for giving us this opportunity.

My delegation take this opportunity to congratulate the Secretariat in putting out an excellent review document of the Field Programme for the year 1978-79. We also would like to thank the Assistant Director-General of FAO and the UNDP representative for giving us the comprehensive and clear picture of the Field Programme.

It is needless to mention, Mr. Chairman, as to how important these field programmes are and can be for agricultural development in general and food production in particular in the developing countries.

Along with the technical assistance provided by UNDP/FAO the developing countries themselves are putting their conscious efforts and their own available inputs as much as possible, for the field programmes are the ones that need careful coordination. This is where the country representative of FAO and his role can be of immense importance and crucial.

However, the need and demand of technical assistance for effective field programmes are increasing and becoming a challenge for FAO and its limited financial resources. The donor countries, however, have to be sympathetic in developmental programmes like these that have direct bearings for more food production. This view has already been voiced by many distinguished delegates in this Commission.

Technical cooperation programmes have indeed shown a very meaningful impact in developing countries for its speedy implementation, whereas in the usual process before any project implementation takes place one has to go through several channels and processes which take a long time. We realize, Mr. Chairman, that the financial constraints to such useful programmes are causing great concern to FAO, which has to meet the challenge.

Technology transfer alone is not enough in solving the problems of more food production. There are other vital inputs that are required as a package. No matter whatever we say but water, water alone is a very important factor and we also know that it needs a massive capital investment. Allow me to say, Mr. Chairman, in the context of Nepal a traditional hill irrigation system has some of the better technology that we are using. What it needs really is a further modification to make them more lasting ones against landslides. That may not require very heavy investments but some useful technical assistance, assistance know how might be of immense value. This is just one example. There are several others.

Most of the developing countries have their own special physical features and characteristics which establish the particular needs of the country in its developmental efforts. Since the very spirit and concept of such technical assistance programmes or TCP are to help to develop and sustain the local resources, the donor countries, therefore, we hope would render top priority to such vital needs of production oriented assistance programmes and support with its maximum resources possible UNDP/FAO in carrying out these programmes, and thereby fulfilling the needs and aspirations of the developing nations in the struggle of solving the problem of hunger.

I said hunger, Mr. Chairman, and did not mention the problems of malnutrition, simply because at least in my country, and so could be the case in many other countries, the problem of feeding people with two meals a day to maintain them is essential, rather than talking of nutritional food. Whereas we are conscious of the value and needs of nutritional food as well.

To cater to the developmental programmes the available national expertise and the national institutions must be fully utilized and developed. This would mean at the one hand helping to strengthen the national institutions and its infrastructure to develop its own skill and capabilities in carrying out the developmental programme, and, on the other hand, it might also mean to reduce the cost of international expertise of the institution. This can be done with cooperation of UNDP/FAO technical assistance programme.

We realize, Mr. Chairman, that food production is not the only developmental front. We talk of post-harvest losses, losses not only in quantity but in quality as well, because of lack of modern warehouses, transportation facilities, conditions of high humidity causing Phytotoxin, and so on. In my country, Mr. Chairman, transportation of a bag of fertilizer to the mountain country costs three to four times more than the cost of the bag of fertilizer itself. Now the question is what do we do? If we do not take the needed inputs, that is fertilizer, improved seeds, to the mountains, how are we going to feed our people up there? Nepal is surplus in food in the southern plain but deficient in the northern mountains where we have many more mouths to feed. As I mentioned transportation of either food, grain or fertilizer or improved seeds is, for that matter not that easy. Migration of people from the hills to the southern plains are causing several other problems in the country. So to keep the people up there in the mountains they have to be engaged in agricultural development programmes. It could be programmes of cereal production wherever possible, or horticulture or livestock development, and apart from that, some kind of income generating activities must be launched. Hill agricultural development, therefore, is a problem there. This is the reason why the leader of our delegation, when making his policy statement in the Plenary, mentioned the need for establishing an International Hill Agricultural Research Centre in Nepal for which His Majesty's Government is willing to offer possible cooperation, because the development of the appropriate hill agriculture technology has become a dire need for us. We appeal to FAO to consider this matter sympathetically and we also appeal to bilateral agencies with the resources to provide their capital and technical assistance for hill agriculture research and technology development, which can be shared by countries in a similar condition in our region.

Before I conclude, my delegation would like to endorse wholeheartedly the views expressed by the delegate of Zambia this morning.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Le document que nous examinons constitue, à notre avis, la preuve tangible de la longue expérience et de la compétence que possède la FAO pour accomplir, comme il se doit, les tâches rentrant dans le cadre de ses activités dans les pays en développement.

Ceci dit, ma délégation voudrait rappeler ce que nous avons déjà dit au sujet de l'évaluation des activités de la FAO, dans les domaines de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture. Comme l'ont souligné la quasi-totalité des délégations ici présentes, entre autre lorsque nous avons examiné le programme de travail et budget pour le prochain Biennium, ma délégation pense à juste titre que la tâche de l'évaluation des activités de la FAO dans les pays en développement incombe aux gouvernements des pays bénéficiaires, lesquels gouvernements peuvent être assistés par les représentants de la FAO dans les pays, ou dans le cas de non-représentation de la FAO, par le service du Bureau régional de la FAO. En fait ma délégation voit mal comment on pourrait recourir aux services des consultants externes pour effectuer l'évaluation des activités de la FAO sur le terrain. Nous pensons que ce serait là un manque de confiance vis-à-vis des gouvernements et vis-à-vis du Secrétariat de la FAO.

Nous tenons à souligner que si dans l'avenir il était confié cette tâche d'évaluation à des services extérieurs à la FAO, ce serait vraiment là un cas de double emploi, double emploi que nous condamnons. Ce qui se produit d'ailleurs lorsque le PNUD exécute parfois lui-même, ou confie à d'autres organismes, l'exécution de projets qu'il finance et qui entrent dans le domaine des activités de la FAO.

Pour terminer, ma délégation voudrait appuyer pleinement les commentaires et les propositions qui ont été faits ce matin à la fin de la séance par le Président.

Enfin, nous appuyons le projet de résolution présenté ce matin par l'Indonésie, le Canada, la Zambie et la Guinée.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Lors de mon intervention ce matin et au moment où j'ai présenté mes commentaires concernant le chapitre 2 du document C 79/4, je disais qu'il y a une amélioration très nette dans le processus d'évaluation des programmes de terrain, et ceci par rapport au précédent Biennium. Après avoir écouté les discussions en cours en sein de cette Commission en ce qui concerne les travaux d'évaluation de ces programmes, je voudrais renouveler la position de mon pays, que j'ai déjà exprimée hier au sujet de la discussion du programme ordinaire.

En résumé, notre position est la suivante: nous appuyons la procédure existante d'évaluation; nous ne pensons pas que l'évaluation extérieure pourrait représenter une amélioration. A notre avis, les résultats de l'évaluation extérieure ne seront pas différents de ceux de l'évaluation intérieure. Nous faisons confiance à tous les services qui s'occupent de l'évaluation au sein de l'Organisation. D'autre part, l'évaluation extérieure donnerait lieu à des dépenses dont nous n'avons pas besoin en ce moment.

Mme F. LARBI (Tunisie): Ma délégation estime que l'examen des programmes de terrain pour l'exercice 78/79 procède d'une analyse de haute qualité des grands problèmes politiques concernant l'aide fournie à l'agriculture en général et aux programmes de terrain administrés par la FAO en particulier. Nous relevons avec plaisir les nettes améliorations de la gestion et de l'application des programmes de terrain, ainsi que le soin avec lequel les diverses évaluations ont été examinées et vérifiées à la lumière d'informations qualitatives provenant de sources variées bien informées.

Aussi estimons-nous qu'il ne serait pas nécessaire d'avoir recours à des organes extérieurs pour opérer l'évaluation de nos programmes, surtout que nous sommes convaincus que le Directeur général n'épargnera aucun effort pour obtenir le maximum d'objectivité dans l'appréciation des activités de l'Organisation, tant au Siège que sur le terrain.

Par ailleurs, ma délégation se félicite de l'utilisation accrue des capacités des pays en développement pour l'exécution des programmes de terrain de la FAO et du recours croissant aux institutions nationales,

Enfin, ma délégation voudrait faire part de ses préoccupations devant la diminution de la part de la FAO dans les crédits alloués par le PNUD aux projets agricoles et, en général, de la part du PNUD lui-même dans les montants totaux alloués à l'assistance technique dans le système des Nations Unies. Nous espérons vivement que cette situation s'améliore à l'avenir.

J. R. GOMEZ RICAÑO (Cuba): Sr. Presidente: Desea también nuestra delegación unirse a los que le han felicitado por su elección y, a la vez, felicitar a la Secretaría por el valioso Documento sobre el Examen de los Programas de Campo 1978-79 que ha puesto en nuestras manos, así como por la ágil y práctica introducción que nos ha hecho el Sr. Yriart.

Puesto que los programas de campo constituyen uno de los frentes de acción de la FAO en su trabajo directo con los países miembros, hemos leído y analizado con atención los 4 capítulos que lo integran, o sea: Tendencias actuales y perspectivas; Evaluación de Proyectos de Campo; Empleo de instituciones nacionales y Producción de Alimentos y Desarrollo Rural.

Del Documento en general resalta su forma de exposición muy directa, objetiva y crítica, fácilmente entendible, además, por los numerosos gráficos que contiene,

Sobre la labor desarrollada en el bienio que ahora finaliza, estimamos que en comparación con lo que discutimos en la Conferencia anterior, se han dado casos muy positivos en la labor de la FAO descrita en los 4 capítulos mencionados.

Llama la atención cómo en la objetividad de que hablamos, se hace un examen desapasionado y respetuoso a los países de los programas que en ellos se llevan a cabo. Se señalan aspectos en los cuales se han obtenido éxitos; se señalan deficiencias, que aun persisten y se señalan medidas para ir las resolviendo. Por ejemplo, en la tendencia de los gastos, se observa cierto estancamiento en términos reales, como lo expresa el Director General con relación a 1970 pues el incremento verdadero ha sido solamente del 2 por

ciento. Sin duda hay que insistir más en que se aumenten los fondos para el próximo bienio, tanto los del programa ordinario como los extrapresupuestarios. En lo referente a la evaluación de los proyectos de campo, estimamos que la misma refleja tanto los aspectos positivos como los que aún se muestran negativos, en los conceptos que se han tomado en consideración dentro de la evaluación, o sea: objetivos; diseño del proyecto; participación del gobierno; resultados y transferencias de técnicas, así como señalándose las perspectivas futuras a juicio de la FAO.

La evaluación, repetimos, es objetiva y crítica; los problemas que aún subsisten se resolverán seguramente con una mayor y mejor participación de los gobiernos en los proyectos de que son beneficiarios y una mayor y cada vez, si cabe, mejor insistencia y asistencia por parte de la FAO. Pero la evaluación nos satisface como está presentada.

En este punto, Sr. Presidente, es bueno que digamos que en cuanto al sistema de evaluación, Cuba participa del criterio de que las mismas continúen llevándose a cabo por comisiones conjuntas constituidas por funcionarios de la FAO y de los sectores de gobierno involucrados en el proyecto de que se trate o en todo caso contratando personal nacional. No debe olvidarse aquí el valor que tienen los criterios de los representantes de la FAO en los países. El Documento C 79/4 que estamos examinando es un buen ejemplo de un buen trabajo conjunto entre FAO y los países.

Somos opuestos a la utilización de consultores externos, pues nos parecen innecesarios a la luz de los variados aspectos, aparte de los técnicos, sobre todo los de índole nacional e intrínsecos de cada proyecto que sólo los que lo han formulado y ejecutado son capaces de tener en cuenta a la hora de la evaluación.

Sobre el empleo de constituciones y personal nacional, aun con las deficiencias que se advierten en el Documento y que habrán de resolverse también con más interés por parte de los países y mayor ayuda de la FAO en la asistencia técnica, en capacitación y adiestramiento junto con el resto de la comunidad internacional en programas de este tipo, somos del criterio de utilizarlos cada día más por las evidentes ventajas que ofrece a los países. Ello refuerza, además, la formación de personal y mecanismos para una mejor utilización, tanto de los programas de amplio alcance como los relativos a la cooperación técnica en los países y entre países de una misma región o de similares condiciones ecológicas, sociales, etc.

No queremos finalizar, Sr. Presidente, sin mencionar que los logros obtenidos en la producción de alimentos, la nutrición y el desarrollo rural, aunque reconocemos la labor desplegada por la FAO, son aún insuficientes para que nuestras poblaciones mejoren, aunque sea un poco, su nivel de vida.

T-TAFARI(Ethiopia): First of all, my delegation extends its appreciation to the Secretariat for the excellent work done in the preparation of document C 79/4, the Review of Field Programmes.

Next, my delegation would like to make a brief remark related to the future evaluation of FAO field programmes. He know that evaluation is an important element of any projects or programme cycle. Evaluation of projects and programmes not only enables us to measure our achievements, but more important, it helps us to identify constraints so that corrective measures could be taken for better implementation of future programmes of a similar nature. The question as to who should evaluate depends on a number of factors. It could be done through internal evaluation, external evaluation, or a combination of the two. As to which method to use depends on the objectivity of the result wanted and the cost involved. The idea entertained by some delegates that the evaluation of field programmes be done through external evaluation would simply increase bureaucracy, increase cost, etc. Like most other delegations, my delegation strongly believes that FAO has had the necessary experience and expertise to do the task effectively and efficiently. It is the feeling of my delegation that FAO, together with the respective recipient countries, would do rather a better job in undertaking evaluation of the field programmes instead of an external evaluation proposed by some delegates. Thank you.

J. GODIN DIAZ (Colombia): La delegación de Colombia agradece al Sr. Yriart la claridad con que nos ha presentado el tema de instrucciones, así como a la Secretaría por la magnífica elaboración del texto, que refleja la opinión del 19º período de sesiones de la Conferencia de la FAO.

Sobre el documento C 79/4 que se nos ha presentado a consideración deseamos hacer unos comentarios de carácter general. En él se ha mencionado la necesidad de incrementar la asistencia a la agricultura en términos efectivos. La delegación de Colombia piensa que, no sólo se debe hacer mención, sino hacer

énfasis, repito, énfasis, sobre la urgencia de aplicar efectivamente la ayuda técnica a la agricultura, ya que nos preocupa el hecho de constatar que la tendencia existente en las organizaciones internacionales que de una u otra forma tienen que ver con el desarrollo, es el retroceso en el número de proyectos que se dedican al sector agrícola. En este área pensamos que es labor de la FAO reforzar las políticas de los Gobiernos de los países en desarrollo en lo concerniente a lograr la autosuficiencia. Por esto consideramos también que ese Programa de Cooperación Técnica de la FAO debe estar encaminado a lograr este objetivo, de importancia vital para las naciones del Tercer Mundo.

Hemos observado, y en este sentido agradecemos las palabras del colega de España, que en la distribución de los proyectos de campo de la FAO que reciben asistencia de ella, así como en el empleo de las instituciones nacionales, nuestra región de América Latina se ha visto menos favorecida, como podemos constatar en el cuadro 2 y en el párrafo 3. 9, respectivamente. Hacemos este comentario con ánimo constructivo, ya que nos gustaría que en el futuro fuesen tenidas en cuenta nuestras observaciones.

La delegación de Colombia piensa que es importante que se intensifique la asistencia técnica entre países en desarrollo, teniendo en cuenta afinidades tales como la misma lengua y civilización, que podrían facilitar la consecución de los objetivos propuestos.

Compartimos y apoyamos la opinión del Director General de que la función principal de la FAO consiste en ayudar a los países de estructura, su capacidad institucional y capacitar su mano de obra, así como en mejorar su acceso a los conocimientos técnicos y a la experiencia del desarrollo, que podrían aprovecharse según sus propias prioridades y necesidades.

Z. GHOSHEH (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): Mr. Chairman, my country's delegation wishes to thank the FAO representatives, the Director-General and the Secretariat, for all the various statements and for the effort made and put into the Review of Field Programmes. It is very much in line with the recommendations emanating from the previous General Conference and we find it a very comprehensive and satisfactory report.

We would like to comment on a few items of features contained in this document. First of all the activities of the Organization in the area of technical assistance and the conservation of various capacities in developing countries and institutions in order to enable those countries to devise progress of action and to implement them in the very limited framework involving very little external assistance, a procedure which we feel is a most salutary one and has had a very proximate start and we will as always add self-sufficiency and this has been most welcome to us all, particularly when it is a matter of further development in the areas in using the potential of the developing countries as described in the document. Here we find these classifications accept and adjust new technological know-how procedures, and it has of course national experts which is a further pointer to progress in this area. These development experts have an in-depth knowledge of their own country's problems and issues. Further, the conservation of national institutions in the World Organization helps to implement programmes, and we should not forget the role of the regional representative who helps us to implement the targets we have set; the need to enhance a technological cooperation between developing countries. And this is also with respect to transfer facilities to these countries, provided that the appropriate priorities of these programmes is taken into account, and the fact that administrative measures which the Organizations also have to dovetail always under the sign of decentralization, but are necessary to closely define activities.

Fourthly, the classification of various agricultural activities contained in Chapter 4 of this paper, the Organization of Activities for 79/80, this also has been welcomed by us, together with the fact that the Organization is focusing on food production. Thank you very much.

M. DESSOUKI (Egypt) (interpretation from Arabic): Mr. Chairman, I would not want to repeat what we have already said in connection with the Field Programme. We spoke on the Programme of Action and Budget and the Review of the Regular Budget, but I would like to say something in connection with the evaluation of the Regular Programme and the Field Programme. We feel that those bodies which have to carry out these evaluations should be in the countries themselves, in the national institutions. There is no doubt whatsoever that calling in any outside consultant may lead to such a person getting the information from the country concerned anyway, which would mean a loss of time and money. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Organization, through its various technical bodies and its wide know-how in this field, could assume this task in the most efficient manner.

F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): I join the other distinguished delegations in congratulating the FAO Secretariat for preparing this excellent document No. C 79/4, that is the Review of Field Programmes.

I would draw attention to the TCP. It is gratifying to note that under the caption "Outlook for the Eighties" recognizes that - and I quote - "There is ample evidence to suggest that developing countries at all levels of development need a much larger flow of resources in real terms to accelerate food production and increase income and employment opportunities for the poor". Here I would underline the portion "increase income and employment opportunities for the poor". This is really the remedy for a country like ours. You know, sir, that Bangladesh has a very big rural population, and of this big rural population about 45 percent is landless agricultural labour force. In short, there is a swing in harvesting. There is not much problem for this group to find employment opportunities, their problem is when there is no scope for agricultural employment. Their long period of unemployment or under-employment is in the dry season, December to May, and the rainy season is from August to November. We have taken care of most of the unemployment problems for the period December to May through rural work programmes and other national governmental programmes. In addition we have the World Food Programme supported programme of food-for-work in which we also get support from other bilateral resources like the USA, Canada, and so on. This programme has proved very successful because in addition to creating employment opportunities, this programme has been able to do a good job in creating and maintaining infrastructures for the better utilization of land and water resources. But we have not as yet been able to create much needed employment opportunities in the monsoons, that is in the lean period of August to November, since earth work based employment has been very limited. In this period we have to find out the viable alternatives. In this particular field, my delegation would request technical assistance to create and develop income-generating and employment-creating opportunities in this lean period of the rainy season.

I now have a short comment on the Chapters "Use of National Institutions". My delegation fully supports FAO's policy to increasingly use the national institutions of developing countries. This policy has been in practice during the last two and a half years. I think that in addition to the areas in which these institutions have been used, new areas in the work of FAO should be identified where institutions of developing countries could be profitably utilized. For example, these institutions could be used for participation in the regular programme of FAO.

In this connection, I would also ask for the employment of a larger number of individual experts, that is consultants, from developing countries for carrying out specific studies such as are often undertaken by FAO. Here, there is a particular advantage in having a consultant from a neighbouring country or from the same Region, as he has a more intimate knowledge of the social, economic and other situations prevailing in that country at the time.

My last comment is on nutrition. It is very encouraging to note that in addition to cereal production increasingly more attention has been paid to other food items such as meat, milk and fish.

I should like to mention fish production specifically. The exploitation, processing and marketing of sea fish in my country has tremendous possibilities. Yet our progress in this field is still in a primary stage, and some special action programme is required in order to exploit fully the prospects of marine fishing.

Another problem we have been facing of late is that the usual and time-honoured large fishery stocks in inland waters, mainly in marshy lands and small rivers, has become depleted by alarming proportions during the last few years. One of the reasons for this seems to be the use of pesticides and certain types of chemical fertilizers, but there has not been any systematic study to find out the real cause for the growing loss of this important protein.

Proverbially, Bangladesh used to be known as the land of rice and fish. While we know of the very good prospects for increasing our inland rice, we are worried about the gradual loss of the existing stocks of fish and wonder if this situation calls for any special study in order to take remedial measures to stop the current loss of this fisheries resource.

Srta. M. ELENA BORASCA (Argentina): Sean mis primeras palabras de felicitación a la Secretaría por la calidad del documento C 79/4, cuyo contenido, en líneas generales, compartimos y apoyamos.

Mi delegación entiende que la asistencia técnica juega un rol determinante en la promoción agrícola y rural, ya que la misma favorecerá la transferencia de tecnología y actuará como acelerador de inversiones en este campo. Por eso compartimos las preocupaciones del Director General, debido a las tendencias poco alentadoras respecto al volumen de compromisos, aunque después de haber escuchado al distinguido representante del PNUD, confiamos en que se hallarán en breve plazo modos de acción adecuados para superar esta situación.

Nosotros compartimos la competencia de la FAO en estos temas y llamamos la atención de esta Asamblea, tal como hemos hecho en otras ocasiones, sobre el peligro que reviste la duplicación de funciones y la superposición de responsabilidades, en detrimento de la eficacia de los proyectos.

Apoyamos calurosamente las consideraciones del Director General respecto a la utilización de instituciones nacionales para canalizar las actividades de la FAO. Sobre este punto, sin embargo, lamentamos profundamente la escasa participación de América Latina en estos acuerdos, y en eso, nos unimos a la representación de España y de Colombia que se han expresado en el mismo sentido. Pensamos que debería pensarse una política de apoyo a las mismas instituciones existentes en la región, a efectos de que se utilicen al máximo sus posibilidades con un criterio racional.

Al referirse a este tema, el señor Representante del PNUD mencionó que la baja cooperación con América Latina se debió a divergencias con la FAO sobre el empleo de instituciones nacionales. Creo haber entendido correctamente.

Si es así, solicito a la Secretaría que nos dé más detalles sobre el tema. Por último, queremos apoyar lo manifestado por las delegaciones que nos precedieron en el uso de la palabra en materia de asistencia técnica entre países en desarrollo. Compartimos también lo manifestado por la delegación de Venezuela en materia de cooperación técnica, porque como ya lo hemos dicho en esta Conferencia, vemos en la cooperación técnica un instrumento efectivo e indispensable para el avance económico de los países en desarrollo.

R. SAAD-EL-DINE (Syria) (interpretation from Arabic): The Review of Field Programmes document is an excellent one, and we thank the Secretariat for its presentation. We have a few points on which we should like to comment in this Review.

In the first place, we are impressed by the analysis which shows that technical assistance is declining, but the role of technical assistance in agriculture is something fully recognized in aid programmes, and it is a lofty target of action for the benefit of developing countries, in order to help them draw up development programmes and strengthen them with advice from experts from outside, thus leading to self-sufficiency.

We ask why we find this decline in technical assistance? As to the evaluation of field programmes, we feel this is very satisfactory, looking at the results of the work done in this connection. We see that there is a vast increase for the present biennium, and a further source of satisfaction is we see improvements in programmes from year to year, although the percentage of programmes in this framework is only 6 percent. Nevertheless, this highlights the serious way in which the Secretariat, the Organization, and above all the Director-General, tackle social, and economic development programmes in developing countries and in all areas.

I wish to draw attention, as other delegates have done, to the fact that the evaluation process of field programmes should always be in the hands of existing bodies in the recipient countries. This will help us economize, and such money saved can be set aside for other areas. This is also in line with the policy of the Organization to cut down on expenses as much as possible, and using staff of the Organization also means they are much better in this kind of work. To work together in connection with national and governmental bodies is also an excellent idea, and we see that much progress has been made along these lines, and we wish to pay tribute to the organizers, "but we should like to draw attention to the difficulties that the Organization has to face in this area. All this leads to a certain lack in the designing of contracts and the member states have to speed this up. We also have to bear in mind we must simplify procedures and the planning of agreements, so as to bring these into line with the targets set by the Organization.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Permit me first of all to express our great pleasure at seeing you in the Chair, Mr. Chairman. We are sure that under your able guidance the Commission will reach constructive and useful solutions.

We feel that the Review of Field Programmes for 1978-79 has, as in the past, proved very useful in identifying and analysing critical policy issues relating to assistance to agriculture in general and field programmes administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

We do not wish to go into great detail on each programme, but would simply confine ourselves to issues which we feel are of importance.

First - and we think this is of great importance, and we would like to draw it to the attention of Commission II - is the one relating to commitments to technical assistance within the UN system. We have a feeling that the role of technical assistance in promoting investments is not being adequately recognized in aid programmes. FAO's role in influencing the flow and direction of resources to agriculture therefore deserves full recognition, and in this connection we support the draft resolution which was submitted by my colleague this morning.

Another feature that we should like to highlight is the role of governments in the implementation of field programmes. There appears to be a dire need for greater involvement of governments in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of field projects.

Very briefly, we support the strengthening of national institutions, the Technical Cooperation Programme, and the recommendations relating to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Developments.

To cut a long story short, we support the conclusions of the Programme Committee, particularly the need for greater flexibility in relation to the inclusion of local and recurrent costs, simplification of lending procedures, and shortening of the project cycle.

Coming to the subject of external evaluation, my delegation spoke on the subject in connection with the Regular Programme. I am again constrained to say a few words on this proposal in relation to the field programmes, but I must make it clear that we are not opposed to independent evaluation, but before agreeing we must know what such evaluation constitutes. Who is independent and who is not is a difficult question. It is not always necessary or true that someone from outside the Organization is likely to be more independent. For a good evaluation, which would be our main objective, whoever carries out the evaluation exercise must be fully familiar with the Organization. If this is not possible there is a likelihood of the evaluators basing their findings on such knowledge that would have drastic consequences for all concerned. Again I ask, who could be more independent than the independent sovereign States which constitute this august gathering? What we are doing at the moment is what we are proposing when we talk about independent evaluation. What we briefly suggest is following the bureaucratic axiom, when in doubt, delegate. Consequently, while in favor of objective evaluation which we feel is already being done, we are not in favour of "independent" evaluation.

Lastly on the subject of nutrition, the delegate of Norway raised a few important points which we feel deserve the attention of this Commission.

A. M. F. FERNANDO (Sri Lanka): I wish to congratulate you, Sir, on being in the chair and trust that you will no doubt give your authority to the debate that will take place on this subject.

My delegation has read this document C 79/4 with interest, and we also would like to compliment Mr. Yriart for the remarks he made prior to the debate on this document. The document is valuable, informative and a very good review. I would not go so far as to say it is excellent, because if excellent it means we have no comments. We would like to reiterate some remarks we made earlier in this Commission regarding the Review of the Regular Programme. We would like to take the opportunity of following similar procedures in the remarks we made regarding those items.

Firstly, the Technical Cooperation Programme is very valuable. It is stated in the document that the idea is to meet relatively small and unforeseen development needs. Now at the same time we would like to stress that the average time taken is 6 months between requests and the commencement of operations in the field, and we would like this speeded up.

The coming to technical assistance and use of machinery, we think that this is very important and the purpose of the national institutions and their capabilities is to sustain the development action programme. While agreeing that national institutions anywhere like in this Organization, cannot function properly without adequate trained staff to run them, we think it is very important the training aspect should be emphasised.

We also accept the idea of decentralization. After all, in a review of field programmes it is very important for FAO countries and regional representatives must actively take part in the implementation of that programme.

If I may be permitted I should like to know how often FAO country representatives are transferred. I believe the present representative in my country is rather new, and if people are transferred quite often it might in some cases upset some of the Programmes undertaken in my country.

Finally, we support the draft resolution put forward by Indonesia and others in implementation of the report and in regard to evaluation I associate myself with the remarks made by the delegate of Pakistan and suggest this should be done with the cooperation of the representatives of the various countries of the FAO.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): Allow me to congratulate you, Sir, and express our pleasure with the able way in which you are conducting our deliberations.

I would like to express our high appreciation of the report, in form and content. We are pleased to note that the judgement of FAO has shown there is progress in the efficiency of the project. This is a certificate not only in the interest of FAO but in that of developing countries. This means our capacity to absorb projects is increasing simultaneously with our appetite for ever more additional projects. We also interpret the unprecedented success of the field project as connected with the role played by field representatives in different countries. We have taken note of the constraints referred to on pages 25, 26, 27 concerning the role of the government, and we shall try to alleviate them as best we can.

Some few months ago we had the pleasure in the Sudan to play host to His Excellency the Ambassador of USA to FAO to whom we showed some of our FAO projects, and he expressed his pleasure at the success of these projects. We would welcome similar visits from Ambassadors and representatives of Member countries.

I would think this is the sort of evaluation that might be needed by certain donor countries to be assured of what we are trying to put through and the success of FAO projects in both regular and field programmes. We therefore are opposed to the notion of having outside evaluation, for the cost entailed, both directly and indirectly. These evaluations of course will definitely tax the time of people at Headquarters and in the countries involved.

Finally, our delegation supports the draft resolution put forward this morning by Indonesia.

R. B. RYANGA (Kenya): FAO field programmes are very important indeed, and my government attaches great importance to them not only in their preparation but also in their implementation and evaluation. We attach this importance to them for many reasons, but also because in some cases they are spearhead developments in areas and aspects which otherwise would not have received attention at the time. We have many examples of projects done by FAO which have opened up areas we ourselves would have delayed for some time.

We would like to emphasise the need for technical assistance aimed at bringing out the capabilities of recipient nations and also the more effective use of technology. We have come to this conclusion after our experience with programmes of this kind because we have found that after a project has been studied and has been going on, the project itself opens up other areas and therefore requires that more qualified people be put in the programme in order to make sure the work of FAO and the country is not dissipated and remains unused because of lack of personnel.

My delegation also supports the Director-General's decentralization programme because this will among other things allow for flexibility in the execution of programmes. We feel this is important because quite often on the ground a programme might not "be working well and if it is possible for adjustments to be made on the spot it is very useful to have this amount of flexibility.

We also think there is a need for increased flexibility in external lending in order to make money more accessible for most of the people who need it. We feel that the current criteria and procedures for lending make it difficult in some cases to extend a system to all people who would require it.

we are also encouraged by the increasing emphasis on nutritional conservation in agricultural and rural development projects because of increased emphasis on the production of food in the countries which today will need more production. My delegation also is of the view that the use of national institutions and other inputs of personnel should be strengthened and expanded, notwithstanding our earlier remarks about this.

So far as evaluation is concerned, it is in the view of my delegation that this can be done adequately by the FAO Secretariat and the recipient countries concerned.

Finally, I should like to support the resolution contained in Doc C 79/LIM 35 of 20 November 1979.

V. MRISHO (Tanzania): May I first of all congratulate the Director-General for his very lucid Review of the Field Programmes and report which actually indicates achievements and reasons for drawbacks during the 1973-9 biennium. In general terms, my delegation has noted that this review has adequately covered all the important aspects and activities of FAO in relation to cooperation with other national institutions and developing countries. The review also demonstrates that besides various problems such as scanty numbers and possible ability of technical staff in developing countries coupled with the difficulty of local experts being confronted with day to day responsibilities FAO has been able to stimulate and actually dispense technical assistance to Member developing countries with the basic target of narrowing the existing gap in technical personnel requirements while determining a basis for forming local capacities of such personnel in this connexion. In this connexion, Mr. Chairman, my delegation appreciates FAO's efforts so far in the field of technical cooperation and assistance; the use or utilization of national institutions, FAO's involvement in technical cooperation among developing countries, and the very important technical co-operation, which has actually demonstrated FAO's attention towards tackling Member countries' immediate problems.

Mr. Chairman, may I also say that looking at FAO's crucial responsibilities indicates that there is need to invest about 8.1 billion dollars every year in order to reach a 4 per cent production growth rate of food. The review of the Field Programme indicates FAO has made a considerable start in acting as a catalyst for resource involvement, through arrangements with the World Bank, IFAD and other bilateral donors and finance institutions, and through the Special Action programme. The level that FAO has so far reached should be considered as the beginning of FAO's involvement in investment activities. This should be expanded to cover several problem areas.

Mr. Chairman, without need to go into a detailed analysis of the Review of the Field Programme, may I conclude by saying that the problems and drawbacks experienced during 1978-79 should lead the way to FAO's endeavour to implement the hunger eradication strategies. Close attention to nutritional requirements should spearhead our improved agricultural production programme and better food storage and distribution should be looked into more seriously in order to ensure food for all.

Mr. Chairman, I also take the opportunity to say that my delegation fully supports the resolution submitted by Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Tunisia and Zaire and call other delegations to give it similar response.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you distinguished delegate of Tanzania. Before calling the next speaker I advise the Commission that I have received a note from a delegation asking how we propose to handle the resolution which has been to the Resolutions' Committee and I understand re-circulated to all delegations this afternoon. I am advised by the Secretariat that the usual practice is that the resolution is now taken up in the Drafting Committee in association with its consideration of the Report of the proceedings here, and that it can then be further discussed when the Commission is considering adoption of the Report.

C. B. SESAY (Sierra Leone): My delegation wishes to join other delegations in congratulating the FAO Secretariat, and the Director-General in particular, for the informative document C 79/4. We have found the document on the Review very comprehensive, and we only wish to make general comments on some of the aspects covered in the Report. We have noted with satisfaction the realization of FAO of the concern of developing countries over what always happens after the financial disbursement of projects. Mr. Chairman, we are in full agreement that the sources of any development project should not be judged only by the achievement of such targets, but also by the positive impacts it has on the social economic life of the people for whom the project is intended. We are further in agreement that the real test of any development project lies not in the result of the activities during the lifetime of the project, but in the follow-up and development that takes place after the project terminates. This brings me to the point of the imperative need to formulate projects in a way that they are absorbable into pertinent existing national institutions after the disbursement period. The importance and usefulness of the TCP projects in developing countries have been exhaustively discussed by earlier speakers in this Commission. We fully share their views in this regard, and we join them in appealing to the FAO to continue giving wider scope to these programmes. We, however, wish to make one or two observations:

That further use is made of local expertise and institutions in the implementation of these TCP projects, as we believe that less consultants' fees will be involved and more confidence created in the individual countries to assist in helping themselves.

That the programmes before they are strengthened financially, to absorb more projects because of this quick practical approach.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we fully support FAO's increasing use of national institutions in the formulation and implementation of development projects, because of the attendant advantages which have already been highlighted by other delegates in this Commission.

In conclusion we again wish to commend the Director-General and his team of experts for the informative document on the Review of Field Programmes 1978-79. My delegation fully supports the resolution in C 79/LIM/35 sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Tunisia and Zaire.

J. BERTELING (Netherlands): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Sir, assessing an assessment is difficult. It is difficult with an internal assessment, but also with an external assessment. The advantage of the latter is that neutral persons inform the Secretariat much more than delegations, in fact, of the positive and negative aspects of the activities and provide a fresh approach to the problems involved.

An internal evaluation has the advantage that those people active in the implementation of a programme are closely involved and are forced to auto-evaluation of themselves and their work. What is even more needed, as was stated by the delegation of Zambia, is the participation of the recipient countries in the evaluation process. They know the real impact of the projects, and for the future we would like to stress this aspect.

Another difficulty in assessing this review is the need for more knowledge of the individual country. My delegation expects that in further developing the relationships between FAO and the Netherlands, also through coordinating bi- and multi-lateral development activities in the agricultural field, and through a closer participation of the Netherlands an analysis will be structured accordingly in many countries, and I consider, therefore, the suggestion just made by the representative of the Sudan as a very useful one.

Mr. Chairman, in various places it is mentioned that the FAO percentage of UNDP projects is steadily declining. My government attaches great importance to the agricultural development, and, therefore, deplores this trend for which there seems to be at least two major reasons. One, is lesser emphasis on agricultural development by the developing countries themselves since they decide on the use of UNDP resources and, secondly, the executing of mainly agricultural projects by other agencies than FAO; The former, my delegation agrees with the remarks in paragraph 2. 56 in the document where it is stated that governments have the exclusive responsibility to decide upon their own priorities, but that organizations like FAO have a certain responsibility to direct the attention of governments to specific groups of needs. And to the latter remark and reasons for the trends I mention, my delegation has stated before both here in FAO and in the UNDP Governing Council, that governments should influence strongly the choice of the executing agency but that there is in principle no role for UNDP to act itself as an executing

agency, and as far as other executing agencies are involved, my delegation agrees with the statement in paragraph 1. 14 that the criteria employed in designating executing agencies for individual projects should be made as clear as possible.

My delegation notes with some regret the large expansion of the equipment components in the assistance supplied. More emphasis should be maintained for institutional building and training which was evident in the analysis of difficulties experienced in the implementation and execution of investment projects in which FAO was involved.

Finally, my delegation want to state once more the necessity to maintain the close link of programmes and activities undertaken under the Regular Budget with the field programmes.

J. L. AUSMAN (Canada): Canada wishes to associate itself with a number of delegations, particularly those recipients of assistance which have commented on the effectiveness of FAO field activities, including most notably, in our view, the process of institution building at the national level. The goal of achieving self-reliance through institution building will have numerous long-term benefits, including the arrest of the brain drain, and a more cost effective implementation of future projects.

With respect to relations between FAO and UNDP, we have full confidence in the Secretariat in both agencies that they will arrive through their normal informal consultations at an understanding on the use of FAO's capacities and expertise. We are able to accept the resolution contained in LIM/35 with two exceptions: firstly, we note that the Resolutions Committee had some problems with paragraph 3. We are not sure how this is being resolved. We also have a problem with this paragraph, probably the same one, in fact, and we will be interested in how the contact group you spoke of will be dealing with it. Secondly, we have a small suggestion, with respect to the last preambular paragraph which we will give to a member of that group.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): In the introduction to the Plan of Action on World Food Security in Commission I the Director-General considered this the most important single subject on the agenda of this Conference. We feel that the review of field activities of the Organization is also a very important item on the agenda. You will understand, Sir, that my delegation, in discussing this important item of the agenda, is particularly interested in such a debate to hear direct from the recipient countries how they judge the field activities of our Organization. We are interested in what satisfies them, we are interested in what they feel are shortcomings, and what proposals and suggestions for improvements they might have. We have already heard much of this and further statements of their experiences would be beneficial to the Organization and also to my country in its bilateral cooperation with many developing countries.

My delegation notes with satisfaction a further improvement of the document and we are grateful to the Secretariat for its presentation. We should like to encourage the Secretariat to continue with the critical identification and analysis of policy measures with respect to the support of agriculture in general, and the programmes administered by FAO in particular. We do not doubt that this clearly set out and concrete document will be read with great interest also outside FAO.

To avoid repetitions, may I also say that my delegation largely supports the various comments that were made and the views that were expressed during the debate by the delegates of China, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United States of America and other speakers before me.

My delegation welcomes the fact that FAO field programme expenditures show an upward swing and that the approval of projects by UNDP has also been speeded up. What is also satisfactory is that field programmes with trust funds have kept pace with inflation.

We share the view expressed in paragraph 1. 9 referring to bottlenecks with regard to the absorptive capacity. After the World Food Council in particular has been tackling this question in depth at its last session and made an appropriate recommendation on this point, we hope that improvements will be brought about in this very important field.

With respect to the decline in agricultural projects to which the UNDP representative referred, he also pointed out that many developing countries have given priority to industrial projects, and that, therefore, UNIDO funds as spent by the UNDP have also increased.

We hope that in particular on the basis of the recommendations emanating from the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development the agricultural sector and rural development in general will be given the necessary priority. The decision to do this of course, is in the hands of the recipient countries themselves.

Speaking about the programme on technical cooperation which many delegations described as a very effective means of the Organization, we, together with a number of other delegations, have some questions. I am sure the Secretariat will gladly answer directly. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, we would like to hand these questions to the Secretariat.

With respect to the use of national institutions in Chapter 3, we would like to say something on paragraph 14, page 76 of the English text, and express the hope, that negotiations and bureaucratic procedures should be reduced as much as possible. Perhaps one of the bottlenecks to which also referred Dr. Yriart in his excellent introduction, could be seen in the special situation of personnel in a number of countries. We also hope for further improvement of the involvement of recipient countries as stated in paragraph 20, page 77 of the English text of the document. The real test of a project, as the document points out, lies in the post-project phase.

On page 80, paragraph 32 rightly points out the difficult situation with which many developing countries are faced with respect to the agricultural and nutritional situation. Higher priority to this sector and the full incorporation of all measures in overall development planning are a prerequisite in order to arrive at a sustained improvement. This decision, of course, is in the hands of the countries concerned.

As we have recently pointed out at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, my country is prepared to help developing countries in project identification and formulation also on a bilateral basis. Rural development and increase of food production are areas of concentration in our development policy. Approximately 50 percent of the funds made available for technical cooperation flows to the agricultural sector and The Federal Government is prepared to further increase the share of rural development projects in the total volume of financial cooperation.

CHAIRMAN: Before we continue, could I clear up a potential misunderstanding of my own about something said by the delegate of Canada? I understand his belief to be that the sequence of consideration of the resolution is that it is considered in some specially formed committee. My understanding of the Secretariat advice is that the sequence from now on is that the resolution is considered in conjunction with the report of the Commission which will be considered in a normal drafting committee. I am not quite sure how to handle that last advice.

I understand from Mr. Yriart that we are both right.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): It is with regard to the matter of procedure for dealing with the resolution that I have asked to speak again. I spoke this morning, but since then the resolution has been tabled for consideration and we are uncertain that we understand the procedure. Normally we would have thought that the resolution would be discussed in the Commission and then referred to the Drafting Committee. Then on the basis of that discussion, the Drafting Committee would undertake to make such changes and additions to the resolution as seemed appropriate.

We are prepared to associate ourselves with the procedure suggested by the Secretariat but only with the understanding that we will have an opportunity in the Drafting Committee to suggest small changes and/or additions to the resolution.

I would emphasize that basically we are highly sympathetic to the purposes and intent of the resolution as we understand it. We have some small changes to suggest. We would make them now if that is the desire of the Chair, or we could do it in the course of the work of the Drafting Committee.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I think perhaps the most satisfactory way of proceeding at this stage would be to allow our Secretariat advisers to reflect upon that proposition while we hear from the delegate of Nigeria. Providing that suggestion meets with general approval and is within the rules of procedure, it seems to me it would be a sensible course to take and would avoid reopening the whole of the discussion here in the Commission.

A. OSENI (Nigeria): My delegation joins the other delegates who have had the floor in commending the FAO Secretariat for producing this lucid document. We also thank Mr. Yriat for an excellent introduction.

My delegation congratulates the Director-General on the TCP programme which we would like to describe as "instant assistance". This should be further strengthened. We support the strengthening of national capabilities for development and commend the Director-General's policy of decentralization of Field Programme activities.

I would also like to mention the effectiveness of the FAO country office which has facilitated communications with FAO and the initiation of FAO Programmes in the country. My delegation shares the view of the delegate of Spain on the transfer of technology that more attention needs to be paid to technical manpower development either by formal training or by on-the-job training, if the training on the job is by skilled and practical men.

We agree with the policy guidelines outlined in the document; in particular we support the use of local consultants and national institutions. My delegation commends cooperation between FAO and the World Bank in some of the projects in Nigeria and commends FAO's efforts to coordinate programmes from other international agencies like UNEP and also from trust funds. Cooperation in agriculture should be spearheaded and further strengthened by FAO for the effective use of the meagre resources available from technical assistance.

My delegation feels that to a great extent it is the responsibility of the recipient countries to ensure that there is no unnecessary overlapping in the technical assistance programmes and they should aim at seeking complementary projects.

My delegation feels that more attention needs to be paid by FAO to the training of extension workers. We welcome the fact that FAO accepts responsibility for rural development programmes, as indicated in paragraph 2. 56.

On evaluation, my delegation agrees fully with the view expressed by the delegate of Pakistan.

Finally, my delegation appeals for an increase in funds for Regular and Field Programmes and supports the draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Tunisia and Zaire.

CHAIRMAN: We now return to the question of drafting and informal groups. The formal position is that if people have points of real substance about the resolution, it is appropriate for those to be raised at this time in the discussion. On the other hand I am advised that there is an informal Contact Group addressing itself to the terms of the Resolution, and that is something to be taken into account by delegates deciding how to approach the matter at this stage.

J. L. AUSMAN (Canada): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you could tell us who is on this informal Contact Group. Could you tell us who is on the Informal Contact Group because we are aware of one ourselves and we wanted to know if it was the same one or a different one.

CHAIRMAN: Despite the combined brilliance of the Bench, we do not know. The serious answer to your question is that we will find out and let you know.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Mr. Chairman, as far as I am informed for Commission II, the one we are attending here perfectly happily, by the way - we are happy with the Chairman and everybody - we have not yet set up a Contact Group, and we have not seen the need for that either, and I just wonder, Sir, if it is necessary. Many delegations are talking about LIM 35, the Draft Resolution. I am quite familiar with that, and that also applies to other delegations. I have only just set eyes on the thing. Might I suggest, Sir, that we gather here tomorrow morning when we can perhaps turn our attention to this particular item. I mean if we ended a bit earlier today, that is with your summing up now. But according to schedule anyway we still have time tomorrow, and tomorrow morning perhaps we can usefully turn to this text and scrutinize it and see if there is such a thing as consensus, and if we really need a Contact Group for this Commission, or whether the Drafting Committee on the basis of the comments that come from the floor could perhaps prepare a better proposal and then put it to us here.

CHAIRMAN: I think that characterizes the common sense and the graciousness we are accustomed to expect from that quarter. May I suggest that we follow the suggestion of the distinguished delegate, and at this time invite Mr. Yriart to make such comments as he would wish to make on the proceedings so far, and when we resume tomorrow morning we will take up the discussion on the Resolution after distinguished delegates have had an opportunity to consider it overnight.

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Me excuso si el comentario inmediatamente después de determinada la discusión no es tan estructurado como hubiera deseado; pero voy, sin embargo, a tratar de tener en cuenta los puntos salientes que han expresado los señores delegados, y lo primero que debo decir - y esto es muy importante - es que nosotros, terminada la Conferencia, seguimos trabajando no solo sobre el informe de la Conferencia en el caso del examen del programa de campo, sino que atesoramos también el verbatim de la reunión. Porque para nosotros éste es un diálogo, en la naturaleza del diálogo tripartito que se produce normalmente con respecto a la apreciación de los programas de campo y los proyectos. Y aquí están representadas las tres partes: están representados, en primer lugar, los beneficiarios de las actividades de campo; en segundo lugar están representados aquellos que otorgan recursos para ejecutar - palabra que a mí no me gusta y que en inglés se usa siempre - los donantes multilaterales. Y en ese sentido, también la FAO es un pequeño donante multilateral, donante bilateral, y nuestro principal donante que es evidentemente el PNUD. Y también está representada la agencia de ejecución, en este caso tratándose de nuestro Programa de Campo, la FAO.

El documento que presentamos - y nosotros siempre tratamos de presentarlo con honestidad y candidez, aunque no necesariamente siempre con mayor éxito en cuanto a calidad, y ya entraremos sobre eso -este documento, nosotros deseamos que sirva el propósito de provocar este diálogo tripartito. Creo que en los últimos ocho años este diálogo ha sido fructuoso, y esto se verá reflejado en los próximos dos años, en las medidas que toman todas las partes, las tres partes, para mejorar identificación, formulación y ejecución de programas y proyectos. Ese diálogo se verá reflejado, y dentro de dos años la Conferencia tendrá oportunidad de discutir la apreciación que nosotros hemos hecho de los adelantos o de los retrasos que han habido en el diálogo tripartito que en el día de hoy tiene una expresión muy importante.

Este ha sido el sistema que hemos seguido con buen éxito, y que por lo que yo he oído de la discusión que ha habido hoy, sigue siendo un sistema que es adecuado para la mayor parte de los países participantes en el diálogo tripartito. Para la FAO de un lado, totalmente adecuado. Para los países beneficiarios, me da la impresión de que es abrumadoramente adecuado, y para los donantes también, en su gran mayoría, han mostrado que éste es un Ejercicio dentro de lo humanamente posible, fructuoso.

Por eso, en lo que me es personal, debo rechazar inequívocamente todo factor extraño que a este diálogo saque de su equilibrio natural, o peor aun, que afecte al principal responsable del diálogo, que son los países beneficiarios. Y justamente, hablemos con claridad, propuestas que se han hecho sobre evaluaciones independientes, vienen principalmente a afectar a los beneficiarios, y de eso creo que no hay duda, porque son los beneficiarios los que en esta ocasión de examen del Programa de Campo, han mostrado su deseo de continuar dentro del modelo que hemos venido siguiendo en los últimos años.

Ahora bien, eso no quiere decir, de ninguna manera, que vamos a congelar el modelo; de ninguna manera. Creo que también se ha reconocido que por la parte del Director General se hacen amplios esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de nuestro trabajo y de nuestros esfuerzos; y así trataremos de seguir haciéndolo.

Una delegación ha tenido críticas sobre la calidad del documento que hemos presentado, y esas críticas también serán debidamente tenidas en cuenta. Desgraciadamente, el distinguido delegado que las hizo y que por a la Institución a que pertenece su Gobierno, tiene evidentemente una gran experiencia en estos problemas que tienen que ver con la apreciación y el seguimiento de Proyectos de Campo, debiera de saber que en gran medida encontramos muchas dificultades para establecer criterios mucho más rígidos en cuanto a la apreciación de los Proyectos de Campo.

Porque estos Proyectos de Campo para los Gobiernos no vienen a consumir el desarrollo, sino que son, digamos, pequeños insumos, pequeñas contribuciones que, como traté de explicar en la introducción que hice del Examen, aunque son pequeñas y de valor monetario reducido, pueden tener gran influencia y esto fue mencionado varias veces en la discusión si son aplicadas, en el momento oportuno en el tiempo, y a la solución de debilidades y cuellos de botella cuya desaparición del problema tiene altos efectos catalíticos.

El cometido que nos dio la 19ª sesión de la Conferencia leído incautamente podría significar que se nos pidió que dijéramos en forma concreta como las actividades de campo han resultado en el aumento de producción y alimentos. Eso sería verdaderamente una interpretación incauta de la decisión de la Conferencia. Por lo mismo que he dicho antes, sería verdaderamente una imaginación fantástica que nos llevaría a pensar que, como resultado de nuestros proyectos de asistencia técnica (a), (b) o (c) se ha producido un aumento de tantas toneladas en la producción de cereales, de carnes o de lo que sea.

El problema, como he tratado de explicarlo, es bien otro. Es, hasta que punto nosotros ayudamos al Gobierno en el momento oportuno, a solucionar aquellas debilidades que en la intención de llevar adelante programas de desarrollo rural y de aumento de la producción, lo ponen, a él, al Gobierno, en mejores condiciones de hacerlo. Es dentro de este panorama que nosotros apreciamos el impacto de nuestros Programas de Campo y es dentro de esta incertidumbre de lo pequeño pero concreto, en un mar a ser incentivado por el Gobierno, que encontramos muy difícil llegar a parámetros y resultados concretísimos.

No niego que los proyectos en sí, uno por uno, pueden ser merecedores de evaluación, y tenemos en ese sentido, un competente Servicio de Evaluación, que cuando las partes en el proyecto - y volvemos de nuevo a las tres partes - deseen evaluar el proyecto en cuanto a eficiencia y efectividad del uso de los insumos. A la obtención de resultados concretos en cuanto al esfuerzo humano, en cuanto a la utilización de equipos, en cuanto a la manutención dentro del programa de trabajo del proyecto, en cuanto a la obtención de las metas en el tiempo, nosotros lo hacemos; y lo evaluamos para el Gobierno, con la participación del Gobierno y con el conocimiento del donante, si el donante es separado. ,

Y en el fondo, esas evaluaciones de proyectos de las que hay cientos, son uno de los pilares principales en que se basa también el examen del Programa de Campo; y justamente es con el PNUD que principalmente hacemos esta evaluación individual de los proyectos.

Un señor delegado preguntó si tal vez el hecho de que los proyectos mostraran en este momento un grado de mejoramiento en la calidad, no podría referirse a que hemos aplicado con mayor flexibilidad los criterios mencionados en la Introducción al Capítulo II. Permítame decir, en primer lugar, que aceptamos que los criterios tienen un alto grado de subjetividad, también subjetividad de las tres partes. Sin embargo, pensamos que con la que le damos a nuestros representantes, con la experiencia que ellos están tomando en sus respectivos países, y con el asesoramiento que nos dan sobre los proyectos a efectos de preparar este examen bianual - lo que hacen en estrecha consulta con los gobiernos - pensamos que esto reduce, en parte, la subjetividad en la aplicación de los criterios.

Sin embargo, estamos siempre abiertos, y más bien invitamos a los señores delegados, a que nos den sugerencias sobre el mejoramiento de los criterios que utilizamos para la apreciación de los proyectos.

Otro señor delegado mencionó el hecho de que hemos reducido estos criterios a una graduación en tres puntos, cuando habíamos tenido antes una graduación de cinco puntos. Creo que puedo decir que la alteración que hemos hecho en ese sentido ha sido fruto de la experiencia, y justamente en un esfuerzo por disminuir la subjetividad en la apreciación de los proyectos.

Un señor delegado se refirió a un punto concreto del Programa del Examen del Programa Regular, y esto lo hizo cuando tratábamos ese tema; y al comenzar hoy la discusión del nuestro, me recordó que los puntos que había presentado no habían sido contestados, por más que creo que el señor West, había dicho, al tratarse el tema anterior, que esos puntos - que tenían también estrecha vinculación con el Examen del Programa de Campo - serían tratados por mí hoy. Así que paso ahora a hablar de, esos dos o tres puntos.

Uno de ellos se refiere al párrafo 211 del Examen del Programa de Campo que está reflejado en el Programa Regular, y que es el problema de las demoras que tenemos en la contratación de expertos y en la adquisición de equipos. En el Examen del Programa Regular, un tanto incautamente, decimos que para el Programa de Cooperación Técnica hemos logrado imponer mejoras a estos problemas. Se me preguntó entonces, por qué esas mejoras no podían ser también aplicadas a otros programas. Lo que puedo decir es que problemas como el de reclutamiento, que es manifiestamente serio; como el de adquisición de equipos, igualmente serio, merecen la continua atención de la Organización. Hace unos meses, bajo la presidencia de un colega mío, se ha hecho un Ejercicio Interno que ha tenido el objetivo de tratar de prever en aquellas acciones administrativas y financieras de las que nosotros somos responsables, las demoras que pueden sucederse en contratación o compras de equipo. Y dentro del margen de lo legal, y lo legal en este caso es lo que el auditor externo nos permite, tomar providencias de antemano, posiblemente desde el primerísimo momento, para que cuando el proyecto está verdaderamente aprobado estos dos grandes temas contratación de los expertos y adquisición de equipos - estén avanzados, al punto - como se diría en una carrera de caballos - de largar la carrera.

Ahora bien, ¿por qué dijimos que en el Programa de Cooperación Técnica hemos aplicado mejoras? No las hemos aplicado en todo, pero en el Programa de Cooperación Técnica, como nosotros somos dos de las partes - somos no sólo la agencia de ejecución, sino que somos también el donante - verdaderamente, se nos facilita mucho el poder solucionar muchos cuellos de botella. Porque con esto quiero significar que las demoras no son sólo de nuestras relaciones, sino, primero, de nuestras incompetencias, y segundo, de nuestras relaciones con los países beneficiarios que tienen que aprobar la gente, que aprobar los equipos, que tienen que construir edificios para poner los equipos, pero también tenemos demoras con los donantes, de toda índole, pero hacemos todo lo posible.

Otra pregunta que se me hizo en esa ocasión, Sr. Presidente, es sobre el Centro de Inversiones y el criterio que nosotros seguimos en materia de inversiones. No hay duda, Sr. Presidente, que cuando nosotros asistimos a los gobiernos a preparar proyectos que de antemano ellos han acordado que serían considerados por una institución financiera, estamos aplicando, en esas misiones y formulaciones, el criterio de las organizaciones financieras que posteriormente van a evaluar esos proyectos de los gobiernos y aprobarlos. Sin embargo, Sr. Presidente, como lo manifesté cuando se estudiaba el Capítulo 3 del Presupuesto, la Organización tiene sus propios criterios, y es evidente que en la relación diaria con las organizaciones financieras con que trabajamos tan estrechamente en materia de orientación de los proyectos en cuanto a objetividad, en materias tales como préstamos sectoriales, etc., nuestra posición es la posición de nuestros órganos rectores y es la que poco a poco tratamos de influir a los órganos financieros.

En cuanto a la orientación de los trabajos que hacemos en inversiones, Sr. Presidente, debo decir que cada vez más y aceleradamente, estamos preparando proyectos cuyos beneficiarios son los pobres en el campo rural, los pequeños productores y la gente sin tierra. En 1974 sólo el 33 por ciento de los proyectos preparados por el Centro de Inversiones y financiados por el Banco Mundial tenían estos objetivos y en ese momento el valor total de esos proyectos fue de 170 millones de dólares. El año pasado, Sr. Presidente, el valor total de los proyectos, con un contenido predominante de desarrollo rural y de atención a los problemas de los pequeños agricultores, de la gente sin tierra, fue de 1 400 millones de dólares, preparados por el Centro de Inversiones y aprobados por el Banco Mundial. Si eso, Sr. Presidente, es verdad para el Banco Mundial, en una escala menor es todavía más verdad en el caso del SIDA.

También, Sr. Presidente, mi Delegación, acompañada por otras, mostró una gran preocupación por los objetivos nutricionales del programa de campo. En ese sentido, como ya hemos manifestado, hemos confesado (si puedo usar esa palabra), el examen del programa de campo del ejercicio que les hemos presentado fue hecho para y principalmente destinado al Comité de Agricultura de COAG

En este momento, Sr. Presidente, con SIDA, con la Agencia SIDA de Desarrollo Internacional, se está haciendo un esfuerzo en este caso metodológico de evaluación sobre proyectos nutricionales. La nota sobre los 39 proyectos a que se refiere el examen del programa de campo está a disposición de los Sres. Delegados, si desean solicitarla.

El punto crucial es la introducción de la consideración de los problemas nutricionales en un momento muy temprano de la ejecución del proyecto, pues de lo contrario no sería posible lograr los objetivos. También, Sr. Presidente, es necesario que el proyecto en sus objetivos de desarrollo rural, contemple en forma especializada los objetivos nutricionales.

Finalmente, Sr. Presidente, quisiera referirme al problema de la pérdida de adjudicación, o del relativo monto de adjudicación por parte del PNUD para proyectos agrícolas, a ser ejecutados por la FAO. Escuché con mucha atención las explicaciones y los razonamientos de mi distinguido amigo el Sr. Representante del PNUD. Quiero, sin embargo Sr. Presidente, decir a la Comisión y hacer notar al Sr. Representante del PNUD que no estamos en el caso de que cuando la FAO trae recursos adicionales para el tratamiento de problemas de la agricultura la cifra de planificación con que cuentan los gobiernos se puede reservar para otros destinos. Yo creo, Sr. Presidente, que para la Conferencia de la FAO, incluso en el seno de las Naciones Unidas y por lo tanto en los gobiernos en sí, el desarrollo rural, la producción de alimentos, en fin, la agricultura, tiene primera prioridad en el uso de todos los recursos, o no tiene primera prioridad en el uso de todos los recursos. Y esa es la preocupación, e'se es el dilema que esperamos que los Sres. Delegados enfrenten y sobre el cual se pronuncien. Porque lo que sucede, Sr. Presidente, es que en sutilezas tales como inversiones o asistencia técnica u otros objetivos, la agricultura tiene o no tiene primera prioridad, según de donde provengan los recursos. Entonces, Sr. Presidente, por ahí vamos por mal camino. Pero permítame, Sr. Presidente, decirle una cosa más. Hemos dicho en el Documento sobre el Programa y también en el examen del Programa de Campo, y el Sr. Representante del PNUD muy gentilmente lo reconoció, que en aquellos países donde la FAO tiene acreditado un representante, se ha expandido el programa de la FAO con el PNUD. Qué extraño ! digo yo, ante las consideraciones de que, si hay recursos de la FAO, los del PNUD se reservan para otra cosa. Ante las consideraciones de que tal vez el gobierno ya no se interesa más en los problemas básicos, porque esté pensando en el procesamiento de productos agrícolas. La experiencia que tenemos es de que los programas de asistencia a la agricultura, de asistencia técnica a la agricultura en un país florecen cuando se tiene

la ayuda de un representante; y florecen en todos sus aspectos. La consecuencia a que yo llegaría, Sr. Presidente, y que también he oído en el Consejo de Administración del PNUD, es que en efecto estos representantes que tenemos la suerte de poner a disposición de los gobiernos, con una capacitación adecuada para su función, son de gran valor para los gobiernos en la asistencia que prestan sobre todo a las autoridades sectoriales para identificar problemas y formular sus proyectos. Es decir que como he oído en los últimos dos años en el Consejo de Administración del PNUD, esta asistencia a los gobiernos, que en el lenguaje burocrático de las Naciones Unidas se llama apoyo sectorial, es lo más importante que podemos hacer para asistir al gobierno en la mejor utilización de todos los recursos disponibles, en este caso, para él en cuanto a asistencia técnica.

Así que, Sr. Presidente, yo creo verdaderamente que el problema de la pérdida de producción por nuestra parte de los recursos que el PNUD ha podido destinar a la agricultura, es un problema que ciertamente hay que ahondar.

También estamos de acuerdo con los Sres. Delegados que dijeron que eso en gran medida es materia de acuerdo y de estudio entre el PNUD y la FAO. Pero, Sr. Presidente, lo que no creo es que este descenso en las adjudicaciones de FAO sea normal. Yo me permito rogar a la Conferencia que tenga en cuenta en un pronunciamiento en favor de la prioridad que requiere la agricultura en el campo de la asistencia técnica y de todos los recursos multilaterales o bilaterales, y que se aplique igual prioridad para la agricultura en todos los casos.

Igualmente, Sr. Presidente, sería desleal si no dijera que creo que los proyectos de asistencia técnica en materia del sector agrícola ejecutados por la FAO tienen decididamente una eficacia mayor que los ejecutados por organizaciones sin igual experiencia, organizaciones que no tienen igual acceso a la información, experiencia y tecnología de todo el mundo; y sobre todo, Sr. Presidente, organizaciones que no tienen detrás un programa de campo que, afortunadamente cada vez más, estamos orientando de mejor forma, ya que cada uno de nuestros proyectos está respaldado por un apoyo que va mucho más allá del costo del proyecto en sí.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Yriart. We have had a long day and I think it would be appropriate to postpone discussion of this item and resume tomorrow morning.

The meeting rose at 17. 30 hours.

La séance est levée à 17 h 30.

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 30 horas.



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/11

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

ELEVEN METING  
ONZIEME SEANCE  
11ª SESION  
(21 November 1979)

The Eleventh Meeting was opened at 10. 00 hours

T. J. Kelly, Vice-chairman of Commission II, presiding

La onzième seance est ouverte à 10 heures, sous la présidence de

T. J. Kelly, Vice-Président de la Commission II

Se abre la 11ª sesión a las 10. 00 horas, bajo la presidencia de

T. J. Kelly, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II.

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION  
(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION  
(continuación)

13. Review of Field Programmes (continued)

13. Examen des programmes de terrain (suite)

13. Examen de los programas de campo (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: We open this morning's proceedings by resuming the discussion, of the Field Programmes which was nearing its conclusion when we ended the Session yesterday afternoon. At that time there was a feeling that it would be appropriate for delegates to look over the resolution which was circulated in the latter part of the afternoon, with a view to allowing delegates to consider whether any of them would wish to make a further contribution to our discussion on the Field Programmes. The floor is now open to any delegate who wishes to take up the discussion.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that Members of the Secretariat are seeking to consult with some delegations with regard to matters still before us. Have you been consulted on this, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: No, I have not. The Chair has no knowledge of this and neither has Mr. Yriart.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but at the time of your introduction I was consulting with another delegation here. Are we now on the subject of this proposed resolution?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, in the sense that I opened the proceedings by indicating that we had suspended the discussion at the end of yesterday afternoon on the basis that delegates will have an overnight opportunity to consider the terms of the resolution, and on that basis decide whether they wish to make a further contribution to the discussion in this Commission.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): If there are no other delegations who wish to speak, it would seem important to make brief comments on the terms of the Draft Resolution as it stands. I would again want to emphasize that the small comments we have are small and primarily technical, and not to be interpreted in any way as indicating that we are not sympathetic to this resolution; we are.

I would like if I may, Mr. Chairman, referring to the preamble part of the Resolution and specifically the third paragraph which reads, "Recalling also the relevant parts of the resolutions of the U. N. General Assembly", we would suggest the Drafting Committee, when it comes to this resolution, should amend the third paragraph by inserting after the words "Recalling also the relevant parts of the resolutions. . ." the words "as adopted by the U. N. General Assembly".

On page 3 of the Resolution regarding the first action paragraph which begins, "Noting", we would propose that the paragraph be changed to read, "Noting with concern the declining proportion of agricultural activities in the UNDP country programmes". The point is that as originally drafted the language suggests that the declining proportion of agricultural activities may be attributable to UNDP allocations; that is allocations by the UNDP Secretariat. Yet we know that is not the way in which UNDP resources are allocated; rather they are allocated by the recipient countries. Again, Mr. Chairman, I propose that the language of that paragraph should read, "Noting with concern the declining proportion of agricultural activities in the UNDP country programme".

Also I wish to suggest a few small changes, Mr. Chairman, on page 4 of the Draft Resolution. In the second line of the third paragraph we would propose to strike out the word "UNDP", and insert instead the words "recipient governments". So that paragraph then would read "Request the Director-General to transmit this resolution to the UNDP Administrator, and through him, to the UNDP Governing Council, drawing the Council's attention to the need for recipient governments to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agricultural sector".

Finally, one small proposed insert and appropriate change to paragraph 4. We would propose that the introduction be changed to read: "Requests international development institutions and donor countries to give due consideration to", and then each of the sub-paragraphs to be technically amended to read "increasing", and then "increasing", "supporting" and so forth, to make it consistent with the introductory paragraph. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

J. F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department): Mr. Chairman, if I dare ask for the floor at this time it is because I am afraid that perhaps I have been partially responsible for what seems to be a slight misunderstanding in the proposal of some of the amendments moved by the honourable delegate of the United States. I tried to explain, and we tried to make the point in the Review, Mr. Chairman, that there are various facts that have been affecting the decline in the volume of UNDP agricultural activities that FAO executes for UNDP, and perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the lesser of the reasons is that the governments are giving less importance to agriculture. The more important matters are the organizations being chosen for the execution of agricultural projects, amongst them direct execution by UNDP. Also, other agencies are chosen, sister agencies with whom we are glad to cooperate but whom we feel in certain types of projects should not have the lead role, especially in rural development projects; we feel it is amply justified that this should be taken by FAO in cooperation with the other agencies. It is, Mr. Chairman, exactly this sort of problem that I have tried to convey, and if I dare speak now I think it is perhaps because I feel I was misunderstood. And this has caused the amendment submitted by the honourable delegate of the United States on page 3, "Noting with concern the falling share of FAO in UNDP allocations". He says "the declining proportion of agricultural activities in UNDP Country programmes". I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that this is a factually correct statement. In general, the share of agriculture in the country programmes has not declined but the projects have been given for execution either to UNDP or to other agencies. Now the question of saying "the falling share", perhaps it is specialized wording, but it is correct wording and this is why when I saw the Resolution it did not surprise me. I think we have also mentioned in the Review of the Field Programme the falling share of FAO in UNDP allocations. UNDP over so many months makes allocations to the agencies that represent an estimate for future activities for a certain period. These activities are the sum of the projects that have been approved for execution by that agency. So it is correct; this is how we foresee the future based on the total allocations which represent the value of the projects approved for our execution. So it is not that UNDP itself makes financial decisions with regard to the Programme.

If you will allow me a further intervention, Mr. Chairman, with regard to paragraph 3 at the top of page 4, where it now says, "drawing their attention to the need for UNDP to orient their assistance activities", etc. , I understand that now the amendment would make it read, "drawing the Council's attention to the need for recipient governments to orient their assistance activities". Again, Mr. Chairman, it is exactly the same point. There is a wide influence of the UNDP on the governments in the matter of execution of projects and this is how they are given for execution to other agencies. The same thing happens in the regional programmes where naturally UNDP decides on execution, so it is not the governments that have to orient their assistance activities to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role; it is also UNDP. I am afraid that these are the points we have not made clear enough but we have tried in the Review of Field Programmes, and again I think this the Draft took into account.

J. BIDAUT (France): Ma délégation tient à préciser que le projet de résolution C 79/LIM/35, qui est soumis à notre Commission pour un premier examen, constitue une initiative tout à fait intéressante et, dans l'ensemble, ma délégation est prête à l'appuyer.

Néanmoins, il y a un ou deux points sur lesquels ma délégation aimerait insister et présenter quelques amendements qui touchent plus à la forme que sur le fond; mais, cependant, le premier amendement, je pense, a quelque peu à voir avec le fond de la question. Ma délégation s'attachera surtout aux dispositifs de la résolution, bien que les propositions d'amendement proposées par la délégation des Etats-Unis nous paraissent dignes d'intérêt et méritent une étude approfondie bien entendu. Ma délégation attire l'attention tout d'abord sur le paragraphe 1 du dispositif où on ne vise guère que les investissements d'aide extérieure. Il paraît essentiel, non seulement à ma délégation, mais en fonction des interventions qui ont été faites par les pays en développement dans cette enceinte, que le rôle de l'investissement consenti par les pays mêmes soit cité dans le cadre d'une analyse globale. On ne peut guère isoler un facteur de l'autre.

Par conséquent, ma proposition d'amendement, qui porterait d'ailleurs sur le plan de la formulation, se présenterait ainsi: "Invite le Directeur général à analyser les tendances et politiques actuelles en matière d'investissement en faveur du développement agricole dans les pays en développement en général et entre autres de l'aide publique au développement agricole en ce qui concerne le texte tel qu'il est prévu continue.

D'autre part, en ce qui concerne le paragraphe 3, ma délégation souhaiterait une formulation pour la ligne n 3 du texte français: ". . . en appelant leur attention sur la possibilité pour le PNUD de tirer pleinement parti du rôle décisif que peut jouer. . .".

Et, pour terminer, sur le paragraphe 5, en page 5 du texte français: "demande instamment aux institutions le financement - je cite: "à caractère multilatéral", et le texte se poursuit tel qu'il est conçu.

Parce qu'il apparaît à ma délégation que la fin de ce paragraphe: ". . . financée essentiellement sur une base volontaire", porte ici sur les crédits du PNUD, "avec l'aide en capital et les investissements". Il s'agit là d'autres formes d'investissements multilatéraux - sans doute fait-on allusion à la Banque mondiale - mais il est évident qu'il paraît très difficile de lier à l'avance l'ensemble des institutions de financement dans la mesure où elles ont déjà des programmes en cours ou des négociations avec les Etats, constamment menées, pour que des actions à caractère bilatéral continuent et que même d'autres actions soient initiées. Par conséquent, il paraît donc difficile de ne pas mentionner dans ce paragraphe 5 qu'il s'agit bien là d'une institution de financement à caractère multilatéral.

M. ZJALIC (Yugoslavia): My delegation wishes to reiterate its support for the draft resolution as it stands and the suggestion submitted by the Resolutions Committee.

This resolution covers our discussions and the views of the majority of delegations. This is a sort of action programme which offers the open question we put here in our discussion, and which opens the field for the future work of our Organization.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): My delegation is glad that Dr. Yriart has explained the points about the proportion of UNDP agricultural allocation. In the developing countries we are most eager to develop agriculture, agro-industry and other sectors. We should, therefore, perhaps call for increased overall allocations to the UNDP to satisfy the increasing requirements of the different sectors. Alternatively, we support the draft resolution as it stands.

J. L. AUSMAN (Canada): We have a suggestion for the last paragraph of the preamble which might help overcome the problem noted by the Assistant Director-General. If one takes the wording that the delegate of the United States proposed: "Noting with concern the declining proportion of. . ." we then suggest the words "FAO related activities in UNDP country programmes".

We should also like to support the United States suggestion with respect to paragraph 3, and note simply that although the FAO Secretariat is not a member of UNDP *per se*, many of the delegations who will be joining in in accepting this resolution are, and it is perhaps a little awkward for us to recommend to our own governmental colleagues a policy in another organization. It is really a question of form more than substance, but it is very difficult for us to ask our colleagues elsewhere to change their policy. If, indeed, the UNDP as a governing body has taken a decision that agriculture is as important, or alternatively is less important than some other sector, this is so because the Member Governments have so decided.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of)(interpretation from German): My delegation also feels that this is a very interesting initiative and we agree in principle, with the proposal. However, we wish to make at the present stage of discussion a few preliminary comments which refer to the form and the text of the draft resolution.

I wish to refer to the third paragraph of the preamble. The United States delegation proposed the addition of the words as adopted by the UN General Assembly. We would support this, otherwise I wonder whether we should not list the different resolutions in question. There are quite a number which have to do with this whole problem. Our second remark relates to the proposals made by the Resolutions Committee and we consider their suggestion an improvement.

With regard to the proposal on paragraph 3 by Canada, we did not hear the proposal clearly, and we should like to hear it again. The text might help overcome the various difficulties which delegations seem to have with the text.

As for the proposal made by the French delegation on the first operative paragraph, we feel that that is very interesting indeed. I think this would broaden the text.

As for operative paragraph 3, we agree with what was stated by the delegate of Canada. It is a very special situation when the members of one organization make recommendations to members of another organization. It is quite apparent that this recommendation can in no way influence the basic attitudes or approaches of our country in another forum, and I feel this point was well stated by the delegate of Canada.

With regard to the amendments to paragraph 4 suggested by the United States delegation, we feel that this could be an improvement on the text.

In paragraph 5 again we have an improvement to the text proposed by the French delegation. On this paragraph we also have a proposal of our own to make. We expect rather positive reactions on the part of financing institutions if we would use the words "Invites financing institutions. . ." rather than "Urges. . .".

J. F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department): Again, I feel a little responsible because the Secretariat was asked by the sponsoring delegations whether, procedure-wise, it was proper for one governing body to address a resolution to another. It is quite correct, and the resolution with our advice has observed the form in the United Nations. Also, it is not infrequent that our own governing bodies, the Conference and the Council, also consider resolutions addressed to them by the UNDP Governing Council, sometimes directly and sometimes through ECOSOC. So there is such a communication between governing bodies, and I do not think this would be found strange.

With regard to the amendment by the French delegation to paragraph 5, by adding at the end the financing of institutions of a multi-lateral character, it would put us in the predicament that the major part of the funding of the Special Action Programmes today is done not by multi-lateral financing institutions but by governments. This has been referred to here. In the case of Belgium and The Netherlands, they have referred to their contributions to these programmes which, in everyday parlance, we call "multibi's".

So we will have a clash in paragraph 5 that we tried to urge more support to the FAO Special Action Programmes and at the same time exclude the present support from governments which is bilateral in character. I am also sure that the French delegate would not wish to see the considerable assistance that his own government renders to agriculture ignored, since most of the assistance France renders to agriculture is bilateral and not multilateral.

CHAIRMAN: It seems to me that at this stage the ground that everyone wants to cover has been covered here in the Commission, that is to say those delegates who have wanted to have made suggestions and there have been comments and counter-suggestions - and it is pretty difficult for the whole Commission to turn itself into a Drafting Committee - so if people find it satisfactory what I propose to do now is to ask our colleague the Secretary to read out the Canadian amendments since one delegate at least did not pick those up in their entirety. After that I suggest we close the debate on this item, leaving to the Drafting Committee to pick up all the thoughts and to proceed as a Drafting Committee would. I invite the Secretary to read the Canadian amendments.

K. C. WRIGHT (Secretary of Commission II): The two amendments proposed by Canada are: on page 3 the last preambular paragraph would read as follows: "Noting with concern the declining proportion of FAO-related activity in UNDP Country Programmes". The second change proposed by Canada would be in paragraph 3 at the top of page 4. The entire paragraph would read as follows: "Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the UNDP Administrator, and through him, to the UNDP Governing Council, requesting them to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector".

CHAIRMAN: It has been put to me now that the discussion here in Commission II may not yet have reached the stage in which it could appropriately be referred to the Drafting Committee, the course which appealed to me as being a practical means of bringing the discussion to a close to the satisfaction of all delegates. I am perfectly happy to respond to any alternative suggestion, and if any delegate would like to take the floor again of course I am in the hands of the Commission.

B. O. M. CHIYABWE (Zambia): Without wasting time I would just like to say that we support the views expressed by Mr. Yriart regarding this Resolution. I think he has gone to great lengths in explaining the implications of this Resolution. I want to put it on record that we do not have any hard feelings about the slight amendments that have been proposed by various delegations. We would wish that this Resolution should be adopted as it is.

P. BUNE (Fiji): I wish to add my support to those who have asked for the retention of the Resolution. I take the point made by Canada, but I believe sometimes the left hand does not know what the right hand is doing, and I think this is a case for harmonization of policies, and it is quite within our competence to draw the attention of the UNDP Council to these matters.

I think the explanation given by the Director-General for Development does clarify the situation, and the amendment proposed by the US delegation might not truly reflect the concerns of the authors of this Resolution, so I would therefore support the retention of the Resolution as it is.

S. TAZI (Maroc) (Interprétation de l'arabe): Ma délégation souhaite prendre la parole à ce stade pour saluer toutes les délégations des pays arabes et islamiques. C'est la Nouvelle Année pour nous, c'est l'Hégire. Nous entrons dans le quinzième siècle de l'Hégire et nous espérons que cette célébration apportera la prospérité dans le monde entier sur la base de la justice et de la compréhension mutuelles.

Je voudrais formuler un certain nombre de commentaires qui portent sur le projet de résolution. Dans le texte en langue arabe et dans les autres textes, au second paragraphe du Préambule, (le texte a été examiné par ma délégation), l'on semblerait rappeler que la responsabilité du développement agricole incombe en premier lieu aux pays en développement. L'assistance et la coopération internationales jouent néanmoins un rôle essentiel en ce qui concerne la qualité et le soutien pour les ressources humaines et matérielles en vue d'accélérer les investissements de ce secteur de l'économie nationale. Ceci est très logique et nous apportons bien entendu notre appui car l'autonomie ou suffisance, en quelque sorte, est certainement le moyen fondamental qui nous permet de nous tirer de cette stagnation économique; soyons donc logiques avec nous-mêmes. Disons que les résultats que nous pouvons atteindre, et qui sont évoqués dans les derniers paragraphes du Dispositif devraient être compatibles avec les paragraphes du Préambule, car ces pays qui demandent une assistance bilatérale ou multilatérale, ces pays en développement demandent cette assistance, et il faut mettre à leur disposition les moyens qui leur permettront d'arriver à leur véritable autonomie; notamment placer leurs produits sur le marché et leur permettre d'élargir les échanges extérieurs de leur commerce extérieur et, ce qui serait bien préférable, il faudrait que nous ajoutions au Préambule un paragraphe supplémentaire demandant à tous les pays développés de faciliter les échanges commerciaux des pays en développement avec les pays développés. Autrement dit, d'ouvrir leurs marchés, car nous pensons que cela faciliterait l'accroissement des revenus et des devises étrangères des pays en développement et qu'il conviendrait également de faire appel aux différentes nations, aux différents pays, à l'humanité, afin que l'on commence des négociations en vue de conclure un accord international sur les céréales et un accord sur l'aide alimentaire. Ce sont là me semble-t-il des moyens fondamentaux qui peuvent efficacement soutenir l'assistance internationale et le commerce international des céréales.

CHAIRMAN: I am not sure about the procedural aspects of this suggestion you have made. It may be more appropriate for that kind of suggestion to be worked into the deliberations of Commission I where the general aspects of trade and inter-relation of countries in the trading field are covered.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Lorsque ma délégation, en même temps que d'autres, a présenté cette résolution elle était convaincue qu'elle n'aurait pas soulevé de difficultés au sein de cette Commission, et qu'au contraire elle aurait été adoptée à l'unanimité. Nous avons fait également référence au dispositif dans le paragraphe 2. 3 et c'était pour tenir compte de ce que nous avons entendu dans les déclarations des chefs de délégation ou dans les commissions, le rôle, la responsabilité des Etats Membres, le rôle que doit prendre l'agriculture dans notre plan de développement, les efforts que nous devons y consacrer. C'est donc tout cela que nous avons essayé de résumer en tenant compte des opinions exprimées. Nous avons voulu faire des recommandations non seulement à nos gouvernements (parce que nous invitons les pays en développement à consacrer de plus larges parts de leurs ressources au secteur de l'agriculture), mais nous avons essayé également d'attirer l'attention de certaines institutions (qui ont été louées ici) et dont nous apprécions les efforts ainsi que leur responsabilité. Nous avons parlé longuement de la responsabilité effective du PNUD, de ce qu'il représente et je pense, lorsque nous faisons des suggestions de ce genre et que l'on nous propose d'autres types d'amendements, que cela ne peut à mon sens qu'affaiblir ce projet. Nous appuyons les commentaires faits par M. Yriart et également par les autres collègues qui appuient cette résolution qui ne devrait pas être sujette aux amendements proposés.

Nous pensons que les auteurs devraient plutôt les retirer car cette résolution n'agresse personne, au contraire elle fait partie de différentes suggestions du Programme que la FAO est en train de renforcer avec la collaboration de donateurs et pour venir en aide aux pays en développement. Cette résolution ne devrait attirer aucune espèce de foudres ou de difficultés. Nous pensons qu'elle devrait être adoptée sans les amendements proposés.

L. C. J. MARTIN (United Kingdom): I do appreciate the feelings and thoughts which have been expressed in the last half hour or so. However, with respect to Mr. Yriart, who is a very good friend of mine, and who is most certainly ingenious, I cannot quite agree with the way he interpreted the way in which various parts of the UN system talk to each other. It is one thing for the General Assembly, or for ECOSOC, to address themselves to the specialized agencies. When it goes back the other way it is another matter of just how you do it. And, frankly, I doubt if this resolution as it stands will really help the sponsors in what they meant to do. It does in places read as though FAO is telling UNDP, telling various other parts of the United Nations system what they should do. Now, on the

contrary I think we should proceed by argument. As I said I fully appreciate the concern of the authors of this resolution. All I am saying is that probably this is not quite the way to talk to the UNDP, or to talk to other parts of the system. This is why I think that some of the amendments that have been suggested are certainly worth consideration. It would help our cause a great deal more if we did not appear to be dictating to the remainder of the UN system, and this is why, Mr. Chairman, I for one fully agree with the suggestion that you threw out half an hour or so ago, that this present text with all the various amendments that have been suggested should be referred to the Drafting Committee. I am quite sure that we can come out of this without any great problems. What I am quite unsure about is that if we adopted this resolution now it would not help us. So I suggest that we come back to your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, and ask the Drafting Committee to look at this resolution with all the various amendments. In a way I think they are mostly semantic. I would say to those who have spoken in the last quarter of an hour or so, I would say particularly to what the distinguished representative of Guinea said, let us have another look at this. I am sure that we can come out of it with a resolution that is satisfactory to all of us.

CHAIRMAN: I find myself in the position of the unhappy lady in the song, torn between two lovers. The position at the moment is that having made the suggestion that perhaps this thing could most appropriately be advanced more quickly and more satisfactorily in the drafting group, a number of delegations have indicated that they would like to speak first. I now have on the list a further seven delegations who would like to make a contribution. In the spirit of compromise and diplomacy that should exist between us, can I perhaps appeal to those who are not yet on the list to hold back for a little while and let us consider after we have heard the seven delegations how we should then proceed.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): In the interest of proceeding as rapidly as we can, as you have suggested, I limit my remarks to thanking you for this opportunity to speak again. I shall, of course, want to reserve my position, in the event we need to, to speak further, but I terminate my comments at this point.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, distinguished delegate of the United States. That approach is very much appreciated.

K. CHOUERI (Liban)(interprétation de l'arabe): C'est avec beaucoup d'attention que j'ai suivi le déroulement du débat sur ce projet de résolution. Ce projet de résolution a été présenté par le Ghana, la Guinée, l'Indonésie, la Tunisie, le Zaïre. Nous avons écouté les précisions et les éclaircissements apportés par M. Yriart sur un certain nombre de points. Nous avons également écouté les échanges de vues, les interventions de nos collègues.

Ma délégation voudrait faire chorus avec ce qu'a dit le représentant de la Yougoslavie et celui de la Guinée. Nous appuyons ce projet de résolution tel quel, il reflète bien les opinions et avis qui ont été émis hier lors du débat sur cette question.

Pour ce qui est des amendements présentés et qui portent sur le paragraphe III par exemple, nous demandons au Directeur général de transmettre la présente résolution à l'administrateur du PNUD. La délégation de notre pays ne voit pas dans ce paragraphe un empiétement sur les fonctions des autres organisations, nous ne sommes pas en train de piétiner leurs plates-bandes, nous pensons simplement que cette résolution prépare la voie à notre Organisation pour qu'elle fasse des choix éclairés.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): We also would not like to prolong the discussion and would refer our reaction to the amendment of the Canadian delegation, that they use the key advisory and executing role of FAO in Food and Agriculture to the drafting Committee.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Nuestra delegación quisiera también ser bastante breve, de acuerdo con lo que usted ya nos indico. Pero sí deseamos remarcar la necesidad de que esta Resolución sea aprobada tal y como se ha presentado.

Creemos que la exposición del señor Yriart ha sido lo suficientemente clara en relación al párrafo 3, básicamente, en donde el hecho de que se transmita esta Resolución y se señale a la atención del PNUD, no quiere indicar que se esté forzando a este Organismo a que tome una decisión.

En la segunda línea del texto en español de esta Resolución, se manifiesta claramente que es un señalamiento, por lo que nuestra delegación no observa ningún problema. Quisiéramos adherirnos plenamente a las propuestas de varias delegaciones de que sea aprobada tal como se ha presentado, y si, como algunas de las delegaciones que se oponen a que sea aprobada, menciona que las enmiendas son de forma, creo que debemos proceder a aprobarla y evitar que vaya al Comité de Redacción a generar, quizás, todavía más problemas.

R. B. RYANGA (Kenya): When this resolution was brought up we expected that everybody here would come out in full support of it, because we have all been saying that we want to increase food production; we want to reduce and abolish imbalances and lessen the gap between the have's and the have not. Now the amendments that are being proposed are going to weaken the resolution and also confuse the issue. I think Dr. Yriart's explanations have made the whole case clear and, after all, UNDP and the whole system are not external bodies which can be expected to look at things from the FAO with hostility. They are also concerned that the work of this Organization should go on fruitfully.

My delegation, therefore, is of the view that the present text of the resolution covers exactly those points which should be emphasized, and that this resolution should be adopted exactly as it is. In fact, my delegation feels that there would be no need actually to have a drafting committee to go through this whole thing again and create more problems, and I would call on the other delegations to adopt this resolution the way it is.

A. DA. SILVEIRA (Togo): Ma délégation voudrait apporter sa voix à celle des délégués qui ont approuvé l'intervention du Dr Yriart au sujet du projet de résolution. Ici, le problème qui nous préoccupe se situe au niveau de la terminologie, et comme les voix sont partagées, je suis très gêné. Je suis tenté d'abonder dans le sens de la dernière position du Dr Yriart, à savoir de revoir la terminologie, et puis d'adopter le texte tout de suite. Je crois que c'est mieux que de le renvoyer à une commission spécialisée, ce qui ferait traîner les choses.

W. KISAMBA-MUGERWA (Uganda): My delegation feels that Mr. Yriart has taken his rightful duty to point out the implications of the amendments as tabled by the distinguished delegate of the USA. Other amendments as suggested by some distinguished delegates are in a form rather than of a substantive nature. My delegation feels that we cannot turn Commission II into a drafting committee. Each of us have different scholastic backgrounds, and as such we may end up with as many resolutions as the number of delegates in this house.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation supports the resolution as drafted. We would like to end by emphasizing that as the distinguished delegate of the UK has put it we would not like FAO dictating to UNDP. Mr. Yriart's interventions were along the same lines, to avoid these dictatorial aspects and also to avoid making such suggestions to UNDP. With that, we appeal to delegations who have some reservations to support the resolution as drafted.

P. LAOWHAPHAN (Thailand): Thailand is not a co-sponsor of the draft resolution submitted to this Commission, but we have studied it attentively and feel that the area has been discussed thoroughly. So my delegation would like to add its voice to those of previous speakers in favour of adopting this draft resolution as it is.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): We have heard with interest the deliberations and interventions of delegates regarding this resolution. My delegation would like to be brief, we support the draft resolution as it stands, as it in no way suggests that the FAO dictate to any agency of the UN system. The intention seems to be quite clear and I think Mr. Yriart also made it even clearer.

Therefore, this resolution should be adopted here in the Commission rather than sending it to the Resolutions Committee for re-drafting, from where it has already come with certain suggestions. So my delegation feels that it should be adopted as it stands.

Mme F. LARBI (Tunisie): Je vais être très très brève. Ma délégation appuie les commentaires présentés par M. Yriart, et pense que cette résolution devrait être présentée telle quelle.

F. LEGAULT (Gabon): La délégation gabonaise, qui a suivi avec intérêt les explications du Directeur général adjoint, du Département du développement, explications claires et pertinentes qui apportent toute la lumière sur certaines inquiétudes, approuve la résolution sous sa forme actuelle.

Sra. Dra. M. IVANKOVICH DE AROSEMENA (Panamá): Solamente unas breves palabras. Mi delegación, después de haber escuchado las palabras explicativas del señor Yriart y de haber escuchado la aclaración del delegado de Guinea, que fue uno de los países que presento la Resolución, considera que la Resolución debe ser aprobada tal cual está.

P. D. TANOË (Côte-d'Ivoire): Ma délégation voudrait saluer l'heureuse initiative prise par certaines délégations pour permettre d'avoir en plus un autre moyen qui devrait tendre à accroître la production agricole, surtout en faisant des propositions qui tendent à lui offrir de meilleures chances de succès. C'est dans ce contexte que ma délégation apporte son appui complet au projet de résolution soumis à notre examen, et cela sous sa forme actuelle, en ne souhaitant pas que son contenu soit affaibli.

D'ailleurs, elle se félicite que ce projet de résolution ne fasse l'objet véritablement d'aucune réserve. Toutes les délégations qui ont pris la parole ici pour vous faire part de leurs réflexions l'ont soutenu. Mais si véritablement de simples problèmes de forme se posaient, peut-être qu'au niveau du Comité de rédaction des solutions heureuses pourraient leur être trouvées.

H. SY MOUSSA (Mauritanie): La délégation de mon pays appuie le projet de résolution dans sa forme actuelle.

R. SAAD EL DINE (Syria):(interpretation from Arabic): My delegation finds that the point of view of Canada cannot be construed that this Draft Resolution gives the impression that we are imposing anything on any other organization. The Canadian amendment does not require that we refer this Draft Resolution to the Drafting Committee, therefore my delegation feels that we should support the Draft Resolution as presented by the Resolutions Committee.

A. AFEWORK (Ethiopia): The Draft Resolution under discussion, in the view of my delegation, reflects the key role that FAO should play. Any further revisions or amendments of this draft would, in the view of my delegation, water down the emphasis and focus of the Resolution. We would therefore like to support the view that the Draft Resolution should be adopted as submitted.

P. GRIFFIN (Ireland): I just want to make a brief comment on para. 3. I have not been here all the time, but it appears to me that there is considerable unanimity on what it is desired to do in para. 3, but that there has been some difference of opinion as to the best way to achieve the objective which is aimed at in this paragraph.

My delegation would prefer that the paragraph be modified somewhat, not at all to weaken it, but to attain the same objective in a way which would seem to be more appropriate, if there is a doubt as to whether there is any question of dictation or requiring another organization to do something, to obviate that doubt. Therefore, it seems to me that a formulation somewhere along the lines which have

already been proposed which I will just read would be something which we could support: "Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the UNDP Administrator, and through him, to the UNDP Governing Council, requesting them to take the fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector". I think that gives the message very clearly.

I have a slight hesitation about telling another organization that there is a need to orient their assistance activities in a certain way. We certainly have no problem with the general import of the message.

A. B. HARLAND (United Nations Development Programme): I have hesitated in taking the floor and speaking on a Resolution of the Commission but I feel duty bound for my organization to make a few observations which may help delegations. These are based upon facts, as reviewed by the Administrator, based upon the ACC sector classification which has various shortcomings, and thus any data provided must be reviewed very carefully. The information we have is that for the agricultural sector as a whole - and I am talking about country programmes, regional and inter-regional programmes - these data show that there has been a decrease in programming in UNDP assistance from 29.2 percent of total UNDP expenditure in the period 1972-73 to an average of 27.2 percent in 1977-78.

The fall of FAO's share of the total expenditure has paralleled this fall in the share of the agricultural sector. So the point I am making is that there has been a decline in the proportion of agriculture in UNDP programmes. This is a fact based upon a careful analysis that the Administrator has made, because he is just as concerned about the decline in agricultural programmes and projects as the Director-General, and he has studied this matter very carefully.

The second point I would wish to make is the use of the word "allocations". Allocations are made after a programme or a project is approved. Therefore, any resolution which refers to UNDP allocations must first of all address itself to the source of these allocations, namely the country programmes, the national country programmes or the inter-regional country programmes.

I hope that these two comments of mine will be helpful to delegations.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinee): Je remercie très sincèrement le représentant du PNUD pour la déclaration qu'il vient de faire. En tant que pays bénéficiaire et à la lumière des événements qui se sont déroulés ces dernières années, nous disons que la coopération entre la FAO et le PNUD doit être prioritaire, car c'est un secteur clé pour la croissance et pour l'indépendance des pays en voie de développement. Nous demandons au paragraphe 3 que l'orientation et la tendance que nous connaissons ces dernières années - orientation due soit aux gouvernements des pays, soit à la tendance qui se manifeste également même au sein de l'institution concernée - soient modifiées avant que nous ne parvenions à une phase assez critique. Au travers des rapports du PNUD et de la FAO que nous avons pu voir, une tendance à une nette diminution de la part de la FAO dans les programmes et dans les investissements en provenance du PNUD se manifeste.

Nous ne voulons pas imposer quelque chose au PNUD et à son Conseil d'administration, même si ce sont les mêmes gouvernements qui se retrouvent dans l'une comme dans l'autre institution; mais je ne pense pas qu'attirer l'attention sur ce point représente un diktat; il s'agit simplement, je le répète, d'attirer l'attention sur une nécessité - mot français assez clair dans sa signification - et non pas de demander, comme le délégué de l'Irlande vient de le faire, une modification "dans la mesure du possible", car c'est ce que nous ne voulons pas. Il ne s'agit pas de dire "dans la mesure du possible"; le possible existe. Le PNUD et la FAO ont les moyens techniques, les compétences et les connaissances nécessaires actuellement.

Il ne faut donc pas parler de "mesure du possible". Nous demandons au contraire qu'on le fasse, puisque c'est possible de le faire. Je ne peux pas, en tant que coauteur de cette résolution, accepter la proposition que vient de faire le délégué de l'Irlande, car sans vouloir imposer quoi que ce soit, nous demandons qu'on fasse ce qui doit être fait.

H. MENDS (Ghana): Mr. Chairman, certain members in the Plenary have had the unqualified advantage of at least getting the gist of the speeches that have been made by the delegates of the delegations, and no doubt for agriculture to really get moving in these developing countries we need massive doses of investment, not only in the land but in the resources and other foodstuff that must go into agriculture, and UNDP has been one of the major agencies that have come to the aid of these development countries, assisting FAO in investment albeit in a small way in agricultural programmes there. Of late we have noted that its share had been dwindling, and to refer specifically to the resolution before us, I believe it is just a question for the Director-General to transmit the resolution to the UNDP administrator and draw his attention to the need for UNDP to reorient. If anything is going to come out of this Conference, then I think it is about the right thing to do to reorient assistance activities to the fullest advantage to the only organization charged in this world with agricultural production and improving agricultural activities in these developing countries. Perhaps Mr. Chairman if I could refer, I would to all intents and purposes suggest that we retain the wording as it is, if there is a genuine desire and the will to help developing countries get out of this rut, but if words, being strictly things as they are, create some problems in this form, I would humbly suggest that we allow the Contact Group to look at it and then get a compromise wording, but sincerely I do not see any problem. My delegation at least does not find any difficulty with the wording viewed in terms of the need of political will, and the genuine desire of the world community to get the developing countries out of incessant food shortages, malnutrition and poverty.

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished delegates, there are two speakers still on the list and it seems to me that we have reached a stage where it is well worth offering one more suggestion. The situation seems to me, from the Chair, to be that there is substantial unanimity about the objectives of the Resolution. Secondly, and quite clearly, there are some problems which it is difficult to discern from here as to whether they are problems of substance or problems of working. I think the third thing that is absolutely clear, distinguished delegates, is that it is impossible to finally resolve the terminology from the floor of the Commission. So if I may, I offer for consideration whilst the next speakers have the floor and bearing in mind that it would be appropriate for Mr. Yriart to speak again, that if there are problems in referring the matter back to the Drafting Committee, and given that it cannot be resolved here to everybody's satisfaction, could I appeal to the sponsors of the Resolution and those who have the most difficulties of substance to get together a little later on and see if they can resolve their problems, thus helping us all in the Commission to get the results that we all want. In short I am moving away from the "Drafting Group" suggestions and moving into the "informal contact group" suggestion, because it seems to me at this stage that it might advance the cause rather more quickly.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (Interpretation from Arabic): Mr. Chairman, we have had a lengthy discussion, and I would like sincerely that we should concentrate on the objectives of this Draft Resolution so that we would not waste time again between the UNDP and the FAO.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): Mr. Chairman, referring to the development of the debate, and referring to your suggestion and the proposal made by my colleague from Ghana, of course as a sponsor of this Draft Resolution my delegation insist that we have to adopt this as a base. However, we do agree that it is apparent that your suggestion for consulting the Contact Group might smooth the way and we can solve it quickly.

SI YOUCEF (Algérie): Nous ne souhaitons pas prolonger le débat. Nous voulons tout simplement souligner que les amendements proposés par certaines délégations ne touchent pas le fond du problème, c'est pourquoi nous rejoignons totalement les déclarations des délégués de la Yougoslavie et de la Guinée. Nous n'allons pas nous étendre plus longuement sur cette question qui a déjà fait l'objet de nombreuses interventions. Aussi la délégation de mon pays voudrait appuyer en conséquence le projet, de résolution tel qu'il nous a été présenté.

J. F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department): I think, Mr. Chairman, that we have a difference of perception with my distinguished friend from UNDP, certainly not in regard to the ACC classification but what goes beyond the ACC classification. When we come to classification of the ACC, it does not include in its agricultural sector certain recognised components such as agricultural education, agricultural planning, ground water and natural resources and agricultural processing, among others. This is why, Mr. Chairman, in good faith within our calculations we have come to the conclusion that the total - and now I am afraid to use the word "allocations" - the total assistance in the agricultural sector has remained more or less stable for the last few years. Now the share of FAO, Mr. Chairman, has gone down; it is pointed out in paragraph 1. 14 of the Review of Field Programmes, and it has gone down in matters which are within the direct responsibility of FAO; for example, in plant production and protection, in land and water use for agriculture and in agricultural planning. Mr. Chairman, you must understand our reaction when we find that we do not become the executing agents for projects such as plant production and protection, such as water for agriculture and agricultural planning. This is where we have gone down.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the interruption is because I wanted to check on what I have said about the means of communication between the agencies. I hope that my very distinguished friend, the delegate of the United Kingdom, at least gives me - and I know he does - some credit for trying to improve communications. I have in front of me now a decision of the UNDP Governing Council of June 1978, decision 25/8 Role & Activities of UNDP, requesting the Administrator, the participating and executing agencies and the regional commissions. I have here another one of the Governing Council of this year, in July 1979, Recruitment and Use and Prospects of Reducing the Costs of UNDP-financed Experts. Paragraph 3 invites the Administrator, the agencies and the governments to give active consideration, etc. , and I think, Mr. Chairman, that we do value this possibility to communicate between ourselves, not only between the secretariats, which is easy, but also the governing bodies. Finally, I hope I am not out of order in saying that there is no procedural problem here, because we could find many more resolutions, so I hope there will be no further obstacles in our discussions to prevent us adopting this resolution. I really think all the ingredients are in the discussion to enable us to approve the wording of the resolution.

CHAIRMAN: It certainly seems to me that we have all the ingredients for getting an agreed resolution. After some very rapid informal consultations between the sponsors and those who have indicated some difficulties, it does seem that unanimity of objective has been established. If it is acceptable to delegates I suggest that we temporarily suspend our consideration of this item, after the delegate of India has spoken, since he has indicated a wish to do so. So that there is no misunderstanding, if I may, I should like to ask the delegate of Ghana as the sponsor, and the delegate of the United States as one who has some difficulties, to get together as quickly as they can, and later in the day inform the Commission where they have got to.

RAMADHAR (Chairman, Group of 77): I must apologize for having asked for the floor at this late stage, but we in the Group of 77 have considered this resolution with considerable care and we have examined it thoroughly. We feel that this resolution is of vital importance for this Organization, as well as for having cordial and coordinated dialogue between this Organization and UNDP.

After the clarification given by Mr. Yriart, it is quite clear that this kind of dialogue between one organization and another is a common feature of the UN system, and there is nothing wrong in that.

I have no objection to your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates of Ghana and the United States should get together, but I would like to say on behalf of the Group of 77 that this resolution has the full backing and support of that group, and I would urge the adoption of this resolution at this stage in the form in which it has been presented, and if some countries have reservations those reservations could go into the report.

CHAIRMAN: We are now in the situation where we have a firm proposal on behalf of a substantial group of countries that there be no further discussion, even informally, and that reservations, if there are to be reservations, of the countries which have some difficulties with the terms of the resolution simply be entered as reservations in the report. That does introduce a new element into the way in which the discussion has been proceeding, and that is why I draw specific attention to it.

Does any delegate wish to make a further contribution to the discussion at this stage? It would seem to me to mean that, if that suggestion is acceptable, we would not proceed with the idea of an informal group to consider the terms of the resolution. I do not want to labour the point, but this is something new which has been put by the delegate of India, and I therefore explain the significance of what has been said.

W. A. F. GRABISH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of)(interpretation from German): I must say that I quite understand the line of thinking of the delegate of India. I must also acknowledge that a great deal of effort has been made in the drafting of this resolution. Furthermore, proposals have been put forward to improve it. I would just like to mention the proposal on paragraph 3 of the preamble and whether we should not add the words 'as adopted' or whether we should list all the different resolutions. I think that is a matter in which we should seek advice by the Legal Counsel of the Organization as there are various matters involved here. There were other comments made also which could improve the resolution as a whole.

My delegation would be very happy if some sort of informal contact could be arranged so that we might arrive at a consensus. This is what we always strive for, and we do not want a situation where just a few delegations, even for formal reasons, feel compelled to make reservations. It is quite obvious that the Commission cannot give its final and definitive support to this draft resolution. The definitive decision lies with the Conference.

If I may come back to the possibilities that are before us, the first is that the drafting Committee should examine this draft resolution, but if that does not suit the majority of delegations informal contacts could be arranged, and a contact group could try to solve the points, which give rise to some difficulties, so that we can finally arrive at a consensus.

M. SCHUWEILER (United States of America): I merely wish to endorse and support the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRY (Indonesia): I really doubt whether the Drafting Committee has the right to decide or recommend what should be appropriate and could be approved by this Committee. The Drafting Committee has to cover all the points in the discussion, and at this stage we do not have any consensus. I would prefer that we should have informal group consultations, and that the proposal of the delegate of India be accepted.

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): I should just like to say that I am in complete agreement with what the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany has said.

H. MENDS (Ghana): It is unfortunate that we have arrived at such an impasse. I thought we had a good thing going for us. This is a very simple resolution, the ingredients are all there, and everybody agrees with the need for coordination with UNDP, so I think an informal group, if it discusses for about ten minutes, could come up with a resolution which has popular support. The resolution would really be weakened if we had to have some reservations which might have to be made as a formality. I would therefore appeal to my colleague from India, and perhaps if we had a break for ten minutes we could resolve the problem and agree in toto with the wording.

CHAIRMAN: That seems to me to be a singularly sensible suggestion. On the other hand, I do not want to acquire the reputation of a chairman who has denied free speech to delegates who have indicated they would like to speak. Could I propose that after we have heard from the delegates of Guinea, Israel and the United Kingdom, we do break for ten minutes and see where we can get to.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Puisque vous avez décidé une suspension de séance, je ne pense pas que ma déclaration apportera quoi que ce soit. Contrairement à ce qu'a dit le délégué du Ghana, j'étais prêt à appuyer la proposition faite par notre Chef du Groupe des 77, le délégué de l'Inde. Je pense que l'on a trop tendance à créer des groupes de contact. Dès qu'il y a un petit problème on crée un groupe de contact. Cela pourrait nous amener à en avoir tant que nous ne saurions plus où en arriver. Le délégué de la République fédérale d'Allemagne a dit qu'il n'y a pas de problèmes. C'est le mot qu'il a employé. Je ne comprends donc pas pourquoi certaines délégations s'opposent à ce que nous adoptions cette résolution. Vous venez de dire que vous ajournez la réunion pendant dix minutes, mais je ne sais pas si nous pourrions arriver à un accord. Je réitère mon appui à l'Inde dont la solution est la meilleure.

Y. ABT (Israel): My delegation wholeheartedly supports the suggestion of the delegate of Ghana and your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that we have a ten-minute break to solve the problem. We do not believe that there is a major problem here.

L. C. J. MARTIN (United Kingdom): We really are getting into an extremely stupid situation. I think the whole of the Commission probably wants to vote for the essence of this Resolution. If there were a vote now some of us would be obliged to abstain. If we took ten minutes to recover our senses and have a cup of coffee we might be able to vote for it.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. May I say from the Chair I never thought for one moment the delegate of the United Kingdom would take leave of his senses.

The meeting was suspended from 11. 45 hours to 12. 30 hours

La séance est suspendue de 11 h 45 à 12 h 30

Se suspende la sesión de las 11. 45 horas a 12. 30 horas

CHAIRMAN: I thank you all for your great tolerance. I hope you were not too greatly inconvenienced by the informal discussions and the break for a short time in an effort to maintain the comity and personal relationships which we esteem so much in FAO. The informal group has had a long, difficult and friendly discussion, the outcome of which is that there is agreement on only one point. It is not dramatic so I will announce it immediately. The agreement is that in operative paragraph 5 immediately after the word "Urges" which begins the paragraph we insert the word "appropriate" so that the beginning phrase of operative paragraph 5 now reads: "Urges appropriate financing institutions to utilize FAO's Special Action Programmes. . .".

On all other points in relation to preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs the division of views which was reflected in this discussion remains. So what is before us in the concluding stages of the discussion is the Resolution as drafted and presented to the Commission in Document C 79/LIM/35 with one amendment, the insertion of the word "appropriate" as the second word in operative paragraph 5.

That seems to me to mean that our next move is what we do with the Resolution. I imagine this is, agree to it, or say many agree to it, or agree to it on the basis that some countries may wish to express reservations either now or at the time when the matter comes before the Plenary at the time of the adoption of the Report. On those procedural matters I am in the hands of the Commission. Does anyone want the floor?

RAMADHAR (India): We are grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for the efforts you have made to reach a consensus, but in spite of your efforts the position remains more or less the same; as you yourself mentioned we agreed to add a word to paragraph 5 and we hope with this accommodation there will be no reservations on this Resolution. With these words I propose this Resolution be adopted.

CHAIRMAN: The question before the Commission is that the Resolution be adopted.

J. S. CAMARA(Guinee): Je désire appuyer fermement la proposition faite par le délégué de l'Inde et je voudrais que nous passions à l'adoption de cette résolution, ainsi que cela avait été antérieurement proposé. Mais malheureusement, malgré vos efforts, Monsieur le Président, nous ne sommes pas parvenus à un consensus. Nous devrions adopter cette résolution dès maintenant.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): My delegation regrets that we have been unable to arrive at a compromise. At this juncture, I should like to raise the formal question, has the time really come to adopt this Draft Resolution? If I understand our procedure correctly, it seems to me that the Drafting Committee still has to prepare a Draft Report on the discussion we have had. This report will be sent back to us and in this report of the Drafting Committee the different views will certainly be reflected. If I remember rightly the text of the Draft Resolution will be annexed to the Drafting Committee's report. If that is the procedure I must say this gives us time to get in touch with our respective governments. That is why we should like to say that for the time being all we have is a preliminary consideration of the Draft Resolution. The final position of our government can be stated only later.

CHAIRMAN: Before I call the delegate of Ghana, I think it would be appropriate, since a point of procedure has been raised which bears importantly on matters of substance, to seek advice from the Secretariat on what appropriate procedures should be followed, and I invite Mr. West to speak.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): What the delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany said was broadly correct, with one qualification. It is necessary for the Commission to conclude its debate in order to instruct the Drafting Committee as to what goes into its Draft Report. The Drafting Committee will decide what to say in its report on the basis of the debate, whether it is, that everybody agrees, the great majority, the majority, whether some disagree, some reserved, or whatever, and the report traditionally represents whatever views delegates want to have represented. The Drafting Committee makes recommendations in its Draft Report. The Draft Report comes back and the Commission has to decide whether to accept the Drafting Committee's version of whether it was unanimity or a majority or whatever. In the body of its report at its conclusion the Drafting Committee will set forth in the final report presented to you the Draft Resolution. The Draft Resolution should be presented to the Commission with such amendments as eight have been agreed in the debate. Therefore the Draft Resolution which will appear in the Draft Report will be the one just announced by the Chairman, that is the same as presented plus the word in the fifth paragraph agreed just now. However, the Drafting Committee will not make any further amendment to the Draft Resolution as adopted this morning. When the report comes to you in Commission II you have to reach a decision on what to submit to the Plenary. At that stage if you wish there can be proposals for further amendments. There could be, exceptionally but feasibly, a vote. Finally, whatever you submit to the Plenary will be subject to the same procedure. There might be amendments or a vote, but the Drafting Committee cannot change the draft resolution. That is the point I want to be quite precise about. The rest is flexible, and it is obviously desirable for governments to have the opportunity to seek instructions between now and the final vote in the Plenary. That applies to every item in every commission, not just to this one.

H. MENDS (Ghana): I had the privilege of participating in the informal group discussion, and therefore had the privilege also of sharing the views of others about this Draft Resolution. But my main concern is what has been happening over the last two weeks. It is a fact that more resources must go into agriculture if anything is going to be done to remove hunger and malnutrition from this world. If these are not mere words, if the big men who have come to the floor to speak are truly sincere about their concern for developing countries and their inability or their dwindling capacity to increase food production, this is the time to do something about it. I believe the UNDP is one of the important agencies which must address itself seriously to the problem we have been discussing, and I therefore wholeheartedly support the draft resolution as it stands. I believe the draft resolution must be adopted, and governments must be really serious about the words they have used during the past few days in this Conference. My delegation will support the resolution.

CHAIRMAN: I think we have reached the stage at which it would be appropriate for the resolution as amended by the single word to go forward to the Drafting Committee, there to be married into the report of the proceedings of the Commission.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Avant votre résumé, je voulais dire que nous discutons de sujets qui se rapportaient à la FAO. Si nous sommes ici, c'est précisément pour sauvegarder les droits de cette Organisation et lui permettre d'oeuvrer vers les objectifs. J'avais l'intention de dire que la proposition présentée par mon collègue, le Dr Grabish de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, nous ramène au point de départ. Le Comité de rédaction nous ramènera à nouveau au point de départ. Nous avons fait constater dans le passé que toute réserve pouvait être incorporée dans le projet de rapport. C'est tout ce que j'avais à dire.

CHAIRMAN: Before we break, there are three things to be done. The first is that I do offer warm thanks to all delegates for the nature of the debate and the general climate of relationships in what has been a difficult morning for us. Secondly, the delegate of India has informed the Chair of its regret that it was not able to inject into the proceedings on the discussion of the field programmes the statement of the Indian delegation. The Indian delegation has requested that the intervention that it would have made, had it been able, be incorporated in the proceedings of Commission II. I understand that this is a normal and acceptable procedure, and I have the text here.

Finally, the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions has asked for an opportunity to address the Commission on matters relating to the field programmes. As he is not now present, if we can find an appropriate break in the proceedings later on, I think it would be the proper course to allow him to make his address.

R. C. SOOD (India): The Indian delegation would like to congratulate the FAO Secretariat on the review of field programmes undertaken by them in the document C 79/4. The review is comprehensive and thought provoking.

The Technical Cooperation Programme has broadened the work of the FAO by enabling it to make small but critical interventions at the country level more directly and expeditiously, and reflects the spirit of FAO in action. It is satisfactory that FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme as well as other activities of the Investment Centre are being maintained to identify investment opportunities in the developing countries. It is a pity that the relative share of project expenditure administered by FAO in the clearly identifiable agricultural, forestry and fisheries projects finalised by UNDP has fallen progressively from 92 percent in 1972-73 to under 87 percent in 1978-79. It is heartening that performance of various projects has by and large been found satisfactory.

The Indian delegation would like to react to some of the issues envisaged in the review and in the earlier discussion:

It is a matter of concern that the role of technical assistance in promoting agriculture and rural development is not being adequately recognised under aid programmes. The share of technical assistance for agriculture in total development assistance has been falling from year to year, from 16 percent in 1973 to only 9 percent in 1977. Increase in expenditure on FAO field programmes in real terms during 1978 is a mere 2 percent above the 1970 level. This would hardly seem to reflect adequate concern with the situation regarding food and hunger painted as grim by the Director-General in his address to the Conference.

A matter of serious concern is the declining share of UNDP in its total commitments for technical assistance within the UN system, the share of agricultural projects in total UNDP expenditure, and the share of FAO in UNDP allocations. It would appear that agriculture, in spite of the serious food situation in the developing countries, is not found a glamorous enough proposition to deserve more than lip-service. It would in our opinion be desirable if, considering the overwhelming priority for food, a reasonable percentage of UNDP funds - say 40 percent - should be earmarked for programmes for agriculture and rural development. The level of investment is being ensured in our own plans in India. Adequate emphasis on lending for agriculture is part of the World Bank strategy and there is no reason why UNDP should not accept the same approach.

Increased use of expertise, contracts and purchases available in the developing countries is a healthy trend. A fund of experience is available within the developing countries which in the ultimate analysis is more relevant to the needs of the other developing countries at a comparable level of development. A good beginning has been made but much more requires to be done. Between 1976 and 1978, the percentage share of field experts drawn from developing countries has increased from 31 percent to only 33 percent. The percentage share of developing countries in contracts was only 36.7 percent in 1978. Volume of purchase orders placed with developing countries was a mere 7.5 percent. There is need for accelerating progress in this regard so that developing countries' capacities are more adequately utilised.

Certain valuable suggestions have been made regarding the selection and use of national institutions. The selection of national institutions for contractual work continues to rely heavily on the knowledge and experience of technical officers who are familiar with the work of various institutions through their personal contacts. It is encouraging to see that efforts are being made to systematise this knowledge with more active collaboration of developing countries themselves. The FAO representatives are important tools in this regard.

Procedures adopted by FAO in the review of regular and field programmes has also come in for consideration. It has been suggested that external evaluation may be more satisfactory as compared with international evaluation. Whereas this sounds like a good proposition as such, our fear is that this may develop into a fault-finding exercise in post-mortem, which may cramp action and tie the concerned experts down to paper work devoted to the requirements of auditors. What is needed instead is a constructive, on-going assessment directed at improvement of the programme. A more worthwhile assessment of the projects may be possible by the beneficiary countries instead, and it may be worthwhile that a suitable procedure should be systematised.

And finally, I would like to emphasise that the thrust of all programmes should be to generate self-help among the countries concerned, particularly through programmes like strengthening of extension -as what matters in the ultimate analysis is what we can get the farmers to do.

In conclusion, the Indian delegation would like to lend its support to the Resolution C 79/LIM/35 introduced by Indonesia, Ghana, Guinea, Tunisia and Zaire, as it highlights the need for greater flow of resources to agriculture and related activities, as well as special action programme. 1/

The meeting rose at 12.50 hours.

La séance est levée à 12 h 50.

Se levanta la sesión alas 12.50 horas.

1/Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

<b>C</b>
C 79/II/PV/12

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

TWELFTH MEETING  
DOUZIEMESEANCE  
12ª SESION  
(21 November 1979)

The Twelfth Meeting was opened at 14. 50 hours

T. J. Kelly, Vice-chairman of Commission II, presiding

La douzième séance est ouverte à 14 h 50, sous la présidence de

T. J. Kelly, Vice-Président de la Commission II

Se abre la 12ª sesión a las 14. 50 horas, bajo la presidencia de

T. J. Kelly, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION

(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION

(continuación)

14. Medium-term Objectives

14. Objectifs à moyen terme

14. Objetivos a plazo medio

CHAIRMAN: I now invite Mr. West, Assistant Director-General, to open the discussion.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): In your discussion on the Programme of Work and Budget and in your discussions for the "last day or two, you have been considering the here and the now. In Commission I this afternoon they are about to begin their discussion of "Agriculture: Toward 2000", so we fall in the middle of the two, and I have a feeling that perhaps in a sense what will be said there is more interesting, more important than the Medium-Term Objectives. However, I certainly do not wish to discourage you from taking an interest in the subject or discussing the item.

This is the sixth time that the Conference has considered a document on Medium-Term Objectives. The first one was submitted ten years ago, and since then we have had a series of experiments. However, for the last three conferences we have been working on the same basic model, progressively refining it in order to be able to produce something which could be used by the Conference as the context in broader terms of the Programme of Work and Budget which is produced on a biennial basis.

So the format and content of this document are based on your previous decisions and on the approval of the Council for the outline of the document you see. The document employs the same framework of major programmes and programmes as employed in the Programme of Work and Budget and in the Review of the Regular Programme. This facilitates their combined use, particularly as they view the Organization's activities from different points in time.

As I have already said, this document, the Programme of Work and Budget, the major documents for COAG, COFO, COFI and the Review of the Regular Programme have been produced by the same team of people throughout the house using an integrated approach. So I think we now have a coherent view within the house of our objectives as well as our programmes.

I mentioned the major COFO, COFI, COAG documents. These include documents on the long-term implications in those areas, and they, tie up with the provisional study, "Agriculture: Toward 2000", which is being discussed in the other room.

However, this integration of approach does involve an unavoidable element of overlap in content, and as I said in the debate on previous items, it may be as difficult for you as it was for us to avoid repeating ourselves in the discussion.

This problem will be reviewed by the Programme and Finance Committees and by the Council in 1980, so I do not think it would be necessary or desirable to go into the question of format further here, and I hope that as a result we can have a discussion on substance.

As to the substance, you will not see anything in the document which is radically new or different. This is not surprising because we have already reviewed these objectives in the various committees. They are covered also in the Programme of Work and Budget and in any case the solutions to the problems of food and agricultural development cannot be attained immediately. They require a sustained effort over a period of years and it is only exceptionally that one can detect a radical change in objectives.

On the other hand it is extremely important that in considering our current activities and those planned for the next biennium, we should not lose sight of the medium and longer-term strategies and policy which should be guiding them.

The Director-General, with your support, has dedicated all the resources at his command to assist the developing countries. to increase food production, reduce malnutrition and engage in programmes of agrarian reform and rural development for the particular benefit of the less advantaged segments of the population.

That does not change but it does require constant revision and constant adjustment, often adjustment to the particular requirements of individual countries. Whatever general prescriptions you might put forward here we all understand, you understand and we understand, that they have to be applied to the circumstances of each country according to the requirements of that country.

I should mention whilst we are discussing the medium-term objectives that we are continuing to work with other agencies to ensure that our plans are mutually harmonious and can achieve maximum joint benefit. In this connexion the Advisory Committee on Coordination headed by the Secretary-General has concluded, we think wisely, that joint UN system activities should be approached through cooperative action where specifically identifiable needs exist in manageable areas. For instance, there is an obvious need and potential for mutually beneficial and supportive joint activity in rural development.

With FAO as the lead agency, the ACC Task Force is currently engaged in preparing a cross organizational program analysis. That is a long word to cover a fairly straightforward tabular analysis of what each agency is doing in identifiable areas of rural development. This analysis should lead to stronger joint agency activities in the field of rural development. This kind of approach will be tried in other areas where, as I have said, it appears on a selective basis that joint activities are not only desirable and feasible, but manageable.

One word about an important part about of medium-term objectives document. We have for the first time attempted, at your request, to show relative priorities for the technical and economic programmes. This ranking of priorities should be treated with caution. The rankings are, of necessity, only indicative and approximate and they are not related to any absolute level of resources, because the conference has found, and confirmed more than once, that such attempts at identifying the optimum level of resources over the medium term is either impractical or undesirable. Furthermore, there is no scale by which the distance between each of these rankings can be measured. So the fact that one is below the other can in one instance mean a gap on a scale of one hundred, let us say, of ten points, but in another case in the same programme it might be a gap of ninety points, so there is no way we can identify that gap, and there is no meaning in attempting to do so. This is particularly true because these priorities are normally supportive of each other. One of them will not work unless you have the other priority, and they are not exclusive. You cannot do one without the other. In this connexion, Mr Chairman, there are one or two points on this as well as on other matters concerning the medium-term objectives in the report of the Programme and Finance Committees and of the Council which I am sure delegates have read, because I'm sure they are very helpful to the Secretariat as well as to the delegates.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasize two points: the first one is fairly obvious to all of us but it can bear a great deal of repetition, namely that with all the things that we can and should say, the development of food and agriculture is of overwhelming but primary importance in the overall development effort of Member Nations. The second is the need for intensive effort, particularly at the field level, so that we do not discuss objectives in an abstract way but we are ready and able and when I say "We" I mean Member Nations and the Organization and bilateral and other financing institutions to translate them into effective programmes at the country level, backed up by adequate resources for technical cooperation and investment follow-up.

In the Secretariat, we are constantly trying to strengthen our efforts and our impact in this direction, and that is the main spirit in which we have tried to formulate this document for your consideration.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): La Delegación de México quisiera expresar algunos comentarios respecto de este tema, por considerarlo de gran importancia para concebir los objetivos y políticas que moderarán las actividades futuras de nuestra Organización.

No existe lugar a dudas que entre los problemas económicos y sociales de naturaleza estructural que más íntimamente afectan a todos los países subdesarrollados está el relativo a la alimentación de sus pueblos. Para lograr este objetivo pensamos que es fundamental romper con el modelo tradicional cuya ineficiencia ha sido comprobada, por lo que es imprescindible incorporar nuevos objetivos que orienten acciones que trasciendan para lograr cuanto antes la erradicación del hambre y la desnutrición de la tierra.

Es sentir de la Delegación de México que en esta materia casi todo se ha dicho y sólo modestos logros se han podido materializar. La existencia de innumerables foros ha propiciado que se creen instituciones fundadas en una serie de buenos propósitos; pero una evaluación global, reflejo de un hecho contundente como el que más de 500 millones de seres humanos del tercer mundo se encuentran desposeídos del más elemental alimento, es el indicador de que los objetivos y los buenos propósitos que se fijaron no se han cumplido cabalmente. Corremos, en consecuencia, el riesgo de fijarnos una larga lista de objetivos y criterios que no se logren por la persistente actitud de una minoría al orientar sus acciones y creatividad al desarrollo del armamentismo y otros fines menos importantes.

En el pasado Consejo de FAO nuestra Delegación expresó que no podemos pasar por alto que al mismo tiempo que crece el número de hambrientos, la humanidad gasta en un año cerca de 400 billones de dolares en armamento, es decir cerca de 3000 veces más de lo que se proporciona a duras penas a la FAO o de 1300 veces más que el FIDA, con el agravante de que lo destinado al bienestar crece más lentamente que lo producido para la destrucción.

Remarcamos pues que esta generación quedará seriamente comprometida si como huella histórica deja registrado que al tiempo que permitió que el número de hambrientos llegase a prácticamente mil millones de seres humanos, logró que el mundo dispusiera de mayor potencial bélico que de alimentos.

Creemos que al menos la cabal consecución del nuevo orden económico internacional, en el que la FAO tiene compromiso y papel singulares, no puede lograrse si se perpetúa la falsificación de la realidad y de mantenerse como orientaciones aquellas que no corresponde a beneficiar a las mayorías; de aquí que debemos insistir en fijar prioridades en beneficio de los países subdesarrollados.

Debido al número y calidad de documentos que apoyan las observaciones vertidas en el Documento C 79/9, entre los que sobresalen los de "La agricultura hacia el año 2000" y los de los Comités de Finanzas y de Programas, vemos reflejados y trazados los objetivos a los que como mínimo debiéramos comprometernos.

Estimamos, sin embargo, que la FAO debe orientar sus esfuerzos y capacidades para contribuir, intelectual y técnicamente, a una realidad que en la actualidad exige también el análisis y aplicación de otros aspectos como los de reforma agraria y desarrollo de formas asociativas, democráticas y autónomas, de productores y consumidores, así como el empleo de tecnologías adecuadas. Pensamos también que la FAO puede y debe contribuir a estudiar y difundir la manera en que los más importantes renglones de la agricultura de la mayoría de los países periféricos están sujetos a un profundo proceso de desnacionalización.

Sería importante precisar cuánto se expatria a través de la estructura transnacional, y también el impacto de las políticas proteccionistas de los países desarrollados y las economías de los países subdesarrollados.

Ante todo este panorama, la FAO enfrenta una gran responsabilidad. En consecuencia, debe redoblar esfuerzos para propiciar que las comunidades internacionales, dentro de esquemas de cooperación y respeto a la soberanía de los países pobres, se aboque cuanto antes a la solución de la problemática aquí enunciada. Debemos pues, proceder con imaginación y voluntad para encontrar las fórmulas adecuadas en el presente para un futuro inmediato más justo, en beneficio de todos a quienes representamos aquí, es decir, nuestros pueblos.

P. BURI (Italy): The Italian delegation would like to express its satisfaction on the new formulation which has been given to the Report on the Medium-term targets. In compliance with the "desiderata" expressed at the 19th Session of the Conference we have now before us a document which is easy to read, concise, but full on considerably interesting information and of great help for better understanding of the working programme and budget of the Organization for the next two years.

Whilst expressing their congratulations, the Italian delegation would like to put forward two suggestions. At para 2. 21 of the Report is mentioned the need for increasing some traditional crops, first among which are cereals. The Italian delegation feels that also pulses should be added among these crops insofar as they constitute an important source of vegetable protein for human consumption, and represent at the same time a staple food for many of the emerging countries in which pulses are part of the traditional daily diet.

The Italian delegation would also like to suggest to add in para 2. 63 with regard to information and analysis on food, the contribution that agricultural meteorology, integrated with satellites - among the most efficient information and alarm systems - may provide to the knowledge of the situation of crops during annual agricultural campaigns.

R. W. WOOTTON (United Kingdom): The document is, indeed, closely in line with the instructions of the previous councils and conferences, and does give a useful and concise summary of FAO's long-term and medium-term policy. We consider that the sections on long-term goals have been well assimilated into the examination of medium-term objectives, and we agree in general with the assessment of the world situation given in the document.

The United Kingdom delegation has the following comments on specific chapters, and we offer them in the spirit of Mr. West's very helpful introduction.

Chapter II, Agriculture: On paragraph 2. 28 which is concerned with certain priority areas, there is continuing support within the United Kingdom for the development of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture.

On paragraph 2. 59 concerned with food and agricultural information and analysis, we accept in principle FAO's goal of improved food and agriculture information and analysis and we expect that the improvements are to come mainly in statistics from developing countries.

The general line in paragraph 2. 60 is acceptable, but we consider national statistical offices cannot be expected to agree to fully to harmonized statistics if this means additional resources to maintain one set of statistics for national purposes and another for FAO needs. The United Kingdom is already working towards harmonization of major statistical series in regular meetings, but we consider it is unlikely that full harmonization can be achieved by 1985. Similarly, we consider there should be no major commitment for additional statistical tasks for FAO's purposes.

Chapter III, Fisheries: we agree with the long-term policies for fisheries both as regards weightings and priority, and of course the medium-term objectives have been looked at by the recent meeting of COFI, I would like to mention here though that we consider that inadequate detail was given in the papers for that Committee on the programme of work and the actual expenditure of the extra funds required under the new long-term strategy.

Chapter IV, Forestry: while we are in general agreement with the content of this section, the delegation has three points.

On paragraph 4. 8, concerned with medium-term objectives, we feel that as this paragraph is worded it could be implied that there is unlikely to be any shortage of forest products. The total land area under closed forests is, however, being depleted at an alarming rate, and the reduction of this rate can only be achieved by changes in agricultural practice.

Paragraph 4. 14: the idea of a United Nations fund associated with the UNCTAD integrated commodity programme for tropical timber is, in our view, initially attractive, but there must be some doubt as to whether it would work because of the variable need's for the product and the demand for it. Overall demand has cyclical fluctuations linked with the general economic situation of developing countries.

Paragraph 4. 9: we do not quite agree with the priority ranking here, but suggest for consideration that it might be changed so that in Group 1, item (b), Conservation and Arid Zone Forestry, and (c), Tree Improvement and Plantations, are in fact ranked before (a) which is concerned with investment in forest industries; while under Group 3, item (c), Production, Distribution and use of Fuelwood, would appear to be the one meriting highest priority.

Chapter V, Environment: the inclusion of the objectives in paragraph 5. 1 is both welcomed and supported.

Finally, Chapter VI, Development Support Programmes: The general line of this chapter is accepted, but we consider more practical emphasis should be placed on the need to improve the extension services in developing countries as well as giving research support to other national research programmes in order to ensure that the benefits of FAO support get to the farming sector at grass roots level. Efforts must also be made to ensure basic management for farmers through training programmes at a level which could make use of the proposed objectives outlined in the paper.

Ms. J. SZANTO (Hungary): Medium-Term Objectives is one of the issues at our conference which calls for great attention. In this paper the objectives where priorities are concentrated are lucidly outlined, well constructed and comprehensive. Therefore, my delegation would like to thank the Secretariat for its excellent work and Mr. West for his work and his brilliant introduction.

My delegation is in full agreement with the Director-General's foreword. I quote: "There has scarcely been a previous time in FAO's history when there has been as full a consensus as there is now between Member Nations on the relevance of FAO's strategies, priorities and action to the needs of the world food situation. "

My delegation supports FAO's medium-term objectives as a whole. Among the priorities, however, I should like to comment on only one of them.

Apart from the technical objectives, which we also support, I believe rural development should be stressed with an increasing emphasis. Many countries have not yet been able to develop workable strategies which could meet their specific problems or rural poverty. Therefore, they themselves should find the right and tailor-made approaches in building up their national institutions and in promoting their economic and social programmes, as well as realizing the development of their food and agriculture.

With this recognition, my country, in close cooperation with FAO, has initiated with success a long-term series of projects. Within its framework rural, medium-level specialists from a number of African countries, are being trained in the management and organization of production-orientated cooperatives, with due attention to their special national rural conditions.

Two of the so-called tailor-made training projects have already been successfully accomplished. We are looking forward to welcoming the representatives of some more developing countries in this respect.

Finally, I should like to say that Hungary supports FAO's medium-term objectives, and propose this for adoption by the Conference.

D. SMITH (United States Of America): I commend the Secretariat on the quality of the Medium-Term Objective document. It presents in a concise manner the priority areas for FAO's attention during the next biennium. The MTO's are well selected and we believe their achievement will contribute considerably to improving local food production and consumption.

Although circumstances will certainly require a reordering of some priorities, and the introduction of new ones, as the 1980/81 biennium unfolds, my government believes this document will serve as a useful tool for evaluating the progress and achievements of individual programmes.

In our review of the document, the United States encountered some errors which concerned so-called targets for food aid and development assistance. These were noted by the United States delegate to the Programme Committee, and we expect that the Secretariat has corrected the documentation accordingly.

Although the United States is generally supportive of the proposed MTO's we have identified a few areas which we believe deserve greater FAO emphasis and which may require some reorientation of the proposed medium-term objectives.

First, FAO Programmes should reflect a deliberate shift to assisting the low income food deficit countries. As much of FAO'S own analytical work has demonstrated, the most urgent need for improving food production and consumption is in the poorest countries. Some of the priority areas listed in the MTO document should be recast so that their major thrust is assisting the poorest countries in the various agricultural production and nutrition programmes.

Second, the United States is pleased with the proposed increases in the nutrition programme. We have long believed that concerns for food consumption and nutrition improvement should be an integral part of any country's development plans. However, I note that the first priority objective in the nutrition area is collection and assessment of data. While this is worth while and in some cases a prerequisite for nutrition intervention programmes it should not, we believe, be considered a top priority, in meeting the problem of nutrition.

The United States proposes that FAO adopt and follow a more comprehensive approach to nutrition than was recently recommended by the World Food Council to *inter alia* " link food consumption and nutrition measures with food production efforts and increase efforts in implementing food subsidy and distribution programmes. "

Third in line with the more comprehensive approach suggested for nutrition, the United States believes the problem of rural employment needs additional emphasis. In many countries the landless rural poor are those which suffer the most from hunger and malnutrition due to inadequate purchasing power. Rural employment is mentioned in the rural development section, but the United States believes that the FAO should adopt a more active stance in promoting projects that generate additional rural employment.

FAO's follow-up activities to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development should provide numerous opportunities for broadening the Organization's efforts in this field.

Fourth, in reference to WCARRD, the United States notes that the chapter of the Programme of Action devoted to integration of women in rural development advocates the establishment of special recruitment and training schemes to increase the number of women in the training and extension programmes of development agencies at all levels, including professional fields from which women have been traditionally excluded.

The United States also notes that resolution 10/75 passed by the Eighteenth FAO Conference requested the Director-General to assure the integration of women in all FAO programmes and projects and invited all member states of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to support measures ensuring that women share in the benefits of development in the rural sector.

However, according to the MTO document, the integration of women in rural development programmes will not receive priority attention over the next 5 years.

We hope this is an oversight. The US believes FAO should increase the level of participation ! of women in formulating and administering FAO's development activities as well as the number of programmes that benefit women in the rural sector.

Fifth, the recent session of the World Food Council stressed the use of national food sector strategies "in the context of national development programmes, to raise food issues to the highest policy levels and assure a more coordinated approach to all aspects of food production, distribution, nutrition and national food security". Although the MTO document was prepared prior to the WFC meeting the US believes FAO should make as one of its priority MTOs assistance in cooperation with the World Bank's efforts for formulation and implementation of national food sector strategies.

Sixth, the US is very pleased to note the 1981 session of the Committee on Agriculture will feature soil and water conservation on its agenda.

The problem of crop land degradation and losses through erosion, improper cultivation methods and salinity is one which affects all countries and has serious implications for future food production. We commend the FAO for selecting soil and water conservation as one of its MTOs and we hope that as a result of the 1981 COAG, FAO will focus increasing attention on the area of resource management.

Seventh, despite FAO's responsibility within the UN system as the major action organization for food and agriculture matters, the US believes the MTO document should more positively and concretely reflect FAO's plan to coordinate and collaborate with other multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies. We welcome the statement by Mr. West that this kind of coordination is taking place among UN system agencies. We are all aware of the limited resources available for development assistance and the need to maximize their effectiveness.

Finally, the US is encouraged by the increasingly developmental orientation of FAO's action programme. However, there are some objectives FAO should strive for which would benefit the whole spectrum of member governments. In particular, the FAO should continue to emphasize work with the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the collection and dissemination of statistical data particularly in the area of commodities. One information gap that FAO could help close is the level of investment in agricultural sectors of developing countries. Reporting should cover all sources of investment, domestic, private and official, as well as external resources made available to agriculture.

T· BEN SOUDA KORACHI (Maroc): Le document C 79/9 trace les lignes directrices d'une politique de développement afin d'atteindre à moyen terme les principaux objectifs tracés pour les productions agricoles dans les pays en voie de développement. Je dois avouer que nous sommes impressionnés par l'effort demandé à ces pays, qui doivent oeuvrer en vue d'atteindre des taux de croissance très élevés (5 pour cent par an pour les productions animales, à titre d'exemple).

Dans le cadre de cette politique, ont été parfaitement cernées les principales activités devant revêtir un caractère prioritaire et qui touchent divers secteurs. Nous profitons de cette occasion pour présenter nos félicitations à notre Organisation pour cet excellent document. Un point cependant semble n'avoir pas été abordé concernant l'approvisionnement même de l'agriculteur en différents inputs. En effet, il faut se rappeler que l'agriculteur est souvent loin des centres urbains et donc loin d'avoir accès à certaines fournitures et services. Aussi vous suggérerai-je de faire figurer parmi les points prioritaires l'étude et l'aide à l'implantation, à travers la campagne, d'un réseau de distribution ou de vente de facteurs de production, semences, engrais, petits matériels, produits de traitement, etc. , et des ateliers de réparation de gros et petits matériels agricoles qui font parfois gravement défaut.

Une deuxième observation concerne les objectifs de production des viandes. On pense, en effet, que le secteur avicole atteindra 8 millions de tonnes en 1985, soit plus de 7 pour cent par an. C'est à notre avis un objectif possible, car l'aviculture - et les divers rapports l'ont déjà évoqué - prend une place de plus en plus importante dans l'alimentation carnée des pays en développement. Toutefois, ce développement risquerait de se heurter, comme c'est déjà le cas pour certains pays, à un facteur limitant que constituerait le manque de maïs qui est, comme vous le savez, un élément déterminant pour ce secteur.

Je pose simplement la question, Monsieur le Président; y-a-t-il concordance entre les objectifs viande et les objectifs céréaliers et prenez-vous en considération, dans l'estimation de l'ensemble des besoins céréaliers, la consommation animale ? Je dois ajouter que je n'ai pas lu le document "Agriculture: Horizon 2000", peut-être qu'une réponse à ma question s'y trouve, veuillez m'en excuser d'avance.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation supports the statement which has been made by the, delegate of Mexico bearing upon the importance of finding solutions to all problems so that we can in fact fulfil the medium- and long-term objectives worked out by FAO. Document C 79/9 which we have to hand is extremely complete and to our mind describes the MTOs extremely well. We support the priorities given in the document particularly the objectives counselling rural development. We would like these objectives to be implemented as quickly as possible to improve the standard of living of the people in our countryside area, the village dweller, so that the village populations can describe themselves as a component and driving force in the NIEO.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais tout d'abord faire un rappel historique sur l'accueil réservé dans le passé au document soumis à notre examen.

La dix-neuvième session de la Conférence générale de l'OAA était saisie d'un document de même nature qui était considéré par de nombreuses délégations comme faisant double emploi avec le Programme de travail et budget parce qu'il renonçait à quantifier les ressources nécessaires à l'exécution des programmes au cours des bienniums ultérieurs. Notre délégation, d'accord avec d'autres, s'était ralliée à la proposition du Comité du programme qui concluait pour l'avenir à la suppression de ce document et à l'inclusion au Programme de travail et budget soumis à la Conférence d'indications sur les situations à moyen terme.

La majorité des délégations s'étant cependant prononcée pour le maintien d'un point distinct de l'ordre du jour, le document avait cependant été largement critiqué comme n'énonçant pas de priorités entre les différentes activités. Ce fut donc l'occasion pour les différentes délégations d'indiquer les domaines prioritaires à leurs yeux et, de cette large énumération par les différentes délégations, ne s'était bien évidemment dégagée aucune priorité communément acceptée.

Eh effet, le rapport de la Conférence dit notamment "la Conférence estime que l'examen du rôle, des objectifs et des priorités de la FAO, qui figurent dans le document sur les objectifs à moyen terme, devrait être étudié conjointement avec d'autres documents essentiels, en particulier le Programme de travail et budget pour 1978/79, l'examen des programmes de terrain et le SOFA. On est convenu de manière générale qu'il faudrait renforcer le document sur les objectifs à moyen terme en cherchant à obtenir des comités techniques du Conseil des précisions sur l'ordre de priorité probable des diverses activités au cours des quatre à six années à venir. Ces renseignements, a-t-on estimé, aideraient les Etats Membres à se faire, à partir d'un seul document, une meilleure idée des activités envisagées par la FAO. "

Le Comité du programme, quant à lui, indique dans son rapport, paragraphe 2 239, qu'il "subsiste des doubles emplois superflus avec les sections du programme et budget qui concernent les perspectives à moyen terme".

Ma délégation se rallie à la proposition faite au paragraphe 2 241 demandant à autoriser le Comité du Programme d'examiner en détail l'ensemble de la question et adresser au Conseil des recommandations à sa session de novembre 1980. Il est en effet indispensable d'examiner les mesures qui pourraient être prises pour rationaliser les documents qui se rattachent étroitement au Programme de travail et budget.

S'agissant du document lui-même et des propositions qui y sont faites, je ne voudrais pas, Monsieur le Président, rappeler les programmes et sous-programmes que mon pays considère comme prioritaires; j'ai eu l'occasion de le faire dans mes précédentes interventions et je m'arrêterai à deux activités citées au paragraphe 8. 15 du document.

Programmes d'action spéciaux au Sahel: Les activités menées dans la région soudano-sahélienne pour lutter contre la sécheresse et la désertification ont toujours bénéficié du plein appui de mon gouvernement. L'élargissement des compétences géographiques et des fonctions du bureau des Nations Unies pour le Sahel, qui devient une entreprise commune PNUD-PNUE, va lui permettre de s'attacher à la lutte contre la désertification. Nous espérons que ce bureau accordera, comme par le passé, une attention soutenue à la coopération avec le Comité inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel, qui a tenu récemment sa troisième Conférence, en liaison avec le Club du Sahel.

Quelle est dans cette région la contribution apportée par mon pays au développement agricole ? M. Yriart y faisait allusion ce matin. Plus de 350 experts dans le domaine de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, des forêts, du génie rural, sont mis à la disposition des pays de la compétence du Ministère de la coopération. Nombre d'entre eux exercent des activités dans le cadre d'opérations faisant l'objet de co-financement où interviennent différentes sources financières bilatérales et multilatérales parmi lesquelles, dans de nombreux cas, figure l'OAA. Il en est ainsi notamment pour les travaux intéressants des bassins lacustres et fluviaux de la région Afrique, intéressants plusieurs groupements d'Etats.

Pour l'année 1978, les crédits suivants ont été attribués dans les pays de la compétence du Ministère de la coopération:

250 millions de francs consacrés à la recherche fondamentale et appliquée,

100 millions de francs à l'assistance technique,

près de 200 millions de francs de subventions à des opérations d'investissement.

Nous nous efforcerons de poursuivre cet effort dans le moyen terme en concertation avec les pays bénéficiaires.

Il est intéressant de noter que, sur les investissements de l'aide bilatérale française dirigés vers les pays sahéliens, les fonds affectés au développement rural ont crû de 55, 7 pour cent en 1977 à 66, 8 pour cent en 1979. C'est dire l'importance que nous attachons au développement rural dans ces pays dont la majorité appartient au groupe des moins développés.

La seconde activité sur laquelle je voudrais centrer mon intervention est la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin. Nous félicitons bien vivement le Directeur général des activités de l'OAA en matière de lutte contre le criquet pèlerin. L'action menée au siège par une équipe dynamique permet la mise en oeuvre de ressources de diverses origines, sans oublier l'aide de la CEE.

Depuis 1977, nous avons vu se développer avec une réelle inquiétude une nouvelle invasion de ce ravageur. La menace d'une destruction massive des récoltes de nombreux pays d'Afrique et d'Asie par ce redoutable ennemi des cultures risquait fort de mettre en péril les acquis d'un développement agricole en plein essor.

Mon pays, qui au cours des années a participé activement à l'étude des fléaux acridiens et à la mise au point des méthodes de prévention contre le retour de ces catastrophes, a apporté une contribution importante au programme de lutte proposé et coordonné par la FAO. Mon pays a participé aux différentes réunions qui ont contribué à la mise au point des mesures à prendre pour éliminer la menace acridienne et pour coordonner l'exécution des travaux. La France, pour sa part, a fourni des moyens de lutte divers, des avions, des pilotes et des mécaniciens, afin de renforcer d'une façon substantielle le potentiel de lutte de l'Organisation antiacridienne pour l'Ouest africain.

Grâce aux mesures prises, les essaims du criquet pèlerin ont été éliminés et nous en sommes revenus à la situation de rémission d'avant 1977.

Nous désirons féliciter la FAO pour la façon dont elle a abordé ce problème particulièrement grave, pour la parfaite coordination des efforts qu'elle a assurée et pour la vigueur avec laquelle elle a poursuivi son effort jusqu'au remarquable succès que nous enregistrons aujourd'hui.

Nous souhaitons que les moyens de telles interventions soient maintenus, car le danger d'un retour d'une invasion ne peut à priori être exclu. Tout doit être fait pour atteindre cet objectif.

En conclusion, la délégation française estime que ce document ne devrait plus faire l'objet d'un examen séparé, mais être sinon fondu avec le Programme de travail et budget, du moins examiné en même temps que le Programme de travail et budget.

W. KISAMBA-MUGERWA (Uganda): My delegation has critically studied the document C 79/9, Medium Term Objectives and we would like to commend the Secretariat on producing a good document. We generally agree with the objectives as identified.

The Medium Term Objectives are clearly reflected in the FAO Field and Regular Programmes that have just been under discussion, and therefore, make a suitable bridge between the biennial programme of Work and Budget and the focus on Agriculture Toward the Year 2000.

The points which we raise on this item are merely for emphasis.

We realize that FAO deals with a wide spectrum of food and agricultural activities all over the world. Its objectives and priorities therefore, tend to be of a general nature. Realizing regional diversity in the level of development, social and cultural background, my delegation wishes to suggest that in future identification and discussion of objectives, and particularly priorities and programmes at regional and sub-regional levels should be encouraged and intensified. We are sure this will be in line with FAO policy of decentralization and a grass root approach towards food and agricultural planning.

On the question of food, Mr. Chairman, the Regional Conference for Africa last year focussed such attention on a food plan for Africa and adopted a strong worded resolution requesting the FAO to assist member countries to draw up their food policies and plans. To my delegation this proposal deserves the highest priority since Africa continues to be a food problem area. Planning without policy is futile. A bad policy leads to a poor plan. We would have liked to see specific programmes reflected in the medium term objectives.

Another area of major concern where we would like to see FAO emphasis, concerns farm inputs production. We are aware that these inputs are taken care of by industrial sectors. However, since industrial sectors are negligible in most poor developing countries and the costs of their importation is prohibitive to their use, there is a case for FAO to break the tradition by initiating and supporting programmes for input production in these countries. Industries for such inputs as animal drugs, fishing nets, insecticides, handhoes, fertilizers, can be started either in individual countries or for groups of countries.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation is aware and appreciates the efficiency with which FAO tackles the recurrent disasters of droughts, floods, pest and disease outbreaks and others. However, my delegation is concerned that whereas these have become more or less annual disasters, we have not formulated Medium Term or even long term plans for combating them. It is our view that it is high time FAO formulated specific plans for dealing with these catastrophes instead of merely waiting for them in order to take action.

This delegation does not wish to take prolonged time on Medium Term Objectives because the Secretariat has obviously done a good job and we agree with their views. We should, however, like to conclude our intervention by pointing out that most developing countries have resources whose potential has not been fully assessed and for which this Organization has the capacity and capability to assist. These include land use evaluations, assessment of irrigation potential and capability, fishery resources and potential, and drawing up plans for their proper utilization and exploitation.

F. KESMIR (Turkey): The document Medium Term Objectives, detailing FAO's activities for the coming years has been carefully examined by the Turkish delegation.

This document contains all FAO's objectives in a single format and enables a clearer observation of the situation reflected in the Programme of Work and Budget. It also contains a realistic assessment of the situation and a new definition of the objectives.

My delegation has only a few comments to make on this subject. First, in the Chapter related to natural resources, it is mentioned that there is need for rendering small farmers market oriented by creating suitable farm systems. It is also stated that small farmers development will take place among the activities to be carried out.

According to our experience from the situation of small farmers in Turkey, we believe that their problems cannot be solved by merely making the best use of their small plots of land. The improvements of the present situation of small farmers, and giving them the same production, processing, preservation and marketing facilities with the large farm holders necessitates the implementation of integrated programmes. We are also of the opinion that it would be beneficial if the objectives concerning small farmers development are transferred to the section or Rural Development.

We do not believe that the nutrition problem of the World population can be solved by nourishing this population by cereals alone. We believe that fish and sea products to be produced by the developing countries, which have now extended economic zones as a result of the new Ocean's Regime will contribute greatly to ensuring a balanced nutrition for these countries' populations.

We note that FAO's Medium Term Objectives concerning fisheries have been prepared with this understanding. Such developing countries should be given the means to market these products internally as well as internationally. In this respect FAO could make great contributions to the wide activities to be started by these countries. Besides their objectives regarding the support to cooperation at regional level may bring very positive results.

FAO should also continue its relations in the future with the Financial Organization to ensure that they provide more resources for agricultural investments in meeting the external assistance required if we want to reach the target of four percent annual agricultural production increase.

FAO should also endeavour to increase its facilities to the highest possible level during the preparation, implementation and follow-up of investment projects. We believe that FAO should also consider in its Medium Term Objectives the provision of assistance to large private and public investments in developing countries to be financed from these countries' own resources.

To conclude we would like to express our wish to see the following regional medium term objectives included in addition to already existing ones. To provide services required for agro-industrialization of the developing countries in the European region. To enable these countries to become more competitive in world markets by helping them to produce commodities in conformity with valid international standards. To continue programmes dealing with the problems of less favoured areas of the developing countries.

KONG CAN-DONG (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Having heard Mr. West's detailed explanation, and some delegates' interventions, we also wish to make a few comments on the subject under consideration. The document prepared by the Secretariat proceeding from the long-term objectives of the increasing food production in developing countries, ensuring a more equitable distribution of income and reducing the gaps between poor and rich countries proposed eleven areas of priority for FAO in Medium Term Objectives for agriculture. Most of these have been raised and discussed with emphasis at various relevant meetings of the Organization. The Chinese delegation holds no different views on this question, but just wish to stress the following points. First, in the document para. 2. 9 calls for assisting the developing countries to develop, adapt and put into wider use appropriate technology which needs the local aids and is consistent with their resource endowment. We regard this as of great importance.

As everybody knows, most of the developing countries are short of funds and agricultural inputs. Under these circumstances in accordance with the specific economic, social and natural conditions of the developing countries, if assistance is provided so that they can introduce and apply the appropriate technology that defrays less funds, but contributes to considerably higher yields, that will certainly help a lot towards the developing of agricultural production in the developing countries. For example, the use of suitable improved seeds is effective in increasing yields, hence assistance in the breeding and selection of improved seeds suited to local conditions and in the training of related technical personnel, would prove to be practicable and effective. This holds true too in other fields such as land evaluation, soil survey and plant protection.

Much rewarding work has been done in the past by FAO in providing technical services, the training of technical personnel and the organization of special studies. We are of the opinion that such work should be further strengthened in the future.

To develop agricultural and food production as planned takes necessary investments. In recent years FAO has paid considerable attention to the promotion of investment. We hold that this is essential to mobilize effectively both internal and external investments for agricultural and rural development in the developing countries.

The investment in the unfavourable position of the developing countries in the international trade of farm produce has been one of the important problems receiving attention in various international fora in the past few years. Paragraph 2. 9 of Doc. C 79/9 incorporates continued support for the integrated programme of commodities as one of the priorities in the medium-term objectives of the Organization. We deem this as most appropriate. Moreover, if this Organization continues to provide analysis of various factors hindering the developing countries in the international trade of farm produce and puts "forward practical solutions for consideration and negotiation by the parties concerned, it would certainly be conducive to the healthy development of international trade in farm produce.

C. THOMSEN (Denmark): I would like to make the following statement on behalf of all the Nordic countries.

The Nordic countries continue to attach great importance to the formulation and clarification of medium-term objectives for the activities of the Organization. It is primarily through the discussion of and suggestions for modification of trends in the medium-term that Member Governments have an opportunity to influence the future Programme of Work in the right direction.

As stated in the document before us, C 79/9, this exercise also has the important function of establishing a bridge between the long term perspectives resulting from the study on "Agriculture Toward 2000" and the biennial Programme of Work and Budget.

In our view the document before us does indeed provide a useful basis for our considerations, and we would like to pay tribute to the almost heroic efforts which have been made to accommodate the demands of the various governing bodies. The task is certainly not an easy one, quite apart from the problem of integrating the results of this with the other elements of the programming procedure without unduly overlapping and without repetition.

We very much welcome the uniform framework which has now been adopted for the medium term objectives, as well as for the Review of the Regular Programme and the Programme of Work and Budget. This obviously facilitates the study and comparative analysis of these documents, and it also facilitates the organization of the presentation, if this is found desirable.

In this connexion, it seems appropriate to emphasise the value of considering for each sub-section of the Programme, the objectives together with the past achievements and the proposed activities. This sector approach is of particular interest from the point of view of obtaining the contributions from the technical committees and facilitating their input.

At the same time, it is important to maintain an overview of the total picture and the interrelationship between the different parts of the objectives and the proposed activities. We therefore support the need for a general introduction to this approach by sectors.

We would also like to express our appreciation of the efforts made to arrive at some kind- of relative priorities within the major programmes, as has been set out in pages 2 to 9 of the document.

We very much support this attempt and would like to see it maintained, and, if possible extended to include all sectors of the total programme. We are aware of the difficulties, but believe that the exercise involved can have very beneficial effects by way of sharpening the focus of the activities of the Organization.

When we look at the preliminary results of the study on "Agriculture Toward 2000", one of the most important conclusions for the long term goals would appear to be that it is not enough to increase agricultural production. Improved nutrition depends also on the progress made towards a more equitable income distribution and agriculture must provide employment to a large part of the expected increase in the labour force in developing countries.

These conclusions should lead to increased emphasis in the medium-term objectives on rural development and the socio-economic technological development. In our view, it is not just a question of a particular sub-programme on rural development, but the linkages and inter-relationships implied in rural development should influence all parts of the FAO programme. This also applies to the mechanisms for implementation as they have been set out in paragraph 2. 10.

I should now like to make just a few comments on priority areas in selected sub-sectors, but they will be limited to part II of the document on agriculture. As far as natural resources, crops and livestock are concerned, we are in agreement with the relative priorities indicated for the activities of FAO.

Under "Research Support" on page 10, we consider that applications of isotope research deserve a lower priority in the activities of FAO. We would also like to suggest that for the next exercise additional efforts should be made to arrive at a statement of relative priorities under the programmes of information and analysis and policy.

Again, we appreciate the difficulties involved, some of which have been set out in the document, but we still think that it should be possible to make further progress in that direction.

Finally, we would like to reiterate our strong support for the continued setting of relative priorities for the activities of the Organization. Such an exercise will be of increasing importance in a period when the restraints on resources are likely to become more and more important to international organizations as well as to national governments.

We would also like again to emphasise the implications of rural development to the activities of the FAO and the challenge which we believe they represent to the managerial capacity of the Organization. Whether the presentation of the medium-term objectives should continue to take the form of a separate document is perhaps worth considering, as has been suggested. Our main concern would be that the elements of the document are maintained somewhere in the documents before the Conference. We would, like, however, to emphasise that we find it important that the technical committees should continue to have an opportunity to discuss the medium term objectives within their areas of competence. This will be even more important in so far as it is our view that these committees should be asked to look at the relevant parts of the study on "Agriculture Toward 2000".

C. O. KELLER SARMIENTO (Argentina): Queremos antes que nada felicitar a la Secretaría por este excelente documento C 79/9. Coincidimos plenamente con la forma y la sustancia de su contenido y nos congratulamos de esta su sexta edición. Agradecemos al Dr. West la introducción que nos ha hecho de este tema y creemos que es extremadamente útil para encuadrar debidamente nuestro debate y fijarlo en el temario que está a nuestra consideración.

En particular, mi delegación desea destacar lo que acaba de expresar el doctor West, en el sentido de que los planes y prioridades, incluso tal como están previstos, deben adaptarse a las políticas y condiciones de cada país. No existen unas soluciones globales y hay soluciones por países. Nos es difícil, a estas alturas del debate, no caer en la atractiva tentación de hacer comentarios generales en torno a la filosofía general de este problema. Tampoco podríamos ni tendríamos tiempo para profundizar en torno a estas importantes cuestiones, que constituyen desde hace muchos años el objetivo de las acciones de nuestros países en muchas áreas internacionales y que merecen también toda la atención de la comunidad internacional. Necesitaríamos más tiempo y un marco de referencia más amplio para hacerlo con precisión y con la atención que el tema merece.

Coincidimos también con el doctor West en la necesidad de incrementar las actividades interagenciales. Hay que evitar duplicaciones y coordinar las tareas que se efectúen en el ámbito internacional. Con respecto al programa en sí, pensamos que tal vez sea oportuno incluir en algún momento el tema "objetivos a plazo medio, alguna referencia a la cooperación técnica entre países en desarrollo en materia de agricultura y alimentación".

En el punto b) "objetivos a plazo medio", inciso 1, "recursos naturales", destacamos la necesidad de una mayor acción de la FAO en el inciso 2. 13, para evaluar y detectar las posibilidades de aprovechamiento de tierras en las principales zonas agrícolas, y por ello coincidimos con las prioridades señaladas en el párrafo 2. 18.

Con respecto a la ganadería, contenida en el punto 3, estamos de acuerdo con las prioridades establecidas, pero, no obstante ello, quisiéramos que se agregara en 2. 37, capítulo de "sanidad animal", la lucha contra la aftosa. Este es un tema de radical importancia para muchos países, y de la eficacia con que se encare y del esfuerzo que se puede dedicar a través de la FAO para combatir sus efectos, pueden derivarse excelentes condiciones para las posibilidades de reacción de muchos mercados ganaderos.

El capítulo 4, página 10 del texto español, "apoyo a la investigación", tiene una importancia crucial, y nos gustaría una mayor precisión e intensidad en el párrafo 2. 45.

En el capítulo 5 "desarrollo rural" creemos necesario destacar la enseñanza, extensión y capacitación como cuestiones prioritarias que debieran tener mayor énfasis por parte de la FAO.

En el capítulo 6, página 29, párrafo 6. 1, creemos que los objetivos señalados son adecuados, tal como aparecen expuestos en el párrafo 6 b). Tal vez, eso sí, podríamos extendernos en algunas impresiones sobre cómo incrementar la disponibilidad de recursos en el sector de las inversiones, como está contenido en el inciso a) de este párrafo.

El párrafo 7. 7 del capítulo 7 "perspectivas y prioridades regionales" se dedica a América Latina. Consideramos las propuestas hechas por la FAO, pero interpretamos que las prioridades señaladas no lo son sino en función de los recursos y no de la importancia de los problemas. Estamos seguros, y comprendemos, que la flexibilidad de la FAO encarará una acción eficaz en este terreno. En este sentido, nuestra preferencia sería enfatizar el inciso b), relativo a la expansión de la producción agrícola y ganadera mediante la utilización de tecnologías adecuadas.

Por último, queremos destacar el acierto del resumen contenido en la página 38 del texto español, que nos apresuramos a apoyar. Especialmente nos parece oportuno citar el punto 8. 24, donde se expresa que, si bien la mayor prioridad debe seguir asignándose a las actividades prácticas, también tiene gran importancia la protección al medio ambiente y a la investigación. Estos dos elementos constituyen, a juicio de nuestra delegación, la reserva tangible de la civilización y su capacidad para superar los graves problemas que parecen cernirse sobre nuestro planeta en un futuro cercano.

A. F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh):\ I must first compliment Mr. West for his very able introduction of this subject before us, that is Medium-Term Objectives.

Mr. Chairman, despite Long-term and Medium-Term Objectives, in our anxiety about the outlook of agriculture by the year 2000 A. D. what do we find today? We find that the world has a larger number of hungry and malnourished people. No doubt the report to the Conference cannot be said to be pessimistic, but we are pessimistic about the future. Of course we have to live on hopes for the future, but do our performance and our achievements as of today, justify our hope for tomorrow. This question I put to myself and to all the delegates present here today. Our objectives show the food rate for the world to be very substantial by the end of the century, whether we take cereals or meat or fish or anything else, so the objectives laid before this Conference will be difficult to achieve unless constraints and concentrated efforts are made financially and technologically by the Member Nations. In concrete terms this will mean much larger investment by today's more fortunate and richer nations.

I feel myself, with the distinguished delegate of Mexico, that the time has come for the powerful nations of the world to consider if in the future they should invest much more in eradicating hunger and malnutrition from this world, rather than investing deadly and deadlier weapons.

C. PALMER (Sierra Leone): My delegation considers the document C 79/9 to be concise and integrated, touching on salient priority areas while at the same time being devoid of duplicity of programmes.

We believe, however, that greater emphasis should have been paid to the development of the small farmer who has been relatively neglected, but at the same time who plays a very significant role in food production, particularly in developing countries. Such attention we believe will involve the integrated approach which is very closely linked with the rural development concept strongly emphasized in the majority of developing countries and international fora. Moreover the small farmer development will be the focus of attraction of the order of individual disciplines, such as listed in the various chapters of the documents. Of course, Sir, we welcome the greater emphasis on crop improvement and management, particularly on the skills of the small farmers.

We also welcome the emphasis on marketing and the programme of food and agriculture and industries, if the objective is to be achieved to provide steady outlets for poor farmers. However we would like to talk on one important aspect. We believe, Sir, that credit programmes and policies are to be geared towards the existing projects which have created programmes and clear-cut objectives, or relatively clear-cut objectives. We believe this will allow for the quantification and qualification of the assistance, whether it is short-term or long-term.

We believe also that these projects will also spread out into extended phases: FAO's assistance will spread out into extended phases of the existing projects.

We think the attachment to such an assistance to existing projects will allow for the following advantages. Assistance will be practical, adaptable and also provide adaptable designs. The assistance we believe will also have definite time phases for implementation. It will also involve local institutions at all stages, and moreover the eventual inclusion of the projects will allow for the inclusion of local institutions in the implementation process. We think also there will be very little friction in the possibility for funding.

On livestock, Sir, we agree with the list of priorities with a minor amendment. This involves giving priority to improvements to national veterinary services, not only on the training of staff but the provision of equipment as well.

On research we should like to see greater emphasis on on-going research programmes which include supporting national research institutions. That is the complement of grants for specific projects, such as the All Coordinated Trials Programme that FAO has funded in my country.

Consequently my delegation would like to see greater emphasis being placed on priority Bs that is improvement of research, extension linkages and evaluation of resources.

On fish, we welcome the FAO's medium-term objectives but we are concerned that the small scale fisherman has received very little attention. Perhaps FAO's programme for community fishery centres could have been mentioned, as we believe such a practical adaptable programme will form the breach between the present status quo of fisheries and the desired effect from the programme for the development and management of fisheries in the exclusive economic zones.

On rural development we agree with FAO's proposed programme in this centre although we have had very little information on the monitoring system of these proposals as has been indicated.

On forestry we support the approach on ballast package of activities adopted in the document. Much that we support categories I and 2, my delegation will, however, wish to lay very strong emphasis on category 3, because we believe the implementation of programmes in this group will fit squarely with the immediate desires and priorities of the developing countries at a time when rural development is a must.

A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed Rep. of) (interpretation from German): My delegation would also like to thank the Secretariat for the presentation of document C 79/9 and for the excellent introduction we have been given by Dr. West.

The document as we see it is a good paper because it gives comprehensive information on the aims and strategies FAO will pursue in the years to come within the framework of its activities. We agree with the basic statement in the summary of this document on page 35, that the problem and thus also the objectives of FAO's work cannot - or only with difficulty - be separated into short-term, medium-term and long-term objectives.

We also share the view that for the individual objectives no firm rank list can in fact be set up. It would rather be of theoretical value. Therefore in the introduction the document states again that where possible only relative priorities should be pointed out.

Finally, the statement seems important to my delegation in the introduction on page 1 of this document that it is intended to be read in conjunction with other major Conference documents including the Review of the Regular Programme, the State of Food And Agriculture, the provisional Study on Agriculture Toward 2000 and the Programme of Work and Budget. Since the documents mentioned necessarily keep on reflecting the objectives of FAO work in detail and, as stated correctly on page 35, paragraph 8. 6, the main objectives in agriculture do not change much, if at all, over a period of 6 years, the question arises for my delegation how such a separate document entitled Medium Term Objectives is to be continued in future years.

Mr. Chairman, as a matter of principle we are in favour of continuing this document because it also facilitates coordination talks between FAO and other specialized agencies, and its position vis-a-vis these other specialized agencies in the UN system.

The drawing up of such a document also induces the Organization to a certain extent to continuously elaborate on the orientation of its future activities, and this seems to coincide with the view expressed by the delegate from Denmark. Duplication, however, should be avoided in that context as far as possible. Not all from the technical committees COAG, COFI, CCP and other working parties need be repeated here.

On the NÖTO's themselves, apart from the difficulties of delimitation and evaluation just mentioned we would like to state that they cover practically all important areas of FAO activities. I repeat the statements made in this respect are concrete, and precise. They reflect the results of the discussions in the various committees and sub-committees which have dealt with the various questions in detail. To that extent, my delegation has no comments of principle. We would merely like to mention that in the introduction to several Chapters of this document figures and targets are often used without giving the sources or showing how they have been calculated. Within the framework of such a separate presentation this seems to me to be a gap that should still be filled.

As for regional perspectives and priorities, I should merely like to state that it will no doubt be necessary to pay special attention to the regional activities and thus also to the role of regional offices.

After the decision for decentralization to country level, a new situation has arisen, with regard to the "three arms" of the Organization, as the Director-General calls them.

This may necessitate some changes in the future. We support the statements of the previous speaker from Sierra Leone on the development and promotion of small farmers.

As a summary for the evaluation and assessment of the contents of this document, seems to me very suitable the third paragraph of the foreword of the document before us where it says: "there has scarcely been a previous time in FAO's history when there has been as full a consensus as there is now between Member Nations on the relevance of FAO's strategies, priorities and action to the needs of the world food situation, on the ways and means employed by the Organization and on its effectiveness". This, no doubt, is a very gratifying statement.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): We have found the Medium-Term Objectives document to be concise, well presented and useful to the consideration of the Programme of Work and Budget.

We feel that generally the Medium-Term Objectives meets the needs of developing countries, particularly for development assistance in support of developing and strengthening their own capacities

On the programmes, we support the objectives in nutrition, with the particular emphasis on nutrition education, and when I talk about "nutrition education" I do not mean intensive courses leading up to Ph.D. s and things like that, but simply straightforward importing of instructions to mothers that they should feed their children at the proper time, keep the utensils clean, and so on.

We fully support the suggestion made by the delegate of Italy on paragraph 2. 21 and the need for increasing traditional crops. The addition of pulses would be a very useful contribution, we are sure. Incidentally, I may mention that pulses are a good source of protein and that would prove helpful in improving the nutritional status of the badly nourished. In this connection, we also suggest more concentration on oilseed.

Reference has been made to rural employment. In this connexion I would refer to the proceedings of the 37th Session of the Programme Committee which highlights the need for emphasis on rural employment in all FAO activities which would be taken up within the general follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. We welcome the ranking of relative priorities, but would urge that these be treated with caution, as the rankings are only approximate and relative to other matters. We agree with the delegate of Sierra Leone regarding the role of the small farmer. Already a lot of attention is being devoted to this subject, but we still feel it is worthwhile highlighting it once again.

On the regional perspective, we feel that if these could be included, as they already are, it would prove useful in the overall consideration of the document.

Lastly, coming to the subject of national food sector strategies, in our capacity as a member of the Programme Committee I raised the question as to exactly what was a food sector strategy. I did not get a very clear answer, but still an attempt was made. I would raise that question again: what is a food sector strategy? For instance, what could constitute a food sector strategy for the World Bank may not be so for the Asian Development Bank or for the African Development Bank, and vice versa, so first we have to determine who determines what a food sector strategy is, and after having determined that, what action do we take? There are certain countries at the moment which already have food plans. Are we to ask them to drop those food plans and to adopt the food sector strategy approach, or are they to continue with their existing efforts?

In the case of my own country, I can tell you that we have a fifth Five Year plan in which there are definite objectives backed up by definite policy measures to achieve those objectives. I think those do constitute a food sector strategy. This sounds very impressive to say that countries should adopt a food sector strategy, but I would really like to know what it constitutes.

In this connexion I should like to quote from a document which I received from New York which was presented by the Group of 77 in New York. It says it "invites the Council to examine the matter further, having due regard for the principle of full respect for the development plans and priorities of developing countries, particularly the food-deficit developing countries, to consider the advisability or otherwise of adopting food strategies within the framework of their national development programmes".

We fully support that position. The position taken by the Group of 77 in New York further goes on to say "development assistance agencies, whether national or international, should not make the preparation of a national, food strategy a condition for development assistance." This is a point which my delegation made at the Ottawa Conference where this food sector strategy idea was proposed and considered, and we would like to repeat it once again. If this food sector strategy approach is to be made a precondition, we strongly oppose it.

M. YÖKOYAMA (Japan): The problem of food and agriculture which developing countries face cannot be viewed in a short-term context. It must be dealt with in the light of medium-term or long-term goals and requirements. In this sense, it is quite proper that the Secretariat has submitted Medium-Term Objectives that provides an order of broad relative priorities within major programmes.

The major task that FAO faces is undoubtedly to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in developing countries.

Thus, the Medium Term Objectives gives priority to such matters as promotion of food and agricultural production in developing countries, improvement of nutrition and rural development.

The Japanese delegation has no objection to such priorities in view of the necessity to solve the world food problem. However, we feel that we must take into consideration the fact that the resources of FAO are limited, and we need to start with such programmes as these will certainly bring about expected results.

Thus, the Japanese delegation is of the view that priority should be placed upon integrated rural development, the food and agricultural information system, the strengthening of national research capabilities of developing countries and production of grains, especially rice.

As for rural development, we think that special emphasis should be given to agrarian reform, marketing and improvement of allocation of inputs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the World Conference of Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Finally, I would like to say that it is the view of the Japanese delegation that more effective utilization of the Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis System is needed. We think that the system is a very useful means that helps FAO accomplish its task and role.

M. ZJALIĆ (Yugoslavia): Documento C 79/9 gives us a useful and concise summary of the Medium-Term Objectives and priority areas for FAO attention, and we should like to congratulate FAO on this excellent document which covers all the major activities of the Organization. We accept this document, also, as a bridge between the biennial Programme of Work and Budget and the study of "Agriculture: Toward 2000".

As for means and how to achieve the goals, especially the growth rate of agricultural production in the world, and in the developing countries, we think that an estimate of US \$10, 000 million annually for external assistance is a minimum amount needed to help developing countries reach such a growth rate in agricultural production. In regard to this we consider that in paragraph 6. 11 the annual target of US \$8. 3 billion at 1975 prices is a minimal target which should have been achieved earlier and which could remain as a target for the next period just as a minimal target.

Secondly, I would like to underline the importance of the activity in paragraph 2. 69. I would like to add that in this paragraph I could not find impact and existing protectionist trade policies and practices on the development of agricultural production in developing countries. I think this is one of the big problems and this problem should be solved if we want to achieve the goals of "Agriculture: Toward 2000" and to see fewer hungry people on this earth.

N. VIDAL HOSPITAL (España): En primer lugar quería unirme a la felicitación de muchos otros delegados al magnífico documento que nos ha presentado la Secretaría, que yo considero muy válido, y por lo tanto, renuncio a comentar muchos de los puntos que me parecen salientes e importantes para fijarme solamente en dos de ellos. El primer punto es el punto 2. 28 en el que se hace mención a las semillas y recursos genéticos. Evidentemente se dice que la FAO deberá dedicar y organizar el estudio, conservación, documentación y utilización de recursos genéticos, en colaboración con el IBPGR, a escala nacional, regional y mundial. Evidentemente existen bancos bastantes, bancos de geoplasma a nivel nacional, e incluso regional, amparados todos ellos por leyes nacionales. Creo que estos bancos están haciendo un papel muy importante, tienen magníficas relaciones entre sí y han logrado rescatar de la desaparición un buen número de especies, y por lo tanto hacer una labor enormemente interesante. Pero nosotros echamos de menos la presencia de un banco internacional, que quizás podría estar situado en la FAO, que garantizara la utilización y disfrute indiscriminado de los aportadores en el futuro, y que se administrara mediante un reglamento especial que garantizara los derechos de todos los depositarios.

Esto en primer lugar; en segundo lugar, en el punto 2. 45 que se refiere a las prioridades, a las principales actividades que podrían ser prioritarias en cuanto al fomento de la investigación, a mí me parece que no sé si cabría en estas prioridades que son cinco, incluir una sexta, en estos momentos, que parece importante y que podría ser la del fomento de la investigación colectiva en materia de agroenergética.

R. B. RYANGA (Kenya): I should like to thank the Secretariat for producing document C 79/9 on the Medium-term Objectives, and also Mr. West for introducing this document. Any MTO must be in conformity with long-term strategy and goals in order to reach them. In our case any MTO must ensure the long-term goals of adequately feeding the white population, reducing the gap between rich and poor, between nations, between groups within nations, and individuals, and providing for the rural population. It is true there are differences between developing countries themselves, but while this is true nobody would deny the need for increased self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in developing countries or the fact that efforts will have to be local for this to be put into effect. This delegation therefore supports the long-term goals and strategies.

This delegation also supports the medium-term objectives priority as outlined in the document, including the reduction of post-harvest losses, the development of natural resources and improved use of land and water resources, improved systems to obtain high crop productivity and livestock development in agriculture and so on. This delegation supports the priorities as listed under Agriculture in the various sub-sections. While it would be invidious on our part to highlight any particular priority because what Africa needs is more of everything to bring it forward from its position behind everyone else in all fields of endeavour, we would like to highlight the application of integrated pest control methods to improve production of livestock and agriculture.

On fisheries, we support the long-term strategy, particularly the exploitation of species of fish hitherto neglected, using more of the fish catch for human consumption and ensuring further fish supplies by reducing loss and waste. We believe the implementation of these new systems will reduce fish losses, will allow stocks to rise, and make the fisheries more productive. My delegation therefore supports the medium-term programme as outlined in paragraph 3. 21.

On forestry we support the MTO as well as long-term strategy. Many of the objectives are in line with the Djakarta Declaration which received support from Commission I. With regard to intensive arid zone forestry measures we agree that cooperation with other bodies should continue. Research in the more efficient use of fuel wood as well as the promotion of better methods of the production of charcoal should be intensified.

The importance of training cannot be overemphasized, and we would like to stress the importance of additional training and are glad to note that FAO is ready to offer assistance in establishing personnel to be trained.

On the question of the environment obviously a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary in order to stop depletion of natural resources, measures should be taken each according to its capabilities. Therefore my delegation supports the paragraph 5. 1 objectives.

The proposals of development support programmes are welcome, and recipient countries should be involved in planning, implementation, modification and resolution of FAO programmes affecting them.

This delegation supports the principle MTO in investment, particularly the promotion of investment resources for agriculture and the rural sector in developing countries, especially to facilitate the flow of resources in line with the national target of US\$8. 3 billion.

On regional perspectives and priorities, we support the MTO in this section and call upon FAO to strengthen activity in that region because it remains far behind in food production.

N. DIMITRIU (Roumanie): Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier le Secrétariat pour le document qu'il nous a soumis, au sujet des objectifs à moyen terme, et tout particulièrement pour la conception du document C 79/9.

En effet, Monsieur le Président, nous considérons nécessaire que les objectifs à moyen terme soient conçus en tenant dûment compte de la stratégie à long terme. Nous sommes très satisfaits de voir que c'est dans ce sens que le Secrétariat a agi.

Nous sommes d'accord, en général, avec la priorité suggérée dans le document susmentionné, et notamment à la page 3, en ce qui concerne les domaines prioritaires d'action à moyen terme.

Je voudrais mentionner quand même quelques-uns de ces domaines qui se révèlent, de l'opinion de la Délégation roumaine, d'une très grande importance. Ce sont, à notre avis, les suivants:

- a) l'augmentation de la production et de la productivité dans l'agriculture, aidant les pays en voie de développement à l'organisation de l'amélioration et de la production des semences de qualité, à l'augmentation du rendement des pâturages et des prés naturels, à la sélection des animaux;
- b) la mise en valeur des terres et des eaux, premièrement par des programmes d'irrigation et d'amélioration foncière;
- c) le développement rural intégré à travers la mise en pratique du plan des actions adopté lors de la Conférence mondiale pour la réforme agraire et développement rural du mois de juillet dernier;
- d) la pêche maritime et la pêche continentale, l'aménagement des bassins en vue de l'augmentation de la production de poissons;
- e) la recherche scientifique dans le domaine agricole;
- f) le développement de la coopération entre les pays en développement;
- g) l'augmentation du taux des exportations agricoles des pays en voie de développement.

En disant cela, je voudrais m'arrêter très brièvement sur ce qui est des perspectives et priorités au niveau régional, à savoir le chapitre 7 du document C 79/9.

Je voudrais dire que la Délégation roumaine partage en partie seulement l'opinion exprimée au paragraphe 7. 17 de ce chapitre -qui manque d'ailleurs dans la version française du document- à savoir qu'en Europe existent encore de grandes disparités entre les pays de cette région. En effet, en Europe aussi il y a des pays en développement, et il me semble qu'en développant des activités dans la région européenne on devrait toujours tenir compte de cette réalité. Ce serait, d'ailleurs, dans l'esprit de la résolution C 77 adoptée il y a deux ans par la dix-neuvième Conférence. Egalement, nous sommes entièrement d'accord avec l'appréciation selon laquelle l'Europe offre de grandes possibilités pour aider les pays en développement d'autres régions.

E. OSSINGA (Gabon): La délégation gabonaise est parmi les nombreuses délégations qui ont apprécié plus d'une fois les efforts décisifs que le Directeur général et son équipe n'ont cessé de déployer pour améliorer les structures et le dynamisme de notre Organisation. Nous appuyons dans leur ensemble les objectifs à moyen terme préparés par le Secrétariat dans le document C 69/9 en discussion. Nous voulons néanmoins, et cela dans un souci de contribution positive faire quelques observations sur l'un des programmes qui nous est soumis: celui du développement rural. Ce programme nous paraît particulièrement intéressant, d'une part, parce que notre Organisation, dans ce domaine, est appelée maintenant à suivre d'une manière pratique les grandes lignes directrices de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural et, d'autre part, parce que les perspectives de notre Organisation en matière de développement rural constituent un espoir pour des millions d'hommes et de femmes résignés à la pauvreté dans les pays en développement dont nous sommes ressortissants. Dans le cadre de ce programme à moyen terme, notre délégation pense qu'il serait utile d'approfondir la réflexion en matière d'étude de développement rural pour que celui-ci aboutisse à des essais plus concrets.

Dans cette perspective, la FAO pourrait envisager, en complément avec l'action du Siège, des groupes de travail de réflexion externes pour ajuster son action en la matière, sous-régions par sous-régions par exemple. La dimension socio-économique de l'étude des problèmes du développement rural est, à notre avis, une donnée indispensable qui mérite d'être exploitée et développée à l'avenir. Il faudrait en effet plus que de coutume approfondir les connaissances socio-économiques du milieu rural. Face au phénomène de l'exode rural, dont l'étude à notre avis mérite une attention plus importante pour les objectifs à moyen terme de notre Organisation, il serait nécessaire, dans les pays en développement, de créer un mouvement de va et vient entre le monde rural et la ville, (notamment pour que le monde rural bénéficie du grand nombre de cerveaux concentrés dans les grandes villes) car il nous semble que le monde rural ne peut pas se développer sans échange avec l'extérieur, à partir des seuls ruraux.

Nous avons déjà, au cours de la présente session, avancé le point de vue de notre délégation quant à la nécessité qu'il y aurait pour notre Organisation de promouvoir des systèmes appropriés afin de capter et d'endiguer les effets de croissance économique nationale, notamment dans les pays en développement et de les redistribuer dans le monde rural. Mais, par expérience, nous sommes conscients de l'egoïsme et même de l'inconscience des hommes de la ville à l'égard du monde rural. C'est pourquoi il serait intéressant, de l'avis de la délégation gabonaise, que les effets de la croissance nationale soient captés en faveur du monde rural, d'une manière presque mécanique, systématique. Dans ce processus, vous vous en doutez, le module financement apparaît au premier plan.

Nous savons que des organismes financiers classiques comme le PNUD financent les projets de développement, selon une enveloppe globale par pays, et nous nous demandons dans quelle mesure, d'une façon générale, les organismes financiers mondiaux ne pourraient pas, compte tenu de l'urgence et des considérations de l'heure, imaginer un pourcentage minimum d'investissements réservés au monde rural.

Pour terminer, la délégation gabonaise souhaiterait que la FAO essaie, pour son programme à moyen terme, d'imaginer une approche moins sectaire pour le développement rural dans les pays en développement et qu'elle collabore davantage avec d'autres organismes spécialisés, tels que l'ONUDI notamment, en vue d'une action intensive destinée à développer, entre autres, un système de technologie endogène et de contribuer à adapter la technologie importée en vue du développement rationnel du monde rural.

A. HURT (Belgique): Ma délégation tient tout d'abord à remercier et à féliciter la FAO et M. West pour l'oeuvre réalisée dans le document qui nous est présenté et où se rejoignent les liens entre "l'aujourd'hui et le demain", et de l'analyse de presque tous les points qui sont passés en revue et les priorités des actions. Ceci nous donne une ligne de conduite. Mais dans cette ligne de conduite, que nous approuvons dans son ensemble, qu'il nous soit permis de revenir sur deux ou trois points que nous avons déjà eu l'occasion de citer à propos des programmes de terrain.

Tout d'abord, les mécanismes d'amorce d'un essor socio-économique sont très angoissants. Nous croyons aussi que le développement rural et la réforme agraire qui tiennent compte précisément, (et parce qu'elles en tiennent compte) de la personnalité des différents pays, vont de pair avec une charte rurale nouvelle qui s'oriente vers l'emploi, et l'emploi, lui, s'oriente vers le pouvoir de vivre ou, mieux encore que "pouvoir de vivre", "pouvoir d'achat" et crée un simple mouvement allant plus irrésistiblement vers l'ouverture de l'ensemble d'une région vers le monde extérieur. Elle évite aussi l'exode vers les grands centres, en sécurisant, plus précisément, le métier rural proprement dit. En second lieu, il y a beaucoup à dire au sujet des interactions inévitables entre toutes sortes d'éléments qui doivent être pris en considération: l'agriculture, les forêts, l'élevage, l'infrastructure et l'énergie rurale, la reconquête du désert, sont des points qu'il faut choisir de subir ou de dominer et c'est bien là le rôle des programmes intégrés et leur difficulté est précisément de bien s'intégrer; non pas parce qu'on souhaite la définition d'un programme intégré, mais parce que c'est pratiquement la seule manière d'arriver à un résultat.

TAHIR BIN ABD AZIZ (Malaysia): Malaysia would like to compliment FAO on having prepared an excellent paper for this topic of the Agenda. Document C 79/9 that we have before us is very precise and concise and its analysis is very succinct. The role and objectives are clearly spelt out for our consideration, together with the appropriate strategies. The programmes to achieve these goals and objectives are also identified for each activity area. What remains to be done to complete the paper is the need to classify these programmes on a priority basis. This is necessary because FAO does not have all the manpower and money which is required to implement the many different programmes for the Medium-Term period of six years.

Having made these general comments on the topic under consideration, Mr. Chairman, let me now discuss the details in the documents which are relevant to Malaysia, and possibly to other developing countries. The emphasis of the Medium-Term Objectives, Mr. Chairman, is on increasing food production, particularly in the developing countries. The need to raise output is closely associated with the need to ensure an adequate supply of food for the people in the developing countries. This role is, indeed, the principal and most important role for FAO to play. However, there are many ways of producing more food, and it is imperative that food in the developing countries should be produced using the least cost method available, a method which need not necessarily be dependent on imported inputs, especially fertilizers. Within any developing country the potential for utilizing organic fertilizers is significant. Indeed, by converting wastes into organic fertilizers for growing food might possibly help in reducing the growing problem of urban and rural waste disposal.

Given the current inflationary situation and the high cost of imported fertilizers and energy, perhaps it is time to embark on finding ways and means to produce more food at the minimum cost possible. Mr. Chairman, Malaysia is convinced that should FAO embark on this endeavour, namely, to find ways and means of producing more food more cheaply. Our concern on this matter is derived from the fact that the poor must be able to buy all the food they need, and this does not mean only in terms of quantity but it must also be in terms of quality, nutritionally speaking. This can only occur if the cost of the food is within their financial capability. Consequently Malaysia would like FAO to concentrate on and give appropriate emphasis to the necessity of conducting effective studies on the economics of food production in individual developing countries in the medium-term period. More food to feed an increasing population is, of course, essential, but man does not live by food alone, he needs to be employed. But employment per se is not enough, the employment available must be gainful employment, that is to say the employment must be able to provide an adequate income to the people involved.

Malaysia notes that in the medium-term objectives as contained in the document we have before us there is very little mention of this vitally important aspect of development. We must not forget that by his labour man is dignified and he can only appreciate his self respect if his labour is appreciated through it being gainful to him. FAO thus should focus its attention more on this employment aspect in the medium-term period.

It is sufficient that I need only say a few words about the medium-term objectives for fisheries. The Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Malaysian delegation to this Conference has already mentioned it in our country's statement and we have also spoken about it in our intervention on other items of the agenda, both here in Commission II and in Commission I. I refer, of course, to a need for FAO not to permit the EEZ Programme for fisheries development and management to overshadow or subordinate the other fisheries programmes which Malaysia considers to be of equal importance. In fact, we would like to see more emphasis being focused on the development of agriculture and inland fisheries programmes in the medium-term period.

P. D. TANCE (Cote-d' Ivoire): Notre délégation n'aurait pas voulu prolonger les débats à une heure aussi tardive et surtout au moment où vous apprêtiez à conclure, mais elle n'a pas pu résister au désir d'adresser ses félicitations au Secrétariat pour l'excellence des travaux du document présenté et c'est une occasion pour féliciter aussi M. West pour l'excellente introduction qu'il a bien voulu nous faire.

Il nous apparaît que la production de tels documents est fort utile et même nécessaire. De nombreux orateurs qui m'ont précédé ont mis l'accent sur cet aspect du problème, aussi nous allons tâcher d'être brefs en nous contentant de dire qu'au paragraphe 2-21 nous souhaiterions que ne soient pas perdues de vue les autres productions vivrières, surtout qu'il va à l'encontre du paragraphe 8-9 qui concerne les conclusions du rapport "agriculture: Horizon 2000".

Notre délégation voudrait aussi approuver les propositions qui nous ont été faites par le Directeur général relatives aux objectifs portant sur la nutrition.

Nous désirerions conclure en disant que toutes ces questions nous ramènent à l'inévitable problème des ressources qui a déjà été évoqué par nombre de délégations et nous voudrions simplement apporter notre appui aux exposés qui ont été faits sur le sujet en disant qu'il nous semble qu'il est réellement de l'intérêt commun de tous les États Membres que les énormes dépenses d'armement soient au moins en partie limitées pour les besoins de l'agriculture.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): A ce stade tardif, je serai autant que possible succinct. Je tiens tout d'abord à féliciter le Secrétariat de cet excellent document qui a fait l'objet de l'admiration de plusieurs délégations et je tiens également à remercier M. West qui nous apporte toujours son assistance en nous fournissant ses explications lors de l'examen de chaque document. Je tiens à appuyer les efforts déployés par les commissions techniques au sein de notre Organisation et qui ont apporté leur appui à ce document qui comporte une liste approximative des différentes priorités. A cet égard, permettez-moi de mettre l'accent sur le paragraphe 2-22 au sujet de l'accent mis par l'Organisation sur ses activités à moyen terme dans des domaines tels que la mécanisation agricole.

Ainsi nous réaffirmons notre appui à l'application du projet de mécanisation agricole et la formation des différents ouvriers dans ce domaine, ainsi que le choix du matériel nécessaire car la main-d'oeuvre se fait de plus en plus rare dans la plupart des pays, notamment dans certains pays du Proche-Orient.

Ainsi, le fait d'obtenir un travailleur qualifié est devenu une chose bien difficile et, si on le trouve, le salaire demandé dépasse de loin celui d'un ingénieur agricole. La situation est renversée. Ce qui me pousse à réaffirmer ce que j'ai déjà dit, à savoir que la région du Proche-Orient manque de personnel qualifié dans le cadre de l'entretien des équipements et du matériel agricole; l'ONUDI a déjà préparé une statistique selon laquelle 70 pour cent du matériel existant dans l'un des pays de la région n'avait reçu aucun entretien; ceci va également dans le sens d'un document établi par un groupe d'experts de la FAO qui indique que la chance de l'emploi d'un seul tracteur dans la région du Moyen-Orient ne dépasse pas 25 pour cent de ce qu'elle est dans différents pays de la Région. Nous trouvons que ces objectifs à moyen terme répondent aux besoins des pays en développement et une consolidation de leurs capacités; nous y trouvons également une impulsion vers une tendance pour que l'intérêt soit concentré sur différents points, tels que recommandés par le COAG.

Nous affirmons "également que dans le domaine de la nutrition et de l'agriculture les objectifs principaux ne sont pas tout à fait différents de ceux à moyen terme et nous estimons que les paragraphes 8. 7 à 8. 12 donnent une idée tout à fait claire des perspectives, en ce qui concerne l'augmentation de la production alimentaire, le niveau des salaires et le niveau des travailleurs agricoles, et le fait de répondre aux différents besoins alimentaires.

En résumé les efforts de l'Organisation ne doivent pas être perdus dans un domaine bien précis mais ils donneront des résultats positifs pour les pays en développement. L'objectif ultime nécessite que la priorité totale soit accordée au développement des différents secteurs agricoles selon leur priorité d'une manière continue à long terme et à moyen terme également.

B. O. M. CHIYABWE (Zambie): We appreciate the role FAO is taking in the production of high quality tree seed by increasing the number of national institutions that would take part in this genetic resource development programme. We have benefited from this programme immensely but we would wish that in future programmes the question of seed processing and storage should also be considered.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): May I first say that my colleagues and I are deeply and sincerely grateful for the many kind things which have been said about this document, and I am referring not only to the staff of my own unit but to the staff of the departments and divisions who all contributed to preparing this difficult document. Because it is difficult, I am grateful that it has been so well received. In a way, that is an embarrassment because I think it is almost conclusive in deciding that we have to continue with a separate document. I say "almost conclusive" because we have to review this together with the comments that have been made about other documents. But it does seem that if a document is so well received, we should be very careful indeed before deciding to propose that we should do away with it. So we will bear that in mind.

I should also say that the Director-General will be pleased with the reception of this document, particularly as in his well-known indefatigable way he has taken a close interest in its shape and contents.

As to content, many points have been made and I will not attempt to comment on all of them because we are discussing medium-term objectives. What we have to do is to take away these comments and review them in the light of the formulation of our objectives and our planning for the next biennium. In that, I again refer to the documents we will be preparing for the main Council Committees and other meetings.

In that connexion I do take the point, that however important and comprehensive COAG, COFO and COFI may be, they are not the only bodies with which we have to concern ourselves. We must also take the contents away and link them with what is being said in the other room and eventually by the Plenary about "Agriculture: Toward 2000", so that we do not contradict ourselves, but we maintain a logical, consistent framework for what we do in the short, medium and the long term.

I will only attempt to comment on one or two points that have been raised, I will not attempt to comment at all on fisheries because that is going to be discussed as a complete subject, and again we do not want to risk confusion. I am not going to say anything about rural development because you will discuss the follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform which took place after this document was prepared.

We have in that document reviewed not just what we think about rural development but what you think about it as expressed in the World Conference and in the Programme of Action. We have also tried to look ahead and see what could be done about it, and I hope that you will find that our document on follow-up to a large extent satisfies the concern expressed here today.

I am not going to say anything about nutrition, except that the point is taken.

On women I will not initiate another long reply. I think you had a long reply yesterday, and we would have to say much the same again. I would only point out to the delegation which mentions this subject in practically every speech it makes, that the importance of women in rural development is stressed in the document. I can give the reference if necessary: it is there.

On Forestry I have a particular point to make. We do agree with the delegate who said that we should try to avoid the impression that there is an over abundant potential supply from the tropical forests. There is a serious danger of depletion of wood supplies. You will remember that the Director-General mentioned this subject of fuel wood in his opening address to the Conference. What we agree we should try to do is that we should maximize the use of utilizable yields.

As regards the link up with the UNCTAD Integrated Commodity Programme, we are committed, in fact, to cooperate there, and we are doing so.

As regards the other medium-term priorities and activities for forestry, since we prepared this document the Forestry Department has not only been through the World Conference on Agrarian Reform but also the World Forestry Congress, which has been discussed in the other room, and it has also had a meeting of COFO. So that I think our Programme of Work and Budget document, in fact, gives a better balance, a better view of our balance on fuel wood conservation and arid zone forestry, than perhaps this document does.

On the question of inputs, it is dealt with at length, but I am afraid under a number of paragraphs, so that perhaps it does not come out as clearly as the delegate who raised this would like, but it is mentioned, including distribution systems for inputs, under 2. 49 and 2. 50.

There was a reference to national food sector strategies, and to this there was a reply by the distinguished delegate of Pakistan with which I think I can say the Director-General would wholeheartedly agree.

The only other point I would make on this is that if there are countries which feel that developing countries should have such strategies, and if there are developing countries that agree with them, then the Director-General thinks the necessary extra-budgetary funds should be forthcoming for preparing those strategies, which is no small undertaking. But so far there is no sign of such funds, or very little.

One delegation which made some very constructive comments about the form of the documents also referred to the need to do better in ranking and food policy and information. I did try very hard to get this, but it was pointed out to me that without commodity statistics, in particular commodity projections you could not do other things, but there would not be much point in doing other things unless you had the commodity projections. So you are in a vicious circle and there really was not any priority between them. Nevertheless, I think we must have a further effort at seeing if at least we can overcome this problem that was seen, at least visually if not substantively. And I do take the point about the linkage of this document with the improvement of, if possible without adding to, the total documentation of documentation for COAG.

The distinguished delegate of Argentina, I think it was, made some very important points, including reference to TCDC. TCDC is covered in the Review of the Field Programme, but perhaps we were not as well coordinated as we have been on other documentation, so I will attempt to try to attend to that. He, and other speakers, mentioned priority among livestock programmes, and this brings me to references to certain other programmes, crops, for example. The problem we are facing with medium-term objectives in a summarized document, and particularly when we have to rank priorities, is that there are always bound to be individual countries who will say that there is not sufficient emphasis to the problem in my country. But we are trying to produce a document which covers all countries. So it is true that if we have to rank priorities some are going to appear to be lower than the others. But I can assure those who are interested in diseases other than Trypanosomiasis, such as tick-borne diseases, foot-and-mouth and bovine pleuropneumonia, and things like that, that we are not forgetting them. Our problem is to find the resources sufficient to cope with all of them, and that applies to everything.

Resources, I am not going to talk about in view of your discussions this morning, Mr. Chairman. I think I will let it rest there.

There was one important subject mentioned, and that was the Regional Food Plan for Africa. I was glad to hear reference to that. I can assure the distinguished delegate who raised that point that we are following it up. In fact, we have been invited to make an important input to the summit meeting of African Ministers, and we are considering, together with the OAU, how we can best meet with that request.

There were various references to the question of certain targets or estimates. In that case, I will not say with whom my sympathies are, but I will simply refer you to the comments in the Programme Committee Report on that subject. I do not think there is any real misunderstanding on that now.

Energy was again mentioned, and it is mentioned in the document, but this is obviously one instance in which in our next version we are going to be paying more attention to the subject. I do recommend delegates, if they have not already done so, to read the booklet which we have put out recently on The Use of Energy in Agriculture. It is really an important publication. Some of it is fairly simple. I have found some of the charts rather low level, but on the other hand it is mixed up with some highly rarified statistical and other material about energy, and I think it is almost unique in its discussion on the subject, and it is only the beginning of our efforts in this field. So I do appreciate the encouragement which was given to us to pay more attention to this in the next document, together with certain other ideas which have been coming out of this Conference. For example the emphasis on biological methods in the future, whilst at the same time giving sufficient emphasis to the convergence of high technology in the northern countries, with the needs of developing countries which will undoubtedly call for more energy-intensive inputs. We have to have both.

One of the later speakers mentioned the subject of employment. I can assure you it is there and it is not neglected by us, even though it may not appear in heavy black letters in the document.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I come back finally to the question of next time. First we have to consider the relationship of this document to other documents. Secondly, we have to consider how to bring this up to date. I am reminded of the story of the circus performer who jumped off the top of the Empire State Building into a bucket of water, and the applause was tremendous when he came out of the bucket of water, but his face was black as thunder. An old lady who was standing next to him said "young man, why are you looking so unhappy? Listen to the applause. " He said, "yes, but what am I going to do for an encore?" What are we going to do next time for an encore? How much of this is going to change? How will we represent the same things more or less, with one or two changes and additions here, in a way which will seem fresh to you? That is our biggest problem, but we will try and cope with it.

G. CASADEI (Observateur pour la Fédération syndicale mondiale): Mon organisation s'associe pleinement aux délégués qui l'ont précédée dans le débat sur ce point pour exprimer sa haute appréciation pour le travail réalisé par la FAO dans ses programmes de terrain et le PCT.

En effet, cette activité constitue, dans le cadre de la FAO, une des réalisations de la plus haute importance et efficacité.

A propos de cette activité, permettez-moi d'attirer votre attention sur un aspect particulier qui n'a pas encore été relevé et qui mérite pourtant, à notre avis, d'être pris en considération tant par la FAO que par les gouvernements des pays bénéficiaires.

On a souligné, à maintes reprises, l'importance de la participation des populations rurales les plus pauvres, dont notamment les travailleurs agricoles sans terre, au développement rural et d'être invitées à coopérer par leur contribution spécifique et par l'intermédiaire de leurs organisations syndicales aux diverses initiatives ayant pour objectif le développement rural, l'accroissement de la production alimentaire et surtout et en premier lieu la lutte contre la faim et la misère.

Par ailleurs, l'application de ce principe correspond pleinement à la partie de la Convention No 141 de l'OIT concernant les organisations des travailleurs ruraux et leur rôle dans le développement économique et social.

Déjà la 18<sup>ème</sup> session de la Conférence de la FAO en 1975 a salué l'adoption de cette convention par l'OIT, et a invité les gouvernements à la ratifier et suivre l'exemple d'une vingtaine d'Etats qui l'ont déjà fait à ce jour.

Pour terminer, nous exprimons l'espoir que lors de la prochaine évaluation des programmes de terrain et du PCT, une place convenable pourra être réservée à cet aspect du problème. 1/

CHAIRMAN: There is one further announcement, that the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions who was not here this morning and wanted to speak, has provided a brief text to the Secretariat and this will be incorporated in the records.

That concludes our discussion on Item 14, Medium-Term Objectives.

The meeting rose at 15. 45 hours

La séance est levée a 15 h 45

Se levanta la sesion a las 15. 45 horas

1/ Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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C 79/II/PV/13

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

THIRTEENTH MEETING  
TREIZIEME SÉANCE  
13ª SESION  
(22 November 1979)

The Thirteenth Meeting was opened at 10. 15 hours  
E. Aguilar Gâmez, Vice-Chairman of Commission II, presiding  
La treizième seance est ouverte à 10 h 15, sous la présidence de  
E. Aguilar Gâmez, Vice-Président de la Commission II  
Se abre la 13ª sesión a las 10. 15 horas bajo la presidencia de  
E. Aguilar Gâmez, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

EL PRESIDENTE: Muy buenos días, Sras. y Sres. Permítanme presentarme: soy Aguilar Gámez, de la Delegación de Nicaragua y voy a tener el gusto de presidir esta Asamblea del día de hoy.

Antes de continuar, quisiera expresar mi agradecimiento en particular a la comunidad latinoamericana por haber escogido, casi por unanimidad, a Nicaragua para la Vicepresidencia, que hoy tengo el honor de presidir. Quiero agradecer, en nombre de nuestra Revolución, de nuestro país, en vanguardia, el honor que se nos hace.

II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)

II - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION (continuación)

19. Relations and Consultations with International Organizations, including:

19. Relations et consultations avec les organisations internationales, . notamment:

19. Relaciones y consultas con organizaciones internacionales, en particular:

19.1. Relations with WFC and IFAD

19.1 Relations avec le CMA et le FIDA

19.1. Relaciones con el Consejo Mundial de la Alimentación (CMA) y el Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA)

19. 2 Recent Developments in the United Nations System of Interest to FAO

19. 2 Faits nouveaux survenus dans le système des Nations Unies qui intéressent la FAO

19. 2 Novedades de interés para la FAO registradas en el sistema de las Naciones Unidas

19.4 Relations with Intergovernmental and International Non-Governmental Organizations

19.4 Relations avec les organisations intergouvernementales et les organisations internationales non gouvernementales

19.4 Relaciones con organizaciones intergubernamentales y organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales

D. J. WALTON (Director, Office for Interagency Affairs): The various sub-items which I shall introduce, namely 19. 1, 19. 2 and 19. 4 cover a rather wide range of subjects, and I shall not attempt in any way to summarize what is in the papers before the Commission. I shall rather give additional information by way of updating.

The first document which the Commission will be considering is C 79/30 which deals with Relations with the World Food Council and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Mr. Yriart will be speaking in a minute on relations with IFAD and I shall restrict myself to the World Food Council.

The document contains in Appendix A, the complete text of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its fifth Ministerial Session held in Ottawa at the beginning of September. The comments of the Director-General are contained in the introductory text, finishing at paragraph 11. The report of the World Food Council goes through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. The second Committee of the General Assembly has considered the report of the Ottawa meeting, and two resolutions have been tabled in that Committee, one by Canada and the other by India on behalf of the Group 77. Negotiations have been continuing informally for some weeks to reach an agreed text, but as of yesterday agreement on the full text had not yet been reached, and I am therefore not in a position to report on the conclusions reached by the General Assembly.

I would like to draw the Commission's attention in the second place to document C 79/31 together with Supplement 1 dealing with recent developments in the United Nations system of interest to FAO. I must emphasize that these documents follow the traditional pattern of reports to the FAO Conference, that is to say they do not aim at providing a complete analysis and picture of all aspects of FAO's cooperation with other Organizations in the United Nations system. Rather they single out developments that have occurred recently which may be of particular interest to delegations in the Conference, and which are reported to the Conference primarily for its information rather than for any particular action or decision that may be required on particular issues. I would just mention as an example the evolution of cooperation that is not mentioned specifically in the papers, our cooperation with UNIDO. At the last Conference we reported on its development and the Conference expressed satisfaction that the arrangements were proceeding satisfactorily.

FAO and UNIDO, handling agriculture and industry, the two main sectors in the economies of developing countries, need of course to work together very closely in a wide range of particular fields, and I am glad to report that on the whole this cooperation is proceeding satisfactorily. We look forward to participating in the Third General Conference of UNIDO which will be held in New Delhi starting in January next year.

Coming back to the documents I would point out that C 79/31 has already been reviewed by the FAO Council at its session last June, and the comments of the Council will be found in paragraphs 84 to 88 of its report on that session, the 75th Session. The Council in its debate attached a particular importance to the preparation of the new International Development Strategy and the special session of the General Assembly. I should therefore draw the attention of the Commission to the relevance of the current

debate proceeding in Commission I on item 8. Item 8 of the Conference Agenda deals specifically with preparations for the special session of the General Assembly and the new International Development Strategy. The Conference's report on Item 8 will become our input for the special session, and the new strategy under cover of the Conference's own report on item 8.

It may be of interest to know that arrangements for the special session of the General Assembly have not yet been finalized, but it is expected that the session will take place starting late in August next year; in other words shortly before the opening of the Regular Session of the General Assembly. However the decisions on this point have not yet been taken.

I would also mention, as an item of background interest to the Conference, a proposal which is now being considered in the General Assembly for the launching of a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development. A draft resolution on this subject has been tabled in New York by India on behalf of the Group of 77. Here again the General Assembly has not taken its decision so I cannot report on the outcome, but if the draft resolution is adopted in the form in which it was tabled, this new round of global negotiations would include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. Several of these subjects are of course of close and direct interest to FAO. The Committee of the Whole, also and more formally known as the Committee established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, would be responsible for recommending the procedures, time frame and detailed agenda for these new negotiations. The negotiations themselves would be launched by the General Assembly at its special session to which I have just referred.

I would now like to refer to the recent United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, which was held in Vienna late in August. This is the subject of document C 79/31, Supplement 1, which summarizes in its first part the historical background and then analyses the main substantive points and the chief institutional issues contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference.

The official report of the conference has not yet reached Rome in translation, so we are not able to make the full report available to the Commission, but we have provided a fairly extended summary of the main points.

Debate on the report of the Vienna Conference has been started in the General Assembly but has not yet been finished, and is at the moment held-up pending the issuance of a further document containing the Secretary-General's proposal for Secretariat arrangements in the United Nations itself for handling science and technology in the light of the recommendations adopted in Vienna. Since science and technology are clearly of fundamental importance for the intensification of agricultural production in coming years, this subject is one that may be of particular interest to delegations.

The Programme of Action of the Conference is framed in terms of general policies rather than following a sectoral approach. In practice, however, much of the Programme of Action will undoubtedly have to be carried out at country level in specific sectors. I would therefore draw particular attention to the arrangements for an Interim Fund for science and technology for 1980/81. The Interim Fund is to be administered by UNDP and there is a target of \$250 million for the two years 1980 and 1981.

A pledging conference for the Interim Fund is to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and we understand informally that it is likely to take place in February.

I believe it is particularly important that ministries of agriculture, particularly of developing countries, be aware of the potential of the Interim Fund for providing financial support for projects relating to science and technology and which are related also to the issues in the Programme of Action of the Vienna Conference. When representatives of countries return to their capitals, it may well be worth their while to follow up on this matter to ensure that projects for the Interim Fund are formulated so that agriculture as well as forestry and fisheries can benefit from the financing that we hope will be available for this purpose.

Other aspects of the follow-up of the Vienna Conference are dealt with in paras 44 - 49 of our document. I would draw attention to the rather complex array of institutional arrangements which will emerge if the General Assembly approves the recommendations of the Conference. There is likely to be a considerable cost to FAO in terms of staff time as well as of travel and other expenses in participating fully in these new arrangements which will include rather elaborate programming exercises, an intergovernmental committee for science and technology for development, an advisory group of experts, and a mechanism for inter-secretariat coordination.

Based on our experience in the last two or three years, we have made a very tentative estimate that the cost of full participation in these bodies could be just over \$ 1 million in the next biennium. This, of course, is not included in the Programme of Work and Budget, and will certainly cause problems.

I should now like to say something about the restructuring exercise which is also reported in Document C 79/31. To recapitulate very briefly, delegations will recall that in December 1977, two years ago, the General Assembly concluded its discussions of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the UN system and adopted Resolution 32/197 to which is annexed a rather complex text with a series of recommendations relating to many different aspects of the UN system. The Programme Committee and the Council have been kept informed as the implementation of this resolution proceeded. There have been difficulties with various sections of the restructuring resolution; for instance, the provisions relating to the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary machinery have not yet been implemented.

One paragraph of the text, para. 34, calls for the designation of a single official at country level. The functions of the single official are spelt out in somewhat vague language in the text, but in essence they amount to the coordination of the operational activities of the system.

In the Administrative Committee on Coordination, which is the top level body for inter-secretariat coordination attended by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all Agencies, agreement was worked out earlier this year on a series of arrangements for putting this paragraph into effect by the designation at country level, in consultation with the government concerned, of what is to be known as the Resident Coordinator of the UN System's Operational Activities for Development. At the time the Council met in June, we thought that this matter had been settled.

However, it has since been reopened by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and right now discussions are proceeding informally in New York on a possible new resolution of the General Assembly dealing with the functions of the Resident Coordinator. Obviously, I cannot report to the Commission on the action which the General Assembly may take, since no draft resolution has yet even been tabled on this subject, and the discussions are still completely informal. However, if a resolution were to emerge from these discussions that could, in the view of the Director-General, slow down or prejudice the effective functioning of FAO country offices, he will certainly wish to bring this question to the attention of the FAO council when it meets next year. Finally, I would like draw attention to document C 79/18, which reports briefly and factually on relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with which FAO enjoys a formal relationship. As additional background, delegations may like to recall that Doc. 79/Inf/15 contains the report of the informal meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations which was held in the Tuesday of the first week of the Conference.

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Seré breve ya que el documento C/79/30 cuya preparación compartimos con el señor Walton también contiene un informe sobre nuestras relaciones con el FIDA. Ya hace casi dos años que el FIDA está en existencia. Desde el primer momento, y cuando digo el primer momento digo desde el establecimiento de la Comisión Preparatoria, antes de que entrara a funcionar el FIDA mismo, nuestra Organización ha tenido la suerte de poder colaborar estrechamente con el Fondo. El Fondo además ahora que es operativo, confía cada vez más en los servicios de apoyo y servicios sustanciales que le presta la FAO, especialmente el Centro de Inversiones en el Departamento de desarrollo que ha asumido un papel preponderante en la preparación de proyectos de inversiones para el FIDA.

Es natural que la FAO dé el máximo apoyo posible al FIDA desde que los objetivos de ambas organizaciones son complementarios. La FAO es la agencia especializada del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura; el FIDA es la única agencia multilateral del Sistema o fuera del Sistema, dedicada exclusivamente a la financiación del desarrollo agrícola.

El aumento de la producción de alimentos, el mejoramiento de los niveles de vida y de nutrición de los sectores más pobres, en los países más pobres, son objetivos que compartimos la FAO y el FIDA.

La extensión de nuestra cooperación con el FIDA y el éxito obtenido por esta cooperación, en gran medida se pueden medir por el número de misiones que ejecutamos por el FIDA y por el número de proyectos que preparamos para el FIDA; y cifras bastante detalladas, las damos en el documento C 79/30 que he mencionado. Hasta el presente y desde los comienzos de sus operaciones, el FIDA confió en gran medida para llenar sus objetivos, en la financiación de proyectos con otras instituciones financieras internacionales tales como el Banco Mundial y los Bancos Regionales de Desarrollo. Aun muchos de esos proyectos presentados para la cofinanciación del FIDA habían sido preparados por el Centro de Inversiones para otras organizaciones financieras. El impulso principal, la dirección principal de nuestra labor conjunta con el FIDA es el establecimiento de una reserva de proyectos; de proyectos que podríamos llamar de iniciativa exclusiva del FIDA.

Este, naturalmente, es un proceso largo desde que incluye la identificación de los proyectos, en los cuales los beneficiarios tienen que ser esos grupos especiales a que está dirigida la acción del FIDA, es decir, los pequeños productores agrícolas, la gente sin tierra, los pobres del sector rural; la identificación de esos grupos de beneficiarios viene primero, y después vienen los análisis detallados de costos y de beneficios, por los cuales nos podemos abocar a la preparación de los proyectos en sí.

Los dos primeros proyectos que fueron totalmente financiados y de iniciativa completa del FIDA fueron aprobados en septiembre pasado; y estos proyectos fueron identificados o preparados con la asistencia de nuestros centros de inversiones. Desde que el FIDA inició sus operaciones, la FAO ha asistido ya en la formulación de 25 proyectos exclusivos del FIDA. Algunos de ellos justamente serán aprobados por la Junta Ejecutiva del FIDA el mes próximo, y otros son para aprobación en 1980.

Pero también en el campo de la asistencia técnica financiada por el FIDA y vinculada a la ejecución de sus proyectos de inversiones, la labor, la cooperación de la FAO está tomando un impulso cada vez mayor. Las misiones del Centro de Inversiones que visitan los países para identificar y preparar proyectos, identifican también asistencia técnica que será necesaria. Por ello, para la ejecución de los proyectos financiados por el FIDA y esa asistencia técnica, recibe la cooperación financiera del FIDA, dada al gobierno, con el cual nuestras divisiones técnicas pueden ejecutar o supervisar las operaciones de asistencia técnica.

Finalmente, quisiera recordarles que los fondos, los primeros mil millones de dólares del capital del FIDA se espera que estarán, en gran medida, comprometidos ya para fines del año próximo. En tal sentido siempre recordamos a nuestros gobiernos miembros, el Director General toma especial interés en esto, que la reposición de los fondos del capital del FIDA, adquieren ahora un significado prioritario especialmente si hemos de llegar a los objetivos que se fijan los gobiernos en materia de producción agrícola y de desarrollo rural.

EL PRESIDENTE: Gracias señor Yriart por su presentación sobre el FIDA. Quiero aprovechar la oportunidad para anunciar la presencia en la Mesa del señor Ahmed, Director Adjunto del Consejo Mundial de Alimentos.

J. BERTELING (Netherlands): I would like to state at the outset that my delegation had some problems with changing time-tables yesterday and today, but we are prepared to make a statement at the moment.

We are now dealing with the item of Coordination and Cooperation within the UN System and my delegation stressed in Plenary already the importance of good cooperation and coordination. It appealed there that other organs like ECOSOC, the UN Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and the Heads of all Specialized Agencies should do everything in their power by joint action to preserve and strengthen the integrity and cohesion of the UN System in order to be able to deal with the vital problems of men and of nations. The UN, I mean the UN in New York and in part in Geneva, when dealing with the major economic world problems in favour of establishing a New International Economic Order, should take into account the facts and situation in the food and agricultural situation, and these facts should be presented by FAO. As we stated before, the UN should use the knowledge and skills of the Specialized Agencies. My delegation appreciates the many activities concerned in FAO and hopes it will cooperate also at ACC level in order to reach agreement on the many subjects of importance to the different agencies. A real cooperation between the Director-General of FAO and the Director-General for Economic International Cooperation is an absolute necessity and only then can development cooperation benefit.

My delegation is of course aware of the many kinds of practical cooperation, for example, rural development including follow-up of the World Conference on the Preparation of New Development Strategy including activities just now in the other room on Agriculture: Towards 2000. We noted with satisfaction in Mr. Walton's introduction, it was expected to continue this cooperation in the many fields of interest to FAO.

My delegation particularly welcomes the activities of FAO mentioned in the document in relation to International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights. In his introductory statement Mr. Walton also mentioned re-structuring of the UN System and economic and social structures. He mentioned the UN General Assembly decided in 1977 to establish what was later called the function of a resident coordinator of the UN system. This coordinator, as was decided at that stage, by all developing countries, should have the possibility for, and coordination of, the operational activities for development carried out at country level. It is clear that the assistance provided should be in conformity with the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries and that therefore the coordination of various main inputs at national level is the prerogative of the government concerned. The government's national authorities should decide on the directives of the resident coordinator. Furthermore, it is always understood FAO representatives, like the representatives of other agencies, have not only a direct line of authority and communication with Headquarters, with the Director-General of FAO and other agencies, but also direct relations with the government concerned. That is why my delegation is not afraid of any harm to the effective function of the FAO Country Representatives. These principles have been requested by the developing countries and are endorsed by UN General Assembly, and it is our understanding that FAO will play its very important role within this generally accepted system.

Exactly two weeks ago the Netherlands representative in the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly, in a debate on operational activities, stated that the Netherlands delegation is in full agreement with the UNDP Administrator. He said the resident coordinator in playing a larger coordinating role will have a positive effect on the cohesion and impact of the UN system, and will constructively further the objectives of integrated development.

May I also mention here that my government expects a very positive effect for the FAO and UN System as a whole in cooperating effectively together at Headquarters for a comprehensive review of operational activities, since agricultural development merits priority treatment. In the framework of the ACC and CBC, and the UN Committee for Programme and Coordination, agreement was reached on medium-term planning. The General Conference of UNESCO accepted to change its biennial period to uphold the accepted principles. My delegation did not speak on the MTO yesterday but would like to state that it does not consider the relevant document of the basis for MTO planning adequate. It is a useful document but more information is needed for medium-term planning, in relation to the time frame if the objectives are to be reached.

My government supported the ACC suggestion to accept the idea of 6 years fixed medium-term plan. It would also strongly urge the others to accept this principle.

I would like to make a very short remark on the Joint Inspection Unit. My delegation concurs with the Director-General's opinion that FAO should continue to be the participating agency with the JIU. There are many good reasons for this. I stress the contents of the last comments in doc. C 79/17 Sup. 1 " recent experience indicates that these difficulties can be attenuated without compromising the independence or integrity of FAO or JIU".

A. HYNNINEN (Finland): I should like to present a few brief remarks relating to agenda item 19. 2 Recent developments of our UN System of Interest to FAO. I speak on behalf of the four Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Nordic delegation have studied with great interest the contents of document C 79/31 and supplement to it concerning Recent Developments in United Nations System of Interest to FAO. We fully agree with the Director-General's observations that almost every subject dealt with by FAO has agency implications, and this is a reflection or a change in perception of the nature of the economic and social development process. Governments and international organizations are increasingly aware that developments cannot be viewed as a sectoral concern and that a multi-disciplinary approach to development programmes is essential for the success of each sector. FAO which deals with perhaps the most central and crucial development programmes, those related to food and agriculture, is among those organizations who feel the impact of changes most acutely. We are pleased to note in the document before us that FAO is seriously and actively responding to the call for a closer interagency cooperation and is aware of its role as a part of the UN development system.

The Nordic governments, as you know, are major contributors to the UN System for development activities and as such have a marked interest in the closest possible coordination in order to achieve common development goals. In this context we wish to refer especially to the General Assembly Resolution 32/197, which expresses the trend towards increased cooperation and coherence in the inter-operations of the UN development system. We also are aware that important work is being undertaken on the basis of another General Assembly resolution, namely 33/1201 on the comprehensive policy review.

We have noted that the Director-General intends to submit to the Council in 1980 a detailed analysis of recent trends in inter-agency coordination and cooperation. These issues, of course, have an increasing significance to the entire membership of FAO and will merit discussion both in the Council and in the Conference. Therefore, we would recommend that a similar analysis be submitted also to the next session of the Conference.

A. F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): I shall limit my intervention to a part of document number C 79/LIM/30, that is the relations with the World Food Council.

My delegation notes with satisfaction the increasingly closer cooperation between the World Food Council and the FAO in the common goal in eradicating hunger and malnutrition from the world. Particularly both of these resolutions have put great emphasis on the world food security and increased food aid. The vital interest of my delegation to the world food security is well known, especially after the general statement made by the Minister of Agriculture of my country the other day before the Plenary. The new food recommendations of at least 10 million tons is of vital interest to the food-deficit countries, as they suffer from failure or loss of crops from time to time. The convention has already been supported by the USA, Canada and the Nordic countries, among the region food surplus countries, but it cannot be a reality until other developed countries participate. I would ask the other major food donors to endorse this convention. In this respect FAO's anticipatory steps to collect data on storage capacity in different countries and regions is praiseworthy. Sufficient storage capacity has to be developed on an urgent basis in both the food deficit developing countries and regions as well, so that food could be moved to the most needy areas with the least possible delay. My delegation fully endorses the recommendation of both the World Food Council and the FAO that the developed countries will have to relax their traditionalist trade practices unless greater excess of the exports of developing countries are allowed into the markets of developed countries, the current difficulties of developing countries in meeting their food needs will further increase.

H. WETZEL (Germany, Federal Republic of) (interpretation from German): My delegation would like to thank the Secretariat for the excellent information which is given in document C 79/30. There are two brief comments I would like to make on paragraphs 22 and 24 of this document.

In paragraph 22 IFAD initiated projects are mentioned, which are going to be exclusively financed by the Fund. I would like to point out that this is not the proper definition of fund-initiated projects. The term fund-initiated project means that it is a project that does not come from the project pipeline of a co-financing institution, but comes from the project pipeline of the fund itself. That is to say that especially the identification of the project has been the sole responsibility of IFAD. However, it is possible, and very often it is desirable, that other financing institutions or donors should be associated with such financing.

With regard to paragraph 24, which mentions the replenishment of the fund, there my government is ready to participate in negotiations on the first replenishment of the fund, as laid down in the Agreement on Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of Iraq would like to make remarks on certain points, especially food security and the activities of the various bodies, so that this can cover the various countries needing aid and the various groups which in most cases are trying to better the lot of the small farmers, because otherwise the situation will remain the same for a long time, and developing countries, I am sure, would agree with this. If this is not done in the interest of mankind we shall go further and further away from the time when the world can talk about world food trade in terms of world food security on the same footing, and as one single people.

K. Choueri (Liban)(interprétation de l'arabe): J'ai écouté avec beaucoup d'attention l'introduction du représentant de la Hollande en ce qui concerne la restructuration du système des Nations Unies et la nomination d'un coordinateur résident pour coordonner différentes activités des Nations Unies dans les différents pays membres. En ce qui concerne le point de vue du représentant de la Hollande, nous ne le partageons pas car nous estimons qu'il n'existe pas du tout de conflit entre l'action entreprise par notre Organisation, la FAO, et le PNUD. Bien au contraire, les actions entreprises par la FAO ainsi que par le PNUD sont complémentaires.

L'exemple le plus clair dans ce domaine ce sont les activités entreprises dans mon pays à cet effet, la coopération étroite existant entre les deux représentants peut servir d'exemple et notre délégation avait déjà indiqué que le recrutement des représentants dans les pays en développement a prouvé son efficacité car le représentant résident de la FAO porte une assistance efficace dans le secteur agricole et le secteur rural, assistance plus efficace que celle apportée par le PNUD. Ainsi, l'assistance apportée au secteur agricole est une assistance directe qui nous satisfait entièrement.

En résumé, nous approuvons la nomination d'un coordinateur de la FAO aux cotes du représentant du PNUD, comme nous l'avons déjà proposé, et nous appuyons les idées exposées par le Directeur général, lorsqu'il a dit, dans son discours d'inauguration, que les représentants de la FAO dans les différents pays membres oeuvrent d'une manière coordonnée et en coopération étroite avec les gouvernements auprès desquels ils sont accrédités ainsi qu'avec les représentants du PNUD et d'autres organisations, en vue de réaliser les objectifs de développement des pays intéressés. Telles sont mes observations.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je voudrais faire un commentaire concernant les déclarations qui viennent d'être faites concernant la question de la coordination et des coordinateurs résidents. Nous avons l'impression que chaque fois que nous abordons ce problème de la coopération entre les institutions spécialisées et que nous touchons le problème de la coopération de la FAO avec le PNUD, que l'on veuille nous faire croire qu'il y a une opposition entre la FAO et le PNUD. J'ai cette impression à force d'insister toujours sur cette question, que le coordonnateur ou le représentant du PNUD devraient imposer son point de vue, sa façon de concevoir, alors que nous ne voyons pratiquement pas d'opposition. Toutes les institutions travaillent pour les mêmes buts et visent les mêmes objectifs. Cette impression ne date pas d'aujourd'hui, cela fait deux ans que nous entendons la même litanie et le même refrain. Quels sont ceux qui devraient apprécier le travail que font les institutions spécialisées? Sont-ce les premiers les bénéficiaires, ou ceux qui perçoivent ces choses de l'extérieur? Et, ensuite, à qui incombe la responsabilité de coordonner les activités des institutions spécialisées dans leurs pays? Ce sont nos gouvernements qui sont responsables de notre politique de développement, de notre souveraineté, de notre indépendance, donc nous ne comprenons pas que l'on puisse dire que c'est un tel qui devrait être le coordonnateur. C'est le gouvernement le coordonnateur. Ceux qui viennent pour nous aider suivent les indications de nos gouvernements et, vouloir toujours dire que le coordonnateur résident ou le représentant du PNUD sont opposés aux représentants de la FAO, ce serait créer le mal là où il n'existe pas.

Dans mon pays, le représentant de la FAO et le représentant du PNUD travaillent la main dans la main. Ils coordonnent leurs activités conformément aux instructions reçues de leurs chefs et conformément aux directives de notre gouvernement, et c'est ce que j'ai toujours entendu ici, de la part des autres pays en développement. Donc, nous pensons que s'il doit y avoir une coordination c'est d'abord à partir des gouvernements qui sont responsables et ensuite, la présence du représentant de la FAO, son efficacité, a déjà démontré (et cela a été dit du haut d'une tribune ici, à la Conférence, par un chef d'Etat africain). Ce que nous souhaitons toujours, c'est que l'on n'essaie pas de défendre, imposer au détriment d'un autre. Nous avons eu cette impression depuis que nous avons commencé à discuter, non seulement le programme de la FAO, mais dès que nous avons commencé à discuter de la coopération entre les pays et les institutions, on nous a répété la même chanson. Ma délégation s'élève contre cette tendance et nous réaffirmons ici que chacune des organisations internationales qui a un représentant qui vient travailler pour les mêmes buts travaille d'abord avec le gouvernement. La FAO travaille avec le gouvernement, l'OMS, l'Unesco aussi, le PNUD aussi. Donc c'est le gouvernement qui coordonne leurs activités en priorité. Voilà quelle est notre position et nous ne voulons pas que l'on nous oppose la FAO au PNUD. Nous avons constaté que le travail de la FAO vient renforcer l'apport du PNUD et que le PNUD vient renforcer le travail de la FAO. Voilà pourquoi nous disons que nous apprécions la présence des représentants de la FAO dans nos pays. Ce n'est pas pour contrecarrer l'action du PNUD, c'est parce que la FAO est spécialisée dans le secteur de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation. Même si le PNUD est maintenant reconnu comme primus inter pares (ce terme ne nous convient pas) nous ne voulons pas que l'on nous impose le terme de coordonnateur résident, le coordonnateur résident, c'est le gouvernement.

A. RODRIGUEZ PIRES (Cap-Vert): Ma délégation saisit cette occasion pour féliciter le Directeur général et ses collaborateurs pour les excellents documents préparés, les honorables représentants du FIDA, du Conseil mondial, pour la présentation des documents.

Nous appuyons sans réserve le Directeur général dans sa politique d'une bonne et efficace coordination entre la FAO et les autres organisations spécialisées des Nations Unies, pour le progrès social de l'humanité.

Pour terminer, nous appuyons la mise en place par le Secrétariat général des Nations Unies d'un système de coordination des Nations Unies, et espérons qu'une coopération fructueuse se concrétisera entre le représentant de la FAO et celui du PNUD et les autres organisations spécialisées des Nations Unies, tout en respectant la politique des gouvernements souverains et pour le progrès de leurs populations.

J. BERTELING (Netherlands): If I understood him correctly, the delegate of Lebanon said that he did not completely agree with what I said. I am afraid there is some misunderstanding, I noted the remarks made by him and by the delegate of Guinea on the good cooperation between UNDP and FAO and I have the impression that that is the case in almost all countries. I therefore do not see any contradiction between what he said and what I said.

It is even easier, I can say that I have no problems whatsoever with the contents of the statements of those delegates. In order to get rid of that misunderstanding, may I quote one sentence of the statement I made? I said: "Furthermore, it is always understood FAO country representatives, like the representatives of other agencies, have not only - "

And of course not only -

"a direct line of authority and communication with Headquarters with the Director-General of FAO and the other agencies, but also direct relations with the governments concerned. "

I see no contradiction, and I am glad that in fact we seem to agree on these principles. I did not expect anything else.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): My delegation would like to support the document regarding the relationship of FAO and other agencies of the UN system and outside. My delegation would particularly like to mention, for the sake of the record, the role of IFAD in developing activities.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development has already made a promising start in its effort to help needy countries. We are happy to note that IFAD has given priorities in assisting least developed countries, that is what are called the LDCs, and the most seriously affected countries, the MSAs. Nepal is not only a least developed and most seriously affected country but also a land locked country. We are happy to note that IFAD has chosen Nepal as one of the seven countries in its priority list for rendering assistance. We were happy to receive Mr. Al-Sudeary, the President of IFAD, who visited Nepal late last year to appraise himself of the development needs and constraints of Nepal. As a follow-up of his visit we also received a project identification mission early this year which again was followed up by the recent visit of the Assistant President of IFAD and his team.

We strongly support the policy of IFAD concentrating its resources on agriculture and rural development. We believe that the resources of IFAD should be utilized more in rural development programmes rather than restricting itself to highly capital intensive projects based on the project concept of capital output and cost benefit ratios. When we talk of rural development, Mr. Chairman, we cannot base our criteria solely on capital output or cost benefit ratio, the modern economic jargon. When we talk of rural development essentially we talk of social development using economic development as a significant means in national development. This is why I said earlier that we should not ignore programme approach and concentrate only on project approach. Earlier we discussed at length how to follow up the action plans recommended by WCARRD. We feel that the action plan recommended by WCARRD can be combined with IFAD resources. This is why I said we should not ignore the programming approach in our development efforts.

RAMADHAR (Chairman, Group of 77): The question that we are discussing right now is very important and very vital for the developing countries. In this connection, I would like briefly to intervene on behalf of the Group of 77. I would like to refer to the question of appointing resident coordinators at country level.

I do not see why more complicated arrangements are needed. The Member Governments themselves are responsible for coordinating external assistance. The consensus of 1970 has already set out arrangements which in the opinion of my group are working reasonably well.

It seems important to us in any event that the line of command between the FAO country representatives and the Director-General should not be interrupted. We feel that any resolution of the General Assembly on this subject should be looked at by us or perhaps in the interim by the Council, if it could lead to bureaucratic procedures impairing the effectiveness of the FAO country offices. It should be automatically accepted as an accomplished fact.

P. D. TANDE (Côte-d'Ivoire): Notre délégation voudrait apporter son plein appui à la déclaration qui vient d'être faite par le représentant de l'Inde sur le rôle des coordinateurs résidents. A priori, on peut penser qu'une coordination peut assurer une bonne efficacité de tous les opérateurs du système sur le terrain. Mais nous devrions aussi nous préoccuper des risques de bureaucratie qui pourrait s'instituer et jouer à l'encontre du résultat escompté. Nous pensons que le rôle principal de coordinateur - et ce n'est pas une simple clause de style - devrait en fait être attribué aux gouvernements bénéficiaires, et dans ce contexte ceux-ci devraient - et il n'y a pas de doute qu'ils le feront - faire en sorte qu'une entente réelle existe entre les différents opérateurs sur le terrain.

Nous voudrions saisir cette occasion pour apporter notre plein appui à l'oeuvre commencée mais combien prometteuse du FIDA.

S. S. AHMED (Sudan): In the Sudan we are very grateful for the assistance we get from the various international organizations, but whatever we get from them is relatively ineffective for the total requirements of our country and we do not think that what we get has reached the stage of having yet another agency or coordinators.

On this matter, our delegation strongly endorses the statement just made by the delegate of India on behalf of the Group of 77.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Pour commencer, je voudrais, avec votre permission, appuyer au nom de mon pays la déclaration faite par le délégué de la Guinée, et surtout celle faite par le délégué de l'Inde lorsqu'il a parlé au nom du Groupe des 77.

En appuyant le principe qui veut qu'une étroite collaboration existe entre la FAO et les autres organismes du système des Nations Unies, ma délégation estime que cette collaboration n'est possible que dans la mesure où les activités qu'entreprennent ces autres organismes dans les pays en développement ne viennent pas se chevaucher avec celles qui normalement doivent être entreprises par la FAO. En clair, nous voulons souligner que, dans le domaine de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture mondiale, la seule organisation des Nations Unies à pouvoir jouer le rôle de chef de file au sein des autres organismes des Nations Unies est la FAO. Cela est d'ailleurs le cas pour l'Unesco, en ce qui concerne l'éducation, la science et la culture au niveau mondial. Pour ce qui est de la coordination de l'activité du système des Nations Unies au niveau des pays, Monsieur le Président, je voudrais rappeler ici ce que nous avons déclaré là-dessus, quand nous avons examiné le Programme de travail et budget pour le prochain biennium. Nous insistons sur le fait qu'au niveau des pays il n'y a aucun doute, et il ne faudrait pas qu'à tout moment les délégués reviennent sur ce sujet. Les gouvernements des pays bénéficiaires des activités entreprises par les organisations des Nations Unies sont, à notre avis, les seuls à pouvoir coordonner ces activités. Et quant à la coordination au niveau des organisations mêmes des Nations Unies, nous ne croyons pas qu'il doive y avoir un seul arbitre pour toutes les activités. On devrait tenir compte des activités de chaque organisation. Ce qui veut dire qu'en agriculture et en alimentation, s'il faut un coordinateur au niveau des Nations Unies, c'est la FAO, en matière d'enseignement et d'éducation c'est l'Unesco, en matière de santé humaine l'OMS. C'est comme cela qu'il faut concevoir le mot 'coordination' au niveau de ces organismes.

V. MRISHO (Tanzania): I am going to be very brief. My intention is basically to indicate my delegation's full support for what the distinguished delegate of India has just pointed out. I believe several delegates do understand the importance of resident coordination at country levels. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my intervention is to emphasize that the developing countries are going very much to endorse what my colleague from India has just stated.

A. DA SYLVEIRA (Togo): A l'ouverture des travaux de la Commission II, le Directeur général a insisté clairement sur le fait que l'intervention de la FAO dans les pays doit être considérée, sur le plan des ressources, comme marginale vis-à-vis des besoins massifs des pays intéressés. Ainsi, dans mon pays, la FAO intervient au coté d'autres institutions nationales ou étrangères, sous forme d'assistance bilatérale ou multilatérale. Bien entendu, ces assistances font l'objet de démarches préalables des pays intéressés avec ces organismes, compte tenu des réalités nationales et surtout des priorités qu'accordent les politiques d'orientation à tel ou tel projet.

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, ma délégation estime que seul le gouvernement intéressé peut organiser la coordination la plus efficace entre ces organismes. Ainsi, nous nous rallions pleinement aux idées exprimées par la Délégation de la République démocratique de Guinée et reprises par le représentant de l'Inde au nom du Groupe des 77.

A. GARTA (Libya)(Interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of my country would like to give its full support to the comments made by the delegate of India with regard to the resident coordinator who is responsible for UNDP activities and the activities of the other Organizations. We feel that the system which exists at present works well and that we should not complicate it further.

K. CHOUERI (Liban)(interprétation de l'Arabe): Je voudrais remercier le représentant des Pays-Bas pour ses éclaircissements. J'apprécie pleinement le rôle joué par la Hollande dans le domaine de l'aide aux pays en développement.

Ce que j'ai déjà dit n'était pas adressé contre M. le représentant des Pays-Bas. Mon avis était de ne pas accepter la présence d'un seul coordonnateur qui s'occupe de la coordination de toutes les agences spécialisées des Nations Unies dans les pays. A ce propos, nous appuyons ce qu'a dit Monsieur le Président du Groupe des 77. L'Organisation a déjà un système dans ce domaine, système qui vise à la nomination d'un représentant dans les pays, qui s'occupe de l'aide accordée aux pays en développement. Je pense qu'il s'agit là d'un point essentiel dans le sens de la décentralisation. L'idée d'un seul coordonnateur revient en discussion chaque fois que l'on parle des activités de cette Organisation. Nous apprécions pleinement les activités de M. le représentant du PNUD qui nous accorde des aides de grande valeur, une assistance de grande valeur. Nous avons de très bonnes relations avec le représentant du PNUD; cependant, nous pensons qu'il ne peut pas nous accorder l'assistance rapide dont nous avons besoin dans le domaine agricole. Bien au contraire, le représentant de la FAO nous donne pleine satisfaction, et nous fournit toute assistance dans le domaine de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture, chaque fois que l'on demande cette assistance.

J'appuie pleinement la déclaration du représentant de la Guinée qui a dit que les vrais coordonnateurs dans les pays en développement sont les gouvernements; ce sont effectivement les gouvernements qui jouent le rôle de coordonnateurs dans les pays en développement.

Z. GHOSHEH (Jordan)(interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of my country would like to make some comments on what was said by the delegates of Guinea and India. We give our full support to the statements made by those delegations. The delegation of my country has some comments on paragraph 15 of document 30. There are three types of interest rates going up to 8 percent. We feel that the 8 percent rate of interest is normal, but is very high for agricultural purposes, especially in those countries where there are drought problems. We are of the opinion that we should only have the rates of 1 and 4 percent, and delete the 8 percent rate.

W. KISAMBA-MUGERWA (Uganda): In our intervention, we emphasize the point of cutting down bureaucracy when we are discussing these Field Programmes. This again was put when we were discussing external evaluation which we thought that again this would provoke rather than shorten the period taken in processing our products.

In this connection my delegation would like to support the statement made by the distinguished delegate of Guinea, and amplified by the distinguished delegate of India.

Furthermore, I would like to thank the Secretariat for preparing the documents before us and for the good introduction made by the officials of FAO. In this connection, my delegation appreciates the further efforts taken in fostering the interests which FAO has said represent its interests, and in the opinion of my delegation FAO's interests are definitely ours. We appeal to the authorities concerned to pursue and expedite the process of the resolutions tabled, and those under discussion should also be persisted in as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation appreciate science and technology and the fund which we have been informed about, and my delegation is prepared to make use of it.

I would like to inform the House that my delegation feels happy with the formation of IFAD, the International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD is complementary to the activities of FAO and we hope it will assist developing countries.

F. KESMIR (Turkey): My delegation fully supports the statements made by the delegates of Guinea and India on the subject of the Coordinator.

H. BOUVIER (Observateur pour la Commission séricicole internationale): Je voudrais remercier d'abord M. le Directeur général Saouma de m'avoir invité en tant que Secrétaire général de la Commission séricicole internationale à assister aux travaux de la vingtième Conférence de la FAO. Je remercie également M. le Président de cette Commission d'avoir bien voulu m'accorder la parole. La sériciculture est l'art de produire de la soie. Ce n'est pas une chose simple car il faut Cultiver les mûriers, élever les vers à soie, et enfin tirer la soie des cocons pour obtenir le fil de soie grège qui sera utilisé par l'artisanat et l'industrie textile pour la fabrication des tissus les plus beaux et les plus agréables.

Découverte en Chine il y a plus de 4000 ans, la soie est et reste la reine des fibres textiles. La récolte mondiale de cocon a été, en 1978, de 400 000 tonnes environ. La Chine, le Japon, l'Inde, l'URSS et la Corée produisent à eux cinq 97 pour cent de la récolte mondiale. Les vingt autres pays produisent les trois pour cent restants. Pour la même année, la production de soie grège a été d'environ 45 000 tonnes. La plus grande partie de cette soie a été utilisée sur place. Seules 8 000 tonnes ont été livrées sur le marché international. Le Japon en ayant acquis les deux tiers, le reste est acheté par les pays de l'Europe occidentale et par les Etats-Unis.

Actuellement, de nombreux pays envisagent soit d'augmenter une production de soie déjà existante, soit d'introduire cette production chez eux. La sériciculture offre en effet de nombreux avantages. Les plantations de mûriers participent à la lutte anti-érosive. La feuille de mûrier, si elle n'est pas utilisée pour l'élevage des vers à soie, constitue un aliment de haute qualité pour d'autres animaux (lapins, moutons, chèvres). L'élevage de vers, la filature de la soie, l'artisanat textile, peuvent fournir du travail à une population nombreuse.

Enfin, la soie et les produits de soie ont une valeur suffisamment élevée, compte tenu de leur faible poids pour pouvoir supporter des frais de transport depuis des régions isolées. Mais, comme nous venons de le voir, le marché international de la soie est relativement étroit, et il est fragile. Si dans les pays occidentaux la consommation de soie augmente d'année en année, il est toujours à craindre qu'un simple changement dans la mode féminine au Japon entraîne une baisse de la consommation dans ce pays. Et une baisse de consommation de un pour cent au Japon serait bien loin d'être compensée par l'augmentation de 10 pour cent dans les pays occidentaux. Une certaine prudence est donc nécessaire dans l'établissement d'un programme séricicole qui devrait envisager de produire de la soie d'abord pour la consommation intérieure, ce qui peut ne pas être négligeable du tout, la soie exportable sur le marché mondial, qui doit être de toute première qualité, ne représentant qu'une faible part de la production.

Des résultats très positifs ont été obtenus en Amérique latine où le Brésil a réussi en quelques années à introduire des soies sur le marché mondial et est devenu le troisième pays exportateur mondial après la Chine et la Corée. Des essais très encourageants ont été faits ou sont en cours en Indonésie, en République centrafricaine, en Algérie, en Côte-d'Ivoire en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. La Commission séricicole internationale - organisation intergouvernementale dont la création fut décidée lors du Congrès séricicole international d'Alès en France en 1948 - regroupe actuellement 15 Etats Membres, et son ambition est de réunir tous les Etats producteurs ainsi que ceux qui s'intéressent à cette production.

La Commission séricicole internationale a pour objet d'encourager et de favoriser le développement et l'amélioration sur les plans techniques, scientifiques et économiques de toutes les activités qui concernent la sériciculture. A partir de 1949, la Commission séricicole internationale entrait en rapport avec la FAO qui a été invitée à participer à tous les congrès et conférences organisés par la Commission. Ces dernières années, le Secrétariat général de la Commission a assuré une grande partie de la traduction française du Manuel de sériciculture édité par la FAO.

Au cours de sa Conférence tenue à Paris en septembre dernier, les Etats Membres de la Commission séricicole internationale ont exprimé le désir de voir officialisés les rapports de fait existant depuis trente ans entre la FAO et la CSI.

Je suis personnellement persuadé, qu'une collaboration entre ces deux organisations, basée sur des échanges de renseignements et de documentation, la participation aux conférences et réunions organisées par l'un et par l'autre, la consultation réciproque pour la réalisation des programmes techniques ne pourrait être que bénéfique pour les Etats Membres de nos Organisations.

A. GAYOSO (United States of America): First of all, I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of this Commission. We wish you and your country well.

We have all agreed on the fact that the nature of development is very complex, multi-dimensional and interrelated. Governments do have the right, as well as the responsibility, to coordinate foreign assistance, but the UN system has the sole responsibility for marshalling its financial resources in a way that will maximize their effectiveness on the development goals being sought both by the Organization and the country.

A Resident Coordinator does not imply conflict among representatives of different Specialized Agencies. It does imply a single point of contact for the United Nations to ensure complementary effectiveness of its programmes and accountability to its own members. We are very pleased with the good working relationships which exist among all of its representatives at country level in most, if not all, countries, and we want to encourage that.

On a related matter, we want to emphasize our strong support to FAO for the very important role they are playing and which they should play in the development of the new international development strategy.

J. H. FEINGOLD (Observer for the International Federation of Agricultural Producers): I should like to intervene on the Agenda item on FAO's relations with NGOs. My organization, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, is a world-wide representative of farmers' organizations from both industrialized and developing countries. With a membership ranging from commercial family farmers to subsistence farmers and very small farmers in the developing countries, it is obviously very interested in most of FAO activities. Almost every policy decision taken during this Conference or implemented by governments as a result of recommendations made here will affect the farmers, especially in the developing countries.

Therefore, we are most concerned that the views of farmers on the national and international level be taken fully into account, and that participation by rural peoples' organizations in the planning and policy making process become increasingly a reality and be seen to be such. But IFAP's relationship with FAO is not confined to the periodic Council or Conference meetings. Through its permanent representative here in Rome, and through frequent visits by other members of the IFAP Secretariat, over the years we have established sound and meaningful relationships with various departments and sectors of FAO. Mention of this is made in Doc. C 79/18, where it is also stated that proposals were discussed last year concerning how to improve still further the collaboration between our two organizations.

We should like to take this opportunity to thank the Director-General, and through him the FAO Secretariat at all levels, for the cooperation and help we have received from them and which they have always shown to us. This has enabled IFAP to play its double role: to make farmers's needs and requirements better known and ensure they are better reflected in inter-government policy decisions, and to give IFAP also the opportunity to publicize FAO initiatives and encourage support for their action. As an example, we have recently asked our member organizations to encourage their governments to take greater, speedier and more effective action for the achievement of the goals of world food security.

I would also like to mention the yearly information meetings on women which are reported on in para, 32 of document C 79/18. This was requested by IFAP both separately and jointly with other international women's organizations.

Finally, I would like to make some reference to the informal meeting of NGO's which was mentioned in the introduction. A number of NGOs including IFAP feel that the time has now come to formalize a little more the relationship between NGOs and FAO, and to this end to expand the function and enhance the status of the present Ad hoc NGO committee of permanent representatives here in Rome so that they can better fulfill their function of liaison with FAO and liaison with other NGOs and INGOs the world over.

S. AHMED (World Food Council): The World Food Council is deeply appreciative of the interest taken in its activities and the guidance and support it has been receiving from Member Governments. Ours is a political and catalytic role and it has been our constant endeavour to work in close cooperation with agencies and organizations in the United Nations system whom we are committed to support, through greater mobilization of political will and resources in favour of their fight against hunger and malnutrition. With the FAO, our relations have been one of closest collaboration.

Some progress has been made since Ottawa in implementing the decisions of that session and members may like to be appraised of that.

As regards resource mobilization, the Italian Government has taken further action on their announcement before the World Food Council Session in Ottawa to significantly increase their development assistance. They have already given £15 million to UNDP for agricultural projects, Lit. 2 billion to UNICEF and are now working on another 100 billion lire aid programme.

The European Parliament held a special debate on food and world hunger on 25 October. The Executive Director was invited to attend. There was general agreement on the gravity of the world hunger situation, on the conclusion, as soon as possible for a new FAC, on raising the development assistance level in national budgets and on the preparation by the Parliament's Development Committee of a report early in 1980 on world hunger with specific proposals for further Community action. An appropriate resolution was adopted by the Parliament on 16 November.

Members may recall that the Nordic countries, the USA and Canada, have announced their agreement to the conclusion of a new FAC without waiting for the new International Wheat Agreement. Indications are that the EEC will view this concept favourably and perhaps at a higher level of aid. The Council is also in touch with OPEC countries for appropriate assistance.

As of today 24 developing countries have opted in favour of national food strategies and these are at different stages of planning and action. We are in contact with international and national financial and development assistance agencies to mobilize the necessary support. Today we are meeting with the OECD representatives.

The report of the Ottawa session is before the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. During the debate that took place the observations, decisions and recommendations of the session received attention and support. The report is awaiting approval anytime now.

D. J. WALTON (Director, Office for Interagency Affairs): I think the only subject on which I need to say a few additional words is the question of the resident coordinator mentioned by many delegations. The text which was agreed at inter-secretariat level earlier this year and which I mentioned in my introduction, fully met all the preoccupations expressed by the Chairman of the Group of 77 and by many other developing countries. We hope very much that nothing will be done in the General Assembly which will lead to a change in these arrangements. Indeed, frankly, we do not understand why a resolution by the General Assembly is necessary at all.

I have noted the statement by the representative of the Netherlands that the General Assembly's conclusions should not lead to any new arrangement which could impede the effective work of FAO country offices, and his statement is comforting but not, I think, definitive since the General Assembly has not yet reached its conclusions on this matter. There has, I think, been general agreement in the statements made that if the General Assembly's decisions are likely to result in impediments in the work of the FAO country offices, this is a matter which should be brought back to the Council next year for consideration.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): The Iraq delegation wholeheartedly supports the Jordanian delegation's request for abolition of the 8 percent target under paragraph 15 of document C 79/30. We hope the rates paid by developing countries will be reduced as regards implementation of programmes in those countries because of the overall burden.

A. F. M. de FREITAS (Brazil): I would like to join my voice to the voice of all those who have spoken before in the sense that we support the resolution of the Group of 77 as expressed by Mr. Ramadhar. We have just signed an agreement, as I said before, between FAO and Brazil on the establishment of an office of FAO in Brazil, as we have signed other previous agreements with UNDP and other organizations because we agree also with the delegation of Guinea in the sense that the government is supposed to be, and is, the main and only coordinator between all those different organizations, so we do not really see any special need for an intermediary step between those representatives and their direction here in Rome, and in this sense we actually agree with the proposition made by Mr. Ramadhar. We prefer to deal separately with each of the UN Agencies and specialized bodies in Brazil.

Ms W. BARTH-EIDE (Norway): My delegation would like to support the views expressed by Mr. Walton in his introduction to agenda item 19. 2 concerning the increasingly important role of science and technology in the design and implementation of policies and programmes within the scope of work of the FAO.

We have read with interest doc. C 79/31 Sup. 1 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, in which my country took a great interest. My delegation knows that FAO made a considerable contribution towards the preparation of the UNCSTD and that it will no doubt also follow closely and influence the further elaboration of the use of the Interim Fund which will be established by voluntary contributions pending the establishment of long-term financial arrangements. Thus recognizing FAO's interest in the role of scientific efforts to improve its work and that of the UN, my delegation is somewhat surprised that the development and present status of a major component of the scientific activities within the UN is not mentioned at all in doc. C 79/31, namely, the UN University. Knowing that this young institution within the UN family has not yet been able to make itself or its charter fully known to wide circles in member countries, my delegation feels that this might have been a useful opportunity to mention its potential value to the UN family in general and to FAO in particular.

The UNU, as you will know, Mr. Chairman, is quite unique in its structure within the UN family due to a number of reasons, for example, its special basis of financing through an endowment fund, its aim to be problem orientated in its approach to an analysis of pressing global problems, of which world hunger is singled out as one of the central problem areas, its gradually increasing worldwide network of scholars from various fields, its special fellowship programme, and last, but perhaps most importantly, the guarantee of full academic freedom laid down in its charter adopted by UN Member Governments which places the University in a particularly useful position in the UN to be maximally utilized by the UN and its Specialized agencies. For example, in the many tasks now ahead of the FAO in developing methodologies for evaluating and reviewing impacts and follow-ups of various programmes and projects, it would probably be mutually beneficial both for FAO and the UNU if links were established that could facilitate these types of analysis for which FAO has already admitted it does not have sufficient capacity, at the moment. There is thus here not a question of overlapping efforts, but rather to maximize the use of other, and by definition, different, opportunities within the UN family than those available to FAO or similar institutions. Indeed the United Nations University may not yet really have found its profile and it certainly also is fighting against infant diseases that it continues to suffer from since its birth in 1975. FAO and other UN institutions can, on their side, help the United Nations University overcome the difficult period of infancy by nourishing it with specific problems that are perceived and felt by the organizations but which not always can find their most innovative solutions within the framework of an intergovernmentally governed institution.

Mr. Chairman, with these comments my delegation has wanted to draw the attention to the complementary role of the UN University to the rest of the UN, including FAO, a role which, however, can only be fully developed if the UN organizations themselves make maximal use of it, again in a complementary fashion; to their own work, but also thereby gaining from the special nature and mode of work of the UNU.

EL PRESIDENTE: Muchas gracias, Señora Delegada de Noruega.

Permítame que yo agregue un pequeño comentario a su exposición. La Universidad de las Naciones Unidas - es de pleno conocimiento de todos - es una de mis mayores preocupaciones, así como la de no haber visto aquí representadas las Naciones Unidas. Yo puedo también hacer uso de esa representación, pues he trabajado durante dos años en el Programa Mundial contra el Hambre, y he considerado siempre que es muy importante que las Naciones Unidas estén representadas en la FAO. Ello no supondría una duplicidad de trabajo, sino trabajos paralelos, continuación de los trabajos de la FAO y de la Universidad de las Naciones Unidas.

Es ciertamente un punto muy importante, que le agradezco haya traído a colación.

D. J. WALTON (Director, Office for Interagency Affairs): Can I perhaps add that FAO and the United Nations University have a memorandum of understanding and arrangements for cooperation. We have, in fact, been working together quite closely in two specific areas, one relates to nutrition and the other relates to the reduction of post-harvest food losses. I would agree completely that the work of the UNU is complementary to that of FAO. The resources of the University are, unfortunately, quite severely limited, although they have been getting some additional funds lately. We have good working relations with them and we shall certainly be delighted to expand the areas in which we cooperate with them if they have the funds and the ability to do so.

Ms. N. SHEANAKUL (Thailand): The Thai delegation wishes to refer to the statement made by the representative from the International Sericulture Commission (ISC) this morning concerning the promotion of silk growing and silk reeling in developing countries.

In Thailand, especially in the North-Eastern region, where the poorest of our people live, due to the poor soil and perennial shortage of water, sericulture has become, in recent years, an extra source of income for these rural poor. Sericulture should also be promoted for the reason that it can be done at home in the backyard by women, both young and old, with the help of big children. In this respect, it is one of the few activities that keeps the people at home instead of sending them to the factories - a situation which all developing countries should be aware of.

Therefore, as one of the fifteen member countries of the ISC, the Thai delegation wishes to give its full support to the proposal from the representative of ISC that the long and close working contact between FAO and ISC become official. Thailand looks forward to seeing sericulture being included and developed among the various FAO technical assistance programmes in a not too distant future. 1/

J. F. YRIART (Sub-Director General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Sr. Presidente, verdaderamente tan solo una aclaración debo hacer y es que naturalmente hemos tomado en cuenta todas las observaciones que se hicieron, pero algunas de ellas estaban más bien dirigidas al FIDA que a nosotros, por ser un problema de colaboración entre FAO y FIDA y quiero decir a los Sres. Delegados que hicieron esas observaciones que naturalmente haremos notar al FIDA las declaraciones que hicieron.

19. 3 Evaluation of the Services of JIU

19. 3 Evaluation des services du CCI

19. 3 Dependencia Común de Inspección

EL PRESIDENTE: Esta reunión de la mañana está a punto de concluir, en vista de que algunos oradores tocaron puntos sobre el tema 19. 3, "Evaluación de los Servicios de la Dependencia Común de Inspección", Documentos C 79/17 y C 79/17 Sup. 1.

El Sr. E. M. West está dispuesto a hacer un breve comentario sobre el punto 19. 3, para así concluir esta sesión de la mañana.

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): The evaluation was requested by the Conference. The evaluation itself is not the Director-General's evaluation but your evaluation in the sense that it sets out the comments expressed by you, the Council, the Programme and the Finance Committees on the various reports we have received over the years. The contribution of the Secretariat is simply to analyse the statistical material available on the amount of work we have had to do and the type of work we have had to do. The document has been discussed by Programme and Finance Committees and by the Council, whose reports you have. As you will see, the conclusion is that we should continue to improve our relationships, I am glad to say they have improved. We had hoped that the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the JIU would be here for this item. When we heard it was going to be taken early we telephoned Geneva, not without some difficulty, but we did, and we understand that they do not feel it necessary to attend. I understand this morning that one speaker has, in effect, supported the conclusion in the document and unless there are any who disagree with that I would assume that we could close the matters there and record in your report something to the effect that the Conference noted the Director-General's comments and approved the conclusion.

I do not feel that there is any need for a long report unless you have a long debate.

The meeting rose at 12. 15 hours

La seance est levée à 12 h 15

Se levanta la sesión a las 12. 15 horas



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/14

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

FOURTEENTH MEETING  
QUATORZIEME SÉANCE  
14° SESION  
(22 November 1979)

The Fourteenth Meeting was opened at 14. 50 hours

E. Aguilar Gamez, Vice Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La quatorzième séance est ouverte à 14 h 50 sous la présidence de

E. Aguilar Gamez, Vice-President de la Commission II

Se abre la 14ª sesión a las 14. 50 horas bajo la presidencia de

E. Aguilar Gamez, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION

(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION

(continuación)

18. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

18. Programme alimentaire mondial (ONU/FAO)

18. Programa Mundial de Alimentos Naciones Unidas/FAO

G. N. VOGEL (Executive Director, World Food Programme): I am very pleased to be with you this afternoon. We are, as you know, the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the FAO, which means that we have two parents. A few weeks ago in New York I appeared before the Second Committee of the General Assembly and it is therefore appropriate I think, that I should be here this afternoon with you before Commission II of the FAO Conference, thereby in a very real way signifying the relationship of the World Food Programme with the two parent organizations. I would like first to review briefly with you the activities of the World Food Programme and then refer to certain general food aid policy issues. Two years ago, when I first appeared before the Conference, I had just taken over my present position. Since then I have learnt a great deal about WFP operations. It is not an easy programme to manage. But it works, and it works well, considering the rapidly rising demands on its limited resources, which depend wholly on voluntary contributions. This is due in no small measure to the guidance and support of our governing body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The Committee has gone a long way towards establishing a working partnership between developed and developing countries as regards both the Programme's operations and the harmonization of bilateral and multilateral food aid policies.

I am happy to report that, despite the heavy demand on our resources to cover emergency needs, the Programme has been able to increase new commitments for economic development and nutrition improvement projects to nearly \$ 500 million this year, as against \$ 342 million in 1978. Over 70 percent of these new commitments are for agricultural production and rural development projects, and the remainder for improving the nutritional status of nursing and expectant mothers, and pre-school and primary school children. Moreover, over 80 percent of WFP aid this year is going to the least developed and the MSA countries and, as might be expected, is heavily concentrated in the poorer countries of South Asia and Africa. Even in the so-called "middle-income developing countries", however, the beneficiaries of our food aid are in the poorest sectors of the population.

Food aid can be most effective when it is properly linked with other forms of assistance - financial, technical and material. To this end we have established close and productive relationships with the World Bank and the regional development banks and we are working with IFAD towards the same end. Projects involving parallel inputs by these institutions and WFP are already in operation in many countries, notably Egypt, Pakistan, Haiti, Bolivia, Rwanda and Somalia. We expect that the number of such projects will grow in the future.

The governing body of our Committee recommended, at its session last month, a number of practical measures for strengthening the use of food aid in conjunction with financial assistance and other inputs to help the lower income developing countries establish national grain reserves and related storage and other infrastructural facilities. It called on WFP to play an active role in support of such reserves, in cooperation with the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme.

We will do our utmost to follow up on this recommendation, and in line with the Committee's directives we shall give case-by-case examination to assure that reasonable prospects of success are present. Reserve schemes require not only adequate storage facilities but sound pricing and marketing policies.

What we can do in support of national reserves will depend on the level of the Programme's resources -since we must continue to give priority to immediate consumption needs in support of economic development and nutrition improvement projects and in emergencies.

As you are aware, emergency food relief needs have placed a heavy strain on the Programme's resources this year. This is partly due to the large flows of refugees in Africa and South-East Asia and of crop failures caused by drought. So far this year, with the approval of the Director-General of FAO, WFP has provided assistance in 58 emergency operations at a total cost of over \$ 100 million. Requests for assistance now being processed will entail additional costs of nearly 15 million dollars by the end of this year. This figure does not include additional assistance to Kampuchea, where an estimated 2.5 million people, including 700 000 children and sick persons, are in extreme need of food relief and medicines. WFP has joined UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross in a joint relief operation to provide these needs. WFP so far has shipped 26 000 tons against an estimated total

of 165 000 tons of food which are needed to provide the distressed population with a minimum diet over the next six months. Donor countries and organizations have agreed that the Programme should coordinate food deliveries in this operation, as it has done for recent emergency food deliveries to the Sahelian countries of West Africa and elsewhere.

A little over a year ago the CFA revised the modalities of the International Emergency Food Reserve, whereby the Reserve was established on a continuing basis, with annual replenishments to be placed at the disposal of WFP. This decision, however, has not been followed up by increased contributions from member countries. Total contributions this year, amounting to 306 000 tons of grains, are in fact lower than in 1978, and remain substantially short of the 500 000 tons minimum target.

I would interject here Mr. Chairman to remind the Commission that the International Emergency Food Reserve is not like a bank. It is not that donations are made, or contributions are made that just sit there. They are being constantly drawn upon. The total for this year was 306 000 tons we have of course being drawing constantly on it throughout the year, and in a few more months I shall tell you where we now stand.

Earlier this year the Committee elaborated a set of "Guidelines and Criteria for Food Aid", subsequently endorsed by ECOSOC and the FAO Council. The guidelines are applicable to both bilateral and multilateral food aid. They are intended to provide a policy framework for allocating food aid "on the basis of objective assessment of requirements in recipient countries", and in forms that are consistent with the development objectives of these countries. To this end, the guidelines entail responsibilities by both donor and recipient countries. They, therefore, embody the kind of cooperation between developed and developing countries that is envisaged in the New International Economic Order.

The Conference has received detailed information on the world food situation from other speakers and I do not propose to elaborate further on this subject. Despite the improvement in the world cereal supply position in recent years, little headway has been made in reducing the structural imbalances in the world food economy. These imbalances are reflected in rapidly mounting food import requirements in developing countries. Moreover, actual food availabilities per capita in these countries have declined in the past decade, and as a result the number of undernourished people in the world has been rising. Our governing body had occasion to examine these trends at its Eighth Session last month, when it considered, the subject of food aid needs in the 1980's. The CFA concluded that these needs are likely to increase substantially in the next decade, in view of the rising food import requirements of developing countries and the limited capacity of most of these countries to import on a commercial basis. The Committee did not reach agreement on revising the present target of 10 million tons of cereals; but there was consensus that the Secretariat estimate of 17 to 18.5 million tons provided a useful indicator of requirements for cereal food aid by 1985. It should be added that this estimate in no way reflects the full needs of recipient countries for nutritional purposes nor for major emergencies.

In the light of this prospect we were very happy to learn, from the Executive Secretary of the International Food Council earlier this week, that negotiations for a new and enlarged Food Aid Convention appear to be heading towards a successful conclusion early next year.

I earnestly hope that under the new Convention Member countries will channel a larger share of their contributions through the World Food Programme, but that is to come in the future. In the meantime I must report, with deep concern, that almost half-way through the present biennium only \$ 740 million have been pledged to the Programme. I, therefore, urge all present and new donors to increase their pledges so that the current target of \$ 950 million can be attained. I also appeal to member countries to ensure that the International Emergency Food Reserve target of 500 000 tons of grains is reached.

Our governing body approved, at its spring session this year, a pledging target of a minimum of \$ 1 billion for the 1981/82 biennium. This target, which I recommended as being realistic, has since been endorsed by ECOSOC and the FAO Council. As you are aware, grain prices and freight rates have risen in past months, thereby reducing the actual purchasing power of the proposed target. I cannot emphasize too strongly, therefore, that the target figure of \$ 1 billion should be regarded as a minimum in the hope and expectation that member nations will not only meet it at the Pledging Conference to be held in New York early next year, but will surpass it, as a measure of their faith in the Programme and their belief in its continued expansion as a real force in development. A Draft Resolution on the proposed target is being submitted for your consideration, and I strongly commend it to you for your approval.

That completes my prepared text. It is considered to be absolutely inconceivable to appear before a committee without a prepared text. It is almost like appearing without your clothes, I think, and therefore the text was carefully prepared in order to present the whole picture to you. However, for a few moments more I should just like to talk to the Commission rather than deliver a speech about the Programme.

First of all, in my present statement, when I was talking about emergencies, I told you that I would refer to the subject in a few minutes. I must now tell you, and particularly I must tell those of you who are represented on our governing body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, that within the last two hours I have sent out a message to all governments who are members of our governing body telling them that our resources for emergency are virtually completely depleted. It is not only the resources from our own normal pledges but, in addition, at the moment we are not able to draw anything more from the IEF. We have on our desks a large number of very serious, very important, emergencies which are absolutely in abeyance at the moment through lack of funds. Therefore, in my message this morning to the countries members of the CFA I have asked for another \$ 10 million for the calendar year 1979, which will bring the total for emergencies for 1979 out of our normal resources up to the figure of \$ 65 million, plus what we have already drawn from the IEF, and I hope possibly there may still be more to come from the IEF before the end of the year although, as I have said, at the moment there is nothing.

As I said to you earlier, Kampuchea is completely separate. What we are doing for Kampuchea we are doing with contributions which are being made to us over and above and completely separate from anything else which I have discussed here. Apart from Kampuchea, though, the situation in the world has been very bad this year for emergencies. This year there are countries in the world which have had crops that are as low as 5 percent of normal. They have lost 95 percent of their crops. There are at least three countries which I know of in that category. You know of the refugee situation as well as I do. The attention of the world has been focused on South East Asia, but I would remind you that there are many other countries with severe problems. Somalia has 1 million refugees, a country with great economic difficulties even before being presented with such a new problem.

I have been with the Programme now for two years, and the more I see of it the more impressed I am with what can be accomplished with food aid. Recently I was in India, where I participated in a ceremony with the Prime Minister marking the conclusion of our participation in a project known as "Operation Flood". In that project the World Food Programme contributed something like \$ 170 million worth of milk powder and butter oil. It was reconstituted into whole milk and the milk was sold. The proceeds of the sales were used to establish an improved, better, larger dairy herd; to help create a gathering system of cooperatives to gather the milk; gathering stations; cooling stations to handle the milk; a transportation system to bring the milk to the four major cities; new dairies in those four major cities; and a system of automated refrigerated retail sales outlets in those cities.

When you visit all these and you see what was accomplished without any input from the Programme by way of money, by way of cash, but simply through the device of food aid, it is a very impressive thing. But equally impressive are small projects in other countries.

Recently I visited a country where one of the best projects you could possibly expect to see was a very small project giving free lunch at school in the middle of the day to school children in very remote areas of that country, so remote that the food was taken into the schools by mule. It takes three weeks for the mules to get from the nearest highway to the school. Before we came in with this assistance to the government, the schools were being opened in that area and being closed within a year because the students would not walk the three or four hours every day in each direction to go to school. With the magnet of the free school lunch the schools are full, and new schools are being opened throughout the area.

So I repeat to you what I said a moment ago. I am very impressed, and the more I see of it the more impressed I am by what can be accomplished with project food aid, and I accent that: project food aid.

In the way it is done through the Programme every pound, every ounce, of food that goes into any country goes specifically to a project and not just to be put into a market to run the inherent risk of commercial competition or replacement of domestic supplies.

I could go on for a long time, but I do not want to take the time of the Commission. I am proud to be with the Programme. I am proud of the fact that, we still operate on the lowest overheads in the UN system. Our overhead costs as a percentage of our deliveries is still only in the neighbourhood of 5 percent or 6 percent. If we had more resources we could do more, and as I told you in my statement we are grossly behind in the results pledged against our target. I find that frustrating. It is not a

question of necessarily greater contributions in total, it is a question of the allocation of those contributions. Many countries go to many meetings and solemnly pass resolutions supporting the principle that more should be done multilaterally. Yet in fact, in the last few years, the percentage of food aid in the world done through the World Food Programme has dropped from 17 percent to 14 percent, and I find this frustrating.

Generally speaking I think we have the support of the world. I know we have the goodwill, but I would like to see it translated into a more immediate response and immediate action.

G. de BAKKER (Netherlands): I feel a little shy to speak after the very eloquent intervention of the Executive Director, but I will try. Also, to be the first speaker is not always the easiest.

We also participated in the meeting about a month ago, so I do not need to repeat everything which was discussed there and what we said there, but I should like to touch on a few items, mainly to confirm here in the Conference our full support for the WFP.

We feel the objectives of the WFP are still very timely, and they require priority of attention by every country. To our mind, food aid is one of the very best means of aid. Money can go everywhere, sometimes in the wrong directions, but food always ends up in hungry stomachs because people who are not hungry do not take the food which is distributed.

Food for work, we feel, is a most elementary necessity and people who work have a right to food.

New items which were discussed in the CFA concerned food security. We feel it is a good thing that WFP should start working on ensuring that food is present at the moment when it is most needed, so that it does not need to be shipped in at the last minute, or perhaps even too late, in planes or ships which arrive too late. So we feel that food security is a good thing to work on.

The second item I should like to mention, because emergencies were talked about, is that although we agreed that those emergencies are really pressing and that something ought to be done about them, most donor countries do respond to emergency calls bilaterally. For many reasons they want to do it bilaterally, so it does not mean that if the food is not coming through the WFP, either in cash or in kind, the food is not reaching the emergency areas of the world. We feel that the WFP could do more, though already they are doing something, to coordinate the bilateral food aid. You have said that you are willing to do it and that you are doing it, but we have the feeling that much more could be done to coordinate bilateral food aid. I do not think it is important whether it goes through the budget of FAO or through the books of FAO. What is important is that food aid, even if given bilaterally, reaches in time, in a well coordinated way, the places it is meant for. I would like to mention in this respect that in many cases WFP, because they have the people available in the countries that mostly need it, are better placed to receive the bilateral food and distribute it through the country than many smaller countries without the means available to see that the food reaches the very remote areas for which it is meant. So from that point of view it is good that the WFP is asked to coordinate and help with the distribution. We have said before and repeat here, that WFP is one of the best functioning organizations in the UN family. It is always difficult to say "the best" because there is always better than best, but certainly one of the best. In our country there have been questions asked once in a while about the way that WFP operates. If there are problems we feel it is mostly because WFP does not have sufficient people to aid the countries where the food is sent, in transport, in distribution, in reaching the places where it is sent. So we have been gladly supporting, therefore, the budget of WFP that asked for a few more people and a few promotions to keep the good people they have in the field. That is different from the point of view we took with the FAO budget, but we feel in this case WFP is an organization that needs more people to see that everything goes better in countries where the food is needed.

We also support the target of \$ 1 billion, we therefore can accept the resolution put before the Conference. We would like though to remind those people that though WFP is still the Organization that in the first place is helping countries to dispose of surpluses, it is not any more the case. Much more money is needed and much more food is needed than is there in surplus in some of the best run countries where they produce much. We feel, therefore, that those countries that do not have a food or commodity surplus could distribute food through giving cash to WFP. We know WFP can use the cash and more cash than they do today to buy those foods and commodities, needed in the countries where requests come from, and in the second place for all the additional costs that go with shipment of food. So we therefore appeal to all countries, the ones that are in the position to do so, to contribute more to WFP even if they do not have the food in kind available because they have no surpluses. If that is the case that other countries will help to distribute the needed food for cash I think our country will also in the future support in the same way WFP as we have done in the past.

Mrs. A. BERGQUIST (Sweden): The Swedish government has very great confidence in the WFP and the practical manner it carries out its duties. Recent developments have clearly demonstrated to the international community the need for an efficient organization to deal with acute food shortages affecting thousands of people. In this connexion our delegation welcomes the strengthening of WFP's emergency function and the major role being played by the Programme in alleviating the situation for suffering people in South-east Asia. Sweden regrets the low level of contribution to the International Emergency Food Fund, which falls short of the target of 500 000 tons, and shows a decrease in 1979 compared with 1978. Therefore we appeal to those governments in a position to do so to increase their contributions and to put these at the disposal of the WFP in order not to undermine the international efforts to keep a high degree of preparedness for the seemingly unending food crisis situations in the world.

We further note with great satisfaction the excellent working relations between WFP and FAO. This is a prerequisite for the success of the WFP and proof of goodwill and maturity on both sides. Lastly, let me say with regard to the Draft Resolution before us it ought to be unanimously adopted and if anything it ought to be possible to exceed the present modest target of \$ 1 000 million.

EL PRESIDENTE: Abrimos un pequeño paréntesis para hacer un anuncio: Tailandia quiere insertar una declaración sobre el cultivo de la seda. Esta declaración no se hará en forma verbal, sino que aparecerá escrita en el resumen de las intervenciones de esta mañana y es, repito, sobre el cultivo de la seda.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): Allow me to express also my appreciation of the introduction by Mr. Vogel, both his statement which was very comprehensive and the heart-to-heart talk given by him. Sudan is one of the developing countries that has benefitted greatly from the projects of WFP, whether food for school children or the goal of development or implementation of development programmes. Specifically, we underline the contribution of the Programme and the efforts of this year, also in supporting refugees. I am putting this point underlining it because although a lot is known about refugees in other parts of the world, nothing is known about the refugees in Sudan whose number go beyond the million mark, to the effect it has greatly affected the socio-economic structure of the country. For this our government has decided to consider the year 1980 in the Sudan as the Year of the Refugees, and call on all national and international support to secure at least the minimum requirements of life for them. We therefore strongly urge countries to assign a high proportion of the aid for the reduction of costs for transportation which the recipient countries have to face.

Finally, on behalf of my delegation, we support the Draft Resolution target for WFP pledges for the period 1961-82.

A. V. PEDERSEN (Denmark): He would like to re-state our full support of the World Food Programme and our confidence in the present management of the Programme. We support the Draft Resolution before us concerning the target for pledges in 1981-82 of \$ 1 billion. Denmark is one of the major contributors to WFP both in relative and absolute terms, and as stated by the head of our delegation in the Plenary meeting, the Danish government is prepared to increase the Danish contribution to WFP. We earnestly appeal to other donor countries that they too increase their pledges. We realize that food aid on a large scale will be necessary for a long period yet. In this connexion we have taken note of the conclusions from the recent CFA meeting that the level of food aid needs in the eighties may in a substantial way exceed the present targets for food aid. It is our opinion that it would be hardly realistic to fix higher targets as long as the present target of 10 million tons of cereals has not been reached. We have noted with interest that the target for deliveries for dairy products, 250 000 tons of milk powder, based on the absorptive capacity, has been reached, and that the level for 1985 is indicated to be at 300 000 tons. We would suggest that FAO assist the needy countries in finding ways of increasing the absorptive capacity in the field of dairy products. We also want to state that clearly there is a connexion between the level of production, the level of stocks in developed countries to make adjustments in their agricultural policies.

We do appreciate the report on food aid requirements in the eighties prepared by FAO and WFP. It is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the situation we have to face in the coming years, and we recommend that FAO in collaboration with WFP continue this work.

In the field of emergencies WFP has played an important role over the years. This year it has been necessary to allocate \$ 55 million - and now S 65 million, - from the Programme's regular resources for this purpose, to which should be added contributions from the International Emergency Food Reserve. In order to save the regular resources for project aid we would hope that emergency assistance to a larger extent could come from IEFER. As stated in Plenary the Danish government has taken steps to contribute to reserves in a permanent way. We note with satisfaction that the CFA has adopted guidelines and criteria for food aid. We look forward to see the CFA(WPP) to play a more active role in the long-term planning of food aid. In particular we would hope WPP would go actively into the question of a wider coordination of multilateral and bilateral food aid.

A. J. PECKHAM (United Kingdom) s I was hoping to catch your eye fairly soon, Mr. Chairman, after the Executive Director had spoken, because I felt myself this was probably the most heart-warming item of this Conference. I thought his introduction was quite superlative. On behalf of the UK I am happy to say that we are entirely satisfied with the Programme's activities and we have the fullest confidence in both the Executive Director and his staff.

As one of those small islands off the continent of Europe and a food deficit country, I am also happy to say that we make a relatively substantial contribution to the World Food Programme. We ought to be doing better but at any rate we are rating ninth in the league at the moment. We are going through our difficulties, I will refer to them a little later. But I would be very happy to take up a point my dear friend Dr. de Bakker made - he unfortunately has gone now, I would have liked to have followed him because I agreed so much with what he said. He appealed particularly to those who make pledges of money in cash - we do so - we also make a minor contribution under the Food Aid Convention and also a share under the EEC contribution. So under three hats which we wear we make a contribution, even a contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve.

I want to hark back to what the Executive Director was saying initially, because I thought he said it so well. He said WFP works, and he said it works well. Those are sentiments we can entirely endorse. He said also that it was wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, and I think it has an absolutely marvellous record. I find, in fact, under my instructions, that so much of what he said, meets precisely our own aims and objectives. I will refer to them very briefly, Mr. Chairman. In the first place we are anxious to encourage, and we welcome the increase in flows of food aid from WFP to the poorest countries. The Executive Director has already mentioned that over 75 percent, I think was the figure, went to the least developed and most seriously affected countries. That is entirely as we would wish.

Secondly, we would like to encourage the trend which exists towards the joint programming with other agencies. We think that WFP food is the right sort of input to projects which are sponsored jointly with other agencies of the United Nations and bilateral agencies. We, therefore, like that particular note too, rather than perhaps creating projects as it has been said occasionally as vehicles for food aid in themselves.

Thirdly, again it is in support of the point already made by the Netherlands, that we would support the Executive Director in his attempts to strengthen project administration by increasing field staff where that is necessary.

Fourthly, and lastly as far as I am concerned, there is this rather tricky question of the availability of resources. I have not myself yet seen the resolution which a number of speakers have referred to. I would be very happy to see it, but I cannot therefore say what our reaction is at the moment. We are in general in favour of restricting the annual amount of money spent on emergencies on the basis that WFP is primarily an agency for project aid for development. That is, another point which the Executive Director stressed. We think that so far as emergencies are concerned it should be a question of need and, of course, we have noted very carefully what the Executive Director has said in that regard.

I do not think I need say very much more, but perhaps like the opening speaker, I did not start with a speech so I cannot follow like him with a few words off the cuff, but I would like to say to this Commission that some of us who reside in Rome have followed with the closest interest the Programme's response to the dreadful situation in Kampuchea and I would like to take this opportunity of paying very special and a very warm tribute to the Executive Director and his staff in that regard.

O. DIALLO (Mali): Ma délégation profite de l'occasion qui lui est donnée pour féliciter ici le Directeur exécutif du Programme alimentaire mondial M. Vogel pour la brillante introduction qu'il a faite sur son sujet et aussi pour les résultats positifs des activités du Programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre du développement économique et social du Mali. En effet, mon pays bénéficie d'un vaste programme d'aide alimentaire à des projets de développement rural. Il s'agit notamment d'un chantier de reforestation - parce que nous sommes un pays transsaharien - d'un chantier d'aménagement du terroir pour le développement de la riziculture, du forage de puits sur les espaces pastoraux, pour ne citer que ceux-là. Mais ce qui est nouveau et très encourageant c'est le soutien aux coopératives de production. L'aide du PAM a permis par exemple à la coopérative des pêcheurs d'accroître la quantité et la qualité de sa production. Il a élargi son rayon d'action tant sur le plan de la pêche que de la commercialisation du poisson.

Toutes les actions de terrain, c'est-à-dire la réception, le stockage, la distribution des denrées sont menées avec l'assistance du personnel permanent du PAM en collaboration avec les homologues autochtones. A notre avis, l'action du PAM en direction des pays en développement doit être soutenue.

A. F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): Let me first congratulate Mr. Vogel for his very able and lucid manner of explaining the WFP's role in rural development emergency relief and in the field of removing malnutrition.

Bangladesh has an undertaking to the food-for-work programme since 1975. The pioneer in this field of cooperation with and assistance to us is the World Food Programme. Beginning with an amount of 54, 000 tonnes of wheat in 1975, ever since we have been receiving steadily aid of more than 100, 000 metric tons every year for this programme. We started this programme in 1975 with some degree of hesitation and uncertainty, not knowing about the acceptability of this programme by our people. But, Sir, to our utmost satisfaction the response from the rural unemployed labour force was tremendously enthusiastic. I do not want to burden the delegates here with the statistics of the benefits our rural agricultural sector has derived out of this programme. Suffice it to say that we have desilted thousands of miles of waterways and reconstructed thousands of miles of flood-control embankments. These have gone a long way in controlling flood, facilitating irrigation and developing in general land and water resources for enhancing production of food crops. We have also resuscitated a large number of derelict tanks thus helping local irrigation and production of fish. All these have happened in relation to providing much needed employment to the poorest section of the population at the time when they need it most, that is in the lean period when there is not much agricultural activity.

The pumping of wheat into the economy instead of cash has also helped us in keeping the price of foodstuffs steady and within the easy reach of the poor. Mr. Chairman, in short, over the years the food-for-work programme has been developed in my country as the single largest programme for rural development in the sense that this programme takes care of the development and maintenance of rural infrastructure, for flood control, irrigation and marketing purposes. In addition to this we also additionally receive emergency food aid from the WFP as the need arises. For example in 1978 WFP presented us with emergency aid of 50, 000 metric tonnes of wheat to tackle the emergency flood situation. This year also, a few months ago, we received a new grant of 18, 000 tonnes of wheat in addition to some balanced stock available from previous programmes in order to help us tackle the distress arising out of the long drought that hit the country.

We have another important programme known as the Vulnerable Food Feeding Programme with the assistance of the World Food Programme. This programme helps us to tackle the problem of under nutrition and malnutrition, and the children, expectant and lactating mothers. Under this programme food in the form of wheat, milk powder, vegetable oil and fish protein concentrates etc. , are regularly supplied to more than 500, 000 people of these vulnerable groups on a daily basis. Though the need is much larger this WFP aided programme has been helping us a great deal in the real sense. We also received substantial WFP help in tackling the situation arising out of the influx of about 200, 000 refugees from Burma.

The WFP have also helped us in coordinating cash requirements for allied works necessary for deriving full benefit out of the WFP aided output projects. For example, WFP took the lead in arranging a substantial Canadian aid in cash for construction of airport and infrastructures which has been going on for the last two years. Recently also another 25 million World Bank credit has been finalized for the same purpose. This money will also be available for construction of airport and infrastructure on local WFP aided art work schemes like canals and embankments. Here also WFP played a very vital role.

Today Bangladesh is perhaps the single largest recipient of WPP assistance in the programmes just described by me.

The most salient feature of WPP assistance is that in these programmes the food aid goes directly and most promptly to the target groups, that is to the poorest of the needy people. Our experience also shows that any proposals to WPP gets very prompt response. My delegation, Sir, therefore strongly supports the draft resolution that is before us contained in document C 79/LIM/4.

H. REDL (Austria) (interpretation from German): First of all I would like to thank Mr. Vogel and his collaborators for the excellent presentation that he has put forward. Hunger and malnutrition are worldwide problems, they are so great that we can only solve them in an internationally concerted joint action. Deliveries of foodstuffs are necessary and it would only be desirable and gratifying if the industrialized states were to be more generous in supplying this aid. Important as the World Food Programme is, and while food deliveries cannot be done without, we also need the development of agriculture, something that will only be possible once we have a sufficient infrastructure.

Austria has always been in favour of using food for promoting economic, social and industrial development and from the inception of the World Food Programme Austria has been supporting its activities. In future we shall also always try to make a constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the World Food Programme. We therefore accept and agree to LIM/4.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interpretation de l'arabe): La délégation de mon pays voudrait féliciter M. Vogel pour le brillant et si constructif exposé qu'il a fait.

Permettez-moi de faire quelques remarques au sujet de cet exposé étant donné que nous n'avons pas eu l'occasion de le faire lors de la réunion du Comité des politiques des programmes d'aide alimentaire puisque nous n'en faisons pas partie. Tout d'abord, l'utilisation du PAM pour l'aide alimentaire est sur la bonne voie en ce moment. Nous notons que la continuité de ce Programme et l'augmentation de ses ressources pourraient donner de meilleurs résultats quant à son fonctionnement. Ce Programme a reçu une reconnaissance sur le plan mondial et ceci grâce à ses résultats obtenus. Nous notons également le rôle efficace joué par le Programme étant donné que l'aide alimentaire peut constituer un élément essentiel dans le domaine du développement agricole.

A travers les relations entretenues entre nous et le représentant du PAM au Liban, nous avons vu l'importance accordée au fait d'éviter les pertes dans les récoltes et dans toutes les activités du Programme, ainsi qu'au fait de vouloir éviter tout gaspillage. M. Vogel, Directeur exécutif, est à la tête d'une direction très compétente. Nous sommes tous d'accord sur le fait que cette direction se met au service de ceux qui en ont le plus besoin. Le PAM a réussi dans ses différentes activités, notamment lorsqu'il y a eu une augmentation et une fluctuation dans les prix des transports maritimes.

Le PAM, malgré les événements vécus par le Liban, a pu nous transmettre l'aide alimentaire, et a pu la distribuer à tous les niveaux dans mon pays.

Nous regardons avec satisfaction les efforts déployés dans le domaine des événements d'urgence. Il y a eu ensuite des actions dans le cadre des opérations d'urgence. Nous lançons un appel aux pays riches afin qu'ils augmentent leurs contributions dans ce Programme, ce Programme qui a joué un rôle très important dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire et qui a pu fournir une aide aux pays qui en ont le plus besoin et dans les cas d'urgence.

Le projet de résolution qui est soumis à la Conférence, concernant l'objectif des promesses de contributions au PAM pour la période 1981 et 1982, a l'appui total de mon pays.

Nous apprécions l'importance de l'aide alimentaire multilatérale et le rôle joué par le PAM. Nous appuyons tous les paragraphes de ce projet de résolution. Nous voudrions rappeler que le gouvernement de mon pays, conformément à l'efficacité de ce programme et ses conséquences, lors d'une réunion du Conseil des Ministres, a décidé d'augmenter ses contributions volontaires très modestes relatives aux années 1981/82, d'une somme de 12, 5 pour cent. Encore une fois, nous remercions les responsables du PAM pour leurs efforts. Nous remercions les pays donateurs pour toutes les contributions que nous apprécions énormément.

J. R. GOMEZ RICANO (Cuba): Desea nuestra delegación, en primer lugar, felicitarle calurosamente por verle ahí, presidiendo la Comisión II, a nombre de su heroico y digno pueblo y apoyarle para que tenga éxitos en la gestión encomendada.

En segundo lugar, hemos oído atentamente la exposición precisa del Director Ejecutivo del PMA y queremos referirnos concretamente al Proyecto de Resolución que tenemos a la vista, sobre problemas de contribución al PMA para el período 1981-82.

Si conocemos que en el mundo de hoy sufren todavía hambre a tiempo completo o a medio tiempo, no menos de 1 500 millones de personas, el objetivo mínimo de contribuciones voluntarias de 1 000 millones de dolares alcanzaría solamente para darle ayuda, a cada uno de esos hambrientos, por valor de 66 centavos de dolar. Esto a nuestro juicio, no requiere comentarios y sí una acción decidida por parte de toda la comunidad internacional para sobrepasar con creces las contribuciones que se plantean. Ese debe ser nuestro principal interés.

Aa. BATHNER (Norway): My government is presently a member of the Committee of Food Aid Policies and Programmes, and I shall therefore not go into details, in this connexion, as to the work and priorities of the World Food Programme.

Let me only very briefly restate my government's full support for the World Food Programme. The Programme is indeed doing an excellent job in all the various fields of its responsibilities. Allow me, however, like other speakers, to single out one particular part of its activities, namely in the field of emergency operations, and more particularly again with regard to its work in and for Kampuchea. We have, in the Committee on Food Aid, given full support to the target for 1981--82 of \$1, 000 million. We support the draft Resolution and hope it will be unanimously adopted.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): First of all, my delegation would like to congratulate the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Mr. Vogel, who has very clearly and comprehensively set out the World Food Programme and the constraints on it. In this context, my delegation would like to appeal to the countries which have enough resources to increase their pledges to the World Food Programme to meet the challenge of feeding the hungry people around the world, under emergency food aid as well as food aid for economic development.

We are also happy to note with satisfaction that the developed countries have spoken eloquently in support of the Executive Director's programme, helping him to meet the targeted programme.

From the very inception of the World Food Programme we have been associated with it. We very much appreciate it and my delegation strongly supports the programme put forth by the UN/FAO/WFP for the period 1981-82.

We appreciate the fact that the World Food Programme's entire programme depends upon the resourceful donor countries which, however, have been very encouraging in the past. We realize that the need for food supply is great. We all know that the food production front is not encouraging, due to lowyield and vagaries of weather. It is under these conditions that the developing countries are pressing hard for the food support and, as is natural, the World Food Programme has more demands from member countries than the resources available to it.

However, we find that the World Food Programme has been of immense help to the developing countries to meet their emergency supplies, as well as for economic development activities. The World Food Programme has indeed done a commendable job on which we would like to congratulate it.

Briefly, I would like to talk about Nepal which has benefitted greatly from the WFP in the past. The role played by the food aid which has been utilized as food for work in different developmental activities in the Kingdom of Nepal has been quite encouraging, particularly in activities like the construction of mule tracks in the difficult mountain area, drinking water projects, jeepable roads again in the hilly districts and the construction of suspension bridges etcetera which are more labour intensive in nature and are part of the integrated rural development programmes which Nepal has recently undertaken.

The World Food Programme Executive Director has just mentioned the gloomy situation of food grain production and supplies in the developing countries, particularly in the Southeast Asian region where Nepal also happens to be located. This year, because of the failure of the monsoon in my country, whatever surplus we used to have has not only been wiped out but we face a serious situation of food deficit. It may be surprising to know that even a few districts of the southern plain, the granary of the kingdom, are in need of food aid this year.

The situation is indeed very bad. Our agriculture which is the mainstay of our economy is very much dependent on the vagaries of weather and one bad harvest is bound to have a chain reaction which affects many to follow. As I mentioned earlier, this year we are facing the same weather problem, a long drought. Owing to the bad weather, major food crops like maize, rice and millet have suffered very badly. As a result, it is estimated that the loss in the output of these crops put together will account for as high as 20 percent of normal production for us. This will create a serious problem in the year ahead, especially in the remote food deficit pockets of the country. Although we on our part are taking measures to reduce the magnitude of the problem by way of increasing the output of wheat this season and by mobilizing as much of the food grain as possible in the deficit area, yet we feel that these measures alone will not be sufficient to meet the problem. We are very happy to see that the Emergency Food Aid Programme has been a substantial help in reducing the state of famine in many parts of the world. The near famine condition in my country is being averted at present due to the prompt contribution of around 11 000 metric tons of wheat which has just been made available by FAO / WFP and other emergency food aid programmes, for which we are very grateful indeed. But I am afraid this is not quite enough in relation to our requirements which exist well beyond 100 000 metric tons minimum. We do hope that multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies will be kind enough to consider the situation sympathetically, and make available the required food grain either directly or through UN/FAO/World Food Programme. This generous contribution would definitely be in line with the Five-Point Plan of the World Food Security as rightly outlined by the Director-General of FAO. We were very happy to welcome Mr. Vogel, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme in Nepal recently. We believe he has had a chance to have firsthand knowledge of this year's crop and the food situation in Nepal, and also of various economic development activities undertaken through UN/FAO/World Food Programme assistance to Nepal.

Mlle M. MUSSO (France): Beaucoup d'orateurs ont exprimé certaines des opinions qui sont largement partagées par la France. Ainsi, serai-je très brève dans mon exposé.

Je voudrais d'abord, au nom de ma délégation, vous remercier pour votre exposé. Je voudrais aussi rendre un hommage chaleureux à vous-même et à vos collaborateurs pour l'activité que vous déployez sans relâche pour remédier à l'angoissant problème de la faim.

La délégation française se félicite de l'action du PAM qui tend toujours à mettre en oeuvre avec le plus d'efficacité possible ses programmes de développement. Nous appuyons particulièrement l'action du PAM dans le domaine de l'aide d'urgence qui doit, à nos yeux, rester l'une de ses priorités, et nous remercions tout spécialement le PAM pour l'action qu'il mène avec compétence et dévouement pour venir en aide aux malheureuses populations du Cambodge. Nous sommes heureux que le CPA ait pu arriver à un accord en matière de directives et critères de l'aide alimentaire, et nous nous efforcerons que ces critères soient mis en oeuvre de façon constructive. Nous nous efforçons de mettre en oeuvre actuellement une meilleure collaboration avec le PAM, dont la gestion est particulièrement efficace, ce dont nous le remercions vivement.

A cet égard, ma délégation est heureuse de souligner que lorsqu'elle interroge les postes diplomatiques de la France sur les résultats du PAM, ceux-ci sont unanimes à se féliciter de l'action de l'Organisation et à souligner que les difficultés rencontrées pour la mise en oeuvre des projets ne sauraient lui être imputées.

Enfin, ma délégation apporte son soutien au projet de résolution présenté.

L'objectif d'un milliard proposé par le Directeur exécutif nous semble réaliste et nous nous efforcerons de contribuer à sa réalisation tant bilatéralement qu'à travers l'aide que fournit directement au PAM la Communauté économique européenne qui joue, au sein de l'Organisation, un rôle important.

R. SAAD-EL-DINE (Syria)(interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic recognizes the importance of the role which is played by food aid as supplied by the WFP, whether in implementation of Development Programmes as part of the developing countries' own development plan, or as part of emergency food aid. We have full confidence in the WFP in the management of its programmes. Mr. Chairman, the various working papers which have been given to us by the Secretariat, particularly the study entitled "Towards 2000" gives a pretty sombre picture indeed for the future for food production throughout the world. The number of under-nourished people in this world is continually going up, particularly in the LDC'S and the developing world in general, where the population requires increased emergency aid in order to achieve any advance whatsoever in the field of agricultural development. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we believe that the pledged target to the WFP for 81/82, the one thousand million dollars sum, we believe this can only be considered as a modest sum because of the vast size of the programmes which the WFP is called upon to carry out, given also the price increase of food products and the increase in freight costs, and therefore we believe that this figure can only be considered as a minimum if we wish the WFP to be in a position to carry out its job properly.

We support the draft resolution in document C 79/LIM/4 bearing upon the pledging targets for 81/82.

K. R. HIGHAM (Canada): Canadian faith in the World Food Programme, in the concepts of the programme and in the management of it, is well established, and for this reason I have little to add to the comments made by our delegation to the Committee on Food Aid Programmes and Policies. Canada is proud of the work of the World Food Programme and of our participation in the programme in every way.

We too are frustrated by the seemingly endless growth in food aid for emergency requirements, but simultaneously we are encouraged by the clear success of the World Food Programme's Projects in the area of Agricultural production and rural development by the food for work formula.

Canada still maintains some hesitation over too enthusiastic an application of World Food Programme resources for building food stocks for food reserves, particularly in the light of the obviously continuing and strong demand for the projects WFP so expertly executes for us now. On this point we were pleased to hear in the Executive Director's prepared statement his intention to continue to give priority to agricultural development projects and immediate consumption needs. We feel that food aid for food reserves should remain primarily an area for bi-lateral activity.

I would like to join many of the speakers before me who have encouraged new donors to the programme, particularly those who could help with the need to increase the percentage of cash donation. We look forward to the proposed Pledging Conference in New York and to an enthusiastic response to this appeal.

It would be amiss for Canada, not to congratulate the Programme, and particularly the members of the World Food Programme's staff who have dedicated themselves so wholeheartedly to the tragic situation in Kampuchea. I have been in touch with him personally over this period and am at least partly aware of the time and effort and dedication they have put into this programme. In closing Canada can join the others who have spoken already in supporting the draft resolution.

H. WETZEL (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has discussed in detail all questions concerning the WFP during the Autumn session of the CFA, a member of which we are at present. Consequently in my comments upon the draft resolution C/LIM/30 I need only be brief. As at the 75th FAO Council Session the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany supports this draft Resolution which proposes a minimum target of voluntary contributions to the WFP of 1 billion dollars for the forthcoming biennium 81/82.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the work of the WFP extremely useful and necessary. It has continuously increased its contribution to the WFP, in particular since the World Food Conference, that is from DM 38 million in the biennium 73/74 to DM 75 million in the biennium 79/80. The provisional budget for 1980, to be submitted to our Parliament, provides for an increase of DM 3 million so that we expect a contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the WFP of more than DM 80 million for the biennium 1980/81.

My Government furthermore supports the International Emergency Food Reserve being at the disposal of the WFP with thirty-five thousand tons of grains per annum as a part of my country's contribution under the Food Aid Convention.

The guidelines and criteria for food aid adopted by the CPA in May of this year are already applied in substance by my Government in our respective bilateral projects, in particular for food for work projects.

Allow me two further comments. The first concerns the administrative budget of the WPP. I will not deny that during the autumn session of the CPA the administrative budget of the WPP was heavily discussed. The increase of 25.6 million dollars to 35.7 million dollars is a substantial increase for the biennium.

The second comment, Mr. Chairman, concerns an amendment proposed in document C 79/23, para. 48, relating to the rules on WPP emergency aid. According to this proposed amendment the sale of WPP emergency aid should be allowed with the aim of purchasing food for security stocks. We feel such an amendment would falsify the sense of an emergency aid which aims at overcoming acute emergency situations.

Z. GHOSHEN (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): The Jordan delegation would like to thank Mr. Vogel for the excellent statement which he made in opening our discussion on the objectives of the World Food Programme and the pledges required to support it. Jordan is already a great beneficiary of WFP activities in rural development, in land development in general, and in the areas which have been severely hit by drought.

Consequently, we absolutely support this Programme, and we hope that the pledging target can go beyond the \$1,000 million given in the document, so that the Programme can do an even better job.

Ms. J. SZANTO (Hungary): Hungary, since her first election to the intergovernment committee of the Programme, has been actively participating in WFP's activities, and we appreciate very much its objective of meeting emergency food needs and in assisting needy countries.

We pay great tribute to the Executive Director, Mr. Vogel, for the Programme and for their efforts over many years to mitigate hunger and malnutrition.

Hungary is an elected member country of CPA, so I am not going to go into details to evaluate the Programme of activities, since we have done it many times at previous sessions. Nevertheless, recognizing the significance of food aid which the Programme provides to needy countries, my government has decided to increase her contribution in kind to the Programme for the following biennium by 10 percent. This fact has been officially announced by our Minister of Agriculture and Food at the Plenary meeting.

Finally, Hungary wishes to give its full support to the draft resolution C 79/LIM/4 as it stands before US.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaire): Je serai très bref pour la simple raison que l'exposé qu'a fait le Directeur exécutif, M. Vogel, recueille toute la satisfaction de ma délégation, et d'autre part l'essentiel de ce que j'avais à dire a été dit de façon plus éloquente par la Délégation de la France.

Je voudrais saisir cette occasion pour remercier les pays donateurs qui ont bien voulu mettre à la disposition du PAM de quoi lui permettre d'accorder une aide d'urgence à mon pays, cela à plusieurs occasions.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais souligner l'importance qu'il convient d'accorder au niveau de l'allocation d'urgence dans le cadre des ressources du PAM, et à ce propos notre délégation appuie sans réserve le point de vue exprimé par la Délégation française. Comme nous venons de l'entendre, les 45 millions qui avaient été prévus pour les opérations d'urgence sont épuisés, et ma délégation remercie d'avance les pays donateurs qui, nous en sommes sûrs, répondront à l'appel lancé par le Directeur exécutif pour que le PAM dispose de 10 millions de dollars au moins avant la fin de l'année, ce qui lui permettra de répondre aux demandes d'aide d'urgence qui lui ont été adressées.

Il a été dit ici, que l'on devrait accorder plus d'importance au Projet de développement économique et social. Nous sommes d'accord avec ce point de vue, mais il faudrait, à notre avis, que les délégués aient présent à l'esprit ce qui a été dit lors d'une session passée par le délégué de la Mauritanie, qui avait estimé que du moment où le Projet de développement économique et social était destiné à satisfaire les besoins d'un être mourant, donc un cas d'urgence, nous voyions très mal comment des opérations d'urgence pourraient être laissées de côté pour que soit poursuivi un projet de développement destiné à un être qui n'est presque plus vivant.

Ma délégation joint sa voix à celle des autres délégations pour appuyer sans réserve le projet de résolution présenté par le document C 79/LIM. 4.

D. CRUMP (New Zealand): My delegation would like to join other delegations in thanking the Executive Director for his excellent opening statement. New Zealand has just begun a three-year-term on the Committee of Food Aid Policies. We have always regarded the WFP as a most efficient distributor of food aid, and we appreciate that the World Food Programme's aim is developmental, that is, food is used in projects which are intended to stimulate economic and social development in the recipient country.

The emphasis on Food for Work Programmes and on agricultural and rural development is most admirable. We appreciate that the World Food Programme concentrates on reaching those who are most vulnerable, especially mothers and their babies. We know that World Food Programme food aid is distributed so that it does not disrupt and destabilize markets. As an agricultural exporter, New Zealand would like to see more food aid channelled through a World Food Programme rather than bilaterally.

My delegation has pleasure in supporting the draft resolution C 79/LIM/4.

D. CONSTANTIN (Roumanie): Je voudrais d'abord féliciter le Directeur exécutif pour ses remarquables explications sur le rôle et le bon travail du PAM.

Je voudrais aussi vous dire que ma délégation apprécie, comme positive, l'activité déployée par le Comité pour la politique et le programme d'aide alimentaire. Elle est d'accord avec les recommandations et les critères de l'aide alimentaire proposés lors de la septième session du Comité, et se prononce pour le renforcement de l'activité du Programme pour les prochaines années.

A notre avis, le programme d'aide doit fonctionner comme un mécanisme d'appui dans les pays en développement, tant dans des situations d'urgence que dans la réalisation de projets concrets de développement agricole.

Dans ce sens, la Roumanie souhaite intensifier sa collaboration avec le Programme alimentaire mondial, tant dans la direction de l'appui accordé par notre pays au Programme que dans celle de l'assistance accordée à notre pays par le Programme pour la réalisation de projets de développement agricole en Roumanie.

Ma délégation appuie le projet de résolution C 79/LIM/4.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): The United States accepts the pledging target of \$ 1000 million for the World Food Programme for the biennium 1981 - 82, and has under consideration its own pledge that will be made at the forthcoming pledging conference. We note with concern, however, that neither the 1977 - 78 goal of \$ 750 million nor the 1979 - 80 goal of \$ 950 million has been attained, with only \$ 737. 6 million having been pledged in the current biennium.

Therefore, like other delegations, we would urge other donors, both current and potential, to increase their efforts in order to attain this new ambitious target of \$ 1 billion. We believe that only when donors attain this goal discussions of a larger target will be realistic.

In conclusion, I can give the United States support for the draft resolution in C 79/LIM/4.

MRS N. SHEANAKUL (Thailand): Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Thai delegation. I could not help but join several other previous speakers in thanking the WFP for all their assistance given to Thailand, especially for the emergency aid in connexion with the Kampuchean refugees who, in recent months, have become a daily problem at the national level in my country.

The head of the Thai delegation has already expressed our deep appreciation for all the assistance received through the Programme when he made the country statement in the Plenary Session. I merely wish to take this opportunity to emphasize our deep gratitude for the Programme. Concerning the pledges, as a developing country Thailand is not in a position to offer a large amount of contribution in terms of cash, but as a gesture of our full support for WFP and the draft resolution in C 79/LIM/4 the Royal Thai Government is considering increasing Thailand's contributions in kind by 20 percent for the next pledging period.

A. M. F. FERNANDO (Sri Lanka): I think we would be failing in our duty if we did not register our approval of the WFP and all that the Director has been doing. We have read very carefully the statement by the Assistant Director calling for new donors in cash and kind. We have benefitted immensely from the WFP and wish to acknowledge the same in this Commission. Sri Lanka is only an observer in this meeting, and there are two aspects of the WFP and IFEA. It was pointed out in the May meeting that the target is only a minimum and not an ambitious one. We would wish it to be distributed in a multilateral rather than in a bilateral manner. If multilateral it could be used for emergency, refugee, or natural disaster purposes. We also accept that Food for Work has been unanimously supported and adopted in agricultural and rural sectors.

We support the Draft Resolution in its entirety but it still falls far short of the needs of the WFP. We are glad so many members of the Committee have spoken of WFP activity. We trust we will not only reach the target but exceed it. We are grateful for most of the developed countries supporting the resolution. I think it is a good sign for the future and I hope Mr. Vogel will not have sleepless nights wondering where his contributions will come from. His plaintive note was evident in his opening remarks.

H. BAEYENS (Belgique): Je tiens tout d'abord à féliciter le Directeur exécutif et le personnel du Programme alimentaire mondial pour l'efficacité de leur travail. Dans l'ensemble, mon gouvernement est très satisfait du travail fait par le Programme alimentaire mondial et soutient entièrement l'orientation de l'action vers les pays plus touchés, les moins développés et vers les groupes des populations les plus vulnérables. Ma délégation est quelque peu préoccupée par le niveau actuel des contributions annoncées pour le biennium en cours. Elle souhaiterait vivement que de nouveaux donateurs puissent se joindre aux donateurs traditionnels. Elle craint que sans cela l'objectif fixé pour cette période ne puisse pas être atteint.

Enfin, ma délégation peut annoncer l'appui de la Belgique à l'objectif qui est proposé pour la période 1981-1982. Cet objectif semble assez réaliste et la Belgique ne manquera pas de prendre en charge sa part dans cet effort commun.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): May I also join the others in congratulating the WFP on the excellent manner in which it has been conducting its various activities. The leader of my delegation in his address to the Conference made special reference to the outstanding role of the WFP. Coming to the Resolution for the Conference concerning targets and other matters, the first point I would like to stress is that the cash resources of the Programme need to be augmented and we think the best way is to abide strictly by the regulations. The second point we would make is that the target for the biennium 1981-82 which has been fixed at \$1 billion, does not appear to be adequate. We say this primarily because if you compare it with the target for the previous biennium which was \$ 950 million you will notice there was a small increase, but this increase has been eroded by the recent increase in the price of wheat and other food crops. We therefore feel the budget target has lost some of its relevance since it was established. I do not want to enter into a debate on this matter but would like to highlight the fact that the Conference keeps this matter in mind. To say \$ 1 thousand million would be sufficient for the coming biennium if the target is met would not be quite adequate. May I also announce that my government is considering increasing its pledge to the WFP by 50 percent, additionally my government has also pledged 2 000 tons of rice to help meet the situation caused by the influx of refugees in Kampuchea.

A. F. D. de FREITAS (Brazil): I would like to add my voice to those who spoke before in thanking Mr. Vogel and his collaborators for the excellent job in carrying out the work of the WFP, and in particular to commend the efforts exerted in the last week in favour of the people of Kampuchea. I had occasion to take part in the debate of the last meeting of CFA so I do not intend to make special comments on the Programme now.

As regards the draft resolution now before us, I would point out the importance we attach to both objectives of the WFP as stated in preambular paragraph 5 on Food Aid continuing action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs. For many countries which face acute shortage of food as capital investment it is a very important point in facing the need to set free fresh resources for other items in planning new investments in the general context of developing agriculture and opening up new areas for the production of food itself. Some of these programmes may take three or four years to mature so we think Food for Work is important to many countries in this respect.

The Brazilian delegation agrees with the establishment of \$ 1 billion target for the biennium 1981-82.

In conclusion the Brazilian delegate would like to express support for the Draft Resolution in document C 79/LIM/4.

A. A. D'ALMEIDA (Angola): The World Food Programme is, amongst the different Organizations of the United Nations, that lend assistance to our Country, one of the oldest, its operations having started in our Republic in 1976.

The assistance received from WFP is considerable in economic terms if it is compared to that given to other Nations of the African Continent. But, it is only just to recognize that the special situation derived from our Independence and from the continuous foreign aggression, has made that the help received from WFP which should have really been made into investment projects for the social and economic development, has had to be transformed, in our case into an emergency aid.

The dislocation suffered by the Angolan population as a result of our Second war of Liberation and due to the continuous struggle against South African aggression, has made our Country the sanctuary for populations from the brotherly populations, such as the case of Namibia, having also to give attention to the fate of our countrymen that return to the National Territory from neighboring countries, and to that of the dislocated populations due to the armed fighting against puppet groups backed by the South Africans.

The conditions in which these populations, those that return to the country, those who have been dis-located from their homes and of the refugees from other countries, are a principal preoccupation for the Government of the RPA. But, the principal effort is to re-integrate these populations re-incorporating them into a normal and productive social life.

It is because of this, that the assistance received from WFP, UNICEF and the Red Cross, has been so much appreciated by the Angolan people.

In this way, the projects implemented with the assistance from the WFP, have been, up to the present moment, fundamentally of an emergency feeding nature for populations under especial conditions. These projects have been the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs, and the effective delivery of the food to the beneficiaries has been left in their hands

Like all feeding programmes, it is only natural that certain difficulties arise, and in our case they have been made worse by the destruction of our infrastructure of roads, bridges, transport and storage, due to the hardship imposed by the war and by the continued aggression. To these difficulties we must add the lack of technical cadres that can take up the responsibility for proper storage, distribution and preparation of foods. Little by little these are being solved insofar as the availability of technical cadres for the preparation of foods and the organization of collective feeding.

The conditions of drought that have prevailed in Angola during the last two years, to which have been added difficulties in the provision of seeds, fertilizers and tools, have made the target of self-sufficiency yet to be met. Due to these reasons certain emergency programmes have had to be continued.

Certain difficulties have also arisen from not being able to absorb the commodities provided by WFP with sufficient speed, due to problems related to food distribution, the setting-up of feeding centres, etc.

Other problems are derived from difficulties found in the utilization of certain products provided by WFP in the preparation of foods that are acceptable for the majority of the beneficiaries. We do understand that the WFP cannot always provide the food commodities that we would like to see in the diets of the beneficiaries. But it is only fair to acknowledge that both because of our lack of providing sufficient technical information as well as the impossibility of WFP to provide certain commodities, the children below two years of age are poorly represented in the selection of foodstuffs that are more adequate for them. And it is precisely the children below two years of age who are at high risk of dying from malnutrition.

The investment of WFP's assistance in programmes for social development, that is in human capital, is related to recent requests from our Government to help in the feeding of children attending kindergartens, orphanages and physically handicapped people who attend working centres. Furthermore, a project for school feeding is now under consideration.

A socio-economic development programme related to increasing the availability of fluid milk, reconstituted from products provided by WFP and other agencies, has been linked to the simultaneous creation, from our Government's side, of conditions that will increase the quality of dairy cows.

Of course in this process also we do ask for WFP consideration in such things: Firstly, the number of refugees, repatriated and dislocated people, tends unfortunately to increase, which makes the continuation of WFP assistance for emergency programmes a much felt need. It is necessary to answer this increasing need by strengthening our logistic capabilities, the training of technical cadres and the transformation of these populations into self-sufficient from the standpoint of food. We need to diversify the nature of the projects that we submit to WFP, relating them more and more to activities tied to production and socio-economic development. Although we recognize the limitations of WFP, we do believe that the food commodities that make up the rations should give especial consideration to those foods that are especially suitable for children under two years of age.

B. MAYANJA (Uganda): On behalf of my delegation I wish to congratulate the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for his comprehensive report on the activities of the Programme. We, being one of the beneficiary countries, join other delegations in welcoming the programme and we, therefore, strongly support the draft resolution C 79/LIM/4.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): On behalf of the delegation of my country, Iraq, we would like to pay tribute to the Executive Director of the Programme, Mr. Vogel, and his collaborators for the effective role that the WFP has played and for its share in improving the food situation of humanity as a whole and for its human aid to the developing people who are the poorest, and particularly in occupied Palestine. The funds attributed to the Programme for 1980-81 have, in fact, been very beneficially employed, and we are going to contribute in cash and in kind.

P. BUNE (Fiji): I shall be very brief. I should like, first of all, to join other delegations to add our congratulations to Dr. Vogel for the brilliant manner in which he introduced his report to us this afternoon, and for the competent way in which he and his officials have carried out their important task. As a beneficiary of the World Food Programme, Fiji would like to acknowledge with thanks the efficient way in which the World Food Programme has responded to our request in the past. I believe we have a further request on his desk right now.

I wish to address myself on the question of emergency food aid with particular reference to the speed with which this food aid is delivered to affected countries. My country is struck by hurricanes every year and these tropical cyclones cause a great deal of damage. They destroy homes and uproot crops. Much of the government's time is taken up in rehabilitation work, particularly in rebuilding homes to provide shelters for the homeless.

Our recent experience from the tragic aftermath of hurricane Mel which struck Fiji in March this year has highlighted once again the need for this organization to urgently consider new ways and means of responding quickly to the emergency food needs of far-distant island countries like mine.

Fiji's problem is not only her remoteness from donor countries but also the communication and transportation, difficulties within our scattered islands, which could prevent help reaching affected areas for weeks after the hurricane has struck.

Local crops take about six to eight months to grow and mature in hurricane stricken areas, so that we depend very much on emergency food aid to feed hurricane victims. Ships which carry emergency food aid supplies loaded in Europe take three to four months to reach Fiji, so that the emergency situation for which such aid was intended to meet, might no longer exist, or might have reached critical proportions when they finally arrive in Fiji.

My delegation hopes therefore that the UN/FAO World Food Programme might give some thought to other practical and effective ways of ensuring the speedy deliveries of emergency food aid supplies to countries in the same situation as mine, including the possibility of emergency cash grants which would enable these countries to purchase their immediate relief supplies from neighbouring markets, where efficient and speedy delivery could be assured.

This is the only contribution of my delegation to this debate, and once again, I would like to thank the World Food Programme and FAO for all they have done for my country.

H. CUEVA EQUIOUREN (Ecuador): No quiero dejar pasar esta oportunidad para expresar a nombre del Gobierno de mi país, la más calurosa felicitación en la persona del Director Ejecutivo del PMA por la magnífica labor que desempeña este Programa, sobre todo a favor de los países en desarrollo y de los grupos de población más vulnerables.

Debo, asimismo, expresar mi felicitación al señor Vogel por la magnífica exposición que nos ha hecho sobre las actividades del Programa. En mi país, el PMA realiza una serie de Proyectos con esplendidos resultados. En la tremenda sequía que sufría hace un año, vino de inmediato en nuestra ayuda, salvando de esta manera una angustiosa situación por la que atravesábamos. No detallaré aquí los Proyectos en ejecución en mi país. Sólo diré que estamos muy satisfechos con la marcha y progreso de los mismos.

Por último, debo indicar que mi delegación apoya el Proyecto de Resolución que se nos ha presentado en el documento C 79/LIM/4.

E. O. BURNS (Australia): Australia is a strong supporter of the activities of the World Food Programme. We see this as an effective way of alleviating some of the problems of hunger and poverty and promoting social and economic development. We would particularly like to go on record in expressing our appreciation of the efforts being made by the Director and staff of the World Food Programme to relieve suffering in Kampuchea.

Australia wishes to be associated with other countries in indicating our support for the draft resolution LIM/4.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): I will be very brief. I would like on behalf of my delegation to thank Dr. Vogel for his brilliant introduction. Indonesia supports fully the objective of the WFP and is entirely satisfied with its programme activities.

We, of course, prefer food aid for development and for work from which we can expect more additional food production and other agricultural products. However the number of people to whom food aid must be given most likely increases, whether because of natural disaster or any other reason. We are aware that food aid is given to groups of people in developing countries, and we also understand that many developing countries have financial difficulties. In this connexion, my delegation is of the opinion that food aid should include the costs of domestic or inland transportation and other heavy expenses which are beyond the capability of the recipient country.

I would like to endorse the statement made by the distinguished delegate of the Netherlands, that countries or donors who are not in a position to contribute in kind contribute cash and invite new donors.

Finally, my delegation supports the draft resolution with the hope that the target of 1, 000 million U. S. dollars for 1981/82 will be surpassed.

A. AKLILU (Ethiopia): I feel very much duty bound to express my appreciation to WFP in carrying out an exceptionally tangibly successful programme in my country. The assistance of the WFP in the area of soil and water conservation, reforestation and in combatting emergency food shortages has been very substantial indeed. My delegation sincerely applauds the efficiency and readiness of the WFP in all times of need. My country is now prepared, more than at any other time, to raise its local contributions in kind to facilitate the food operations of WFP assisted programmes in Ethiopia.

I would therefore like to join the previous speakers in wholly supporting the target of the coming biennium.

T. BEN SOUDA KORACHI (Maroc): A son tour la délégation marocaine reconnaît que le PAM a joué un rôle très important dans la réalisation de projets économiques et sociaux dans bon nombre de régions du globe. Mon pays bénéficie de cette aide et ne peut que se féliciter de la contribution de ce programme, notamment en matière d'habitat rural, de cantines scolaires et de réalisations de projets agricoles intéressant les couches rurales les plus démunies.

Aussi, étant donné le rôle bénéfique et humanitaire du PAM, nous soutenons le projet de résolution présenté concernant la fixation de l'objectif à 1 milliard de dollars pour l'exercice 1981/82.

Il serait aussi souhaitable, à notre avis, de prévoir la possibilité de fournir l'aide en espèces afin de donner aux pays bénéficiaires la possibilité d'engager des programmes globaux de développement de la production nationale ou tout au moins permettre, après avis du PAM, la vente à l'intérieur du pays bénéficiaire, des dons en nature pour utiliser les fonds dans la réalisation de projets de promotion de l'agriculture et de l'élevage.

HANG SHON-RU (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation would like to express its thanks for the excellent introduction given by WFP's Executive Director Dr. Vogel.

He think in developing countries with food shortages, food aid provided by WFP has played its significant role of improving nutrition of the people suffering from disasters caused by nature and men and in promoting rural development. All this deserves commendation.

He believe the criteria applied for food aid have been made on the basis of summarization of past experiences and gradually perfected, which correspond with the actual situation.

The Chinese delegation agrees with the draft resolution contained in Document 79/LIM/4.

R. NORRIS (Communauté économique européenne): Je vous remercie de m'avoir donné cette occasion pour vous préciser la contribution que la CEE apporte au Programme alimentaire mondial. Bien que les quantités totales de céréales à fournir par la Communauté et ses États membres au titre de la convention d'aide alimentaire, à savoir un peu moins de 1,3 million de tonnes, soient restées au même niveau depuis 1975, la Communauté en tant que telle a pour sa part augmenté progressivement le volume de ses programmes annuels qui sont passés de 580 000 tonnes en 1974 à 720 500 tonnes en 1979. La Communauté s'est déclarée prête à participer à l'augmentation de l'effort international de l'aide alimentaire et a porté sa contribution de 1,3 million à 1,65 million de tonnes dans le cadre de la nouvelle convention de l'aide alimentaire.

Les produits laitiers font l'objet de programmes annuels portant pour le butter oil sur des quantités de 45 000 tonnes par an et pour le lait écrémé en poudre sur un volume qui a enregistré des augmentations considérables, passant de 505 000 tonnes en 1975 à 154 000 tonnes en 1979.

Il est à noter qu'en ce qui concerne le sucre, la quantité par campagne jusqu'ici prévue a été jusqu'en 1977/78 de 6 100 tonnes au titre de l'UNWAR.

Une nouvelle Convention triennale est depuis lors en cours de négociation.

La CEE s'efforce de réaliser une meilleure combinaison de l'aide alimentaire et des actions relevant de la coopération financière et technique, afin de pouvoir contribuer plus efficacement au développement du monde rural. Dans cette optique, la Communauté s'est engagée à réaliser avec le Gouvernement indien et la Banque mondiale un programme de développement de l'industrie laitière autour des grandes villes. En 1978, l'intervention de la Communauté a porté sur 31 000 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre et 12 700 tonnes de butter oil. En 1978, la Communauté a procédé pour la première fois à l'achat de produits en Zambie pour qu'ils soient attribués au Zaïre, au Botswana et au Lesotho.

En ce qui concerne l'amélioration de la qualité et de l'efficacité de l'aide alimentaire, il est à noter que la Communauté, qui a toujours fourni la totalité de cette aide alimentaire sous forme de dons, s'est efforcée d'accélérer le rythme de ses livraisons en tous produits.

En outre, en ce qui concerne le lait, celui-ci a été presque entièrement vitaminé à partir de 1976 pour les pays où cela était nécessaire et selon les directives de l'OMS. Par ailleurs, de nouvelles conditions d'utilisation du lait, notamment de meilleures garanties de bonne utilisation du produit, ont été introduites, impliquant notamment que le lait devrait être utilisé en tant que lait liquide mélangé et transformé en fromage, etc.

En ce qui concerne l'amélioration des procédures de décision des actions de l'aide alimentaire, une Modification de ces procédures prises par la Commission après consultation des Etats membres a permis de réduire considérablement les délais d'approbation des actions d'aide alimentaire d'urgence portant sur les quantités de 5 000 tonnes de céréales et/ou 500 tonnes de produits laitiers, les délais étant réduits d'environ deux semaines au lieu de six à huit semaines nécessaires auparavant.

La CEE a contribué à la réserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence depuis sa création en mettant à la disposition du PAM 12 500 tonnes de céréales en 1976, 15 000 tonnes en 1977 et 1978 et 20 000 tonnes en 1979. En outre, la Communauté donne au PAM la possibilité de faire appel à la réserve générale que la Communauté prévoit chaque année dans ses programmes et elle a effectué des aides directes au titre de la réserve d'urgence. En 1977 t 25 tonnes de produits laitiers avaient été stockées dans des ports désignés par l'UNICEF et LICROSS et pouvaient être mobilisées immédiatement en cas d'urgence.

En outre, l'aide aux victimes des guerres en Afrique a porté, de 1974 à 1978, sur des quantités de 15 000 tonnes de céréales, 1 600 tonnes de lait, 1 140 tonnes de butter oil, pour un montant de 6, 19 millions de dollars.

Enfin, il faut noter, outre l'assistance financière et technique accordée aux pays en voie de développement dans le cadre de leur politique nationale en matière de stocks alimentaires, que la Communauté s'est déclarée prête à permettre, sous certaines conditions, l'affectation d'une partie de son aide alimentaire sous forme de céréales à la constitution de stocks nationaux de réserves, dans la mesure toutefois où il ne s'agirait que d'un pourcentage résiduel du schéma communautaire.

G. N. VOGEL (Executive Director, World Food Programme): I do not think there is too much that requires a specific comment, but my attention was caught by a few matters to which I would like to refer. I would, of course, above all like to thank all the speakers who very kindly expressed appreciation and praise, if I might say so, for the efforts of the Programme. I can assure you that this is greatly appreciated by all of us.

A number of speakers highlighted certain factors which I probably should have done myself, and I am therefore grateful to them for having done it. The representative of the Sudan added weight to what I had said about refugees in the world by drawing to your attention the problem in his country which is a massive one.

The representative of Bangladesh, in a very interesting statement, pointed out that the World Food Programme started really as an experiment not only in Bangladesh but in the world as a whole. It was a great experiment and many people who were extremely doubtful that it would work were doubtful that food could be used as capital for development. There are still critics, it is an interesting debate, but I think that for the most part the beneficial effects, the efficacy of the use of food aid for capital development has been proven, if it is used in the proper way, which I happen to think is project food aid.

The delegate of Pakistan quite properly pointed out that the target included in the Resolution before you is indeed a minimum, and with the commodity price and freight rate changes that have taken place, the level of the target is that much more vital.

The Resolution before you takes this into account and points out that if these things occur, which in fact have occurred already, then it is important that the target should not only be reached but it should be exceeded. I think we would all agree on how essential it is to maintain the momentum of the programme in real terms. Finally, I thought it was very interesting and I would draw your attention to the fact that quite a large number of delegates from developing countries, countries who are recipients from the World Food Programme, have pointed out how they too are donors. This is very true and it helps, I think, to explain why the World Food Programme has been as effective as I think it has been. It is because it is not only a club of big donors, certainly the big quantities come from the big donors, but in addition there is a mass of contributions from almost every country which is simultaneously receiving from the programme. These small donors take the greatest pride in being able to do this, so that they too are helping in most cases. It is not cash in most cases, it is commodities and their commodities are being used around the world to help people in similar conditions to their own.

17. Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis

17. Programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale africaine et de mise en valeur des zones assainies

17. Programa de lucha contra la tripanosomiasis africana de los animales

EL PRESIDENTE: Continuando con nuestra agenda de la tarde, la sesión 14<sup>a</sup>, tenemos por delante el tema 17, que es el "Programa de Lucha contra la Tripanosomiasis Africana de los Animales".

Sobre este particular el Dr. Mussman, Director de la División de Producción Animal, se hará cargo de presentar el tema. Pero antes quisiera también anunciarles que habrá una exposición de diapositivas acompañada de una narrativa hecha por el Dr. Mussman.

H. C. MUSSMAN (Director, Animal Production and Health Division): It is a particular pleasure for me to appear before Commission II today to present to you a programme which has been in preparation for some years. I think you will find it both interesting and fascinating, and I would hope that you would be able to stay with us for the balance of the afternoon and participate fully in the debate tomorrow.

The African trypanosomiasis impose a major constraint on livestock production and general agricultural development over approximately ten million square kilometers of the African continent. Some of this land is potentially highly productive but its full economic development is being denied because of this group of diseases. To illustrate the magnitude of unrealized assets, it is estimated that the control of the disease and concomitant rural development could result in an increase of one hundred and twenty million head in Africa's cattle population. Not only does animal trypanosomiasis restrict livestock production, but related species of trypanosomes also directly affect human health in the form of sleeping sickness.

Through development of livestock industries since the early fifties in some countries as part of a general economic development, substantial land areas have been rendered tse-tse free. In other countries the necessity for safeguarding humans against sleeping sickness infection has entailed a sizeable control programme. Nevertheless, trypanosomiasis remains a virtual threat to man and his domestic animals and to the rural economic development of large parts of continental Africa. International interest in the African trypanosomiasis dates back to the turn of the present century when a sleeping sickness epidemic devastated human populations over a vast part of tropical Africa. Since the early discovery of the trypanosome as the causal agent of the disease, knowledge of its epidemiology and control has steadily advanced.

Technological advances through research during the last few decades have widened the frontiers of our knowledge in the fields of tsetse control and trypanosomal biochemistry. This has enabled us to look to the future with optimism for bringing the major portion of Africa into productive use and in so doing to improve the quality of life of the human population.

Against this background, and because of the interest of Member Nations, FAO has designed the Programme for the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. The Organization will play a keen coordinative role in the implementation of the Programme to ensure maximum utilization of inputs and effective deployment of expertise from collaborating international, multi-lateral and bi-lateral assistance agencies.

The Programme was initiated by FAO and authorized by the 1973 Conference, which approved the Programme of Work and Budget for the biennium of 1974/75.

You will recall that in 1974 the World Food Conference recommended that FAO mount a control and related development programme. The following year, the FAO Conference authorized the establishment of a coordinating unit for implementation of a trypanosomiasis control programme. The programme was subsequently presented to African countries at the tenth FAO Regional Conference held in Tanzania during September 1978, which fully endorsed past activities and proposals for an action programme.

The preparatory phase has dealt with many essential aspects of the Programme such as training, applied research, pilot control projects, developments for the rearing of trypanotolerant cattle, mobilization of resources and services, and the establishment of the necessary coordination and management structures. All have contributed to the basic requirements needed for an action programme. Initial programme objectives would have been difficult, if not impossible, to realize without the very active support of international organizations, research institutes, bi-lateral donor countries and the affected member countries.

The objective of the Programme is not limited to the control of the disease or its vector, but is intended to be a major drive toward implementation of realistic land use programmes and rural development. We will re-emphasize this shortly when we look at some slides. The task is of such magnitude that coordinated external technical and financial assistance is essential if objectives are to be realized.

This Conference will discuss the long-term strategy as outlined in the Conference Document 79/29, and it is requested that support be given to the proposals and that the coordinating role foreseen for FAO be endorsed.

( Slide show with explanation )

(Projection de diapositives avec commentaires )

(Proyección de diapositivas con comentarios )

Just a few brief words more: This Programme is one that has interested people; it has involved many people not only within Africa but outside of Africa for a long period of time. It has only been in the last five to seven years that there has been an attempt to bring focus on the problem and to find ways in which those who are interested in it, not only the affected countries but those outside who recognize the tremendous potential available by opening up selected areas of the infested areas, recognizing the potential that is there, have brought to bear significant amounts of investments in helping the countries achieve degrees of freedom from the tse-tse infestation.

We are hoping that there will be a very spirited debate tomorrow morning, and we will welcome any comments that any of you may have either during the debate or any observation or comments you wish to make to us privately. We in the Animal Protection and Health Division stand ready to discuss with any or all of you.

I would add that we are not the only Division in the Organization involved. In fact, I think it is safe to say that every Division in FAO is now already involved and will be more so in the future. It is truly an organization-wide effort if we cover not only the technical but also the social, the economic, and all of the implications which go into trying to make this Programme as successful as we think it can be.

The meeting rose at 17. 45 hours.

La séance est levée à 17 h 45.

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 45 horas.

## conference

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## conférence

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

## conferencia

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/15

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

FIFTEENTH MEETING  
QUINZIEME SÉANCE  
15ª SESION

(23 November 1979)

The Fifteenth Meeting was opened at 9. 55 hours

C. Palmer, Vice-Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La quinzième séance est ouverte à 9 h 55 sous la présidence de

C. Palmer, Vice-Président de la Commission II

Se abre la 15ª sesión a las 9. 55 horas bajo la presidencia de

C. Palmer, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION  
(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION  
(continuación)

17. Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis (continued)  
17. Programme de lutte la trypanosomiase animale africaine et de mise en valeur des zones assainies (suite)

17. Programa de lucha contra la tripanosomiasis africana de los animales (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, you heard the introduction of the agenda item we are discussing, that is the Programme for Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis. Before I give the floor to delegates I should like to call on the Independent Chairman of the Council.

BUKAR SHAIB (Independent Chairman of the Council): Together with all the other proposals submitted to the various Commissions, the one that is before you has been considered by the Council and its Committees and forwarded to the Conference for adoption.

African Animal Trypanosomiasis, as its name implies, is confined to Africa, to tropical Africa, so it is a disease, as you saw on the map yesterday, that prevents rural development in vast areas. As Dr. Mussman said yesterday, it is not a new problem. FAO had been involved with it for a long time, and before independence, before 1960, the colonial powers in Africa, the French, the British, the Belgians were also involved in the control of trypanosomiasis, and since independence all the African countries which are affected by the disease have been taking measures to control the disease, with the former colonial powers together with others like the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany assisting the efforts of the individual African countries in trying to control the disease.

The tsetse fly does not respect any international borders. Therefore, the efforts being made by the various countries, assisted by the donors and FAO and WHO, are not producing the desired results in the way that they should. Therefore, during the World Food Conference in 1974 to which Dr. Mussman referred, FAO was entrusted with the task of drawing up a long-term programme to coordinate the control and, if possible, the eradication of the tsetse fly so that rural development can take place in those parts of Africa that are affected. As Dr. Mussman said yesterday, there have been very long preparations for the past five years which have culminated in the proposals that are now before you.

The Council has been involved at all stages, through the Programme Committee especially, and COAG, during the preparatory stage. Now we have reached a stage when the proposals have got to a point where practical measures can be taken.

The idea is to coordinate the efforts of individual countries and the donors in such a way that in the long run the disease can be controlled. Certain measures are necessary for this, and these measures were outlined by the Secretariat and by Dr. Mussman yesterday, and in the documents that you have before you, and I am sure that all those who are concerned, the former colonial powers which have the expertise and manpower which have been involved in it, and the new ones like the United States and Germany which also have, scientific expertise which is now being used, will cooperate with the African countries to evolve a long-term programme which can be supported and implemented in the long run.

J. O. ALABI (Nigeria): We congratulate the Secretariat on Document C 79/29 outlining the programme for the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis. We also thank Dr. Mussman for his very excellent introduction of the programme. Efforts to control African Animal Trypanosomiasis started several years ago. A resolution at the World Food Conference in 1974 called on the FAO "to launch, as a matter of urgency, a long-term programme for the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis as a project of high priority". The Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference, recognizing the serious constraint to animal production and agricultural development imposed by the occurrence of the disease, emphasized the importance of this Organization as a forum for the elaboration of a plan which would embrace all the affected areas of Africa, and requested the Director-General to continue his efforts to prepare and submit such a plan.

The 10th FAO National Conference for Africa in Arusha last year strongly supported FAO's action programme and recommended that it should be vigorously pursued and be given high priority in the Programme of Work and Budget.

The leader of my delegation in his country statement mentioned the serious consequences of tsetse flies on the production of livestock and general agricultural development in tropical Africa. The trypanosomes which the flies transmit cause sleeping sickness in man and trypanosomiasis in animals. A look at table 1 in appendix A of the paper shows that of the total area of 21.4 million square kilometres in 36 tsetse infested countries in Africa, South of Sahara, about 9-10 million square kilometres or about one half of the land area is infested by tsetse. In Nigeria, area infested is more than sixty percent. The areas presently infested by tsetse which offer potential for livestock and crop production is estimated to be 6-7 million square kilometres. Table 2 of the Appendix shows the progress in the reclamation. Out of 2.8 million square kilometres originally infested in countries where reclamation had been done, only 295 thousand square kilometres or a little over 10 percent had been reclaimed. A quarter of the area originally infested in my Country had been reclaimed. But the sad thing about the whole picture is that even this small percentage of reclaimed area gets re-infested because not all countries are carrying out reclamation work.

As indicated in the paper, the widespread occurrence of animal trypanosomiasis imposes serious constraints to animal production and general agricultural development in Africa. It is estimated that there is an increase of about 120 million head of cattle in areas cleared of tsetse.

We support the objectives of the programme which apart from the control of the disease and its vector, also includes support for the planning and implementation of sound programmes for land use and rural development in areas selected for the application of control measures. The programme envisages a long-term strategy for the control of tsetse and animal trypanosomiasis taking into consideration the environmental and social political considerations. The implementation of the proposed activities will eventually have a major impact on rural development and will lead to an improvement in the quality of life of the people of Africa.

Several control methods are available but we will urge that research should be intensified on the production of vaccine to be used against trypanosomiasis. When there is a breakthrough in the production of effective vaccine, more than half of the problem would have been solved.

Up to \$ 350 million has been expended on various projects connected with the control of trypanosomiasis through national, bilateral and multilateral sources. We are most grateful to donors for their assistance. The programme proposed by FAO will therefore not begin from scratch but will be designed to bring full coordination to the diverse activities and to build on them to achieve the desired objective. We wish to stress at this point the need for cooperation by various national Governments to ensure the success of the programme. Unless adjoining states cooperate, success will be difficult to achieve because areas cleared of infestation in one country could become re-infested if there is no similar programme in the adjoining states.

We are happy to note that \$ 1.5 million had been allocated in 1980/81 budget for this programme. We however see this allocation as seed money which will be used for attracting funds from other sources. We are sure National Governments concerned will provide funds in their budgets but we also rely on the goodwill of bilateral and multilateral donors to ensure adequate financing.

In order to ensure the effective coordination of activities and to provide for active participation by all concerned in the conduct of both control and development activities of the Programme, we wish to sponsor a resolution for the establishment of a "Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis". The text of the resolution has been circulated in document C 79/LIM/42. The Commission will give member Nations an opportunity to express their views and to give advice on the planning and execution of the Programme. Membership will be open to Member Nations which are affected by African animal trypanosomiasis which have active interest in or give support to the Programme. The Commission will advise on policies to be adopted in planning and execution of the Programme; appraise progress made; review action plans for the programme; review the funding for the programme; and advise on the use of FAO trust funds established to support the Programme. The Commission will meet once every biennium. National Governments participating will be required to establish a national multi-disciplinary tsetse and trypanosomiasis body for coordinating technical, social, budgetary and logistic support as well as for the development of tsetse-free areas. We very strongly urge this Conference to adopt the resolution and we humbly call on donor countries to donate generously to the trust fund established to support the programme. We are happy to note in this connexion that very positive reaction has been obtained to initial contact by FAO with some donors.

D. C. P. EVANS (United Kingdom): I would like to join with the Nigerian delegate in thanking the Secretariat for the presentation of this paper, and particularly to Dr. Mussman for his very interesting talk last night despite the trouble with the electricity.

The paper on the "Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development" is one of the more detailed papers we have seen, but as such, unless one has a clear understanding of the technical background in all its aspects it could be considerably confusing. It is, however, one of the better papers from FAO and relatively short. Considering the scope of the work, it does summarize the position well. We have no quarrel at all with it. For the first time FAO comes out clearly and recognizes its role as a coordinating body for both bilateral and multilateral efforts in control of tsetse/trypanosomiasis in Africa. Our concern about this paper arises from the fact that FAO is approaching the whole very complex problem on a very wide front. The control methods currently possible are the only real approaches available, plus the use of chemotherapy, which is only satisfactory in certain restricted situations. FAO has directed its efforts over the last 5 years to developing discussions with experts, a complex training programme for African workers, and supporting certain research lines. These approaches are unexceptionable and had to be carried out, but progress has been slow and based on the current Conference paper, will continue more or less at that pace. The recommendations in the current paper cause some doubts, particularly as regards timing, whether adequate sums will become available and the very width of the project, in which the tsetse control side will be a relatively small part of the overall inputs. The regional and local support teams which will cost more than \$ 40 million at present day prices over 4 years are largely made up on a wide multi-disciplinary basis. It is proposed to work in the twelve various areas in Africa which have signified they would like to join the FAO programme.

In our view the whole organization will become so complex and diffuse, both subjectwise and geographically, that progress will be slow and costs obviously will be high. We suggest the only alternative is for an initial phase of 5 years at least, in which FAO will prove and refine its approach on a relatively restricted geographical basis in carefully defined areas. It is suggested that the pure tsetse control aspects should receive a restricted approach and treatment, while the wider multi-disciplinary needs of pasture development range control, economic and sociological aspects, and animal production, should be treated in parallel, but as separate projects. The latter have a developing side which follows initial control.

We suggest attempting to coordinate from Rome is wrong, and probably an FAO organisation set-up in conjunction with OAU, STRC and IBAR within Africa would be the best approach. It is essential that the whole operation is carried out in close conjunction with the countries concerned, and Rome is far too distant.

As to reasons for the current lack of progress it is that the major consultations and FAO experts are in Rome, and they only make visits to Africa for periodic meetings. It is suggested that consideration should be given to having one or more coordinating units on the ground in Africa dealing with a specific area. It is noted that FAO has proposed a donor meeting in Rome in 1980, and we intend to be there, but as far as finances are concerned we may however have to take the approach which was adopted extremely successfully in our input to the OAU Rinderpest Commission, JP15, a few years ago.

As regards the costings at the back of the paper, it has not been made clear who will pay for the various schemes, and it may have to be left to the bilateral and multilateral agencies. It is apparent, however, that the costs will not be light.

While making some broad observations on the paper I wish to reaffirm that the United Kingdom will support the Programme and it again congratulates FAO on the progress which has been made in the field, and which enables the utilization of vast areas of Africa for livestock production and also makes possible the utilization of such areas for agriculture and other forms of general development.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier le Directeur de la Division de la Production et de la Santé animale de sa présentation du sujet et des diapositives impressionnantes qu'il nous a permis de voir hier après-midi.

La délégation française a déjà eu l'occasion, tant en séance pionnière que dans cette Commission, d'exprimer sa satisfaction de voir la lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale figurer parmi les grandes priorités du Programme de travail de l'OAA. Depuis le début du siècle, ainsi que l'a rappelé notamment le Président indépendant du Conseil, Mr. Bukar Shaib, la France a pris conscience de l'importance des pertes de toute nature provoquées par cette maladie, et de leur répercussion sur l'économie et le niveau de vie des Etats d'Afrique tropicale, de nombreux chercheurs français, vétérinaires, médecins, entomologistes, ont largement contribué à la mise au point des techniques de lutte actuellement disponibles et

des équipes françaises ont organisé diverses campagnes de lutte, tant contre la maladie que contre le vecteur. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que la France figure parmi les cosignataires de la Résolution adoptée par la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation en 1974 sur la lutte contre la trypanosomose, et que les délégations françaises, tant à la Conférence qu'au Conseil de l'OAA aient apporté leur soutien sans réserve aux initiatives prises par le Directeur général pour développer le programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase et lui accorder une place de choix dans le Programme général de travail de cette Organisation. La France ne s'est cependant pas contentée d'apporter un appui de principe au Programme. Elle a poursuivi ses activités traditionnelles dans le cadre de l'assistance bilatérale en particulier les recherches sur la lutte génétique contre la Tsé-tsé et la trypanotolérance, ou la formation de personnel. L'effort français de recherche et de lutte dans ce domaine est important et il doit être pris en considération. C'est ainsi que les crédits de recherche et de formation, affectés à un certain nombre de projets mis sur pied en Afrique de l'Ouest, et particulièrement en République voltaïque, atteignent pour la période de mars 1974 à fin 1979, près de 30 millions de francs.

D'autre part, les conventions passées avec l'Institut d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux se montent à sept millions de francs.

Il convient en outre de remarquer que ces chiffres n'impliquent pas la part de l'aide française au système de fonctionnement de certains services vétérinaires africains, ni la participation à des opérations de développement rural concernant ces questions. La France a tout naturellement tenu à coopérer étroitement à la réalisation de la phase préparatoire du Programme entrepris sous l'égide de l'OAA. C'est ainsi que plusieurs spécialistes français ont été mis à la disposition de l'OAA pour réaliser ce programme, assurer des études, diriger des projets, ou participer à des réunions techniques ou des séminaires de formation.

Par l'intermédiaire de l'IEMVT auquel le délégué du Royaume-Uni faisait allusion tout à l'heure, la France s'est associée à l'OAA et à la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour conduire des cours de spécialisation de haut niveau, et elle participe au Service d'information sur les glossines et les trypanosomoses, récemment établi en coopération entre l'OAA, l'OMS, l'OUA et le Royaume-Uni. Nous insistons tout particulièrement, comme le Royaume-Uni, sur la coopération en cette matière avec l'OUA. Conjointement avec la République fédérale d'Allemagne et l'OAA, la France a accepté en 1976 de participer à la formation du personnel africain francophone appelé à intervenir dans les actions de lutte contre la trypanosomiase.

Le projet adopté comporte deux volets: 1- Organisation par l'IEMVT d'un cycle de formation de spécialistes de la lutte contre les trypanosomoses animales d'une durée de six mois; quatre mois de cours théoriques et d'enseignement des techniques de laboratoire en France; deux mois de travaux de terrain, à Bobo-Dioulasso en Haute-Volta; ce stage de haut niveau intéresse une dizaine de docteurs vétérinaires, de docteurs en médecine ou licenciés en sciences, présentés par les pays intéressés. Ce cycle de formation a lieu tous les deux ans.

2- Création à Bobo-Dioulasso d'un Centre inter-Etats de formation des agents de terrain s'adressant aux agents techniques de l'élevage ou aux infirmiers vétérinaires. Le Centre accueille chaque année vingt élèves francophones; la formation, essentiellement pratique, dure un an et comporte une formation de terrain et une formation théorique. Les crédits mis à la disposition de cette activité de formation représentent jusqu'à 1982 un coût de l'ordre de 1 330 000 francs.

A cet effort financier s'ajoutent, ainsi que je l'ai déjà signalé, l'aide au soutien de certains services vétérinaires ou sa participation dans des opérations de développement rural concernant ces questions.

Ces exemples montrent combien fructueuse a été la coopération entre l'OAA et diverses institutions d'assistance bilatérale permettant la réalisation de la phase préparatoire du programme dans les délais prévus.

Le programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase, ainsi que le décrit le document de synthèse préparé par le Secrétariat, va entrer dans sa phase opérationnelle. La délégation française a relevé avec beaucoup de satisfaction la part que ce document attribue au développement rationnel des zones assainies. C'est un point important sur lequel on n'insistera jamais assez. Il n'est en effet pas douteux que l'éradication complète de cette affection demande la mise en place de projets de développement intégrés, faisant appel à d'importants moyens financiers - le délégué du Royaume-Uni a souligné ce point qui est très important - et agents d'encadrement sur un nombre important d'années. La spécialisation des chercheurs et agents d'intervention français regroupés à l'Institut d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux ne demande qu'à s'exercer dans des structures de l'OAA.

Nous avons également noté la nécessité d'utiliser toutes les méthodes disponibles et nous sommes particulièrement heureux de voir la place que tiennent les méthodes non chimiques, telle que la lutte génétique contre les tsé-tsé ou l'élevage du bétail trypanotolérant, méthodes que les chercheurs français ont grandement contribué à promouvoir.

Pour conclure la délégation française tient à féliciter le Directeur général et ses collaborateurs pour l'excellent travail déjà accompli.

La France est vivement désireuse de poursuivre et d'intensifier sa coopération avec le Programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase; et en particulier elle souhaite participer activement aux divers organismes de coordination et de gestion qui devraient être établis à la suite de cette réunion. C'est pourquoi la création souhaitée d'une commission visée au document C 79/LIM/42 est la bienvenue; d'autant qu'une commission permanente n'entraîne au demeurant aucune dépense non prévue au budget de l'OAA. C'est pourquoi ma délégation apporte son plein appui au projet de résolution présenté par la délégation du Nigeria.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Pour commencer, ma délégation voudrait approuver mot à mot la déclaration qu'a faite ce matin le Dr. Bukar Shaib en sa qualité de Président indépendant du Conseil. Nous remercions et félicitons le Secrétariat pour la qualité du document que nous discutons. Tout comme pour les autres documents présentés à cette Conférence, le document C 79/29 est à notre avis aussi clair que concis. Ma délégation félicite le Dr. Mussman et tous ses collaborateurs pour les efforts qu'ils déploient au Siège comme sur le terrain pour tenter de solutionner le problème de la trypanosomiase animale en Afrique.

Le Document traite d'un problème crucial qui se pose au niveau d'une quarantaine d'Etats Membres de cette Organisation. Et il va de soi que la solution plus ou moins durable à ce problème dépendra de beaucoup de la position que va adopter notre Conférence au sujet des propositions faites dans le document et au sujet du projet de résolution qui est soumis à ce propos. En ce qui concerne ma délégation, tout en appuyant les méthodes de lutte et l'approche adoptée pour le développement des régions touchées par le fléau nous tenons à apporter notre plein appui à l'idée exprimée au paragraphe 21 du document, à savoir la nécessité de renforcer le Programme FAO de lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale africaine, au moyen d'un apport important de ressources financières et techniques pour les activités futures et à long terme de ce Programme.

Pour ce qui est de la stratégie à long terme qu'il convient d'adopter, ma délégation exprime son plein appui aux propositions formulées par le Secrétariat à cet effet; à savoir notamment la création d'une commission de la trypanosomiase animale africaine et traitant aussi du rôle de coordination que la FAO doit jouer dans ce domaine. Nous appuyons sans réserve aucune le projet de résolution contenu dans le document et présenté par le délégué du Nigeria.

M. ZJALIC: (Yugoslavia): Thank you for giving me the floor. My delegation gives its full support to the Programme for the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis. We compliment the Secretariat for preparing the Doc. C 79/ 29 also Dr. Mussman for giving us excellent and clear information about this problem. We give our full support to the long term strategy as outlined in the Document and endorse the organizational structure in the role of FAO. We consider this Programme to be of great importance for the elimination of constraint to the animal production, agricultural and rural development in affected countries. We also highly appreciate the approach and methods supplied in the first phase of the Programme as a useful model which might be applicable in solving other problems within the FAO activities.

My delegation is pleased to note the interest of the independent chairman of the Council in this issue, and hope that his activity will contribute to the satisfactory fulfilment of this Programme.

We also express our support to the draft resolution in Doc. C 79/LIM/43.

K. BINGANA (Botswana): As this is my first intervention since you took the chair I would there fore like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election.

The Botswana Delegation has read document C 79/29 with great interest because it deals with a topic under discussion at the present time in our Government. Even though FAO's long term goal is tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis control Botswana's short term objective is tsetse fly eradication to be followed by an adequate monitoring programme to prevent reinfestation.

Tsetse control in Botswana dates back some thirty years using the more conventional methods. In 1973 a programme of aerial spraying with tsetse specific chemicals was introduced and since then the tsetse infested area has been pushed back by approximately twenty-five percent. Two years ago we proved that eradication is possible, so complete eradication is programmed for the early 1980's. This is one of projects catered for in the fifth plan period which began this year.

Before eradication is undertaken, a complete land use programme is being planned between central government and the local authorities to ensure proper phasing of new land use activities in the cleared area. After eradication there will be a marginal increase in cattle numbers, allowances will be made for more arable production but major attention will be given to protect existing wildlife, and care will be taken to minimize possible destruction to the fragile ecology of the delta area. Botswana is in a unique situation of having its tsetse infested area of 30 000 km<sup>2</sup> in a concentrated but small part of the total land area. The Okovango delta is surrounded by semi-arid savannah so reinfestation is likely through a relatively small corridor thus monitoring against possible reinfestation is physically and economically feasible.

We recognize that the initial investment will be large but are confident that the economic and social pay-off through increased financial returns and decreased human suffering will be great. Recurrent expenditure to the government will be greatly reduced because the annual spraying requirements will be small and in addition new productive activities can be introduced in the cleared areas. Monitoring and control against reinfestation will be enhanced through coopération with our neighbouring countries Namibia and Zambia.

Before concluding my remarks I would like to raise a couple of questions about the introduction of trypanotolerant cattle. First if they are introduced to new areas and are crossbred with existing breeds do they not lose their tolerance? Second are these cattle as productive as other breeds in terms of growth and quality of beef production? Botswana does not envisage introduction of this breed because we plan to eradicate the tsetse fly but I raise these questions out of general interest.

Botswana may be one of the first countries in Africa to eradicate tsetse fly, but plans to cooperate with FAO in its efforts and will be willing to share its knowledge with other countries if requested.

R. CARLIER (Belgique): Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier le Secrétariat pour la documentation et l'exposé de M. Mossman qui nous explique clairement ce problème. Nous félicitons la FAO, l'OUA, l'OMS et les institutions internationales pour leurs efforts coordonnés dans la phase préparatoire qui a ouvert plusieurs perspectives pour l'accroissement de la production animale en Afrique.

Ma délégation voudrait quand même plaider en faveur de l'approche la plus réaliste possible. Il est primordial que dans la formulation des programmes et des projets, on cherche des méthodes simples et efficaces. Bien sûr, la méthode de lutte contre la trypanosomiase sera essentiellement différente suivant les milieux écologiques, mais la méthode choisie devrait tenir compte étroitement des habitudes et des coutumes de l'élevage traditionnel. L'introduction d'un système trop sophistiqué aurait deux inconvénients: - d'abord, le coût de l'opération se révélerait trop important dans le cadre d'un budget réaliste?

- Ensuite, on aurait peu de chance d'être compris et suivi à long terme par des éleveurs dans la protection et dans le traitement de la maladie.

Pour donner un exemple, prenons comme milieu écologique la zone des forêts en Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest; en considérant les premières études déjà réalisées, et en se plaçant dans le milieu dispersé de l'élevage tel qu'il est pratiqué dans cette zone, il est probable que la meilleure solution s'oriente vers l'introduction de bétail trypanotolerant plutôt que vers la chimiothérapie, applicable surtout dans les grands ranches.

La Belgique, grâce à sa longue expérience en Afrique centrale, dispose d'un potentiel scientifique appréciable, particulièrement grâce à l'Institut de médecine tropicale et sa Division vétérinaire. Elle a envoyé des spécialistes à plusieurs consultations techniques de la FAO, au Laboratoire international de recherches sur les maladies animales, ainsi qu'au Centre international de l'élevage pour l'Afrique.

Notre intention serait d'intervenir dans des projets intégrées de développement rural pour y adjoindre une cellule de formation et d'action spécialisée dans la lutte contre la trypanosomiase et adaptée aussi étroitement que possible aux conditions locales de l'élevage.

Nous aimerions aussi intervenir dans le sens d'un renforcement des laboratoires vétérinaires.

Nous adoptons cette disposition d'insertion d'une cellule dans un projet plus vaste de développement parce que nous gardons présent à l'esprit que le but final de l'opération est le développement rural, le lutte contre la trypanosomiase n'étant que l'un des moyens pour en assurer le succès.

Pour conclure, nous approuvons la proposition du Directeur général pour que la FAO joue le rôle de coordinateur de ce vaste programme et qu'elle organise dans ce cadre une Commission de la lutte contre la trypanosomiase.

La Belgique ne manquera pas de contribuer à ces efforts; en attendant, elle appuie pleinement le projet de résolution proposé par la Commission.

P. D. TANOË (côte-d'Ivoire): Notre délégation voudrait adresser ses félicitations au Secrétariat pour la qualité du document produit et la présentation qui a été faite par le Dr. Mussman. L'on pourrait s'étonner que la Côte-d'Ivoire, qui n'est pas connue pour la réalisation de performances, en matière d'élevage, s'intéresse au problème de la lutte contre la trypanosomiase. C'est en fait au-delà de toute autre considération que la Côte-d'Ivoire a un problème de qualité de son alimentation; et singulièrement, les deux tiers de nos denrées animales nous viennent de l'extérieur. Bien sûr, ceci n'est pas un mal en soi mais il faut considérer aussi l'accroissement rapide de la demande intérieure qui évolue à un rythme de 7% par an et les pays frères voisins ont de plus en plus de mal à répondre à notre demande, ce qui nous conduit à nous tourner vers d'autres continents. A l'Horizon 2000, notre population aura doublé. La Côte-d'Ivoire ambitionne de couvrir ses besoins pour 80% en développant la production nationale avec, notamment, le projet de développement de l'élevage en région forestière. Ceci devrait impliquer aussi la lutte contre la trypanosomiase. Dans cette optique, nous avons déjà entrepris une action de lutte contre la trypanosomiase au niveau national, dans le nord de la Côte-d'Ivoire, sous la coordination de la FAO, que nous tenons remercier.

Notre ambition est d'étendre le projet à tout le territoire national. Dans ce contexte nous aimerions pouvoir compter sur l'appui de la FAO, et de tous les pays amis. Nous aimerions pouvoir continuer à compter aussi sur le PNUD, et l'augmentation de l'entreprise est telle qu'elle nécessite une action concertée au plan régional avec toute l'aide de la communauté internationale et notamment de tous les pays possédant déjà une longue expérience en la matière. C'est pour cela que notre délégation voudrait apporter son plein appui à la stratégie à long terme, telle qu'elle est préconisée par la FAO, et qu'elle appuie l'effort de coordination de la FAO ainsi que le projet de résolution qui est soumis à son attention, en pensant toutefois qu'il pourrait peut-être être amélioré, et à ce stade nous ne savons pas si nous pouvons déjà nous permettre, au premier paragraphe du Préambule, juste après le point virgule, dans le texte français, et je pense aussi dans le texte anglais, d'ajouter "et constitue un frein au développement rural". Je ne pense pas que cela constitue une amélioration, mais enfin c'est une idée que l'on pourrait envisager. Au niveau du dispositif, au paragraphe 2. 1, il faudrait peut-être que nous entendions que parmi les activités connexes dont il s'agit, il faudrait entendre, comprendre, les activités de formation.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): First, I would like to join the other speakers in thanking Dr. Mussman for his interesting slide presentation last night, and Mr. Bukar Shaib for his remarks this morning.

The United States supports and encourage FAO's proposed Programme on Africa Animal Trypanosomiasis because of the enormous losses caused by this disease in Africa. Likewise it supports the concept of establishing the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis as outlined in the draft resolution distributed as document C 79/LIM/43. The United States commends FAO on its philosophy of including programmes on land use and other social initiatives within the framework of Trypanosomiasis control.

However we feel that perhaps insufficient attention has been given to the total animal health programmes of the affected countries. For example, when an area has been cleared of Trypanosomiasis, tick borne diseases such as East Coast Fever, Babesiosis, heartwater and Anaplasmosis will frequently decimate newly introduced livestock populations. Other animal diseases too, such as Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia will assume prominence with livestock population densities increase.

Also efforts to increase land acreage utilization by tsetse fly control should be based on proven or documented needs for more land for food production, including a favourable economic cost benefit study.

My government believes that the successful demonstration of Trypanosomiasis eradication in a large area should be one of the primary goals of this programme. This may already be being done, but if not the U. S. recommends that a clearly defined geographical area, not subject to rapid tsetse fly reinfestation, be identified into a major effort to eradicate Trypanosomiasis to be initiated during the forthcoming biennium in order to determine the multiplicity of ancilliary factors affecting the overall objective. Such a demonstration area would indicate the feasibility of eradication, and thus stimulate the interest of affected countries and provide justification for external support.

In conducting this demonstration it would seem appropriate to clearly identify the input from research, modest development and the actual action to eradicate the disease. This type of documentation is not apparent from the documents. The programme, as outlined in document C 79/29 essentially addresses the action phase and presents very little information about research. The United States would have preferred to see more information on current research programmes and research needs in the document at least as an appendix.

These minor points concerning the document the United States has noted -- Table 3 on page A6 includes no units. We assume that the unit is millions of dollars. Also on pages A1 and A2 the cost figures per unit of land or head of cattle vary enormously. It would appear that some reason for the wide variation in cost per unit area or per head of cattle could have been included.

Z. EL-JWIERAH (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) (interpretation from Arabic): After reviewing this document C 79/29, we find this document points out the need for formulating of land that would cover all infested areas in the African continent, which includes 36 countries covering 10 million square kilometres, and this disease is carried by the tsetse fly which is harmful both to man and animal. This disease causes a break to animal livestock and a hindrance to rural development despite the fact that Africa has very good land. Secondly, there is an urgent need to develop pastures and face the increasing demand through planting suitable areas of land, and this would call for the mobilization of efforts to control the tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis.

Thirdly, control in the first place should be followed, and then afterwards we should plan the use of land and development and arrange that the countries in infested areas should cooperate among themselves, and international organizations should cooperate in the control of this disease. Therefore the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports what has been mentioned in the document and we should cooperate to control this disease, and this will benefit all the countries in the infested areas in addition to benefiting those countries who are importers of these animals.

P. Kanga (Angola): En premier lieu, nous voulons nous joindre aux autres délégués pour présenter nos félicitations au Secrétariat de la FAO et au Dr. Mussman pour la présentation de ces documents d'une manière claire et satisfaisante. Le document qui nous a été présenté sur la lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale africaine revêt une grave importance pour notre pays tant pour le programme de développement que pour les méthodes de lutte, les mesures proposées, et le financement. Nous remercions la FAO des efforts qu'elle fournit afin de vaincre ce grand fléau permettant ainsi au continent africain, par l'apport d'une importante quantité de viande, d'atténuer la pénurie alimentaire.

Sur les 10 millions de km<sup>2</sup>, englobant 36 pays dont la République populaire angolaise, ce fléau constitue un facteur limitant pour le développement de l'élevage.

Pour ce qui est de la lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale, notamment la lutte anti-vectorielle, peu de choses ont été réalisées lors de la colonisation. La diminution de la population dans les parties septentrionales du pays était due au débroussaillage entrepris pour permettre l'implantation du café dans de nouvelles zones.

L'accent a été mis sur les cas humains; aucune activité marquée n'a été menée dans la lutte vétérinaire et dans la lutte anti-vectorielle.

Après avoir évalué la situation actuelle, et à la suite de visites effectuées à l'intérieur du pays, il ressort que la trypanosomiase devrait relever conjointement de services de santé et de services vétérinaires dans tout le pays. Des réunions d'information ont montré que toutes les parties concernées étaient soucieuses de collaborer en ce sens. Les responsables nationaux se sont entendus sur les grandes lignes de la surveillance de la trypanosomiase et de la lutte contre cette affection, en particulier sur l'organisation et la mise en oeuvre d'une campagne nationale. La surveillance et la lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale seront menées avec les services vétérinaires du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Les secteurs de la mission de lutte possédant un nombre satisfaisant d'assistants, de laboratoires, chaque équipe inspectera les troupeaux et effectuera deux fois l'an des examens sur tout le bétail, informera le public des méthodes de lutte à adopter. Ces équipes contrôleront les mouvements d'animaux infectés se déplaçant vers les non-infectés, ainsi que les moyens de transport. Tous les animaux qui traverseront les zones infestées seront soumis au traitement chimioprophylactique.

Les trypanosomes sévissent sur un énorme réservoir de gibier, notamment antilopes et phacochères. Cet aspect de la trypanosomiase, en République populaire angolaise, doit faire l'objet d'une enquête avant la mise en oeuvre d'un programme d'éradication efficace. La question du rôle éventuel des singes et des phacochères, comme réservoir de la trypanosomiase mérite d'être étudiée. Des recherches sont également nécessaires pour déterminer la virulence individuelle des souches de trypanosomiase animale sur la population humaine locale. Sur la surveillance du vecteur, la solution définitive du problème de la trypanosomiase dépend des mesures de lutte contre la mouche tsé-tsé, facteur de la maladie. Les principes généraux relatifs à la surveillance de la mouche tsé-tsé sont compliqués par l'existence de plusieurs espèces, et sous-espèces, de cette mouche.

Le problème de la trypanosomiase préoccupe de plus en plus les organismes sanitaires et vétérinaires de cette région d'Afrique. Les difficultés rencontrées pour appliquer des mesures de surveillance et de lutte, tant pour les hommes que pour les animaux, montrent clairement la nécessité de renforcer d'urgence la coopération régionale dans le cadre de la coopération technique entre pays en développement. Un centre commun permettra de faciliter l'échange rapide de renseignements entre les pays concernés.

Dans le document C 79/29, le premier tableau indique que la zone actuellement infestée par la tsé-tsé est de l'ordre de 500 000 km<sup>2</sup>, ce qui impliquerait la moitié de notre territoire, alors que d'après nos statistiques, nous l'évaluerions à 18,5 pour cent, ce qui correspond à environ 200 000 km<sup>2</sup>.

Les préoccupations que nous venons de formuler et la réalisation de ces objectifs nécessitent une aide, tant technique que scientifique, surtout dans le domaine de la formation de cadres. Ainsi, ma délégation appuie dans toute son intégrité les documents C 79/26 et C 79/LIM/42.

B. MAYANJA (Uganda): The statement made yesterday by Dr. Mussman accompanied by slide illustration regarding the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Developments, together with the content of document C 79/29 and the Ninth Report C 79/LIM/43 of the Resolutions Committee, all these combined constitute a basis for our discussion. That being the case, my delegation wishes to make collective comments on them.

In our opinion the content of the documents and that of the statement made by Dr. Mussman is basically factually accurate. Those documents and the statement highlight constraints imposed by African Trypanosomiasis to animal production and to general agricultural and integrated rural development.

They go on to outline measures that can be adopted to avert or diminish impediments which constitute major obstacles to production and development. The measures particularly singled out are (1) application of known methods to control Trypanosomiasis, (2) adopting the strategy to economic development of affected areas, (3) the establishment and strengthening and institution for coordinating the control of Trypanosomiasis and the economic activities, and inviting bilateral and multilateral assistance agencies to support, control and govern projects launched by individual governments or regional organizations.

My delegation fully supports the long-term strategy as outlined in document C 79/29, and also endorses the organizational structure within the organ of FAO proposed for the coordinating role which FAO will exercise. Furthermore, we endorse the Tenth FAO Regional Conference recommendations supporting the action programme and the preparatory activities that may emanate from the FAO Programme of Work and Budget. Regarding development aspects, we fully support the intended integrated approach to community and area development.

Having said that, we wish to report that the situation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in Uganda is worrying. At present, 23 percent of our total land surface area is infested by tsetse flies. My government uses its meagre resources through the Department of Tsetse Control to stop the spread of the flies in areas occupied by people and livestock. In addition, measures are employed to regain land infested by the fly, which land is needed for economic development. The other method deployed in the struggle is to consolidate reclaimed areas through settlement projects against the invasion.

Regarding livestock and human suffering from nagana and sleeping sickness respectively, chemotherapy is the only means by which life may be sustained. By now, you will have noted that we have waged war against tsetse and trypanosomiasis. Obviously, the task ahead of us is of such magnitude that external technical support, financial assistance, and a structure to coordinate the control of the trypanosomiasis scourge are prerequisite necessities if we are to achieve the desired objective.

In conclusion, I wish emphatically to reiterate that my delegation wholeheartedly welcomes the proposals put before the Conference by the Director-General regarding the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, and as such we give the highest possible support to the formation of a Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

May I now, therefore, appeal on behalf of my delegation to member delegates to join us in supporting the Draft Resolution in C 79/LIM/43, so that the statutes thereof become a reality.

A. S. SIDIBE (Mali): La Délégation du Mali présente ses félicitations à la Division de la Production et de la santé animale de la FAO, pour la présentation qui nous a été faite hier du document Programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase africaine.

Le Mali est par essence un grand pays d'élevage en Afrique de l'ouest. Le bétail se trouvant surtout dans les zones sahéliennes, la pression sur les pâturages y est très forte. C'est donc tout naturellement que nous pensons utiliser les immenses pâturages du Sud du pays; ces zones à si bons pâturages, capables de valoriser nos productions animales, sont inhospitalières à l'homme et à l'animal à cause de la trypanosomiase animale. Nous avons donc tenté depuis plus de quinze ans différents moyens de lutte: multiplication du bétail trypanotolérant, grâce à l'appui de la CEE, protection du bétail de la zone endémique par des trypanocytes, et formation de l'encadrement grâce à l'appui de la France et de la FAO, et plus récemment Programme de recherche appliquée sur le biotope et les moyens d'éradication des mouches, formation des encadreurs et utilisation des vecteurs libérés, grâce à l'aide des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

C'est le lieu de remercier tous ces pays donateurs, c'est aussi le lieu de dire qu'un début d'encadrement national et de connaissances suffisantes existent dans différents pays africains.

Il est possible de démarrer rapidement un programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale africaine.

Pas ailleurs, nous soutenons le projet de résolution concernant la création de la Commission de lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale africaine, cependant, pour plus d'efficacité, il faudrait une collaboration FAO/OUA, un renforcement des moyens et du suivi de l'équipe OUA, la mise en place d'une structure régionale du genre PC 15, campagne contre la peste bovine.

J. R. GOMEZ RICAÑO (Cuba): Nuestra Delegación ha examinado con atención el contenido del Documento C 79/29, fortalecido por la clara explicación del Dr. Mussman y del Presidente independiente del Consejo de FAO. Ello nos lleva a considerar que dentro del área del territorio afectado por la tripanosomiasis, de 9 a 10 millones de kilómetros cuadrados, hay 3 para el desarrollo de bosques y de 6 a 7 para el desarrollo de la ganadería y cultivos. La ganadería pues se convierte en un serio problema que hay que afrontar para permitir el desarrollo rural y el avance de la explotación ganadera. Estimamos que las medidas que se han tomado en los últimos 15 años, con la colaboración de países directamente a través de la FAO, han permitido avances notables en el control de la enfermedad misma. Sin embargo, si comparamos el total de las zonas infectadas por la mosca, que aparece en los 36 países del cuadro I de la página A 4, con la superficie saneada en 13 de ellos, que no pasa de 300 000 km<sup>2</sup>, que aparece en el cuadro II de la página A 5 del propio apéndice, nos percatamos de que el camino que falta aun por andar es todavía muy largo, existiendo además el peligro de la red de infección.

Nuestra Delegación apoya con energía los esfuerzos que se vienen haciendo por la FAO y los Gobiernos donantes, así como la estrategia de trabajos y fondos propuestos en el Documento de referencia y otros documentos de la Conferencia. Repetimos que, dadas las limitaciones que impone esta enfermedad para el desarrollo socioeconómico de tan vasta área en el Africa Tropical, nunca serán bastantes los esfuerzos que los organismos especializados hagan para erradicarla.

Finalmente, quisiéramos referirnos al proyecto de resolución presentado por la delegación de Nigeria sobre la creación de una comisión sobre tripanosomiasis, y decir que nuestra delegación la apoya decididamente, pues constituye un elemento más de colaboración en la lucha contra esta peligrosa enfermedad.

W. K. NGULO (Kenya): The problems of parasitic animal diseases in Africa have received little attention over the years from the developed world which has been in a position to help technologically. Among these diseases, animal trypanosomiasis and tick-borne diseases rank very high. It is therefore extremely heartening that over the last few years world bodies and organizations, private as well as governmental, have considered it prudent to assist in controlling these parasitic diseases that have troubled Africa for a long time. We would like to think that it is because of the new concepts of the totality of the world food situation that this has happened, but whatever the reason may be, the move is very welcome indeed. It augurs very well indeed for the aspirations of FAO as well as for the priorities of African Governments.

The recent setting up in Kenya of the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology, the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases, and the office of the International Livestock Centre for Africa, as well as the setting up of other facilities elsewhere on the continent is ample proof that the world has at last woken up to the realities of our plight.

In addition, in Kenya we have a Trypanosomiasis Chemotherapy Research Unit aided by West Germany, and also a Trypanosomiasis Immunology Research Unit aided by the Washington-based Walter Reed Group. This is augmented by our own research capabilities. To those organizations my delegation expresses our gratitude. It is in that background that we in Kenya view the FAO Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. For FAO has gone further than just controlling the disease and this, to us, is the ideal situation. In Kenya there has existed within the Ministry of Agriculture a Tsetse Survey and Control Unit since the interruption of veterinary services early in this century. The work of this unit, has been, as the name would suggest, the survey and control of tsetse fly with a small component in research.

We have not done any cost-benefit analysis of the control of tsetse fly, although analyses have been done on the control of the disease using drug regimes of various types. Suffice it to say that we spent about \$ 600 000 in foreign exchange for the purchase of drugs only. Further, we consider this amount to be insignificant when compared with the losses occurring due to death and wasting of livestock, mainly cattle. It is, I think, useful to note that we also have trypanosomiasis in camels in Kenya. We recognize two approaches for the control of animal trypanosomiasis - one the control of the trypanosome parasite, and two, the control of the vector tsetse fly. On control of the parasite we have attempted to use drugs and then vaccine trials. We are not hoping to get the results of the vaccine trials, mainly because of the multiplicity of strains of trypanosomes.

We have read about trypanotolerant which is a sedative. We think this is not applicable because some of the infected cattle could be a source of infection to our high-producing but susceptible livestock. We have therefore relied on drugs, but they have very severe setbacks. These drugs are usually imported, and sometimes we are not able to get them. Then there is the problem of chemo-resistance as we have come up with strains that are resistant to almost anything we have. Thirdly, the cost of the drugs is added on to the input of the farmer, therefore lowering the profits to farmers.

The last point is that we found some interesting results of the trypanosomes having the interesting ability of migrating into the cerebro-spinal fluid where the drug cannot get at them. We have found even more amazing the trypanosomes enter the lymph nodes, and this happens even where you cannot find the parasite in the blood and in these areas you cannot even treat them with drugs. Therefore the only way open to us has been the use of other methods for control of the tsetse fly.

As indicated in paragraph 5A of document C 79/29, several African countries have managed to reclaim parts of their areas formerly infested with tsetse fly. We recognize therefore that tsetse control is the only way open to us for effective control of tsetse. One therefore is tempted to ask if these countries have managed to reclaim parts of their countries, why cannot they do it in the remaining area, and this is a legitimate question.

In Kenya reclamation of the little area we have been able to reclaim has been achieved through bush clearing and sometimes spraying followed by effective human settlement to cultivate the land and keep the bush down. For effective human settlement, however desirable, infrastructure is necessary. Desirable infrastructure means the provision of hospitals, schools, roads, markets, and in my country, water.

Allow me to digress a bit on this water. Many years ago, when we were in school way back home, our teacher told us it was important for the body to have water, that water was vital for human life, that if we stayed for about a week without water our bodies would get dehydrated, that one could die earlier from lack of water than from lack of food. Then our school mate Peter who had gone out with his father

for 10 days to look for honey in a bush where there is no water, got intrigued, because the only liquid they had was a porridge made of millet flour and milk. He said, Did you say, Sir, I could die if I did not take water in a week? Yes, you might.

But I go with my father for many days and only take porridge with us, no water. Don't be silly, Peter, you have to have water to mix the flour to make porridge. But, Sir, we use only milk.

Don't be silly, Peter, for the cow to produce milk, it has to have water. The teacher did not know about the camel that could go for long days and still produce water. Up till now I have never been able to find out who had the better argument.

The point I am trying to make here is that the provision of water, both for human beings and livestock consumption is a vital aspect of any development in these tsetse infested areas. In my country we have not been able to provide everybody with drinking water despite the existence of the Ministry of Water Development. We are therefore not in a position to open up this tsetse area and for the same reason, though we have many lakes and even the Indian Ocean, but we do not have the capital and technology for this vast development of our water resources. I think it is in the supply of water that we are likely to face the crunch in this trypanosomiasis programme. In fact, I feel myself that more emphasis should be placed by the entire FAO system on the supply of water so that instead of talking about the provision of food, we should talk about the provision of food and water, for according to my former teacher you have to have the water to mix the porridge.

Despite the magnitude of the problems of Kenya as a developing country, we have great confidence in the FAO, for it has done a lot for my country. This is why we have fully supported the FAO programme and participated in its training programme. However, I am persuaded to support the delegate of the United Kingdom that the project is perhaps gigantic. If you want to go from A to Z, you have not moved as long as you are on point A, but if you go to point B you have made some progress.

We recognize also that in tackling the control of animal trypanosomiasis FAO, with the help of all, will have at its disposal several combinations and selections of control measures. I have in mind, for example, the precious national parks and game reserves which are tsetse infested, where vegetation cannot be destroyed, and which could be a constant threat to reclaimed areas. We in Kenya will do our level best to see that the desired goal is achieved. We believe that it can be done. To this end the Kenyan delegation supports the resolution on Agenda Item 17 as contained in document C 79/LIM/43.

T. BEN SOUDA KORACHI (Maroc): Mon intervention sera brève, mais je voudrais vous dire que nous avons suivi avec un grand intérêt la projection et l'excellent commentaire qui nous ont été présentés hier par le Dr. Mussman concernant la trypanosomiase et ses méfaits, ainsi que la stratégie à long terme envisagée en vue de l'éradication de ce fléau. Le Maroc, bien que ne se trouvant pas dans la zone concernée, suit avec grand intérêt les efforts déployés dans ce domaine par les pays frères d'Afrique en collaboration notamment avec la FAO. D'autant plus que mon pays, qui a été élu en septembre dernier par la cinquième session du CMA Vice-Président de cet organisme, a été chargé par celui-ci d'entreprendre les contacts nécessaires avec les pays africains en vue de coordonner les politiques nationales visant l'augmentation de la production agricole et animale des pays en développement. Il appuie donc sans réserve le projet de résolution présenté par le Nigeria.

G. B. SESAY (Sierra Leone): I congratulate the Director-General and the FAO Secretariat for the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, Doc. C 79/29. As has already been mentioned by earlier speakers, the document has adequately dealt with the subject matter, it has been very concise and to the point. My delegation fully supports the programme proposed in the said document.

Considering the extent of the geographical coverage and intensity of this deadly disease in the African continent, we agree the implementation of any official programme should have an effective coordinating organization and structure, as proposed in the document. We feel by this tactical approach effective implementation will be achieved.

My delegation fully supports the Draft Resolution on the establishment of a Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis contained in doc. C 79/LIM/43 and we wish to urge this Commission to support this resolution.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Le programme de lutte contre la trypanosomiase animale en Afrique proposé par le Directeur général mérite toute notre attention et nous lui accordons notre total soutien car cette maladie peut mettre fin à une richesse animale qui peut, précisément, combler l'absence de protéines. Nous avons déjà exprimé notre soutien à la priorité accordée par le Directeur général à la lutte contre cette maladie dangereuse pour laquelle notre Organisation mobilise tous ses efforts et organise des plans, en coopération avec les différents pays concernés pour assumer ses responsabilités sur la mise en oeuvre du programme proposé au besoin d'aide technique financière qui pourra faire bénéficier les 36 régions infestées, en plus des pays qui importent de la viande. Par conséquent, nous approuvons le projet et nous félicitons le Directeur général pour l'excellent travail entrepris et nous donnons tout notre soutien à l'égard de la stratégie à long terme prévue pour atteindre cet objectif et nous soutenons le rôle de la FAO en matière de coordination.

H. WETZEL (Germany, Fed. Rep. of): To begin with I would like to express the fact that my delegation is very grateful for the Doc. No. 29, and also for the introduction to this item of the agenda, which was extremely well done. Mr. Chairman, the technical assessment contained in the FAO document that Trypanosomiasis is one of the most drastic impediments opposed to an expansion of bovine cattle production in Africa is a view very fully shared by my delegation. In the German bilateral cooperation a high priority is attached to the control of bovine Trypanosomiasis. So far the Federal Government has spent more than 13. 50 million Deutschmarks on Trypanosomiasis related matters. Within the economic cooperation measures are taken and are financially supported in four areas. These are, firstly, large scale tse-tse control. Secondly, biological tse-tse control, the sterile male technique. Thirdly, chemo-therapy and, fourthly, Trypano tolerance of bovine cattle. The Federal Government attaches great importance to these measures for controlling Trypanosomiasis. This area is one of the crucial items of German agrarian aid. And it will certainly remain a firm commitment for the future. We appreciate and attach importance to the coordinating function of the FAO and its call for cooperation. The Federal Government is in principle prepared to cooperate in this area too. As in the past it will, in respect of further measures, consult with other bilateral donors, as for instance France, and continue with such joint efforts. I refer to the comments made in this connexion by the French delegation. This cooperation can also be very useful with regard to the exchange of experiences and knowledge gained. We are, therefore, prepared to harmonize our bilateral measures with those of other donors, and to exchange experiences for which the proposed committee for whose setting-up a draft resolution contained in document C 79/LIM/43 was put forward, could be absolutely qualified.

Past experience has shown that Trypanosomiasis control should not be an isolated measure, but that it should serve to establish and support a number of complementary measures which one might call by the general term of regional development measures. This will also be recognized increasingly when implementing bilateral Trypanosomiasis control measures. Such integrated projects are at present being prepared in Upper Volta and Cameroon. We cannot survey the extent of our future financial involvement in this area of economic cooperation because we normally work on the basis of countries making requests first, and, therefore, our financial commitments will be subject to such government requests.

F. TADESSE (Ethiopia): Trypanosomiasis is considered to be one of the major bottlenecks for increasing agricultural development in Ethiopia, especially in the southern and western region of the country. The area infested with tse-tse fly is about 200, 000 km and it is estimated that at least 12 million cattle are at risk of being infected with this disease. As farming in Ethiopia is mostly practised by the use of draft animals, vast areas of fertile land which are affected with trypanosomiasis could not be cultivated. Our effort, to resettle people from high populated and famine stricken areas to the agriculturally suitable areas of the south-west has been hampered as a result of the constraints imposed by this disease on crop production and livestock.

During the five-year preparatory phase (1975/76) we have laid down the foundation which would be necessary to embark on the more difficult operational phase. Recognizing the fact that a specialize unit is essential to undertake this operation, such a unit has been established within the framework of our Ministry of Agriculture. The training of technical staff has been given serious consideration. In this respect, we have benefited from the various training programmes arranged by the collaboration of bilateral and international organizations, such as FAO.

Surveys have been conducted to determine the quantitative and qualitative distribution of tse-tse flies in Ethiopia. As a result of this survey, we are now in a better position to appreciate the extent and seriousness of the trypanosomiasis problem. Following the survey a programme for "Tse-tse fly and trypanosomiasis control and subsequent land use in south-western Ethiopia" was prepared. Both the survey and preparation of the programme were done in cooperation with the British Technical Assistance Team.

For the control programme to be more effective the coordination of the work of countries involved in the programme is essential. This becomes more important particularly in countries sharing common borders as they would be required to launch joint control operations. In this respect we strongly support the establishment of the proposed Commission of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and would like to be one of its members when such a commission is formed.

As indicated in the programme trypanosomiasis control and subsequent land development activities would require the input of a considerable amount of capital. At the national level we will try to mobilize funds for this undertaking. However, the magnitude of the capital input, makes it imperative to have external financial assistance.

On this occasion, we would like to express our full support for the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, and we appreciate the initiative taken by FAO to act as coordinator for the achievement of the objectives indicated in the Programme.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je salue avec plaisir le Président indépendant du Conseil et suis satisfait de le voir assister à notre Commission. Je sais que depuis de longues années il s'est efforcé d'appuyer ce programme. Je serai très bref.

Je voudrais, au nom de ma délégation, saluer et féliciter le Directeur général de la FAO pour les efforts déployés et pour le programme qui nous est proposé et approuver également les efforts fournis par les pays donateurs et les institutions spécialisées dont la liste nous est communiquée. Je pense que la priorité accordée à ce programme de la lutte contre la trypanosomiase n'échappe à personne car, certains délégués l'ont souligné, cette maladie impose des limites au développement économique de notre pays. C'est donc en tenant compte de cela que nous apportons notre appui au programme de travail qui a été proposé par la FAO et également au projet de résolution, car les institutions d'une commission ne permettraient que de coordonner les activités et les actions qui sont menées non seulement par la FAO, mais par des donateurs bilatéraux et les pays qui sont concernés. Je pense que nous visons tous les mêmes objectifs et c'est un travail qui ne peut pas être fait uniquement sur le plan national ou par une seule organisation ou par un seul pays. Il faut donc qu'il y ait une coordination entre cette Commission et la FAO avec l'OUA; nous aiderons à combattre cette maladie. Je pense que la coordination est très importante et le rôle central de la FAO doit être souligné, en coordination avec l'Organisation pour l'Unité africaine; la mouche tsé-tsé n'attaque pas seulement l'animal, mais les personnes humaines sont touchées également. Je pense que le rôle de l'OMS a été souligné dans ce document et nous saluons également cette Organisation. Je conclus donc en disant que nous devons appuyer à l'unanimité la résolution proposée par la Commission.

J. H. MASON (Liberia): My delegation joins other member countries in extending our congratulations to the Secretariat for the excellent presentation they have presented concerning the control of animal trypanosomiasis, and also to Dr. Mussman for his presentation of last evening on this issue. Because of this my country fully supports the proposal and stands ready to pool all of its meagre resources in joining the fight against this deadly disease which has caused tremendous set backs in the area of livestock production on the continent of Africa. Also we support the draft resolution C 79/LIM/43.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): I also would like to join my colleagues in commending the excellent audio-visual presentation of the subject, and also the valued remarks of Mr. Shaib. We also appreciate greatly the efforts made by the FAO Secretariat in preparing the documents. As we have come to know, a number of donor countries are already active in controlling trypanosomiasis in different countries, and we are very grateful for all of them. But the fact is that we still suffer from the disease, and that is why this has been given priority by FAO in the coming biennium.

On behalf of my delegation, we support the strategy of FAO in controlling the disease as well as the resolution calling for the creation of a Trypanosomiasis Commission. This will offer a platform for the exchange of experience and knowledge and for drawing up comprehensive measures for the control and eventual eradication of the disease.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq):interpretation from Arabic) My delegation totally supports the programme contained in this excellent document.

BUKAR SHAIB (independent Chairman of the Council): We have amongst us Dr. Etiang who is the Director of the OAU International Bureau for Animal Resources. That bureau was established during the 1950's by the colonial powers, especially Britain and France, and Belgium, and it was then passed on to the OAU as an ongoing concern on scientific matters relating to livestock in Africa. Dr. Etiang is here and he would like to explain a little to you about the part his organization might play in this exercise.

P. E. ETIANG (Observer for the Organization of African Unity): First of all I would like to state the appreciation of the Organization of African Unity for giving us the opportunity to address this assembly. The Scientific, Technical and Research Committee of the Organization of African Unity has been entrusted with the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis long before 1964. Under the aegis of the OAU, tsetse and trypanosomiasis activities are run by the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control, generally known as ISCTRC. The Council meets every two years, while the Executive Committee meets annually.

During both the Council and the Executive Committee meetings, several recommendations have been passed calling on the OAU to look into the possibility of controlling this disease. As a result of this, the OAU has made considerable efforts to assist member states tackle this problem nationally and internationally in the field of research, control, training, et cetera.

Despite the many years of effort by both African and non-African countries, there does not seem to be any remarkable decrease in the gravity of the problem. The only way to obtain any reasonable result is to organize a concerted, coordinated action in the form of joint projects requiring the cooperation of all interested international organizations, affected African countries, donor agencies, et cetera. It is for this reason that the OAU accepted the fact that the World Food Conference has called upon FAO to launch, as a matter of urgency, a long-term programme for the control of African trypanosomiasis as a project of high priority.

At the first FAO consultation held in Accra in 1975 to review the programme and advise on its implementation, coordination and management, the OAU member states, recognizing the important role the OAU would play, recommended that the OAU must be involved at all stages in the implementation and coordination of the programme.

This recommendation was further endorsed at the second FAO consultation held in Lusaka in 1978. The OAU is pleased to record the fact that FAO has involved them in every step leading to the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis.

In Bangui at the fifteenth meeting of the ISCTRC, the need for cooperation in the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis was recognized and a recommendation was passed calling on the OAU to cooperate fully with the FAO in the realization of its programme. At the Tenth FAO Regional Conference in Arusha in 1978, the African countries again called for close collaboration between FAO and OAU and further asked for the strengthening of the facilities of the OAU to be equipped to collaborate with FAO in the execution of the programme.

The OAU, in support of the programme, has been involved in organizing jointly with the FAO and WHO a number of activities including training, seminars, et cetera. There are plans for many such cooperative actions in the future. The OAU also recognizes the additional coordinating role it has to play, particularly at the subregional level. While cooperating with the FAO the OAU supports the establishment of the Proceed Commission as tabled by the delegate from the Republic of Nigeria, in the hope that it will be an effective tool in furthering the efforts of the FAO and OAU member states in the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the interests of the African continent.

CHAIRMAN: The delegates of the United Arab Emirates, Zambia and Gabon were kind enough to send in their written interventions to the secretariat who will take appropriate action.

We have now come to the end of our discussions and it is fair that the secretariat should comment on one or two points or issues raised during the debate. I will therefore call on Dr. Bommer to give his reply to some of the issues raised.

E. OSSINGA (Gabon): L'honorable délégué du Botswana a posé une question pertinente concernant les produits obtenus par croisement, à savoir:

Est-ce que ces produits ne perdent pas leur tolérance au contact d'autres races ?

D'après les expériences en cours au Gabon en vue d'une amélioration, notamment en gabarit, des races trypanotoierantes et, partant, leur rendement en viande, nous sommes parvenus à quelques conclusions que nous sommes en train de vérifier.

En effet, nous avons importé du Swaziland des mâles de gabarit pratiquement équivalent à celui des races européennes que nous avons croisés avec des NDAMA de petit gabarit, mais trypanotolérants.

Nous avons observé que le facteur trypanotolérant acquis au stade F1, sans être équivalent au facteur initial quant au degré de tolérance, est fort intéressant si on le place en rapport avec l'amélioration du gabarit et du rendement viande.

Ce facteur trypanotolérant des F1 disparaît certes dès que les animaux sont placés dans des zones infestées de tsé-tsé, ce qui nous a permis de conclure qu'il n'était pas définitif.

Certes, nous avons observé que même les trypanotolérants n'étaient pas épargnés, mais la tolérance des F1, sans être égale à celle des NDAMA, permet quelques espoirs par rapport à la race introduite.

Enfin, nous avons observé que les NDAMA et les F1 des croisements, replacés dans des zones désinfestées, retrouvaient un état sanitaire complètement satisfaisant alors que la race introduite demeurait malade.

O. ALI JUMA (Tanzania): The Tanzania Delegation would like to record its endorsement and support of the draft resolution as in document C 79/LIM/43, on the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis, and would like also to associate with other delegations in congratulating the FAO Head of Animal Production and Health Division for his comprehensive presentation of the above paper. Our delegation wishes to repeat emphasis on the importance of control of tse-tse flies, and eventual eradication of trypanosomiasis in the African continent, as has already been done by previous speakers.

At the moment there is no specific control method which can be claimed to be effective on tse-tse control, and as such we find it premature to comment specifically on any one of them, but it is our belief that the existing methods now under research such as introduction of trypanotolerant animals, insecticidal spray, male-sterile techniques, genetic control manipulation of the tse-tse flies, chemioterapeutic are all very interesting and indeed the first work of the Commission should be to review the work which has been done in different countries, on those methods and advise member countries on their effectiveness, success and failures.

Our delegation would like to support the united Kingdom delegation's view that for the Commission to be more useful and meaningful, instead of having all technicians and personnel in Rome it should also have a coordinating unit in Africa where the problem exists.

In conclusion our delegation would like to comment on para 23 of the document and the statement made by Mr. Mussman yesterday that the Programme will become heavily involved during the first four years in the West African Subregion. Our delegation, which has no objection to that, feels however that since we have established that trypanosomiasis is a major problem in all affected countries, also taking into account that in several such countries programmes of tse-tse and trypanosomiasis control are being undertaken, we would suggest that the Commission in its initial stage, be entrusted with the responsibilities of reviewing tse-tse and trypanosomiasis control programmes in those countries and in consultation with all member states to work out a plan of operation.

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M. A. A. MOHAMMED (United Arab Emirates) (translated from Arabic): The Delegation of the United Arab Emirates supports this programme unconditionally, after having considered the working paper presented by FAO. Our Delegation supports the proposals made by various countries which stand to profit from this programme which is of a nature to increase food production and increase food security, particularly in Africa and the world at large. 1/

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

B. O. M. CHIYABWE (Zambia): My delegation considers the Programme on the control of the African Animal Trypanosomiasis to be of great importance in the endeavours of many African countries to increase livestock production. We strongly support the long-term strategy as outlined in the document and endorse the Organizational structure as proposed for the coordinative role which FAO will exercise. In addition to this regional approach in the control of this disease, we also feel that the programme should be accompanied by a land utilization programme of land that is freed of tse-tse fly infestation, not only for livestock production but also for crop production.

In view of the importance of this programme, my country supports the draft resolution on the establishment of a Commission on the African Animal Trypanosomiasis. 1/

D. F. R. BOMMER (Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department): Before Dr. Mussman replies to various points raised in the discussion, I wanted to say first on behalf of the Director-General how much he appreciates the strong support this Commission has given to the Programme and to the resolution which calls for the establishment of a Commission, and certainly on the coordination role FAO should play within this very important programme. We are fully aware of the complexity and long-term nature of the struggle which is proposed, therefore we were very much interested to hear the comments and experience of the various nations involved in such activities in the past.

I was somewhat surprised to hear one delegate mention that it would be the first time that FAO accepted such a coordination role because it should know that it is very much within the procedures of FAO to accept such a coordinator role as in the Desert Locust Control Programme in food security assistance, in various fisheries activities and others.

I shall now ask Dr. Mussman. to reply to more specific questions raised during the debate.

H. C. MOBSMAN (Director, Animal Production and Health Division): A number of points were raised during the discussions by various delegations this morning. I would like to address them as completely as possible since it is not very easy to follow up on these other than at this time. If I neglect to mention a point that one or another delegation may have raised, I hope that will be brought directly to someone's attention so that we can cover it at a later time.

It was suggested that perhaps the field that was being covered was too broad to be considered all at one time, and that perhaps a separate control programme, a separate development programme might be a wise alternative. To this we can only say that we recognise that they are diverse programmes and they represent broad coverage, but we would also contend that to do one without the other would be a denial of the importance of keeping them together, running them in parallel.

I think that we have reviewed this subject at some length within the secretariat, and certainly with the members of the countries that are affected, and I think the consensus is completely in accord with the idea of having the broad approach. We want to have everything moving forward, obviously we cannot deal with the entire African continent all at one time, and for this reason it was pointed out yesterday that the initial efforts would emphasise greatly the area of West Africa; and to the extent that it is possible, and that there are programme activities under way, there would be support available for the East and Southeast Africa area.

Another question or point was raised about the timing, whether it might be desirable to wait longer before starting, whether resources would be available and so on. I think this is always a legitimate question, but I think too that one organization or any group of organizations could wait indefinitely if you wanted to have everything all set to go. In other words, in this case we feel we have reached the point where we have a solid programme designed in which the countries are fully in concurrence with the approach strategy.

We have had indications from donor countries, not only by virtue of their existing supportive activities but of their commitments to us for continued support in the future, and it seems that if we undertake the preparatory missions which were described in the documents to define the needs in the countries, it is unlikely that these projects will go unfunded. We are extremely confident about this particular point.

1/ Statement inserted in the Verbatim records on request.

I have already noted the intention of the programme to focus on a smaller part of the continent than the entire area affected. You will recall I mentioned yesterday zonal distribution, which we showed on a slide indicating that because of the tremendous pressures being put on that area because of movements of animals from north to south, this seemed to be the most ideal location in which to initiate activities. We shall be concentrating on that area.

There was a statement made, in fact I think several people used the word "eradication", and I think it was implicit in what was said that eradication in the terms being used signified a belief that perhaps the tsetse might be eradicated completely from the African environment. I would like to clarify this point because it is one on which I think there are some extensive misunderstandings.

We very carefully selected the word "control" in the title of this Programme, this was not done haphazardly, certainly we gave it a lot of thought. I think eradication is a concept that would be desirable, but we have to recognize that within the scope of the Programme and the environment with which we are dealing that is unlikely to occur at least in the lifetime of any of us.

The idea of an eradication programme is possible in certain localized areas, and to this end I think we will be able to address ourselves most effectively. I give as evidence the fact that there have been several locations in Africa where there have been successful total eradication efforts undertaken: Northern Nigeria for one, and there are parts of Kenya in which complete eradication has been achieved. Botswana has advised us that they are on the brink of undertaking a complete eradication programme because the technology is available.

This does not deny the need for continued research and continued methods of development. As the programme moves ahead these are areas in which we would want to place every bit as much emphasis as has been placed in the past, and not to underestimate their importance in the future, but to have the belief that the eradication of this tsetse from the entire African continent is the goal in the short or medium, or even in the longterm, is I think, to have a misunderstanding of the programme. We know there are areas in Africa in which there is little or no interest economically in the development of land where it is affected by the tsetse. Obviously an effort in those areas would be unwise and unjustified at this time. There are other areas in which for ecological and environmental reasons, suppression of the tsetse population may be possible but not complete eradication. So we would envisage the outcome of this programme having a variety of inputs anywhere from leaving an area completely untouched to a complete eradication programme, and I think if everyone understands how that will come about we will all be thinking in the same way.

There was a suggestion made that because of the nature of the programme that it should be perhaps outposted to Africa and much of the direction of the programme be put into Africa. We have discussed this extensively and in fact it has been a subject of discussion at an earlier conference and at various consultations which we have held, and one of the things I would like to point out to the delegations here today is that we have a very strong programme in the regional office in Accra with a tsetse support officer, in addition to an animal production and health officer. We are about to place a tsetse control officer in East Africa and we are only strengthening the staff in headquarters by one person. That would be for the coordination of training programmes.

The other point I need to make in this regard, if you will recall in the description there were a number of development support units identified in those zones in Africa each of which would be composed of several specialists. These in turn would coordinate activities in those respective zones along with government officials, so we think to a great extent this decentralization into the African scene is being accomplished.

We feel at the moment the overall monitoring and coordination perhaps should be carried out from headquarters for the simple reason that communications are excellent in most parts of Africa whereas in some parts within Africa it might not be that easy, and in addition because of the close involvement that we would envisage for us, for all of us in FAO in dealing with the donor governments and the African countries themselves in making certain that the correct contacts have been made. I think for the moment we see the need for maintaining this sort of approach, but certainly the door is open as the programme progresses for considering other changes in the way in which it would be carried out.

There were several delegations discussing the JP 15 Rinderpest programme and what similarity and what could be learned from that which might be applied in this case. I should point out here that we borrowed rather heavily from the concept of the Rinderpest campaign and in fact some of the staff of the Animal Production and Health Division actually were involved in that campaign, but there were two major differences between the Trypanosomiasis effort and the Rinderpest. In this case we have no vaccine to use. Hopefully in the future we may.

Secondly, in the Rinderpest campaign there was no area development: the kind of land use planning in rural development on which we are placing such a high priority as we are in the Trypanosomiasis programme. I think it is clear that they differ substantially, but to the extent that we can use or draw from those experienced in the Rinderpest campaign, certainly we would want to do so. Certainly a number of areas were cited and questions were raised regarding the appendices in the document 79/29. On table III the Corrigendum does identify the figures in the table as being in millions of dollars, and in regard to the disparity which appears to exist from the numbers in the examples given under (i), (ii) and so on, the disparity as to the cost per area of land or per animal, per head of cattle, I think I should point out that these figures are only to be looked upon as being indicative. What we have done is draw upon existing situations in various locations. We have cited certain models to give impressions, identifying the fact that in certain areas there may be nothing existing at the moment whereas in others there may be an infrastructure established and the wherewithall to move ahead rather quickly. Obviously the cost will vary substantially between approaches in one area versus another. So I hope if you look at those examples (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in that context, I think the thing can be clarified relatively easily.

If I may take just a moment to address the rather specific question of Botswana as regard to trypanotolerant animals if they are moved to other locations and crossed with other breeds, we do know that frequently when trypanotolerant animals are moved from one location where they have been for a long time to another, the trypanotolerance is not as effective as it was where they came from. Unfortunately, at the moment, this whole subject of trypanotolerance is not completely understood. However, if you extrapolate from that, if you cross with non-trypanotolerant animals, it would further delete any kind of tolerance that may exist. As far as the comparison of productivity, the studies that we have undertaken in much of the work jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme and with ILCA in Addis Ababa, has shown that the productivity of the trypanotolerant animals more than non-trypanotolerant animals, given a clean environment, is essentially the same. However, when you put them under the stress of the challenge of the searching into Trypanosomiasis, obviously those which are not tolerant sicken and frequently die whereas the others can survive quite nicely. But on the basis of strict productivity, more or less equal in nature, and so it is a very interesting subject.

I think I have covered most of the items that were raised. I hope I did not go through them too quickly. If there are other questions beyond those which were raised this morning, anyone in FAO will be happy to try to deal with them.

CHAIRMAN: This brings to a close our discussion on this particular item; there were 25 speakers on this debate and there has been no adverse comment on the resolution, and I take it that the resolution has been adopted. Coming from a country which is relatively Trypanosomiasis tolerant, and from the fact of what most delegations have informed us about their cooperation between countries, being in common with the disease and common problems which calls for economic cooperation, especially among developing countries, it seems that our agenda is relatively strong and have identified a major problem, and we are going to discuss this problem in another topic in another place.

15. Technical and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries:

15. Coopération technique et économique entre pays en développement:

15. Cooperación técnica y económica entre países en desarrollo:

15. 1 Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

15. 1 Coopération technique entre pays en développement

15. 1 Cooperación técnica entre países en desarrollo

15. 2 Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: Report of the Technical Consultation (Rome, June/July 1979)

15. 2 Coopération économique entre pays en développement: rapport de la Consultation technique (Rome, juin/juillet 1979)

15. 2 Cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo: informe de la Consulta Técnica (Roma, junio/julio 1979)

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General del Departamento de Desarrollo): El apremio por la promoción de la Cooperación Técnica entre Países en Desarrollo ha adquirido relevancia por ser un elemento esencial en los esfuerzos para establecer un Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional. El que CTPD y la Cooperación Económica entre Países en Desarrollo aparezcan como subtemas separados en la Agenda de la Conferencia, no debe oscurecer el hecho de que cooperación técnica y económica están estrechamente vinculadas

y frecuentemente se superimponen en los campos y actividades de interés inmediato de la FAO. Si el Secretariado ha preferido hacer esta separación, ha sido por conveniencia administrativa, y para en-fatizar la naturaleza complementaria y compuesta de estos conceptos; y no para señalar diferencias en la substancia.

El Director General percibe claramente que al nivel de países, la cooperación técnica y económica en el campo de la agricultura y la alimentación se apoyan mutuamente, lo que hace difícil identificarlas como entidades separadas. Me apresuro a añadir, Sr. Presidente, que uso los términos agricultura y alimentación en su sentido genérico, para incluir tanto el sector forestal como el pesquero.

Los documentos C 79/26 y C 79/26 Suplemento 1, dan a los señores delegados una visión amplia de la respuesta de la FAO hasta el momento, al Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires para la promoción de la CTPD. Permítaseme también mencionar las secciones pertinentes del documento C 79/24, sobre el Examen de los Programas de Campo 1978-1979, que se refieren tanto al uso de insumos de los países en desarrollo en las actividades de campo de la FAO, como al empleo de las instituciones nacionales en una perspectiva mas amplia.

No es mi intención explayarme excesivamente sobre estos asuntos sobre los que ya ha habido una extensa discusión al considerarse antes el tema 13.

Los documentos en nuestras manos ponen de relieve - entre otras cosas - el establecimiento de un centro de acción en la Organización que ayude en la identificación de limitaciones dentro del ámbito de la CTPD y desarrolle nuevas ideas y enfoques para superarlas; y que siga de cerca los progresos que se obtengan en los campos de la agricultura y la alimentación con respecto a CTPD.

El Director General, naturalmente, ha recomendado a todas las unidades de la FAO, incluso a las Oficinas Regionales y a aquellas en los países, que aprovechando la oportunidad viable para promover la CTPD en sus respectivas áreas de competencia. Evidencia cabal de esto emerge del amplio espectro de actividades y posibilidades sobre las cuales se hace alusión en el documento C 79/26 Suplemento 1.

El profundo compromiso de la FAO con la CTPD se verá nuevamente ilustrado en nuestra contribución a la Primera Reunión bienal Intergubernamental a Alto Nivel, convocada por el Administrador del PNUD para mayo de 1980, en la que se estudiarán los progresos obtenidos con respecto a la ejecución del Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires. Al mismo tiempo, estamos llevando a cabo encuestas sobre el terreno en Africa, con el fin de identificar y evaluar proyectos nacionales, regionales y subregionales en los cuales la FAO podría asistir, o ya asiste, en la promoción de CTPD en cuanto a producción de alimentos, procesamiento y mercadeo, ciencia y tecnología y desarrollo rural en general. Si estas encuestas lo demostrarán factible, se extenderían a la exploración del potencial para una cooperación entre los países africanos y otros en vías de desarrollo en las demás regiones.

Los temas de esta encuesta se seleccionaron - inicialmente - con el fin de hacer una contribución directa a la Conferencia de Expertos Africanos Gubernamentales convocada por el PNUD, con carácter de encuentro preparatorio, para la Reunión Intergubernamental a Alto Nivel a la cual me refiriera hace unos momentos.

Estos esfuerzos que hemos estado haciendo y que continuaremos aún con más vigor, podrían no tener el impacto deseado si los verdaderos actores - es decir los gobiernos y las instituciones de los países en desarrollo - no asumen un rol más activo en guiar nuestra obra.

Nosotros podemos - a lo sumo - respaldar los esfuerzos de los países en desarrollo para mancomunar sus experiencias y conocimientos sacando de ellas las ventajas que convengan, pero no podemos suplantarlos ni sustentarlos indefinidamente.

Los lazos institucionales entre los países en desarrollo mismos, fundamentados en intereses mutuos, son la única base para una cooperación funcional. Porque la esencia de la CTPD, Sr. Presidente, no está en la simple búsqueda de una repartición equitativa de expertos, o de firmas consultoras y otras instituciones en las actividades financiadas por agencias internacionales y de ayuda bilateral. Ella está, Sr. Presidente, en acercar entre sí esos expertos e instituciones para que determinen la validez de las estrategias de desarrollo y de los medios de ejecución existentes en relación con su herencia común y las estructuras socioeconómicas corrientes; está en aprovechar y fortalecer los esfuerzos de cada uno en zonas agroclimáticas idénticas; en reorientar los esquemas de cosechas y de mercado,

con miras a fortalecer la posición colectiva en los mercados internacionales, de productos básicos; en concebir empresas conjuntas para la mejor explotación y procesamiento de sus extensos recursos forestales y pesqueros; en reforzar su capacidad de negociación en asuntos económicos internacionales.

Todas éstas son tareas formidables, pero muy al alcance colectivo de los países interesados. Confío que la Comisión tomará debida cuenta de estos postulados básicos y que dará al Director General una guía clara en lo que se refiere a medidas ulteriores que la Organización pueda adoptar para estimular y fortalecer las iniciativas que los países en desarrollo tomen en estas direcciones.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department): I entirely agree with my colleague Dr. Yriart that the TCDC and ECDC subjects under discussion here are closely related and complement each other, and deserve to be administered and operationally integrated.

For the information of the Conference, the Report of the Technical Consultation on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries in Food and Agriculture which was held in Rome in the middle of 1979 is submitted to your Commission for your information. It is presented in Document C 79/27 and its corrigendum. A summary of the recommendations is placed at the beginning of the document. The consultation was convened by the Director-General in order to review progress and assess prospects of Economic and Technical Cooperation in the field of Food and Agriculture. The Consultation was expected to examine the operational implications of objectives and programmes already adopted in a large number of international conferences. It was also to help formulate recommendations for action to be taken by developing countries themselves by regional or sub-regional groupings or cooperative arrangements, and by international organizations including FAO.

We believe, and this view is shared by all the participants, that the Consultation was useful in enhancing the awareness and importance of economic cooperation among developing countries in the field of food and agriculture, and in providing an impetus towards concrete action. The Consultation considered that the achievement of food self-sufficiency should be adopted as a common objective for economic cooperation for developing countries. It called upon developing countries, with the assistance and support of the UN System, including FAO, to take the initiative and embark upon designing strategies and a feasible action programme. They recognized that the action programme would necessarily vary among regions and sub-regions according to specific socio-economic and political conditions.

Among the important priority areas stressed by the Consultation, the following deserve special mention: identification and selection of key commodities in the production of which developing countries wish to cooperate; the expansion of pipelines of resource surveys, master plans, and prefeasibility studies at country- and inter-country levels, for the joint exploitation of resources.

Also important was the need for identification and preparation of projects for inter-country cooperation with a view towards securing the necessary financial assistance from the lending agencies. The multilateral and bilateral agencies were called upon by the Consultation to extend additional assistance for the financing of projects which promote economic cooperation among developing countries.

To illustrate a few recommendations for concrete action, the Consultation drew special attention to the need for strengthening existing intergovernmental organizations for the development of common rivers and lakes. Again, the promotion of collective self-reliance in food security was supported. The developing countries were requested to consider earmarking a part of their national reserves for regional and sub-regional uses after meeting urgent national requirements, and to seek mutually acceptable agreements on the location and building up of regional and sub-regional food reserves, with the help of donor countries and international organizations.

In so far as concrete follow-up action is concerned, the recommendations addressed to governments were perhaps the most crucial for further progress in this area. The Report recommends that the governments of the developing countries should consider designatory national focal points for identification, promotion and monitoring of ECDC programmes in food and agriculture of interest to them.

Moreover, they should organize consultations, meetings and seminars to create awareness among developing countries to draw up inter-country plans and programmes and to review progress made.

The existing integration and other functional cooperation arrangements were urged to intensify concrete cooperative activities in the field of food and agriculture.

The assistance by FAO and other United Nations organizations would be, by and large, contingent upon the prior initiative of the interested developing countries or their regional or sub-regional cooperation arrangements or organizations. This was also emphasized by the UNCTAD Resolution on the subject earlier on. Within the limits of its resources, FAO would be willing to help, on request, to identify common areas of cooperation and to help formulate projects for implementation.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind delegates that these two documents are mainly for information and I would not expect that we need to reopen the debate on the issue, as a full-scale debate has already been held on these two topics.

C. O. KELLER SARMIENTO (Argentina): Si bien es cierto lo que acaba usted de expresar, señor Presidente, de que en diversas ocasiones hemos tenido oportunidad de referirnos al tema de la cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo, quiero expresar que mi país adjudica a este tema una vital importancia y, por lo tanto, formularemos algunos comentarios que estimamos pueden ser de utilidad para la Secretaría en torno a los documentos presentados.

Quisiéramos antes que nada agradecer especialmente a la Secretaría la excelente forma y contenido de estos documentos, C 79/26 y C 79/27. En primer lugar me referiré a algunos aspectos del documento 26. En los párrafos 6 y 7 se informa a la Conferencia sobre el establecimiento de un centro de acción en la organización y la inclusión de la cooperación técnica entre países en desarrollo en el Programa de Labores y Presupuestos para 1980-81, en los párrafos 8 a 10, así como la posibilidad de una mejor utilización de capacidades de los países en desarrollo en los Programas con la FAO y la promoción del CTPD, a nivel de país y de región. Nos complace especialmente el paulatino avance hacia la identificación de sectores dentro del ámbito de la agricultura y la alimentación, donde es susceptible de aplicarse, y en muchos casos, aunque el CTPD ha avanzado, este avance no es todo lo enérgico que hubiéramos deseado, pero por lo menos estamos progresando. En este sentido agradezco muy especialmente la presentación efectuada por el Doctor Yriart y quiero expresar que coincidimos plenamente con él en que la cooperación técnica y la cooperación económica se superponen y deben enfatizar su naturaleza complementaria. Esta es probablemente una tarea que se va a ir adjudicando la FAO nuevamente con carácter pio-nerístico en el sector. Compartimos la aspiración de que esta separación se diluya cada día más y más adelante desaparezca para poder concentrar esfuerzos y evitar duplicación de actividades.

Recogemos también con satisfacción el estado de alerta que nos señala el doctor Yriart y el Director General impartida a la Organización para detectar oportunidades y tratar de que todas las oficinas y departamentos de la FAO traten de cooperar para sumar esfuerzos y organizar el tema de la CTPD.

Coincidimos también con usted, doctor Yriart, en que los lazos institucionales entre los países son los vínculos naturales del CTPD, pero estos pueden ser ampliados y divulgados por las organizaciones como la FAO, y pensamos que esta es una tarea que compete a la FAO y es un concepto muy importante de sus actividades futuras.

En cuanto al establecimiento de un Centro de Acción, tal como fue dispuesto en la Recomendación 33 del Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires, y recomendada por el 19 período de sesiones de la Conferencia, y ratificado por el 75° Consejo, creo que es un elemento que tenemos que fortalecer y fortificar.

El documento C 79/26, Sup. 1, trae un interesante cuadro sobre actividades potenciales del CTPD. Nuevamente aquí vemos un loable esfuerzo por parte de la Organización, y por lo menos se está tratando de orientar e identificar áreas de acción. Pero tal como lo afirma el párrafo 3, entendemos que se trata de un primer paso en el cumplimiento de la función de catalizador de la FAO. Creemos que este Centro no es aún lo suficientemente fuerte como para encarar una labor orgánica, tal como se espera de ella.

El párrafo 4 señala el marco de referencia del cuadro propuesto y expresa que no se incluyen las posibilidades de cooperación bilateral. Creemos, en cambio, que sería muy útil contar también con esta información, pues creemos que la CTPD no debe limitarse a aspectos multilaterales sino que debe incluir, cuando cabe, aspectos de cooperación bilateral.

No abriremos juicio definitivo sobre este Ejercicio de la Secretaría hasta ver más adelante los primeros resultados. Consideramos que debe profundizarse, en especial, en detectar la disponibilidad de mecanismos e instrumentos del CTPD a nivel nacional, y sobre todo debe ampliarse a todas las regiones. En este sentido, desearíamos que se incluya también la región de América Latina, que no figura en ese cuadro, salvo la referencia un poco vaga en el área prioritaria de la acuicultura, contenida en el párrafo 8.

El párrafo 6 del documento C 79/26/Sup. 1, pide información a la Conferencia sobre las medidas que están tomando los estados miembros para cumplir el Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires. Como usted sabe, señor Presidente, mi país ha tenido siempre una posición de activa participación en la extensión de las actividades del CTPD, pues considera que éstas son vitales para alcanzar la autosuficiencia global colectiva, tal como fuera consagrada en numerosas instancias, sea UNCTAD, o Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. Consideramos esta cuestión el gran tema del presente y del futuro, y un campo donde la cooperación dedicada y eficiente, la solidaridad, la acción imaginativa y constante abre el panorama más amplio de posibilidades a los países en desarrollo, sin deber depender de la adjudicación de excedentes o de ayuda de disponibilidades o de donaciones.

Debemos incrementar dramáticamente la acción de la FAO en la CTPD, y para ello, mi delegación formula una nueva exhortación a mis colegas aquí reunidos así como a la Secretaría. El Gobierno Argentino ha suscrito un acuerdo con el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo titulado Nueva Dimensión en la Cooperación, cuyo objetivo es sentar bases de mecanismos administrativos y financieros que permiten el mejor desenvolvimiento de la CTPD.

Se ha enviado una misión al Perú, a principios de este año, vinculada al proyecto mencionado para incrementar la cooperación entre ambos países en el campo de la vitivinicultura, así como la producción lechera. Se está elaborando un proyecto de ley de creación del Fondo Nacional para actividades del CTPD. Tal como fuera anunciado oportunamente se ha encargado en público y en privado de una tarea de relevamiento a fin de determinar el número de expertos y condiciones en que puede brindarse capacitación, atento a la extensa e importante experiencia argentina en materia agropecuaria.

En este sentido se han identificado interesantes posibilidades dentro de las maquinarias agrícolas que cuentan con condiciones altamente competitivas, acordes con las necesidades de numerosos países en desarrollo. En este sentido, nos permitimos sugerir que los representantes de la FAO, las representaciones de la FAO, sean a nivel nacional o regional, dispongan de los mecanismos administrativos que permitan incluir en los registros de la Organización y con la mayor precisión posible, servicios que ofrecen en materia agropecuaria los países en desarrollo y determinar su complementación con el catálogo de servicios de orientación informativa.

Como primera medida para ello, y dentro del aceptado concepto general de descentralización de las actividades de la FAO, consideramos esencial el potenciamiento de las oficinas regionales de la FAO en este sector, para promover una acción eficaz destinada a identificar actividades del CTPD.

Nos complace también la afirmación del señor Yriart sobre la preparación que está efectuando la FAO para la reunión intergubernamental de alto nivel, convocada por la administración del PNUD para 1980. La participación de la FAO en ésta es importante y atribuimos grandes esperanzas a los resultados de la misma.

Por último, coincidimos plenamente con el doctor Islam y con las conclusiones de la Consulta Técnica de Cooperación Económica entre países en desarrollo. Queremos destacar que participamos activamente en esa reunión que fue ejemplo para las actividades de la FAO, y que las prioridades establecidas son un punto de partida adecuado para todas las actividades de la FAO en el sector, así como las recomendaciones a los respectivos gobiernos.

CHAIRMAN: Before I give the floor to Mexico I wish to remind delegates that there have been exhaustive discussions on ECDC and TCDC. I appeal also for brevity on the salient points.

F. RUIZ ORTIS (Mexico): La delegación mexicana comparte plenamente la preocupación de la FAO por aplicar las medidas compiladas en el Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires, y sancionado por el Consejo de la FAO en su 75º período de sesiones.

Confiamos en que el Centro de Acción que ha establecido el señor Director General en la dirección de programación de las actividades de campo de la FAO, cumpla eficazmente la promoción de la CTPD, auspiciando la mayor utilización posible de los servicios e insumos de un país en desarrollo en beneficio de otro; particularmente en el caso de la contratación de expertos.

A tal efecto, consideramos de fundamental importancia que la FAO intensifique sus esfuerzos al difundir las convocatorias de presentación de ofertas para la ejecución de los proyectos, dentro del esquema del CTPD, a fin de que los propios países en desarrollo cuenten con las más amplias oportunidades de participación.

México tiene algunas experiencias en la prestación de cooperación técnica a algunos países, particularmente del área latinoamericana, y reitera ahora su mejor disposición para participar activamente en los esfuerzos que los países en desarrollo están realizando en materia de cooperación internacional.

En la perspectiva de esa experiencia, hemos podido detectar que una de las principales limitaciones que enfrentan las actividades del CTPD, es la insuficiente capacidad de financiamiento para ejecutar los proyectos, una vez identificadas y establecidas las prioridades de desarrollo, por lo que sería de gran utilidad cualquier apoyo que pueda ofrecer la FAO en este campo específico, para concitar el concurso de los organismos financieros internacionales y de los países en desarrollo, en apoyo de las necesidades crediticias de las naciones en vías de desarrollo; como por ejemplo, avalando ante los posibles financiadores la factibilidad técnica de los proyectos presentados.

Creemos firmemente, que la buena marcha del CTPD depende no solamente de la voluntad política de los países en general, sino de la disponibilidad financiera que tengan los interesados, ya que si bien son naciones jurídicamente iguales que tratan de aprovechar entre sí las diferencias existentes en cuanto a sus niveles de desarrollo relativo, en su condición de países en desarrollo tienen como rasgo de identidad común, la insuficiencia de recursos financieros; aspecto en el cual creemos que la FAO puede jugar un papel muy importante intercediendo ante la Comunidad Internacional.

Antes de concluir, mi delegación desea también intervenir respecto al informe sobre la consulta técnica sobre Cooperación Económica entre países en desarrollo, por lo que en su oportunidad, hará uso de la palabra.

Sra. Dra. G. SOTO CARRERO (Cuba): Permítame, en primer lugar, y por su amable conducto, agradecer a los doctores Felipe Yriart y señor Islam por la excelente presentación que han hecho de los temas que discutimos. Sus magníficas exposiciones serán de utilidad para los debates en estos aspectos que, como dijo el señor Yriart, están totalmente vinculados entre sí.

Mi delegación considera que, si bien la cooperación técnica y económica entre países en desarrollo, no es un término nuevo, sí es un concepto que cada vez cobra mayor importancia en el sistema de las Naciones Unidas, como un elemento para el desarrollo económico y social de nuestros países.

En este aspecto, entendemos que la FAO puede considerarse a la vanguardia de las acciones emprendidas por el sistema de las Naciones Unidas. El hecho de identificar y difundir nuevas ideas, conceptos y métodos para promover el CTPD en los sectores agropecuarios, forestales y pesqueros, ha sido una labor muy productiva para nuestros países, así como también los esfuerzos realizados por la FAO para dar cumplimiento al plan de acción de Buenos Aires, incluida la creación del Centro de Acción propuesto por esa Conferencia.

Muy importante ha sido la inclusión de orientaciones específicas en el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto para 1980-81 para que las actividades de la FAO se concentren con más fuerza a la prestación de asistencia a los estados miembros para el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de sus propias capacidades, con objeto de satisfacer las necesidades básicas de su población, en aquellas esferas en que, como es lógico, sean de competencia de la FAO. El incremento de la contratación de expertos provenientes de los países en desarrollo, que se plantea en el párrafo 13 del documento C 79/26 es una buena muestra de la importancia que le da la FAO a nuestros países y la confianza que deposita en ellos.

Con relación a la adquisición de servicios, mi delegación considera que no deberían referirse solamente a equipos, sino también se deberían tratar de incrementar las compras de productos procedentes de países en desarrollo; y decimos incrementar, puesto que la FAO también ha utilizado esta vía, y exhortamos a que se siga utilizando.

En la cooperación a nivel regional, efectivamente se deben compaginar las capacidades de los países de la región con sus necesidades.

Otros elementos importantes en los cuales consideramos que la FAO puede jugar un papel fundamental, es la difusión de nuevos conocimientos y experiencias de países en desarrollo, entre los demás países, que en mayor o menor grado, tienen que abordar problemas semejantes y en condiciones socioeconómicas y hasta ecológicas parecidas, tal como lo expresara el doctor Yriart en su exposición.

Estos aspectos pudieran ser entre otros, medidas de control de las plagas, enfermedades de las plantas y de los animales, técnicas de conservación de suelos y agua, en las zonas áridas y semiáridas, mejoras genéticas del ganado vacuno, etc....

Mi delegación considera que el CTPD es indispensable para el desarrollo de programas dirigidos a estos aspectos que hemos mencionado, y otros que, tal vez se nos escapen en estos momentos, pero que podríamos enmarcar en tres grandes grupos.

Primero: Programas de control integrado de plagas y enfermedades.

Segundo: Programas conjuntos o coordinados encaminados al control de las enfermedades de los animales.

Tercero: Programas para crear centros y redes de producción e investigación para cultivos básicos.

Con relación a la cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo, nuestra delegación considera que la importancia de la misma está dada, entre otros factores, por ser uno de los elementos de la Estrategia Internacional para el Desarrollo, que puede contribuir en gran medida a lograr el proceso equilibrado y equitativo del desarrollo económico global que todos deseamos.

Las propias Naciones Unidas, en su Resolución 33/195 de la Asamblea General, insta a los países desarrollados y a las organizaciones del sistema, a que proporcionen el apoyo adecuado a los programas de Cooperación Económica entre Países en Desarrollo.

Efectivamente, consideramos que es urgente que se concierten acuerdos de cooperación entre los países para lograr una explotación óptima de sus posibilidades de producción agrícola, pesquera, forestal, etc.

Mucho pudiera lograrse en estos sectores, si además de tener establecidas las posibilidades de proyectos a desarrollar, se contara con la voluntad política de los países cooperantes para obtener apoyo, ya que además de que la CEPD representa un paso necesario en el proceso del logro de la autosuficiencia colectiva y del desarrollo de las economías de los países en desarrollo, es un importante elemento en la lucha por establecer el Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional.

Nuestra Delegación estima que la CTPD debe acelerarse mediante la adopción de medidas más dinámicas, especialmente planes y propuestas realistas y viables de interés vital para los países en desarrollo y mediante la iniciación a nivel nacional de aquellas medidas políticas que mejoren la calidad y eficacia de esos planes.

Como un ejemplo de estas acciones pudiéramos sugerir que se estudie y analice la posibilidad de fomentar la creación de nuevas Asociaciones de Productores/Exportadores de Materias Primas cuya exportación le interesa a los países en desarrollo, así como fortalecer las ya existentes, exhortando a la incorporación como miembros de estas asociaciones a países productores/exportadores que aún no han ingresado en ellas.

En materia de comercio, quizá sería recomendable reiterar la conveniencia de estudiar el establecimiento de otras empresas multinacionales de comercialización tan importantes para nuestros países.

En la Región Latinoamericana se ha dado gran importancia a la CTPD. Un ejemplo concreto, entre otros, es la reciente creación bajo los auspicios del Sistema Económico Latinoamericano, de la empresa MULTIFER, para la comercialización de fertilizantes en la región, la cual, sin duda, será de gran beneficio para nuestros países, ya que como todos conocemos, el incremento del precio de los fertilizantes perjudica grandemente la producción agrícola de nuestros países.

En otras materias, como por ejemplo el transporte, que tantas dificultades ofrece a los países en desarrollo, para transportar algunas veces hasta alimentos de primerísima necesidad, consideramos que esta Comisión debe ratificar la necesidad de crear empresas y otras facilidades conjuntas de transporte marítimo, aéreo y terrestre; nacionales, regionales y subregionales, lo cual sería de un beneficio considerable para los países en desarrollo.

En materia de agricultura y alimentación, consideramos que debe tomarse muy en cuenta el Plan de Acción aprobado por la Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, en cuyo cumplimiento la FAO tiene un papel fundamental.

En materia de pesca, consideramos que deben iniciarse de inmediato los estudios de factibilidad para la creación de empresas multinacionales pesqueras entre los países en desarrollo interesados. La FAO pudiera seguir haciendo contribuciones a estos estudios y conjuntamente con el PNUD y otras organizaciones financieras continuar fortaleciendo los trabajos relacionados con esta esfera de cooperación y formulación de proyectos regionales, interregionales o globales que soporten técnica y económicamente el logro de los objetivos propuestos.

Estas son las ideas que mi delegación quisiera fueran tomadas en cuenta por esta Comisión, además de reiterar nuevamente nuestro apoyo al informe de la útilísima consulta técnica sobre cooperación económica entre los países en desarrollo en materia de agricultura y alimentación que la FAO convocó en el pasado mes de junio.

Para finalizar, permítame expresar algunas consideraciones de nuestra Delegación sobre la cooperación técnica y económica entre países en desarrollo, analizada en términos generales.

Consideramos que la misma debe aumentar bajo el más estricto criterio de solidaridad.

Es imprescindible agotar las posibilidades de complementariedad que tienen nuestras economías. Esto no quiere decir que aspiramos a una autarquía imposible. La interrelación que hoy existe en los aspectos económicos mundiales lo impide, y la cooperación internacional, al propio tiempo que aumenta entre nuestros países, para lo cual las posibilidades son muy amplias, debe también aumentar con los países desarrollados, pero nunca sobre las bases injustas en que hoy descansa.

Es necesario que se pongan en juego todas las posibilidades y recursos de esta parte considerable e importante de la humanidad que somos los países en desarrollo para incorporarla a la corriente general de los recursos de la economía que por su parte puedan movilizar los países de gran potencial económico.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to call to the attention of delegates that the two topics are inter-related and interventions advisedly should include comments on these two topics combined. If some delegations feel very strongly about certain aspects they could communicate with the Secretariat in writing.

The meeting rose at 13.00 hours

La séance est levée à 13 h 00

Se levanta la sesión a las 13.00 horas



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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Twentieth Session  
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Vingtième session  
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SIXTEENTH MEETING  
SEIZIEME SÉANCE  
16ª SESION  
(23 November 1979)

The Sixteenth Meeting was opened at 14. 50 hours

T. E. C. Palmer, Vice-Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La seizième séance est ouverte à 14 h 50 sous la présidence de

T. E. C. Palmer, Vice-président de la Commission II

Se abre la 16ª sesión a las 14. 50 horas bajo la presidencia de

T. E. C. Palmer, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION

(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION

(continuación)

15. Technical and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: (continued)
15. Coopération technique et économique entre pays en développement: (suite)
15. Cooperación técnica, y económica entre países en desarrollo: (continuación)
15. 1 Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (continued)
15. 1 Coopération technique entre pays en développement (suite)
15. 1 Cooperación técnica entre países en desarrollo (continuación)
15. 2 Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: Report of the Technical Consultation (Rome, June/July 1979) (continued)
15. 2 Coopération économique entre pays en développement: rapport de la Consultation économique (Rome, juin/juillet 1979) (suite)
15. 2 Cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo: informe de la Consulta Técnica (Roma, Junio/Julio 1979) (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished delegates, I think we must start the afternoon session as a continuation of this morning's session on TCDC and ECDC and I give the floor to Bangladesh.

A. F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): My delegation congratulates the Secretariat's department on its economic and social policy documents and for their very wide and effective introduction of the two papers that are before us. I think that the concept of TCDC has been gaining increase in importance in developing countries and in the United Nations system itself.

Though this concept has already broken grounds, we have to go a long way yet in order to see the full play of TCDC. Here FAO has a very important role. FAO's role is that of a catalyst to identify ideas and fields in which dialogue could be studied among two or more developing countries, and also among developed countries and developing countries. Once such a contact has been established through the medium of FAO it would be easier to identify programmes and projects for TCDC again, but TCDC cannot perhaps be viewed in isolation. It cannot be a full replacement for technical cooperation between the developed and developing countries. I view TCDC as a vehicle for integrating several lands by the developing countries, but it needs sustained efforts by the developing countries themselves, supported by appropriate assistance from the UN agencies and by the developed countries in the shape of matching technology and financial help.

I should think that the fields of integrated rural development, reimbursing the development and sharing of water resources, improved use of soil and water resources, sharing in the control of water resources and agriculture are most appropriate fields for the implementation of TCDC for Bangladesh and neighbouring friendly countries like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, etc.

It is painful to find from the document C 79/26 that there still exists a reluctance on the part of some governments to accept candidates as experts or consultants from developing countries. I think the member nations of the FAO, and for that matter the UN as a whole, have to rise above this concept of thinking that a man from a developing country is less qualified than a similarly qualified man from a developed country. In fact past discrimination against developing countries has to be removed. More assistance has to be given in the giving of favour to countries in the fields of these appointments of experts and consultants to keep up the supplies and services and the utilization of institutions by FAO.

RAMADHAR (India): Mr. Chairman, we have had excellent introduction to this item from Mr. Yriart and Prof. Islam. I would like to thank them for their very comprehensive introductory remarks. I would also like to congratulate the Director-General for his sincere and unqualified support of TCDC and ECDC activities in food and agriculture. The measures which he has initiated and the new orientation which he has given to this Organization in this direction deserves our commendation.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation fully agrees with the priority indicated in the document C 79/26 in the 4 areas as a result of deliberations that we had in consultation earlier. The establishment of a focal point in the Field Development Division of TCDC and the various activities of the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81, improving the developing countries' capacities in FAO's programme and lastly the inclusion of TCDC at the regional and country level. I would like to offer some brief comments on those criteria regarding the focal point which had been established in the development programme. The terms of reference indicated at paragraph 7 of the documents appear to be quite alright. There is however one important area which has to be considered especially, and this relates to the dissemination of information about the capabilities of developing countries to assist each other. You know, Mr. Chairman, that the information on this has been lacking so far. FAO through this unit or some other medium, should assist in disseminating the information among the developing countries regarding their capabilities to assist each other. My delegation considers this as the basis and starting point for TCDC. In the area of improved utilization of developing countries' capacities in FAO programmes, we find that a good beginning has been made. The ultimate goal, however, is still far away. A concerted and continuous effort has to be made in this direction.

In this connection, I should like to highlight the importance of institution building in the developing countries. This could take the form of a network of research and development institutions operated and managed by the developing countries with inputs from FAO and other organizations. FAO could work out a programme of action in the following five fields: Exchange of information; assessment and transfer of technology; cooperation in research; cooperation in training; and cooperation in related economic activities.

There is an important point regarding the use of experts from developing countries which I should like to mention at this stage. This relates to the rates of remuneration offered to experts from developing countries. My delegation would like to be assured that the level of remuneration offered to developing countries' experts by this Organization is not determined by the salary he earns in his own country. Experts and consultants from developing countries should be offered remuneration which is on a par with experts from developed countries with similar experience and qualifications.

Regarding the measures submitted for promotion of TCDC at the regional and country level, the approach in the document is quite appropriate. Yesterday, we discussed the follow-up action on the recommendations of the UN Conference on Science and Technology on Development. Very good recommendations were made by that Conference and they have close implications for FAO to promote TCDC. The necessary mechanism should be built at regional and sub-regional level in the form of a research network of development institutions to which I have just referred. This could help to stimulate agricultural production, establish agro-industries, improve balance of trade, and even lead to better food security, nutrition, and especially rural development for bringing benefit to the poorest. My country attaches great importance to this and we held technical consultations on food and agriculture industries in India last year.

The complex task of TCDC and ECDC calls for a new institutional arrangement both inside and outside the United Nations family. These institutions should be strictly controlled, operationally managed and financially regulated by developing countries. Two new institutions like the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Agricultural Credit Association could be mentioned as examples under this category. If necessary, the basic texts of FAO may have to be examined to provide for formal language, manpower and financial assistance by this Organization to the newly set up TCDC institutions of this nature. As we all know, these kinds of institutions were not visualized at the time of the finalization of the basic text, and this question could be appropriately examined by CCLM.

Regarding item 15. 2, technical consultation on ECDC, we have excellent documentation in document C 79/27, which is the Report of the Consultation that we had in July. This was a very well organized and fruitful Technical Consultation, and the Consultation resulted in a feasible minimum programme. Important recommendations were also made. We find them in the summary at the beginning of the document, and they are further amplified in paras 149 to 162.

It was agreed by the Consultation that ECDC was primarily a matter for the developing countries, but technical and financial support has to come from international organizations and bilateral agencies. The statements of some of the developed countries at the Consultation were very encouraging, and they indicated their support through the ECDC programmes.

In paragraph 160 of the document certain institutional measures were recommended to follow up the recommendations of the Consultation. The 16-member coordinating committee of the Group of 77 is being set up shortly in Rome to deal with all aspects of ECDC in food and agriculture. The Director-General has already been requested to consider the establishment of a focal point in each regional office

and at Headquarters in order to liaise with intercountry ECDC programmes and budgets as well as to liaise with national offices. FAO and other United Nations agencies concerned should assist the developing countries to organize consultations, meetings and seminars at both the policy making and expert levels, to create awareness and devise cooperated inter-country plans and programmes and to review progress in this regard.

With those words, my delegation would urge the endorsement of this Report by the Conference.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the delegate of India for a very detailed, informative and supportive presentation of his country's views on the subject, and I am sure delegates here would agree with me that we have got very useful information from the intervention, particularly the assessment of the capabilities of developing countries to assist each other. I would go one stage further and add identification also of the areas for cooperation. In fact, these two points would form the rudiments of discussion on TCDC and ECDC, and I am sure we are all looking forward to further interventions with useful information from other delegates.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): Mr. Chairman, this is the first intervention of my delegation today, and therefore we would like to welcome you as Chairman of this Commission. We should also like to congratulate Dr. Yriart and Dr. Islam for clearly and comprehensively introducing the important activities of TCDC and ECDC. Since they are complementary to each other and not entirely and distinctly separate issues, my delegation would like to intervene on these two issues as a common one.

The concept of TCDC and ECDC proposed after the Buenos Aires Conference is a very welcome approach. Nepal has been supporting ECDC and TCDC in various conferences and meetings, and we strongly believe that there is tremendous scope to promote ECDC and TCDC in our region because of its very nature of cooperation among the developing countries themselves. We feel that its great success depends on the sustained efforts of developing countries themselves along with the support and help of FAO and the UN system.

So far, Nepal has been mostly at the receiving end of TCDC, but there are areas where Nepal also has expertise and the technology to extend to other countries of this region. To mention one or two examples, the traditional hill irrigation system and terrace farming are unique to Nepal, and we can share this. Nepal is a mountainous country and hill irrigation development is a must for us. Our efforts are already directed toward that. But this requires documentation and further refining which the Nepalese delegation had requested earlier in FAO conferences for international assistance in establishing the Hill Agricultural Research Centre in Nepal. This, indeed, is the need of the time. We have also offered host facilities with whatever modest resources we have. My delegation has already voiced this need while reviewing the field programme the other day. We again appeal to FAO to consider this sympathetically and provide support to it, so that the fruits can be shared by the countries of the region having similar conditions.

A recent example where Nepalese experience could be of benefit to other countries of our region is the Small Farmers Development Programme. Dr. D. L. Umali, the Regional Representative of FAO for Asia and the Far East, who has been advocating the case of small farmers and landless labourers and small fishermen in Asia and the Pacific, has played a significant role in increasing the awareness of these problems in our minds. With some technical support from FAO a modest beginning in the Small Farmers Development Programme was launched in Nepal a few years ago. This has provided a unique experience and example of encouraging people's participation from grass-root level both in planning, decision-making and the implementation process of the rural development programme through various income-raising activities. The experience has encouraged us to undertake this programme on a larger scale. We are moving forward in that direction. However, we have not been able to expand this programme as much as we would have liked to due mainly to the lack of financing and trained manpower. We are happy and appreciative of the Small Farmers Development Programme team ably led by Mr. G. C. Clark in the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, which is playing a significant role in assisting and encouraging us in implementing the Small Farmers Development Programme in Nepal, whose main philosophy and concept is to raise the standard of living and economic status of the small farmers and landless agricultural labourers, by forming the farmers into a group for working together around common economic activities for income generation. The importance and need for such a kind of development programme was strongly and amicably stressed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan during his summing up address as Chairman of this Commission a few days ago.

It is a matter of satisfaction for us to mention here that a recent project identification mission of IFAD has correctly recognized the need for assistance in the Small Farmers Development Programme of Nepal and has agreed to support the programme on a much wider scale. We are of the strong belief that this kind of programme should be encouraged in the developing countries of our region through the assistance of FAO and other international financial agencies. We were happy to receive a big team of professional staff from the Philippines and from India with whom we could share the experience of the Small Farmers Development Programme.

To promote TCDC in the region, Nepal would be very happy to extend all possible cooperation in whatever way we can. However, the funds required to meet the international travel and other expenses in convertible currencies are still major constraints for us. We feel this is where the international community can be of substantial assistance in providing this kind of fund to promote TCDC in the region. We strongly believe that the regional office to FAO should play a major role in promoting TCDC and ECDC in the region. To carry out this kind of function the FAO Regional Office would need not only budgetary support but also strengthening its expert staff. We believe that is where the decentralization of FAO activities not only at country level but also at regional level will be crucial. We sincerely hope and humbly request the Director General to look seriously into this matter and provide additional resources to TCDC as well as decentralizing its activities at the Regional Office.

Before I conclude, my delegation would like to congratulate the Secretariat for the excellent guideline notes for discussing TCDC in Document C 79/26 and its supplement and C 79/27. We support it wholeheartedly and congratulate the Director General for his prompt concern in promoting TCDC and ECDC at the regional and country level. It is up to us, the developing countries, to come closer in cooperating and sharing the experiences in the field of agricultural development with the support of FAO and the UN Agencies.

I. MOSKOVITS (Malta): We were very pleased with the consultation of TCDC in Rome. We found it an extremely interesting meeting, very well prepared, the papers were very much to the point and very good. There was only one lack for which we were a little bit hurt, I must say, the developing countries of Europe were not mentioned at all. I think this is a great mistake, first of all because there are already existing technical cooperation and economic cooperation between the European developing countries, most of them situated in the Mediterranean, and the countries of North Africa and the Near East. Therefore I would be very grateful if a list or roster of existing and planned projects and the countries interested in them, could be prepared. Thus interested countries could indicate in which project they might cooperate in the future. These are the two main points which I would like to mention and I would be grateful if they could be recorded in the report of the Conference.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, a very useful suggestion which I think the Secretariat should follow in line with what India has said.

G. K. MBURATHI (Kenya): First I would like to give our commendation for the Secretariat for clarifying one of the most important things we would have raised as a question - whether you draw the line between economic cooperation and technical cooperation. However I can avoid that question and go to the substantive part of my intervention.

My delegation has noted that this fusing of technical cooperation and economic cooperation, making it one, has received from the time of the Conference in Buenos Aires very great attention in the world community. We have also noted the Director General has already indicated the full action of the General Assembly of the United Nations by endorsement of the decision agreed upon on technical cooperation among developing countries in that city. Particularly our delegation has been happy to note that the Director General has already established a focal point in the Field Programme Development Division to deal with ECO's specifically. We have also noted the terms of reference of this focal point as corroborated in Document C 79/26 Page 2. We are satisfied that the terms of reference will give the Organization a wide enough latitude to carry on. However, we would like to point out that this focal point should in particular give more attention to the terms of reference (b) that is paragraph 7 of the document referred to, to liaise with technical and other units as well as the regular and country offices to promote developing country inputs in execution of the Regular Programme and Field Activities.

We must also mention that the inclusion of TCDC in the activities of the Programme of Work and Budget is another manifestation that we have noted within the Organization that TCDC is being given the right place as far as attention is concerned. Having said that, and in response to an appeal that we should be brief, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few comments, to highlight some of the points we think the FAO should always bear in mind. These are listed and corroborated in this document but I would mention them. The reason is that since this item on this aspect has been talked about in the UN Organization, if you go to the bottom where the fruits should be realised, from our point of view the response has not been as much as expected, and although emphasizing brevity we should highlight what we think this Organisation should more or less concentrate on.

Among the most important things we think the Organization should concentrate mostly on the pressing problems in the developing countries. This will give a guarantee for quick and immediate results.

These problems are varied including food scarcity, plant production problems, quarantine, animal diseases, crop pest controls and similar programmes. We in Kenya have a lot to exchange with our sister countries and indeed the countries in our region. We believe the other countries have the same kind of resources that we can also benefit from as far as these quick pressing problems are concerned.

The other point we would like to pay attention to is the question of adequate experts in implementing the field programmes. The Organization must make a great effort to use more experts in developing countries. One developing country can offer better solutions to other developing countries rather than look at what is happening in developed countries. We are not however for one moment suggesting the Director General should do away with expert consultants in developed countries. There are specific fields that can be helped by developing countries in most areas where the national experts cannot be spared to go to other developing countries. By doing this one must keep in view the importance of maintaining a proper balance in the light of the developing plans in the respective countries. My delegation would like to point out the Organization must always maintain a sound geographical distribution in equipment and experts and consultants.

The other most important point is regional at country level operations. We feel very strongly FAO regional offices are in a much better position to foster cooperation among the countries very effectively. Their offices are overseeing the implementation of various programmes and would be in a position to act quickly. We have many institutions in developing countries which could be used to facilitate the exchange of ideas to other areas. Bi-lateral arrangements in this connection could be very easily initiated by regional officers. We do hope however that enough finance will be available to put this through in regional and country offices.

I would like to have touched on other points which we would like to mention during the debate, but I end with the conclusion that my country is ever prepared for firm and close cooperation not only within developing countries but with developed countries wherever possible.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I can assure you other speakers will supplement the aspects you have not yet covered.

P. CELAN (Roumanie): Ainsi que nous l'avons relevé en d'autres occasions, la Roumanie considère que la coopération entre les pays en développement eux-mêmes peut et doit constituer l'un des moyens principaux devant contribuer à la solution du problème alimentaire et au développement de l'agriculture dans ces pays.

L'importance de cette coopération a été d'ailleurs bien marquée dans le cadre de nombreuses réunions tenues ces dernières années. Je ne voudrais nommer que certaines d'entre elles: la Réunion de Mexico-City de 1976, la Conférence des Nations Unies de Buenos Aires de 1978, la Réunion ministérielle du Groupe des 77 d'Arusha.

La FAO elle-même en donne une preuve, puisque, comme chacun le sait, il y a deux années, c'est la Conférence même qui a adopté une résolution spéciale au sujet de la coopération entre les pays en développement dans le domaine de l'agriculture. Nous sommes heureux de constater que le Secrétariat, et en général notre Organisation, s'est engagé à donner suite aux recommandations de ladite résolution ainsi qu'aux recommandations des réunions susmentionnées, en incluant dans ses programmes des actions concrètes visant au développement des CTPD et CCPD agricoles.

Nous sommes convaincus qu'il y a encore beaucoup de possibilités pour développer davantage cette coopération. La consultation organisée en juin/juillet cette année en constitue une preuve éloquent.

Faisant nôtres les conclusions et les suggestions adoptées par cette consultation, et qui figurent dans le document C 79/27 nous sommes d'accord pour dire que les programmes et les actions qui y sont suggérés ne doivent être considérés que comme des objectifs minimum et qu'ils peuvent et doivent être élargis davantage pour mettre en valeur le mieux possible des disponibilités existantes.

C'est ainsi qu'on pourrait envisager plus d'actions visant à la réalisation en commun par les pays en développement de projets de développement agricole, de recherche scientifique, de formation de cadres, etc.

En m'en tenant toujours aux recommandations de la consultation de juin, je voudrais souligner ici l'importance que nous attachons à ce qui est suggéré à la page 10 du document C 79/27 paragraphe 15, à savoir que la CEPD dans le domaine de l'agriculture soit constamment soumise à l'attention des conférences régionales, du Conseil et de la Conférence générale de la FAO.

Nous considérons aussi très utile que la FAD organise périodiquement des réunions visant à identifier des possibilités et des moyens nouveaux pour renforcer la coopération agricole entre les pays en développement.

Comme chacun le sait, la Roumanie est prête à accueillir une telle réunion.

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España): Muchas gracias, señor Presidente, y muchas gracias también a los señores Yriart e Islam por las valiosas puntualizaciones que nos han hecho sobre los documentos que estamos comentando, lo cual nos permite contemplar el tema de la cooperación entre países en desarrollo con una visión totalizadora, tanto económica como técnica.

La delegación española reconoce la dificultad de incrementar de una manera espectacular la utilización de las capacidades de los países en desarrollo a través de los Programas de CTPD. Evidentemente, los escasos recursos humanos y financieros en estos países y regiones, constituyen un reto para la FAD en general y en particular para el centro de acción establecido en la dirección de programación de actividades de campo. Nuestra delegación, sin embargo, está convencida de que este tipo de cooperación se inserta en la idea básica tan deseada de autosuficiencia de los países en desarrollo y, por lo tanto, ve con satisfacción los progresos alcanzados en estos últimos años y, sobre todo, la experiencia adquirida por la FAD en la materia.

En esta línea de pensamiento, la experiencia española en los últimos años es debida, posiblemente, a su propio grado de desarrollo de sus regiones, y esto nos ha hecho comprender la utilidad de la transferencia de tecnología en cascada, es decir, entre países con niveles tecnológicos y estructurales no excesivamente dispares. En cierto modo, a esto se han venido refiriendo con anterioridad nuestros colegas de Malta y Bangladesh. Para nosotros, ciertas áreas de Latinoamérica y la región mediterránea de Africa, por sus condiciones socioeconómicas y culturales próximas, constituyen una preocupación más.

Nuestro Gobierno, dentro de sus posibilidades y de sus diversas instituciones, está dispuesto a apoyar esta actividad de la CTPD. Hay numerosos campos relacionados con la agricultura y actividades afines donde esta cooperación podía ser, oremos, valiosa.

No es éste Momento ni lugar para detallarlos; quizá podíamos darlos por escrito en acta, pero sólo a título de ejemplo citaríamos el del aprovechamiento de las aguas subterráneas y del suelo, salinas, o la producción y mejora de plantas como el olivo, la vid, los cítricos, o la dinámica de estudios de poblaciones pesqueras, etc.

No quiero alargarme más, siguiendo sus instrucciones, sino repetir nuestra felicitación a los autores del informe y nuestra buena disposición para una franca cooperación de mi país en este campo, como lo viene haciendo desde hace años en materia de investigación y capacitación a través de instituciones como el INIA.

HYUNG-HO PARK (Korea): It is indeed encouraging that the important idea of TCDC and ECDC is increasingly receiving more attention both at international and national levels. This TCDC and ECDC would be one of the most effective instruments to stimulate the functional integration of various kinds of cooperation among the Member countries and international organizations concerned, including FAD, for agricultural development.

I believe that technical and economic cooperation are very effective measures to achieve a collective self-reliance which would certainly reduce economic and social instability in the process of economic development. Furthermore, the effective development of this system would contribute to shortening the period of our struggle to achieve a balanced growth with equitable distribution.

However, in spite of many efforts for years together by the FAO and Member countries in this regard, it remains still difficult to translate the principal ideas of TCDC and ECDC into the action programme for the purpose of policy implications at different levels.

Therefore, the strategy to promote TCDC and ECDC needs to be further elaborated in operational terms. In other words, it may be necessary and also useful to identify the major areas and concepts in a very detailed way so as to conceive concrete meanings for the purpose of promoting the rapid progress of this system. In this connexion my delegation wishes to thank the Secretariat for preparing the attached examples of document C 79/26 - Supp. 1.

Before concluding my remarks on this agenda, I would also like to mention my country's involvement in the TCDC.

I am very glad to inform you, Mr. Chairman, that my country, the Republic of Korea, is going to initiate an institutional training programme in cooperation with the FAO for the purpose of sharing our experiences in the fields of irrigation technology and agricultural extension.

My country is going to provide all the facilities and technical manpower for eight Southeast Asian countries to train about 200 irrigation technicians and 70 farm extension workers in the coming three years. And the details of the training programme will be forwarded to the concerned countries through the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in the near future.

I hope that all our efforts in this programme would contribute much to the success of ECDC and TCDC programmes and broaden the scope of cooperation for agricultural development among Member countries. In this regard, my delegation fully supports the recommendations made by the consultation in the document C 79/27.

H. WETZEL (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Before going into concrete details of this agenda item, and the well made document C 79/27 I feel it would be useful and purposeful to refer to some general problems related to this item. I feel that this is particularly necessary so that we can show the priority level of this particular item, and also highlight the specific character of the task we are faced with.

Technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, ECDC and TCDC, are relatively new areas of the north/south dialogue, but areas which are increasing in importance. ECDC was already included in the Manilla declaration at UNCTAD 4 as a new element in the action programme for a new international economic order. However, it has gained importance as independent programme and concept, only through the Conference of developing countries in Mexico (September 1976), which dealt particularly with this subject. The action programme which was adopted at this Conference included all the important problem areas of economic and technical cooperation between the developing countries, and, therefore, can be considered as being the basis for the strategy of self reliance and collective self reliance.

The ideas and requirements in connection with ECDC have already been contained in statements and resolutions adopted jointly by industrialized and developing countries, such as in the resolutions of UNCTAD 4 and 5; in the last UN General Assemblies as well as in the action programme of the Conference on technical cooperation among developing countries, held at Buenos Aires in September 1978. However, the terms "collective self reliance" and "ECDC" were as a whole not very concrete for some time and, therefore, it was not possible to really implement them. It was more a matter of principles than a matter of exact instructions as to how one should act.

Great progress was made through the programme for collective self reliance, in the negotiating programme of developing countries submitted to UNCTAD 5. This programme is detailed and it is given priority among all of the claims submitted to the industrialized countries, and I feel that this programme represents a particular clear statement with high political priority.

I feel that the resolution about ECDC which was adopted by a general consensus (Resolution No. 127/V) should not be considered only as a fair compromise and the most important result of UNCTAD 5, but also as the basis for the work of the other UN specialized agencies within the area of ECDC. What is involved in this is, first of all, the recognition of ECDC as representing the most important element of collective self-reliance and, therefore, this also means within the new international economic order. ECDC is recognized as being a matter of priority, that responsibility should lie mainly with the developing countries themselves on a priority basis, both for the formulation of the programmes and projects as well as their implementation. Finally, it is considered to be necessary that one recognizes the fact that as far as the international community participates in the overall measures of ECDC, or is affected by these measures, and in as far as technical and financial assistance is needed on a bilateral basis, or through UN organizations, to this extent the industrialized countries and the international organizations in one form or another, have to participate in the Programme. This is only logical and, moreover, is of advantage to all parties.

Now I would like to refer to document C 79/27 which we have before us, and I feel that the FAO consultations on ECDC which we are having for the first time this year correspond not only to the spirit and the political requirements of the Declarations of Manila and Buenos Aires, they also correspond fully to the philosophy of the important UNCTAD Resolution.

Generally speaking, we feel that this first attempt at consultation, and also this type of implementation, from the point of view of results is successful. We welcome the fact that the result of the first round of consultations and the following rounds of consultation within the Council and the Conference were and are discussed and not simply taken note of. This is a new area where all participants have first of all to collect experience, and it is also an area which requires political leadership.

My government has participated in the consultations and it has contributed to the preparation of the programme and the recommendations. We feel that for our government the most important aspects are the following:

First of all, the indication that the ECDC projects and programmes can be realized only in so far as the necessary measures are adopted in the respective national development plans of the countries concerned. That means that ECDC projects, if they are to function, must be given the full support of the governments concerned.

Secondly, the recommendation that ECDC should first of all be tried out in the framework of small groups of countries or on a sub-regional basis. Thirdly, the recommendation of an action programme with concrete considerations regarding measures to be adopted in specific areas falling within the aegis of FAO for the overall self-reliance of developing countries in the area of food.

Fourthly, the agreement of the developing countries themselves with a view to adopting concrete steps for the realization of this action programme including their own organisational preparation still being necessary. Then fifthly, the indication with regard to appropriate additional technical and financial assistance of industrialized countries, UN organizations and international financing institutions.

We attach a far-reaching importance also to the recommendations concerning the institutional adjustments within the framework of FAO itself as well as to recommendations concerning the regional offices. This requires still further consideration as to the organizational, financial and staff implications.

In spite of the results of the consultations considered positive by my government, we find that still some items might be improved so that future rounds which we wish to take place and which we support should become more fruitful.

After all, the target should be to arrive at a new concrete initiative through having an exchange of ideas, and in this way to see to it that programmes and projects can be established in the area of agriculture and food. It was natural that this first attempt could only lead to marginal results. The preparation by the Secretariat will have to be adjusted accordingly. It is possible that a certain amount of curbing and selection of the fields of action may be necessary.

Many delegations have succumbed to the temptation to present their own national policies without distinguishing whether this included a proposal for economic cooperation or not. This sort of attitude should be avoided. We feel that it will be possible through the internal consultations, working groups and the contacts to the Secretariat considered by the developing countries themselves, to arrive quicker at discussing new concrete steps.

Finally, we feel that the important preparatory work to be carried out by the developing countries themselves and the preparatory work by the Secretariat should make it possible for these consultations to lead to somewhat more interest than at the first attempt, because only in this way can decisions be taken, decisions which can be backed by an adequate majority.

Mr. Chairman, ECDC is a special area of the North-South dialogue. Requirements which are set to the industrialized countries play a certain role here as well, but only of a secondary nature. Effective ECDC requires, we feel, as a prerequisite, political will, understanding, motivation, participation and a spirit of solidarity from the developing countries themselves. My government is in any case willing to make its own contribution to this.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany for giving us an insight into his country's opinion about ECDC and for the very useful suggestions he has offered. I can also assure him that the developing countries themselves are fully aware of some of these suggestions and efforts which are being made right now to fulfill some of these objectives.

A. EL SARKI (Egypt) (Interpretation from Arabic): The Egyptian delegation attaches special importance to this question and has supported the project in all international fora where it was discussed, including the Buenos Aires Conference. There is no doubt that many developing countries now have very high calibre technical cadres and national institutions of an internal reputation. Therefore, the Egyptian delegation welcomes the attitude towards economic cooperation among the developing countries, whether in the framework of the Regular Programme or in the field projects. It also stresses that further efforts should be made in this respect through the exchange of experts among developing countries. The number of experts sent to study in the developing countries should also be increased.

The Egyptian delegation also favours the idea that the contracts should be increased with experts from developing countries which would help the Organization to sustain and maintain the quality of services rendered. Among the areas which the Egyptian delegation would like to stress is the land and soil development, land and water development, pest control, especially desert locusts, and rural development, agricultural training and the exchange of research.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that we do not consider cooperation among developing countries as an alternative to the adoption of the transfer of technology from developed countries and the benefit from the great efforts achieved by those countries. The developed countries will still have a great role to play in order to achieve food security in the world.

M. M. DIFUILA (Angola): C'est avec beaucoup d'intérêt que nous avons suivi l'exposé de M. Yriart et de M. Islam. Nous considérons que le document C 79/26 qui nous a été présenté par le Secrétariat constitue un excellent travail. La République populaire de l'Angola a toujours considéré la coopération entre pays en général, et d'une façon particulière avec les pays en développement, comme un élément important pour sa condition nationale. Nous croyons que le CTPD doit s'élargir de plus en plus dans les divers domaines. Nous croyons que c'est une façon de réduire, pour le moins, la dépendance des pays sous-développés vis-à-vis des pays développés. L'importance du CTPD ayant été soulignée par certaines délégations, la République d'Angola n'aura pas à se répéter. Tout ce que nous voulons souligner c'est que la FAO a un rôle important à jouer, ainsi que les autres organisations internationales, dans cette lutte pour aboutir à des possibilités permettant une coopération aux niveaux régional et sous-régional. C'est seulement de cette façon que nous pourrions arriver à la réduction de cette dépendance.

D'autre part, nous sommes très heureux de constater que le document C 79/26, qui nous a été présenté, contient tous les aspects de la coopération technique entre pays en développement et nous associons à ses auteurs que nous félicitons.

LI CHENG-HUAN (China) (Interpretation from Chinese): Technical cooperation among the developing countries is a topic of common interest. In this regard, the Chinese delegation is pleased to note that FAO has made its own contributions. It is to be hoped that the four specific measures proposed by FAO for promoting TCDC will be fully implemented.

It is well known that China has for years developed excellent relations in technical cooperation with other developing countries. This has been conducive not only to the promotion of agricultural production on both sides but also to greater understanding and friendship between China and the people of various other countries.

For the last few years, China has carried out further activities in TCDC through FAO. Hundreds of our friends from dozens of countries have been to China to compare notes and exchange experiences in study tours, workshops and training courses on a wide spectrum of subjects in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, such as our cultivation techniques, the recycling of organic waste, biogas, animal husbandry and rural development.

We, in our turn, send dozens of experts to other developing countries and international institutions of scientific research to study subjects such as maize, wheat, rice and genetic resources.

With the development of science and technology in the developing countries, we believe spheres for exchange and cooperation between them will certainly increase. Document C 79/26 refers to a few such skills. We hope that this Organization will continue to propose more items and ways suited to technical cooperation between developing countries and create in every way possible the necessary conditions for the still greater development of TCDC.

The Chinese delegation would also like to express our appreciation of the positive measures mentioned in document C 79/26 which FAO has adopted to facilitate the utilization of the personnel, institution and equipment of the developing countries in the field programme. We hope that all positive measures will be adopted to overcome the existing obstacles and obtain more progress in the implementation of TCDC.

Mrs SAODAH SYAHRUDDIN (Indonesia): On behalf of the Indonesian delegation I would like to associate myself with the speakers earlier in expressing the satisfaction and appreciation for the TCDC documents prepared by the Secretariat. Those documents are very informative for us, and we are pleased to know that FAO is continuously promoting technical cooperation among the developing countries.

Since our last conference in 1977, when resolutions on TCDC were adopted, quite a considerable progress has been made, including the Buenos Aires Conference on TCDC in 1978, which has resulted in a concrete Programme of Action.

We are glad to note Mr. Yriart and Dr. Islam's remarks this morning that TCDC and ECDC are closely interlinked, integrated and complement each other. TCDC, we believe, would in many cases form the basis for economic cooperation among developing countries.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that TCDC is one of the interesting topics during this conference. Although the concept itself is not new and as a matter of fact it had been implemented by various developing countries, and it, however, has during the recent years gained international support.

Let me give you some examples, Mr. Chairman, of what Indonesia has been doing in implementing technical, economic cooperation with our neighbours within the framework of ASEA as well as with other developing countries in the Asian region.

It has been found feasible and useful to stimulate technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, particularly in the field of food and agriculture. As a matter of fact, ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture in their meeting in Manila on the 29th August 1979 had adopted an ASEAN Common Agricultural Policy in the field of Food Security Reserve, supply of fertilizers and pesticides, animal and plant quarantine, agricultural education, training and extension. This common policy will be implemented in various technical and economic cooperation programmes.

The technical and economic cooperation with our very own neighbouring country, Papua New Guinea, also now is being done as with some other developing countries.

My delegation will therefore appreciate it if these cooperations and programmes could be fully supported. My delegation wish to support all the views expressed in strengthening national institutions, its management, as well as its operations through fellowship, consultation and training. I wish in this stage only to stress that we would like to see more progressive efforts made by FAO concerning information on progress. This would be very much welcomed and I believe that it could be included in the report on FAO monitoring of the TCDC activities.

We are pleased to note the establishment of a focal point in the field of Programme Development Division which could help identify constraint on TCDC and to develop new ideas, concepts and approaches to disseminate useful information and successful experiences, to mobilize resources and to monitor progress toward TCDC in food and agriculture.

My delegation endorsed the recommendations stressed by the last 75th session of the FAO Council, that the FAO should maintain a link through Regional and country offices with the sub-regional and regional institutions which exercise a vital role in the promotion of TCDC.

My delegation wishes to urge the endorsement of the suggested priority areas in the attachment of the document C 79/26, Supplement 1, for TCDC, and to invite FAO to take the necessary action for its speedy implementation.

In supporting the various mechanisms or arrangements proposed in the document C 79/29, Supl. 1, it does not mean to exclude other priority areas for cooperation. In fact we would like to see more new ideas for possible cooperation brought forward to our attention.

Hopefully at our next conference we could have the opportunity to learn from the achievement of the implementation of the above mentioned.

I would however like to draw the attention of interested member countries that the success of TCDC endeavours lies primarily with ourselves, in particular our common will and support to the practical actions to be undertaken and for its follow-up.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, as mentioned earlier, TCDC in many cases serves as the basis for economic cooperation among developing countries; this cooperation reflects the urgent needs especially of the rural poor.

Realizing that economic cooperation among the developing countries is vital for the achievement of the strategy of collective self-reliance and as an essential instrument in the development process towards the new international economic order, more effort should be taken not only by the governments of developing countries, but also by the United Nations bodies as well as by the donor countries in extending their assistance to find ways and means to secure the necessary financial assistance for the implementation of its objectives and programmes.

Before concluding my statement I would like to share with our other speakers earlier, to compliment Mr. Yriart and Dr. Islam for their brief, clear and comprehensive introductions on these matters.

P. VICINELLI (Holy See): Thank you for having given me the floor. I would ask to refer to the operational programmes of the FAO as a whole, particularly the forms of technical assistance carried out in collaboration with all the State Members in favour of developing countries, and also with the special forms of technical and economic cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

The Holy See delegation feels that these FAO operational programmes attest to the Organization's growing efficiency and to the desire to tend more toward action with greater intensity.

At the same time, this is an occasion to note the implementation of the basic principles inspiring the New International Economic Order with specific short and medium-terms goals through joint action which really concretizes criteria and methods of solidarity which are in favour of the developing nations. This is clearly seen in document C 79/33 concerning FAO activity and the NIEO.

This delegation is pleased to note that the whole of the operational activities to be carried out in individual countries and in the larger homogeneous zones, according to their needs, is being expanded and becoming more concrete.

Together with the efficiency of its central offices, the increasing impact of projects carried out locally by FAO is being added.

This is evident in the Report C 79/8 on the Ordinary Program carried out during 1978-79. In line with the excellent method adopted, the report emphasized the indispensable contribution made by the central offices of the FAO but in a more clearly operational perspective.

This is seen above all in the current tendency to strengthen "field programs" which include activities carried out by FAO as an executive Agency as well as the FAO's own operations referred to as "special programs".

The FAO appears oriented towards giving its contribution in its field to international cooperation for development at this decisive moment in world history.

This all shows that the FAO in managing to move away from the concept of assistance as benevolent "aid" by State Members towards cooperation for organic, ongoing world development as well as that of the individual countries.

Increased attention to each country's development aided by the increasingly multilateral rather than bilateral action by the whole of FAO's State Members embodies their political will to realize not a "separate" but a "collective" action as foreseen in the Preamble of the FAO Constitution.

As John Paul II stated, "this collective action by FAO is based on a willingness to take on truly ongoing commitments whereby each one takes his part in the action decided upon by common accord".

This Delegation would especially like to recall the importance of the FAO's own Program of Technical Cooperation which is carried out in a timely and concrete way despite the relatively small provision for it in the budget. This technical cooperation between highly developed countries and developing ones as well as among developing countries themselves represents an exemplary form of solidarity. Without overly burdening the poorest countries it makes available all the means necessary for each one's development according to the various models which they have freely chosen.

Consequently we repeat the need to diversify regional and sub-regional technical models of assistance and development. They should also be remodelled according to the particular conditions of each country - not only physical but socio-cultural as well - and take into consideration the truly human and thus spiritual values of the peoples involved.

The explicit invitation made by the Director-General to "aim field projects toward specific development objectives" is understood by this Delegation in the sense stated by the Holy Father in his speech here: The orientation of operations must be carefully and explicitly aimed at real needs to be satisfied with development models which correspond to the truly basic needs of individuals and peoples". In speaking to FAO officials the Holy Father added that "technical development as important as it may be, is not everything for man and it must find its place in a wider more fully human synthesis". In this area a means of measuring the improvements in the quality of life of people working in agriculture and living in the rural environment should be strengthened.

Specific collective action by FAO State Members in the various operations will also have to be placed in the overall view of the entire world economic system. For this purpose a real convergence is needed among different systems and methods within the framework of the particular programmed action to be carried out with the help of private and public energies.

It is important that the interested countries themselves cooperate with one another. If external aid is given to them, it must be respectful of their own self-development.

It is even more decisive that, within each country, free and responsible participation be guaranteed for all its valid forces, especially those from the villages, small local communities and voluntary groups. Thus collective self-reliance has to be extended to each local community. For this purpose, it is obvious that raising the basic standard of life represents a prerequisite for each poor agricultural community concerning essential items such as nutrition, health, education and culture.

We especially support projects which aim at bringing aid, through programs of rural development, to small farmers as has been stated in various FAO Regional Conferences. This can be achieved by improving their information, supporting their production activity and, in particular, by improving their means of selling the goods.

Since man is at the centre of all progress, action for his cultural and professional preparation is of primary importance. This preparation enables him to adopt the new means and methods suggested by technical assistance.

The Holy See Delegation does not wish to enter into the evaluation of individual operations already enacted or those being proposed at this Session of the Conference. It leaves that to the responsible examination and evaluation of the State Members and reiterates its encouragement for their greater and better realization.

We would, however, like to recall some basic points: - the need to set action for agriculture in the framework of a prudent environment policy; the need to give maximum stimulus to scientific and applied research in a modern interdisciplinary form and to the ongoing and open communication of its results to all countries.

Finally, we would like to emphasize the importance of the recently launched Program of assistance of the new Exclusive Economic Zones. First of all for fisheries which directly concern the FAO, but also for other aspects which are giving rise to a substantial transformation of the world economy. It would be advisable that here and elsewhere programs be adopted in order to guarantee the advantages from use of the new resources, with their more just redistribution, not only to coastal countries but to all the developing countries.

J. GODIN DIAZ (Colombia): Agradecemos al Sr. Yriart y al Sr. Islam la clara presentación que han hecho de los temas que nos han sometido a consideración. La delegación de Colombia desea hacer al respecto unos cortos comentarios de carácter general.

En el Documento C 79/27 que se refiere a la primera consulta técnica que ha realizado FAO con objeto de analizar y estudiar la aplicación de la cooperación económica entre los países en desarrollo, juega un papel muy importante la agricultura y la alimentación, y el resultado de esta consulta tiene todo el apoyo de la delegación de Colombia. Pensamos que en el futuro los programas deben tender a la intensificación de los productos y el comercio, como uno de los medios para que las naciones del tercer mundo logren su autosuficiencia.

El Gobierno de Colombia, dentro del marco andino, ha establecido contactos para la aplicación de la investigación y la capacitación agrícola, a través del establecimiento de granjas experimentales. Igualmente empezamos a estudiar la posibilidad de tener una mayor y más estrecha cooperación en el sector pesquero.

Deseamos hacer énfasis en la importancia que tiene la contratación de técnicos y la prestación de servicios entre países ligados por vínculos similares, ya que esto ayudaría a reducir los gastos y a lograr los objetivos.

Colombia quiere llamar la atención sobre la necesidad de incrementar los proyectos de ordenación en el área geográfica. Hemos dado un paso adelante con la creación del Pacto Amazónico y mantenemos el criterio de la necesidad de conservación del medio ambiente, generando la capacitación del personal necesario para el logro de este objetivo.

Pedimos a la FAO que intensifique las medidas necesarias para seguir de cerca los programas que en materia de cooperación entre los países en desarrollo existen para la Región Latinoamericana.

A. F. M. de FREITAS (Brazil): We appreciate the work done by the Secretariat in the presentation of documents C 79/26 and C 79/27, and particularly the introduction by Mr. Islam and Dr. Yriart. I have a few brief comments to make.

First, I should like to stress that the Brazilian delegation regards as a promising area of cooperation the area of agricultural technology in particular that has been developed in tropical countries like Brazil and which can be utilized with good results in other countries with similar geographical conditions.

In this respect, I should like to mention a few items where my country could be of special help to other countries in similar conditions. For instance, Brazil could offer cooperation in the area of forestry and silviculture, management of natural forests, forest insects and disease, wildlife management, tropical forest education at graduate and vocational levels. We could also offer some cooperation in the area of research, genetic improvement of corn, soyabeans, and animal nutrition, genetic improvement of cattle, and the cultivation of tropical fruits, just to mention of a few examples.

We believe that the Programme of Work and Budget for 1980-81 offers new opportunities for a more effective utilization of TCDC by FAO. We also believe that this utilization could be stimulated by developed countries through triangular operations by which developed countries could finance the developing of technological cooperation on the basis of TCDC.

We also appreciate the establishment of a focal point in the Organization to be developed by the Field Programme Development Division (DDF). We would appreciate receiving progress reports on the work of this Division.

We also believe that financial measures at programme level to stimulate activities by TCDC should be supported. Nevertheless, we believe that TCDC is not an isolated operational activity; it is rather a philosophy of action which should be developed at different levels and different sections of the Organization.

As regards the question of inputs from developing countries, we appreciate the progress that has been made so far and which has been described in document C 79/26 in the annex. Here we believe that the Contracts Committee and the Purchase Committee should be encouraged in the direction of looking for contracts and equipment for agriculture in developing countries. In this respect, we would like to suggest that FAO maintain close cooperation with the Interagency Procurement Service of the United Nations so that the international community might receive at the appropriate time information on commercial opportunities associated with projects carried out or financed by FAO.

As regards Document C 79/27, on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, the Brazilian delegation believes, as it stated in the Group of 77, that it is the responsibility of developing countries to formulate and implement programmes related to the sub-regional and inter-regional level. In this sense, the operative paragraph 13 of Resolution 127. V adopted at Manila refers expressly to meetings of governmental experts of developing countries in the preparation of a Special Committee of TCDC

We believe that the responsibility for the formulation of guidelines should fall to the developing countries and in this respect we have certain reservations regarding para 1. 54 and 1. 56 of document C 79/27, where apparently the formulation of guidelines is supposed to be a joint task of developed and developing countries. We believe it must be the exclusive responsibility of developing countries.

Finally, a last comment on operative paragraph 13 of Resolution 1. 27 of Manila: the Brazilian delegation supports the establishment of a general system of preferences among developing countries. We believe that this system is a powerful instrument in the development of trade between developing countries.

CHAIRMAN: I can assure the delegate of Brazil that many delegates here share his view that ECDC and TCDC, as he rightly points out, is a philosophy of action.

Y ABT (Israel): My delegation welcomes the emphasis that FAO is placing on TCDC activities as expounded in documents C 79/27 and C 79/26 which were so clearly and eloquently introduced by Dr Yriart and Mr. Islam.

My country, Israel, entered into TCDC activities from our early statehood parallel with receiving assistance from FAO and many other entities. Specific training operations and courses were held in those early years to share our experiences with other developing countries. In fact, over the last fifteen years some 20 thousand technicians and experts from other developing countries were given an insight into the specific technologies and methods that we were able to develop and offer. Over the same period some 3, 000 experts, consultants and field me served in some 76 different countries. Every country has its field of excellence. We believe that every country has, and it is only a matter of having to identify those fields. In our case, it has been mainly in the agricultural sector, particularly in aspects of cooperative patterns of agriculture, water resource and irrigation practices, plant protections, aquaculture, methods of extension, agricultural planning, specific field crops, fruit and livestock branches. Our activities in the sphere of arid and semi-arid zone research and development represent another broad field of competence which we have developed through hard work, and we are now trying to share under both bilateral and multilateral cooperation with some 9 countries at present.

We feel that there is room for making some operational arrangements under the aegis of FAO whereby countries really interested in practising TCDC would offer some expertise in the form of a quantity of man-months in a pool from which each country could then have drawing rights to receive expertise. In this way, FAO could act as a very important clearing house to stimulate such TCDC activities in agriculture.

We have taken note of some of the potential activities of TCDC as expressed in the document, and we would particularly subscribe to the ideas of TCDC and integrated post control for cotton production, integrated rul development and aquaculture. We would also suggest that serious consideration be given to TCDC activities in arid and semi-arid zone research and development, since many of our countries are having to develop such areas as areas for the future economies of our country.

We take note of point 5(ii) in document C 79/26, that there is a tendency or desire to support national measures with small coordinating mechanisms on a regional and sub-regional basis. Our experience indicates that that really is the finest way to cooperate between countries.

CHAIRMAN: I agree with the delegate of Israel when he says that FAO could be, and is in fact, a clearing house in ECDC and TCDC.

Mme F. LARBI (Tunisie): Les débats sur ce point sont fort intéressants. Ma délégation voudrait faire quelques commentaires à cet égard.

Nous pensons que la coopération technique entre pays en voie de développement devrait dépasser le stade des idées et entrer en phase d'application, car nous estimons que les rares initiatives qui ont été entreprises pour la mise en oeuvre de cette coopération restent très timides et très limitées. C'est pourquoi nous considérons que nous sommes toujours au stade idéologique.

La FAO, avec l'aide des représentants au niveau des pays, doit venir en aide aux pays en développement non seulement pour identifier les actions à entreprendre dans le cadre de la coopération technique entre pays en voie de développement, mais surtout à mieux utiliser les capacités et compétences techniques de ces pays. De même, la création du Centre de coordination au sein de la Division de développement du programme de terrain s'avère très utile et nécessaire afin de promouvoir cette coopération, et ceci dans l'immédiat. Bien entendu, l'action entreprise et les efforts déployée par la FAO dans ces domaines devraient être complétée et renforcés par les pays en développement. On peut citer à cet égard quelques exemples. Les pays en développement devraient encourager les institutions nationales, à savoir les universités, les instituts de recherche, à intensifier les échanges d'expériences déjà réussies et qui seraient valables pour d'autres pays, à organiser des séminaires, stages et cours de formation, surtout dans les domaines tels que la planification, l'étude et l'évaluation des projets, l'utilisation des données statistiques de base nécessaires à l'analyse économique des diverses activités agricoles. Une fois que la coopération technique entre pays en voie de développement a été mise en oeuvre, la FAO pourrait intervenir pour aider les gouvernements intéressés à trouver les fonds nécessaires pour promouvoir les différentes activités déjà entreprises dans le cadre de cette coopération.

Enfin, je voudrais énumérer quelques domaines pour lesquels la coopération technique entre pays en voie de développement, à l'échelle régionale et sous-régionale, pourrait être d'une grande utilité pour mon pays, à savoir la lutte contre la désertification, la lutte contre les ravageurs de culture (criquet pèlerin, moineaux et rongeurs), l'établissement des réseaux de recherche entre instituts pour les cultures de base telles que les céréales, l'olivier, le palmier-dattier, pour lesquelles les pays en développement disposent d'une expérience considérable qui devrait être communiquée aux autres pays par des échanges systématiques et continus.

M. ZYALIĆ (Yugoslavia): Yugoslavia participated in a wide range of international conferences and meetings dealing with technical and economic cooperation among developing countries including technical consultation on ECDC and TCDC in Food and Agriculture held at FAO headquarters a few months ago. We would not repeat our position as regards substance since it has been expressed in this as well as other international fora. As one of the coordinators of Food and Agriculture in a non-aligned movement and the coordinating Group of 77 my Government and my delegation has been considering TCDC and ECDC as issues of the highest priority and importance. Besides, I would like to mention we have always been aware that ECDC, economic and technological cooperation, are important measures, and the achievement of its quality and self-reliance an essential part of new international economic fora. My delegation is also of the opinion that both technical and economic cooperation are inter-related.

In conclusion we would like to congratulate the Director-General and FAO on their work in this field. We also would like to express our full support to the documents submitted by the Secretariat. We underline the importance of the recommendations and requests envisaged in the document under review and we are of the opinion that it is necessary for FAO to keep under constant review ECDC and TCDC in Food and Agriculture.

P. LAOWHAPHAN (Thailand): My delegation at the outset would like to thank both the ADG's for their introductory statements this morning. As it was pointed out, TCDC and ECDC are inter-related and complementary to each other, and my delegation will combine these two agenda items in our intervention.

Thailand, as one of the developing countries fully shares the view expressed by previous speakers in supporting this cooperation. Our regional group, the so-called ASEAN has taken the initiative in many activities at the ministerial level in TCDC as well as ECDC. However, we have to accept one fact, that progress in TCDC and ECDC is still slow, even though much recognition has been given in the past by FAO Council and Conference as well as in other international fora. It is only frank and honest to admit that this is partly due to some developing countries themselves showing their reluctance to accept inputs from other developing countries. My delegation would like to compliment FAO and other international fora for their major role in encouraging and taking expeditious action for the implementation of resolution 33/135 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1978.

My delegation at this point would like to make one minor remark on the Appendix in document C 79/26 on page 8. It appeared in this Appendix that the number of field project personnel from developing countries starting from December 1976 to December 1978 is only 50 percent in average, as compared to the ones from developed countries. We would like to urge that this figure be increased.

In conclusion, my delegation fully endorses documents C 79/26 para. 28 that the regional offices with their vast knowledge in the field of agricultural situations of the region will certainly play a key role in this regard to strengthen the capacities of TCDC and ECDC in their respective regions.

D. CHUMP (New Zealand): The New Zealand delegation supports the efforts FAO has made to give force to the Buenos Aires declaration as presented in documents C 79/26 and 27. We must say however, that New Zealand does not see south to south cooperation as a substitute for continued efforts to bring about north to south dialogue in a pragmatic realistic way on the problems of World Agricultural Development. New Zealand would resist any suggestion that LDC trade barriers in agriculture should be given a tacit blessing by acceptance of ECDC or TCDC philosophy. The most efficient use of international agricultural resources requires that the principle of comparative advantage should apply in each case. In support of our point of view New Zealand will continue to work on two avenues of approach; on the one hand New Zealand will continue to share its agricultural expertise through bi-lateral and multi-lateral aid programmes. On the other hand and at the same time New Zealand will be pressing for the removal of trade barriers in agriculture in all relevant forms.

We believe that all countries can benefit from efficient food production as the result of agricultural development and free trade in agricultural products.

We join with other delegations in welcoming the report Doc. C 79/26 which provides a useful statement on the role of the FAO in TCDC. This report also provides an advanced statement of the role of TCDC in promoting rural agricultural development. We particularly support the concluding paragraphs 36/37 of the document which notes that TCDC forms part of a wider task of promoting a concept of global economic interdependence. This interdependence must also involve more substantial resource transfers from developed to developing countries.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I will not go into specific details because a lot has been said by my colleagues, but simply make a general statement. The world today is beset by a host of economic problems and any realistic assessment of the efforts being made by the developing countries in the field of food and agriculture must be viewed in the overall context of increase in prices and recession in the industrial world that has restricted markets for products like cotton, copra, cocoa, tin and other raw materials, sold by LDC's. In many developing countries economic growth has dropped to roughly 2 percent a year, not enough to keep up with the population growth which is 2.6 percent for LDC's. In addition developing countries have borrowed a staggering \$ 200 billion, half of it since 1973, to pay for imports of fuel and food. Paying these debts is a gigantic task; with LDC's drawing into a shell the need for cooperation with developing countries with common hopes, aspirations and problems, has become a vital necessity. We feel the very sense of cooperation whether TCDC or ECDC, is a realization of the benefit that can flow from a united and mutually complementary effort. With this in view we have certain concrete proposals for action. These are: groups of countries using research and academic institutions should launch studies to identify common problem areas in which cooperation will be required. The experiences of institutions in developed countries and international agencies could be drawn upon to supplement local efforts. Secondly, Governments with a common problem area in the sub-region or region should organize consultations to consider how best to establish TCDC or ECDC in tackling the problems and we recommend FAO assist in arranging these consultations.

Thirdly the initiatives of the Governments should be given the widest possible publicity to attract the interest of the international community and financial institutions.

Fourthly local experts could be constituted into an action group to formulate Marshall plans to new projects in the national plans of the concerned countries. Again FAO should assist such efforts. Developed and multi-lateral financing agencies should be approached to provide financial assistance. Concurrently there should be a training programme to ensure the supply of technical manpower for projects.

Lastly and most importantly we would urge all these efforts should be on the basis of mutuality and complementarity. It must remain a two-way exercise. Large developing countries must not dominate smaller ones or we will find ourselves in a situation similar to that between developed and developing countries. I hope my proposals will get sympathetic consideration by all those here gathered. I must add my thanks to Thailand who brought to the notice of the meeting the figures in the Appendix of document C 79/26. Field Project personnel from developing countries in December 1976 totaled 466 or 31 percent. In December 1978 they totalled 506 or 33 percent. So, in fact, there has been an increase of 2 percent only. But who is to blame for this, Sir? I think the blame rests with the attitudinal barriers which cause or which prevent certain developing countries accepting experts from other developing countries. So, I think the responsibility rests with the developing countries themselves, and they should endeavour to overcome these attitudinal barriers.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Pakistan and I do assure him that his suggestions are being received by competent hands for necessary and appropriate processing. I am sure he is aware of the staff that will handle the suggestions that he has made.

S. SID AHMED (Sudan): First I would like to congratulate Dr. Islam and Dr. Yriart for their remarkable introduction. Mr. chairman, Sudan is pleased to see that both technical cooperation and economic cooperation among developing countries are gaining momentum. For many years now our country has been cooperating successfully with a number of developing countries. In the field of technical cooperation I would like to single out the useful aid we got from Kenya in developing our livestock, tea and coffee. From Nigeria in the production of kassava and yam. From Egypt in the development of wheat, legumes and in training. On the other hand, we had also the pleasure of sharing our modest experience in the cultivation of cotton, gum arabic, and in the design and development of irrigated agriculture with some of our African brothers.

Before coming to Rome we have been finalizing a protocol with Pakistan for technical cooperation in the various fields of agriculture.

In the field of economic cooperation we are glad to refer to the joint development projects we are establishing with most of the Arab countries, especially with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Emirates.

In spite of all this we think there is much scope for Cooperation, and here we feel the role of FAO is crucial in supplying information, identifying suitable areas of cooperation, in coordination, etc. , on the inter-country and regional levels.

In fact, right now we are considering the idea with some of our neighbours in asking FAO to identify regional development projects in certain areas of our common boundaries.

Mr. Chairman, we are glad that FAO in the efforts of promoting cooperation among developing countries is not neglecting coordination with other UN agencies and especially with the unit of TCDC and the UNDP whose director Hussain Idris, incidentally an eminent Sudanese national, is with us now monitoring our meetings and I greet him. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Sudan and we are very pleased to share your experience, to have knowledge of your experience on protocol arrangements with Pakistan. We wish you good luck in this venture in the spirit of TCDC.

S. TAZI (Maroc) (interprétation de l'arabe): La délégation du Maroc est très heureuse et satisfaite de la façon dont nous examinons ces problèmes de la coopération. En effet, il est inévitable que nous allions de l'avant dans ce domaine, car c'est là que réside la solution de nos problèmes d'avenir. Et nous appuyons le document qui fait l'objet de nos débats. Cependant nous voulons faire remarquer que dans toute une série de domaines, où la coopération économique et technique est nécessaire avec les pays développés, il n'y a 14 malheureusement encore que des déclarations d'intention, sans mesures prises pour aller de l'avant dans les domaines de la CETD et CTPD.

Ce qui ressort de ce document vaut également pour des contrats avec les pays en développement et les ordres d'achat en plus, cela vaut également pour une réactivation de la collaboration sur le plan régional et entre les pays en développement de la région. D'autre part, aucune solution pratique n'a été proposée aux problèmes qui entravent cette coopération, comme par exemple le refus de certains pays d'accepter des experts en provenance des pays en développement et la domination des coopérations transnationales dans l'équipement de certains pays qui empêchent les pays en développement d'augmenter leurs achats en provenance d'autres pays en développement. La délégation du Maroc appuie cette idée tendant à dire qu'il faut relier la coopération technique et la coopération économique, car cela nous permettrait d'augmenter le flux des ressources des pays en développement. Nous estimons également qu'il est indispensable qu'au cours de cette phase il faille mettre l'accent sur la coopération technique entre pays en développement sur l'éducation, la formation, ce qui pourrait se faire sous forme suivante: établir des liens entre les instituts de recherche et de formation des différents pays; on pourrait y ajouter également des accords de promotion de la coopération. En plus, et je voudrais attirer l'attention sur ce que le Maroc est prêt à coopérer dans le cadre de ces programmes. Nous sommes également prêts à élargir notre assistance, tenant compte de notre assistance aux pays frères et amis pour améliorer les intérêts de parcours, d'irrigation, des travaux de vulgarisation et améliorer les techniques d'insémination artificielle, la recherche agricole assistée et également les entreprises de consultants du Maroc pour démarrer dans la pratique.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Le agradecemos el interés que ha demostrado en que nos expresemos en este segundo subtema, para lo cual trataré de ser muy breve en nuestros comentarios al informe de la consulta técnica sobre cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo en materia de agricultura y alimentación.

Es indiscutible que su importancia estriba en que, en el contexto general en que se encuentran los países subdesarrollados, es necesario reforzar y hacer más dinámicos y efectivos los instrumentos y medios para enfrentar los problemas estructurales e influencias externas negativas, que obstaculizan el desarrollo, permanentemente, de sus pueblos.

En este caso, la cooperación económica representa un factor de solidaridad verdadera, desinteresada y de real ayuda, así como de intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos entre países afectados cotidianamente por factores comunes de dependencia, y por la persistencia de secuelas propias del colonialismo y neocolonialismo.

Una nueva solidaridad económica responsable entre todos los estados, se ha demandado desde hace tiempo, tanto en el seno de las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones afiliadas al sistema, así

como en otros muy importantes foros. Se ha reiterado insistentemente que es indispensable mejorar la situación de los países subdesarrollados que se ha visto afectada y empeorada por la estructura tradicional del comercio mundial, la viciada distribución internacional del trabajo, y el incontrolable aparato transnacional. Es indispensable, en consecuencia, transformar esta realidad mediante el establecimiento de un orden normativo universal que consagre e instrumente esa solidaridad activa y responsable entre todas las naciones.

El concepto de este Nuevo Orden Económico es el plasmado ya en la Carta de Derechos y Deberes Económicos de los Estados, misma que da sustancia, contenido y operatividad al nuevo Orden Económico Internacional.

México está convencido de que la cooperación económica entre países en desarrollo es fundamental. No hay duda de que ahora se materializa en la medida de nuestras posibilidades. Prueba de ello es el Informe que tenemos a la vista. Abrigamos la absoluta esperanza de que recibirá permanente apoyo y que no se convertirá en un expediente para distraerse de lo fundamental, y un pretexto para posponer compromisos ya establecidos que se encuentran en vías de cumplimiento.

Creemos que sería de singular importancia, renovar a intensificar la Cooperación Económica entre países subdesarrollados y desarrollados que en el marco de referencia, representaría un bastión indisputable del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional.

Esperamos firmemente que cualquier coparticipación de los que más tienen y pueden, no signifique la fijación de condiciones, y que observen invariablemente la soberanía y prioridades autodeterminadas por las partes.

México reitera su compromiso de esforzarse por fortalecer la cooperación entre países en desarrollo, particularmente, en la creación de empresas multinacionales entre gobiernos y pueblos del Tercer Mundo. Estamos dispuestos a cooperar y a participar íntimamente con el Comité Coordinador cuya creación se ha propuesto en el seno del Grupo de los 77 en Roma.

Acompañamos plenamente al documento C 79/27, pues contienen el espíritu, los objetivos y programa adoptados en las conferencias de Manila, Colombo, México y Arusha, así como en la V UNCTAD y la Conferencia de Buenos Aires.

Finalmente, coincidimos plenamente con las Recomendaciones, Peticiones y Sugerencias que aparecen en la parte inicial, y sólo quisiéramos reiterar nuestra felicitación al Director General por haberla convocado y aceptar la recomendación de que este tipo de Consultas se realice con carácter periódico.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate from Mexico. I presume we all agree we have come to the end of our discussion after 125 minutes of listening time. It is apparent that the 24 delegates who spoke centered around certain points which I think we must highlight. As somebody who has already been in previous meetings where these topics have been discussed it is surprising that very little mention has been made of the follow-up action on the consultations that were held here some time in June or July. I am sure that the Secretariat, Professor Islam and Mr. Yriart are aware of this and something might be done about it because there were attempts to set up a working group within FAO to monitor the progress of follow-up.

However, it is also interesting to us that several speakers mentioned, amongst other things, four key aspects on T and ECDC, that is the identification of areas of commodities for cooperation and the assessment of the extent of the cooperation that is envisaged. Moreover, some other delegations stressed the approach and others highlighted the evaluation and monitoring aspects of T and ECDC. As we have competent staff who can handle the paraphrasing of what transpired this afternoon, I wish to hand over to Mr. Yriart and Professor Islam who will comment on the views expressed by delegates.

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Seré breve. Permítame en primer lugar, constatar que en el caso de la CTPD, nos satisface que ha habido un acuerdo con los puntos principales que hemos enfatizado en el documento presentado a vuestra consideración; y que, en el fondo, son aquellos puntos que también se consideraron en la discusión en el Consejo.

Por esta razón, no voy a referirme, por ejemplo, al problema de los insumos de los países en desarrollo, porque compartimos plenamente los deseos de los países en desarrollo de aumentar tanto el número de expertos, como de consultores que usamos en los programas de campo, como el de poder hacer mayores adquisiciones en los países en desarrollo.

En los documentos que presentamos frecuentemente mostramos los esfuerzos que hacemos en ese sentido. En algunos casos, hemos adoptado medidas de control y supervisión muy especiales, y también mostramos los resultados que vamos obteniendo. En algunos casos, obtenemos resultados positivos en forma más acelerada que en otros. No es por falta de esfuerzos nuestros.

Algunos de los señores delegados han hablado del problema de que en algunos países en desarrollo existe todavía cierta prevención para el uso de expertos de otros países en desarrollo. Es una barrera que va desapareciendo, pero que en algo existe. Solo puedo afirmar que en estos casos hacemos constantes y sinceros esfuerzos.

A lo que sí quisiera referirme es a un punto que hemos tratado cada vez que consideramos el problema del CTPD, y que hoy otra vez volví a mencionarlo cuando introduje el tema; y es que ha llegado el momento en que la información tiene que venir, más y más, de los representantes de los países en desarrollo. Fue con placer que en la discusión de hoy oí de algunos distinguidos delegados, información concreta sobre acciones tomadas por sus gobiernos; diferentes tipos de acciones, ya sea que se han puesto a identificar áreas posibles de cooperación de CTPD con otros países, ya sea sobre instrumentos que están adoptando para favorecer la CTPD, o cómo identifican proyectos concretos de CTPD.

Eso es verdaderamente la próxima etapa. Nosotros estamos haciendo continuamente una labor de análisis de nuestra colaboración con los países en desarrollo del mundo, pero esa labor va hasta cierto punto. Ya hemos mirado los libros varias veces; ahora tenemos que tener acceso a esa fuente, mucho, mucho más amplia de experiencia y de información, como son las experiencias mismas de los países.

Por eso, en efecto, el señor delegado que sugirió tres razones o tres modalidades de acción en los países por medio de grupos de trabajo, al nivel de países, que identifiquen áreas de cooperación o, por medio de consultas entre países subregionales o regionales con el mismo propósito y la formación de grupos de acción para formular proyectos en los países mismos, nos parece que eso es uno de esos campos en que, de esa manera, se daría un paso adelante.

Así que, quisiera decir, repetir, que para seguir adelante en forma segura y efectiva con la cooperación técnica entre los países en desarrollo, es indudable, es necesario que los países, en público de todas las maneras que puedan, y ciertamente cuando nos reunimos en los organismos internacionales, ellos expresen cuáles son sus experiencias, cuáles son sus posibilidades, cuáles son sus necesidades. Habiendo dicho eso, quiero decir que también comparto el énfasis que en la discusión de hoy se ha hecho sobre la necesidad de divulgar información sobre el potencial o la necesidad que hay en los países en desarrollo para llevar adelante el CTPD.

Y en eso, como lo hemos informado en nuestros documentos ahora, en reuniones anteriores, hay dos campos que tenemos, por nuestra parte, por las Naciones Unidas, que mejorar. Es por el lado del PNUD, el Servicio de Referencias, el INRES, en que estamos todos vinculados, y que su calidad tiene que ser cada vez mejor para que pueda servir verdaderamente las necesidades informativas de los gobiernos.

Por nuestra parte también es evidente que no sólo tenemos que mejorar sino que tenemos que buscar maneras eficaces de divulgar el conocimiento que tenemos sobre oportunidades y necesidades con los países. Comparto, en ese sentido, y lo hemos expresado muchas veces, que en esta acción no sólo de divulgación sino también de promoción, nuestras oficinas regionales tienen una función de especial importancia; y para eso, las oficinas regionales cuentan a su servicio, se dirigirán a ellas, estarán a su servicio, los representantes de los países. Creo que en este caso, como observaciones generales sobre el debate, éstas son las únicas que tengo que hacer. Excepto que se me ha hecho una pregunta directa por el distinguido colega de la India que se refirió al problema de la remuneración de expertos nacionales.

Quiero decir al señor delegado de la India que en estas materias de proceso, metodológicas, de administración, etc., en general los acuerdos a que llegamos con el programa de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas suelen tener una importancia fundamental, porque los utilizamos para uniformizar nuestra acción. En los últimos tiempos, hemos discutido con el PNUD el problema de la utilización y prioridad para las Agencias del Sistema, la utilización cada vez mayor número de ciudadanos de los países en desarrollo en sus propios países; y acaba de salir un documento del PNUD que nos sirve de guía para todas las actividades financiadas por el PNUD, y que promueve, como es el principio que hemos aceptado todos y que promovemos, la utilización de nacionales del país en nuestros proyectos; y en cuanto a su remuneración dice que ésa será en forma que sea compatible con las remuneraciones y los usos locales, y allá éstos.

Solo puedo hacerles una pequeña anotación y es que la palabra compatibles no quiere decir idénticas, sino que quiere decir que sin causar disloques, trastornos en los usos o en la economía locales, debe ser también supuestamente compatible con lo local, compatible con los salarios, las dietas que fijan los organismos internacionales, así es que entre los dos se debe de buscar un justo medio.

En un momento de la discusión con el señor Islam, otra vez hablábamos de lo difícil que es separar la cooperación técnica de la cooperación económica en los países en desarrollo, y mirando la tabla que está en el suplemento al documento C 79/26 Sup. 1, cuando varios señores delegados se refirieron al CIRDAP, el instituto creado en el Asia cuyo Director yo estaba mirando en este momento, yo le dije al señor Islam que me parecía que sería conveniente hacer una referencia también a nuestra ciudad. Y ya que a ese efecto yo no veo verdaderamente qué es más importante del CIRDAP, si la cooperación técnica o la económica, así que le dejaba el CIRDAP al profesor Islam.

Así que creo conveniente, señor Presidente, que si usted me permite, continúe ahora el señor Islam en el uso de la palabra.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department): I have very little to add to the debates and discussions which have gone on this afternoon on the subject of ECDC. We shall certainly pay close attention to the various comments and suggestions made in the course of the debate.

We are grateful for the appreciation expressed by the delegates for the initiative taken by the Director-General in convening the Technical Consultation on Economic Cooperation in the Developing Countries. In fact, many delegates have not only referred to the recommendations of this consultation but they have made additional suggestions to the recommendations.

We are happy to note that the delegates provide general support to the recommendations of this consultation and we have also taken particular note of the consensus that it is the ultimate responsibility of the developing countries themselves to take the initiative in formulating projects of economic cooperation among developing countries, and implementing them also while the international agencies have a supporting role in helping them to implement their initiative.

FAO will continue to support initiatives taken with the developing countries in the field of economic cooperation among themselves, and I might illustrate by saying that this year, for example, we have three specific areas in which FAO has assisted and taken a great part in helping the developing countries in their efforts to promote economic cooperation amongst themselves. One institution to which Mr. Yriart has just made reference is the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific, and another one which is under active negotiation now among the participating countries is to be located in Arusha in Tanzania. We had an inter-governmental consultation on this centre a few months ago.

We are looking for similar initiatives for such centres to be established in Latin America and the Near East regions. These centres are illustrative of the types of efforts which would promote research and training, cooperation in research and training in fields of rural development among the participating countries, not only in the exchange of experience and helping each other, but also promoting joint activities in the field of rural development.

Similarly, earlier this year we did a study for the Sahelian region for their reserve stocks, exploring various possibilities of regional coordination for reserve stocks. Again, in Africa we have undertaken an initial experimental effort in promoting a food commodity intelligence service with a view to promoting trade among the participating countries by providing information on specific commodities in terms of their export availabilities and import requirements, etcetera.

We hope to continue our efforts in assisting the developing countries in the field of economic cooperation and amongst themselves. At this late stage, I have nothing further to add.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to thank Professor Islam and Mr. Yriart for their supporting statements and comments on the views expressed by delegates on the topic of the agenda item for today which now comes to a close.

Before we bring down the gavel I would like to inform the delegates that Saudi Arabia, because of time and other unavoidable circumstances, could not make an intervention straight from the floor, so they have indicated their views of the topic and informed the Secretariat, of which I am sure appropriate care will be taken.

Also Tanzania has informed us that they were not able, because of unavoidable circumstances this morning, to have contributed from the floor to the debate on Africa Trypanosomiasis. Consequently they have sent in their views, informing us of them, which we will send on to the Secretariat for necessary action.

I think at this time all we have to do is to pick up our documents and have a long weekend so that we come prepared on Monday for the discussion on the follow-up action on WCAARD. I presume there is nothing else coming from the floor except for private discussion, which we can do after the curtain goes down for the meeting, and we will adjourn right now.

Z. El-JWIERAH (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia): After reviewing document C 79/26 -technical cooperation among developing countries - it appears that this document shows the following developments:(a) defining new concepts in order to promote technical cooperation among the developing countries in agriculture, forestry and fisheries;(b) integrating technical cooperation among developing countries into the programme and budget for 1980/81;(c) improving the use of the capacities of the developing countries in FAO programmes through the use of experts, advisers, cultural or educational institutions in these countries, and also procurement of goods needed by FAO and which are produced in these countries;(d) emphasizing the increase of technical cooperation activities among the countries, as well as urgent food security problems such as drought, desert locust, plant protection, agricultural quarantine and animal diseases.

The document focuses on ECDC through policies and strategies enabling these countries to move the resources on the area level or between adjacent countries. This is done either through establishing common programs prepared by technical and international organizations including FAO and other international financing institutions and developed countries with a view to providing the necessary technology and training in the preparation and implementation of projects aiming at realizing the following policies: (a) increasing food production and processing;(b) increasing agricultural production in general, including fisheries and forestry products;(c) realizing food security on the country and regional levels;(d) use of modern technology in the field of food and agriculture technology.

Our delegation can support the proposals and recommendations contained in the document. We urge United Nations specialized agencies, including FAO, to intensify their efforts towards preparing specific and useful programs on the country and regional level.

As far as point 15. 2 is concerned, it is felt that this documents stresses the economic and technical cooperation among developing countries through establishing policies and strategies enabling the movement of resources of such a country on a regional or bilateral basis. This might be achieved through joint programmes prepared and formulated by international technical organizations -led by FAO - and financed by international financing organizations along with developed countries. Technology and training must be supplied in order to help the people of those countries to decide, prepare and execute the projects in order to obtain:(a) increase of food production and food industries;(b) increase of agricultural production as a whole, including fisheries and forestry products;(c) food security on a country and regional level;(d) absorption of modern technology in food and agricultural production. 1/

The meeting rose at 17. 15 hours

La seance est levée à 17h 15

Se levanta la sesión a las 17. 15 horas

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.



**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/17

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

SEVENTEENTH MEETING  
DIX-SEPTIEME SÉANCE  
17ª SESION  
( 26 November 1979)

The Seventeenth Meeting was opened at 9. 45 hours

T. E. C. Palmer, Vice-Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La dix-septième seance est ouverte à 9 h 45, sous la présidence de

T. E. C. Palmer, Vice-président dela Commission II

Se abre la 17ª sesión a las 9. 45 horas bajo la presidencia de

T. E. C. Palmer, Vicepresidente de la Comisión II

PART II - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(continued)

DEUXIEME PARTIE - ACTIVITES ET PROGRAMMES DE L'ORGANISATION  
(suite)

PARTE II - ACTIVIDADES Y PROGRAMAS DE LA ORGANIZACION  
(continuación)

16. Action Arising out of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
16. Mesures découlant de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural
16. Medidas dimanantes de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural

CHAIRMAN: We are starting our morning session with document C 79/28. To show the relevant importance of this particular item, we have none other than the distinguished Director-General himself to introduce the agenda item.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: I would like to say a few words on what I believe is one of the most important items of this Session the follow-up action to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

As you will recall, it was the 19th Session of the FAO Conference which gave me the mandate to convene the World Conference in cooperation with other members of the UN System which, it hoped, would result in a well defined Programme of Action.

In my opening statement I have already informed you about the results of the World Conference. I have spoken about its unique features and achievements, as well as the challenges it has thrown to all of us, both international organizations and national governments, to mount a determined assault on rural poverty.

Mr. Chairman, on this occasion, however, I would concentrate on the follow-up action of the Conference.

It is mainly derived from chapter twelve of the WCARRD Programme of Action as well as the Resolution which was adopted by the World Conference on the follow-up action.

As you will recall, this Resolution affirmed that the primary responsibility for agrarian reform and rural development rests with the Member Governments.

It is based on the belief that the governments do have the good will and the conviction to promote agrarian reform and rural development based upon growth, equity and peoples participation.

At the same time, the Resolution clearly recognized the important role of the UN System in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

It specifically recognized the responsibilities of FAO as a lead agency in the field of agrarian reform and rural development.

The Second, Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations Commission II and, it is believed, also the General Assembly, has already endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of WCARRD as adopted and without any amendment, and also has called upon the agencies and organizations of the UN System to help implement it.

The recommendations of the World Conference have already been transmitted to the UN Preparatory Committee for the Formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade.

I have already approached the Heads of the various UN sister agencies and Organizations informing them about the recommendations of WCARRD relating to their field of interest and competence.

An ad hoc meeting of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development was convened a few weeks ago in Rome by FAO, in its capacity as the lead agency, to exchange views on future inter-agency cooperative action.

This matter was further discussed at a recent meeting of the ACC 1/ Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions and at the ACC itself.

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1/ Administrative Committee on Coordination.

The ACC, which is a committee headed by the Secretary-General and attended by the heads of all organizations of the UN system, has decided that the United Nations task force on rural development will be continued under the leadership of FAO.

At the regional level, an inter-country consultation on the follow-up of WCARRD has already been held in Asia and the Pacific Region.

This Consultation in Asia reached a number of very important conclusions and recommendations such as the establishment of national coordinating bodies at the highest political level to guide the implementation of the WCARRD recommendations, as well as a selection of priority areas during the first phase ending in December 1980.

They have agreed to make an inventory of measures to be taken and to review progress achieved in 1980.

We hope that similar inter-country consultations may be held in other regions as well.

Moreover, in the FAO Regional Conferences to be held next year, the Ministers would review and discuss the follow-up measures in their respective regions.

At the same time, in order to facilitate coordination of activities of the UN Agencies at the regional level, an inter-agency meeting was held in Latin America and similar inter-agency meetings are planned,

I now seek an endorsement by the FAO Conference of the recommendations of WCARRD so that I may proceed to take further action to ensure an effective follow-up.

In the document now placed before you on this subject, I have put forward concrete proposals for action by FAO in the medium-term and in the next biennium.

I hope that would facilitate the provision by member countries of adequate voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Action Programme.

We have already started to explore ways in which to improve and intensify our ongoing activities toward, the promotion of agrarian reform and rural development.

Our Regular Programme activities are under review to ensure conformity with the orientation of the Programme of Action.

I have instructed the Department and Divisions concerned to devise detailed work plans to meet the same requirements.

At the same time, FAO's field programmes are being examined with the same objective in view.

They will be adapted, if and where necessary, in consultation with the recipient and donor governments.

A considerable impetus, we anticipate, will be given by the recommendations of the World Conference to requests for assistance from the member countries in the various areas identified by the Programme of Action.

This would include help in such specific areas as: formulation of rural development strategies: setting benchmarks: developing indicators: monitoring and evaluation: and dissemination of information and knowledge on agrarian reform and rural development and assistance in mobilizing additional resources for rural development.

We intend to cooperate with regional intergovernmental organizations in the provision of assistance to Member Countries, and it goes without saying that we also intend to cooperate with non-governmental organizations.

In this connection I make special reference to the Regional Centres for Integrated Rural Development which we are assisting to set up.

A Centre for Asia and the Pacific is already established and one in Africa is expected to follow suit. Similar initiatives are in process in the Near East and Latin America.

All these Regional Centres will require financial support which we must help to mobilize.

It is not only that intergovernmental organizations will need support in the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action.

We will also explore ways in which we can support the activities of many non-governmental groups working at the grass roots level.

In the Conference document submitted to you, we have indicated a list of projects which will contribute toward the implementation of the Programme of Action.

This list is not exhaustive.

We produce these model projects as illustrations of the kind of projects on which we need to focus our attention.

This, hopefully, will provide you with a basis for concrete deliberations.

These projects could be expanded and modified in consultation with donors and recipient countries.

I have ventured to add an annex to the document on the follow-up resolution in an attempt to facilitate your conclusions on the future course of action to be followed by FAO.

I have indicated the approximate amount of resources which we think would be needed over the next five years in sustaining our efforts to assist member countries in the follow-up.

Mr. Chairman: In conclusion, I, therefore, hope that the Conference endorses the report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and its recommendations.

I also hope it will support my request for voluntary contributions to strengthen our efforts for the follow-up of the Programme of Action.

I look forward to your continued cooperation to enable me to fulfil my responsibilities placed upon us by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the Director-General for so excellently presenting the document and before we start our deliberation on the document I would like to invite the attention of delegates to two points. The first is that the document is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the follow-up action and the second part with the resolution. I will be very happy if delegates will comment on and combine both of them, and even give an indication of their adoption of the resolution. I hope delegates will keep this in mind during their interventions. The second point is to ask those delegates who would like to take part in the discussion to indicate by raising their flags.

O. IGNACIO (Philippines): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor and for breaking the ice this morning. We are greatly honoured by the presence of our Director-General, and we thank him for his eloquent introduction.

The document C 79/28 before us is well prepared and the Secretariat should, therefore, be congratulated for work well done.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman, in the course of my discussion of the document on hand, may I request your indulgence and those of the other delegates if I cite certain relevant paragraphs of Document C 79/9, which I know has already been thoroughly discussed by this Commission.

We take note and we are in agreement with the observation that the implementation of the Programme of Action spelled out by WCARRD rests primarily with the national government of the Member nations. In line with this observation and pursuant to the expectations of the Director-General expressed in Document C 79/9, page 11, that the recommendations of WCARRD will be pursued vigorously by all Member Governments, we would like to state our position and share with you our experience.

The Philippines, Mr. Chairman, has a strong and determined political will on agrarian reform and rural development. For His Excellency, Ferdinand E. Marcos, the President of the Philippines, has laid out agrarian reform as the cornerstone of the new society, which we gave birth to on

September 21, 1972. From then on agrarian reform in the Philippines was given a big push. During the WCARRD, the Philippines was ably represented by a delegation headed by its Minister of Agrarian Reform, Hon. Conrado F. Estrella.

Immediately after the conclusion of that historic WCARRD, my country, through the relentless effort of the Minister of Agrarian Reform, took initial steps to implement some of the proposed programmes of action within the limited resources that we have. To cite one, Mr. Chairman, we have started a project - similar to Project 3 laid out in Appendix B of our document - which aims to promote income-raising activities of the rural poor through small farmer's organizations. Let me explain this further. Through the initiative of the Philippine Ministry of Agrarian Reform, the farmers were organized into an Association named ARBA, which means Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association. The membership of this Association consists of farmers who have received their respective Certificate of Land Transfer, a document which is an evidence that the farmer is now the deemed owner of the land he is tilling. This Association has been organized from the grassroot level - the barangay - through the Municipal and Provincial levels up to the National level.

We have begun the organizational, stage. The next step to be taken is to make these organizations viable. That is, it is necessary that the farmers to be now trained, among others, to compact farming, land consolidation and cooperativa marketing, supplemented by training of rural leaders and managers for self-help activities. Ultimately, this will raise the income of and give employment to the rural poor. We shall, at the opportune time, make the appropriate request for assistance in this regard.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, the Philippines has started a Small Farmer Development Field Action Project. This is a special project being tried in agrarian reform areas aimed at developing and strengthening the capacity of the small farmers and landless agricultural labourers to "receive" and for government agencies to "deliver" services to the rural areas. This project grew out of FAO-ASARRD field workshops conducted in 1975 in some selected areas of the country. This small farmer development programme centres around simple productive activities, like mushroom culture, fishpen projects, intensive rice culture, and black beans production. The putting up of post harvest facilities is now in the pipeline.

Mr. Chairman, with regards to Project 9 - Comprehensive National Programme for the Integration of Women in Rural Development, let me state here that the Philippines has already broken the ground, so to speak, pursuing this important project. We have started projects on non-formal educational opportunities for rural women, including leadership training, instruction in health care, family planning and nutrition. Also in due time, the Philippines shall make proper request on this subject. The rest of the suggested projects are all meaningful. We shall look over them and determine which are applicable to my country.

We are happy to note, Mr. Chairman, on page 11 of Document C 79/9, that FAO will continue to exert leadership and provide technical assistance in the implementation of land settlement schemes. We are particularly interested in this because we are presently up-grading our 44 resettlement projects comprising an area of 734, 825 Ha. with 49, 898 settler-families. Three of these resettlement projects, namely, Agusan, Bukidnon and Capiz with a total area of 77, 000 Ha. are now being up-graded through a loan agreement with IBRD. We hope to see, Mr. Chairman, that in the near future we can avail of FAO's technical assistance in implementing a land settlement scheme.

On the Regional level, Mr. Chairman, The Philippines has actively participated in an Inter-Country Consultation on the follow-up to WCARRD, among the member countries in Asia and the Pacific, which was held in Bangkok 31 October to 3 November, a few days before the start of this 20th Session. As has been stated here the report of the Consultation has been inspiring and the Philippines is proud to have been given an opportunity to participate in that fruitful exercise.

Mr. Chairman, this well-planned and articulate proposal of the Director General for follow-up action of the WCARRD recommendations will become a mere proposal if not given appropriate and timely resources. That is why, we note with deep concern, Mr. Chairman, the report that resources available for agrarian reform and rural development have been gravely lacking over the past few years and no significant increase is foreseen in the next few years. The Philippines, therefore, strongly support FAO's appeal that all organizations within the UN system together with its financing institutions increase their financial support to the WCARRD programme of action. On our behalf, may we request that the donor countries be a little more understanding, be a little more generous, and be a little less reluctant in financing agrarian reform and rural development.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Philippines wholeheartedly support the follow-up action proposed by the Director-General and strongly recommend the approval of the draft resolution, Appendix A of the document.

CHAIRMAN: Before I give the floor to the next speaker I wish to invite the attention of delegates here present that we are here to discuss this item. We all agree it is an important item and we all, in fact, realise the depth of the importance of this item. But my appeal is that delegations should be a little bit brief, concise and to the point, otherwise we shall be here and spill over on to the afternoon session, which I am sure we will not all like, and which will be a little burdensome to us. So I wish the appeal to take some root so that the following speakers will be brief, concise and to the point.

C. SANCHEZ AVALOS (Argentina): La Delegación Argentina agradece y felicita al señor Director General su clara exposición sobre el tema sometido hoy a nuestra consideración.

Su explicación ha sido excelente para interpretar mejor el contenido del documento C 79/28 sobre actividades complementarias de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural.

No caben dudas que la acción a cumplir por la FAO en este campo, ha sido objeto de una programación lograda con método acertado y espíritu práctico.

Al señalar nuestra satisfacción por esta introducción que ha efectuado el señor Director General, mi Delegación juzga oportuno proponer una simple enmienda al proyecto de Resolución que forma parte como Apéndice A del documento C 79/28, en la Página A uno.

Se refiere al apartado 2 del séptimo párrafo del proyecto, cuyo texto dice: "Ratifica la Declaración de Principios y el Programa de Acción contenido en el informe de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural".

Opinamos, señor Presidente que una redacción correcta de dicho párrafo, debe agregar a la mención del informe la de su anexo editado separadamente y con posterioridad.

En ese anexo se han consignado todas las reservas formuladas por diversos países que participaron en la Conferencia Mundial aludida y su mención en la Resolución proyectada resulta indispensable, a nuestro juicio, para que la ratificación propuesta al Vigésimo período de sesiones de la Conferencia de la FAO, comprenda con exactitud los alcances con que deben interpretarse las decisiones aprobadas por la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural.

CHAIRMAN: I would assure the delegate of Argentina that the Secretariat has taken full note of his suggestions.

BERTELING (Netherlands): It is not, I am afraid, a Dutch custom to commend the Secretariat for the work it does. We expect that from a good Secretariat. However, I would like to make an exception at this stage and commend the Director-General and his staff for the preparatory work for the World Conference and for the prompt follow-up action.

The Netherlands consider the report now before us from the Director-General on the follow-up of WCARRD as a good basis for concrete follow-up action within the FAO. It is clearly recognized by the Director-General in his report and also a couple of minutes ago in his introduction that FAO is not the only organization concerned with the follow-up and cooperation within the framework of the ACC, in order to assist in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of the World Conference.

I must say, however, that my delegation has the feeling that in the proposed draft resolution contained in Appendix A of the document, the role of other agencies is not sufficiently recognized, it puts a little too much emphasis on FAO. My delegation is pleased with the rapid action to call a meeting of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, and it is also pleased to hear that its functioning will continue as the Director-General has just mentioned. We urge all agencies concerned, especially the United Nations itself, the World Bank, IFAD, the ILO, Unesco, WHO and UNIDO to take their share of the implementation. Much attention is needed to the non-agrarian aspects of rural development, otherwise rural development might fail.

The Netherlands Government expects from FAO that in the proposed very important monitoring activities sufficient attention will be given to the agrarian reform necessary in many developing countries. Furthermore, my delegation would call upon all governments concerned and ask FAO to make full use of

the representatives of rural organizations and of women's organizations. We would prefer to have this included in the draft resolution, and therefore my delegation would like to propose officially adding, for example, after Paragraph 9 of the Resolution an extra paragraph which would read as follows: "Calls upon all States concerned and the FAO to take effective measures which will assist in the establishment and the strengthening of representative rural organizations including rural women's organizations so that such organizations can fully participate in the implementation of the Programme of Action. "

We feel that the use of rural organizations, as is also requested, for example, in the ILO Convention and Recommendations adopted by all governments, is more important, since the request for only \$ 20 million for five years is totally insufficient. Major activities lie in the hand of the countries themselves, as has been stressed before this morning. Governments and private rural organizations are then very important and we have noted with pleasure that the Director-General also put quite strong emphasis on this matter. It is only they who implement effectively the Programme of Action, FAO's main role is assistance and monitoring.

The Netherlands Government will take decisions at a later stage on possible extra-budgetary support to FAO for follow-up activities. We are glad to see that many already existing programmes have been linked to the follow-up of the World Conference like the Food Security Assistance Scheme, the Scheme for Agricultural Credit and the Rural Organizations Action Programme, ROAP. Essentially the small farmer should benefit from these activities, and that is why my Government considers positively a contribution to ROAP. In the other room I have already mentioned our support for the Food Security Assistance Scheme and my Government is also interested in projects like Project 9 in Annex B of the document on integration of women in rural development.

My delegation would like some information on the target which I have referred to already of only \$ 20 million for the next five years. We have no problem as such with this target, we would like to know the calculating methods, since so many activities are related. For example, will our support to FSAS also be included in these calculations?

The Netherlands Government plans to use the results of the World Conference in its bilateral assistance activities and to discuss this with the developing countries with whom we have a special relationship. Furthermore, the Netherlands has good cooperation with the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization. Substantial contributions have been given to these organizations for activities related to rural development like ILO's Rural Public Works Programme and the programme of the World Health Organization on Primary Health Care. Probably this is, at least for our part, in reply to the request made by the delegation of the Philippines.

I hope that these activities will also be included in the work of the ACC Task Force. Then FAO will really be able to monitor progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action in order to save succeeding generations from the scourges of hunger and unemployment.

CHAIRMAN: I am sure the concern and the request for information from the delegate of the Netherlands will be taken care of by the Secretariat.

G. ERICSSON (Sweden): On behalf of the four Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, I will comment on Document C 79/28 on the follow-up of WCARRD. The Nordic countries have paid great attention to the Conference as such as a means to formulate a common framework for national rural development efforts and for international cooperation in that field.

During the Conference, member countries agreed to adopt the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action on a national and an international level which form a common frame of references and it will thus create a better understanding between partners in development.

We find the result of the Conference to be a great step forward, and we pay tribute to the FAO which prepared so carefully for and organized so successfully the Conference here in Rome. We are now all challenged with the task of putting words into practice, and here a big challenge is placed on this Organization.

In the Action Programme, the member governments agreed on what to do. To our mind, the next step will be, in close cooperation with member governments, to give more precise formulation to how it can be done, and on that basis, request advice and give support to member countries in their implementation of the WCARRD programme.

We are not proposing another long period of strategy and policy formulation. What we aim at is more operational guidelines based on the policy formulation already in the Action Programme to harmonize the work within the Organization and to give all the staff a firm basis from which to operate. A basic criterion on such guidelines should be the full recognition of people's participation as one of the main means, maybe even a precondition for successful rural development.

The Nordic countries are prepared to give full support to the WCARRD follow-up activities in FAO. In order to explore ways and means for such support, we have recently had technical consultations with the Secretariat. We are therefore fully aware that such work is under way, and we shall express our appreciation of the speedy action that has been taken.

It was made clear in the Conference and has been further developed in the document now under discussion that many of the activities in the Action Programme fall outside the normal responsibilities of FAO. This calls for close cooperation with the other UN Agencies. The Conference stressed the leading role of FAO in rural development, and this should not be allowed to mean building fences around rural development as a specific FAO area of competence. On the contrary, it must mean the ambition and ability to inspire other agencies to come into closer cooperation in the field of rural development. This means that the overall strategy to be applied will not be an FAO strategy but a UN strategy. We urge the FAO to involve the other agencies fully in their work right from the beginning. The ACC Task Force on rural development may be instrumental in this respect, but also other more informal forms of cooperation must be sought. We do appreciate the Director-General's decision not to create new mechanisms in the Organizations to cope with this task, and to avoid to create a new fund for this specific purpose. The organizational framework already exists and the problem is more to adapt it to new demands.

We have already expressed our appreciation for the increase of resources for rural development in the next biennium and would like to see this trend pursued in the coming biennium. However we are aware that further resources must be added to those which will be available in the Regular Programme, both intellectual manpower and financial resources. We in the Nordic countries have between ourselves discussed further how we can best join forces and give support within the limits of small countries.

The result of our technical consultations recently held, and the better knowledge that we now have of what is underway has functioned as a stimulus in that direction.

We also prepared to support ROAP as well, as supplementary activities within a WCARRD follow-up umbrella programme. More definite decisions in that respect have to wait for more precise programme formulations by the Secretariat.

Mr. Chairman, from what I have said so far, it follows that we support the resolution in Appendix A to the Document C 79/28 with the insertion of a new operative paragraph as proposed just now by the Netherlands delegation, and to conclude we wish the Director-General and the Secretariat full success in this very important WCARRD action programme which has been presented.

CHAIRMAN: We thank the distinguished delegate of Sweden speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries for his constructive intervention and I am sure that the contents will be very helpful to the Secretariat. It is pleasing to note that the Nordic countries are conceding giving additional support to the WCARRD proposed programme.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq): (interpretation from Arabic); In view of the fact that we have finished discussing development programmes between developing countries and we are now turning our attention to the follow-up of the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, we would like in this connexion to stress the participation of Iraq. With regard to these efforts and the aid it gives to developing countries, though we ourselves are developing and we need to develop our different sectors, we have spread no effort in giving aid, giving support, material and financial support, to other developing countries, and we support about 200 000 million dollars in aid to the least developed countries. In this connection we presented an integrated programme in order to help developing countries and to help them cope with inflation, fluctuating prices and increase in oil prices. That is the reason why Iraq set up a fund where all countries participate without taking into account their political regime, and this has tended to help the developing countries. This fund is also funded by certain OPEC countries; long-term with no interest on loans are provided in this context. We have applied this since 1976 and the aid supplied in this way has led to about 108 million dollars being supplied since last June alone.

With regard to technical cooperation, we need experts and technicians. We did make available our expertise and know-how to developing countries and have also accepted hundreds of students in our universities where they follow courses free of charge. In this connexion we would like to point out that the aid given by our government in the context of rural development and agrarian reform is that we guarantee the energy which is, after all, the guiding force of developing countries, particularly because some of these poor countries have serious problems in supplying themselves on the free market. In this way Iraq, a developing country, gives an example which we feel should be followed with regard to the aid that can be given to the least developed countries. In this way we can help to build up the new economic world order, and we are keen to pass on this universal message which should lead to the well being of all.

With regard to Doc. C 79/28 for which we thank the Secretariat, we wish to add to paragraph No. 4 promoting action for poor country populations - this is page B 5 I refer to - and to help governments to provide cooperatives for small farmers at the local level which can be featured and geared to the general rating of income for the training of local leaders and administrators. To this particular paragraph we would like to add also the guaranteed participation of small-holders and agricultural organizations and cooperatives in preparing decisions involving agrarian reform and rural development as a whole. The important thing is that the small farmer be able to participate in the drawing up of such decisions.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Iraq. I am sure the Secretariat will welcome very much a written explanation of his intervention or suggestion as an amendment, and I hope the distinguished delegate will be kind enough to assist the Secretariat somehow on that aspect

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España) Solamente unas consideraciones con el ánimo de contribuir en lo posible a impulsar el despegue de las actividades de la FAO que estamos analizando con el nuevo enfoque derivado de la Conferencia Mundial de Reforma y Desarrollo Agrario, enfoque que en este momento comparte nuestro país.

En relación con la primera parte del documento, nuestra delegación considera muy acertadas y oportunas las actividades ya iniciadas por el señor Saouma y sus colaboradores cerca del ECOSOC, de las diversas Organizaciones de las Naciones Unidas, etc. , así como de las medidas que se piensan adoptar en el seno de la propia Organización para mentalizar a su personal y adecuar su estructura y recursos a la aplicación de la parte del Programa de Acción que le corresponde. En esta línea, y lo mismo que se han expresado a nivel de Organismos Internacionales hace unos momentos, creemos que podría ponerse más énfasis por parte de la FAO en mentalizar a los Gobiernos, y no sólo a los departamentos agrícolas de dichos Gobiernos, sobre la importancia y la urgencia de implicar a los departamentos correspondientes en los Programas concretos de Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, ya que con el nuevo enfoque estas actividades no son sólo de la responsabilidad de los departamentos de agricultura.

En cuanto a la segunda parte del documento, nuestra delegación considera adecuado y oportuno el proyecto de resolución que se acompaña en el apéndice A de dicho documento.

En relación con la política para la movilización de recursos, creemos que se ganaría en eficacia si se presentaran los proyectos susceptibles de financiación por los donantes voluntarios, con unos objetivos concretos más diferenciales en relación con la reforma agraria y el desarrollo rural; es decir, más estrechamente conectados con la Declaración de Principios de la Conferencia Mundial. Quizá convendría reconsiderar la presentación de los proyectos que a modo de ejemplo figuran en el apéndice B, ya que si bien es cierto que algunos aparecen muy claramente encuadrados en aquellos principios de la Conferencia Mundial, otros, por el contrario, parecen propios del trabajo convencional de la FAO.

Si se quiere destacar esta nueva orientación de la Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, y siendo los recursos limitados, quizás sería eficaz reducir el número de cada uno de los proyectos y dotar más adecuadamente a cada uno de ellos.

Finalmente, nuestra delegación insiste en la necesidad de un reforzamiento en relación con las actividades de extensión agraria y capacitación agraria, dirigido tanto al logro de una mayor participación de la población en el planteamiento y desarrollo de los programas de reforma agraria y desarrollo rural, como a facilitar el acceso a insumos y servicios por parte de los pequeños agricultores. En este sentido, nuestro Gobierno ofrece la mayor colaboración posible a esta Organización.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Spain and I take it for granted that he has given his support to the Resolution with his observation which will be taken care of by the Secretariat.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Canada is very pleased to join other delegations in endorsing the recommendations for national action for agrarian reform and rural development from the World Conference of last July. We respect the undertaking which many countries assumed at that time to promote the well-being of their rural populations, and where necessary to alter their national priorities and programmes accordingly. This coincides with our view that the initiative and a large measure of the effort in resources and rural development must come from within the countries concerned.

We are grateful to the Director-General for his introduction to the FAO Secretariat and for providing us with the documents on plans for follow-up to the World Conference, and we are particularly interested by the structure of inter-agency and inter-country meetings in different regions which have been or are being arranged. We can assure the Conference that whatever experience Canada has already gained in the tremendously complex field of rural development will be shared with the FAO.

We recognize that a certain amount of external financing is essential and Canada will take whatever steps it can to assist these efforts through bilateral or multilateral channels.

We are pleased to join in approving the Draft Resolution, although we would ask that one minor addition to the text be made. At the end of operative paragraph 2, we believe the words "as adopted" should be added in order to reflect the fact that a number of countries did have reservations of one kind or another on some parts of the WCARRD declaration.

In addition to this, as one of the delegations which included farmers organizations to the Conference, we are very pleased to welcome and support strongly the amendment presented by the Netherlands.

DARMAWAN ADI (Indonesia): As regard the follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome last July, my delegation would like to express again its endorsement of the recommendations and conclusions reached by countries of Asia and the Pacific during their Inter-Country Consultation on the follow-up to WCARRD held in Bangkok from 31 October to 3 November 1979, which was organized by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East.

In this connexion allow my delegation to reiterate some points originating from the recommendations and conclusions concerned.

The aforementioned Inter-Country Consultation Meeting unanimously supported the Director-General's proposals contained in doc. C 79/28 of October 1979 entitled "The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development". By this support, the member countries in Asia and the Pacific are determined to use the Director-General's proposals as a guidance and bridgehead for follow-up action in agrarian reform and rural development as intended by the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by WCARRD. The spirit, the will and the guidance are there; what we really need now is creating the most suitable climate for strengthening the mechanism of cooperation and coordination for accelerating the implementation of the Principles of Programme of Action in the form of meaningful and operational tasks by national governments, FAO as the lead agency, and by other UN organizations.

The need for a favourable climate and smooth coordination is clearly reflected at the aforementioned Consultative Meeting for member countries for the Asia and Pacific region. In this context, allow me to quote the wording of one paragraph of its report: "The Consultation strongly felt that FAO, while advising Governments for the need of coordination, should have a better coordination system among its own divisions. The Consultation further reiterated that coordination among UN Agencies is imperative for not only the maximization of resource use but also for greater effectiveness of the agencies".

It is quite human that one makes mistakes and that misunderstanding might arise among people. Occasionally, there might exist differences of opinion among officials who are in charge, directly, of promoting the eradication of poverty, injustice, diseases, ignorance and other forms of backwardness.

The delegations of the Association of South-east Nation Countries therefore appeal that such differences should not be at the expense of or adversely affect regional and sub-regional or individual country programmes. With the above considerations in mind and the need for effectiveness in operation, allow my delegation to recommend the following points.

First, with regard to follow-up tasks in implementing the Principles of Programmes and Action, more muscles should be provided for the Regional Offices of FAO, in particular the Office for the Asia and Pacific Region, so as to strengthen the effectiveness of its operation.

Secondly, in programmes and projects pursuant to follow-up action and in the light of regional and sub-regional organization, we should not only take cognizance of these organizations but also, to the largest extent possible, utilize them for channels of coordination and cooperation with due regard to the role of FAO as the lead agency in matters of agrarian reform and rural development.

In conclusion, my delegation would again express its endorsement of the resolution as mentioned in Appendix A of doc. C 79/28 by this Conference.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the Indonesian delegate for being so brief and constructive. I am sure the suggestions he has made will be taken into consideration by the Secretariat.

P. BURI (Italy): The Italian delegation feels that, at this point of the agenda, it must express its warmest appreciation to the Director-General for organizing this year, on the occasion of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, such interesting meetings and fruitful debates.

Having attended and contributed, in an atmosphere of serene cooperation, to the activities of that Conference, the Italian delegation wishes to express its total agreement with the final report of the Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, as well as with document C 79/28,

With regard to the measures that emerged, from the final decisions of that Conference, the Italian delegation would like to draw attention to the great importance that should be assigned in rural areas to hospital infrastructures, including in this term hospitals, multiple health consulting officers and first-aid centres.

As far as education, training and extension services are concerned, the Italian delegation believes that in some situations it would be convenient to take into account also traditional forms of local farming, subsequently guiding them towards a gradual and progressive introduction of more advanced and sophisticated technologies.

Finally, with reference to the Resolution on the follow-up to WCARRD, the Italian delegation would like to know - during this Twentieth Session of the FAO Conference and in compliance with paragraph 1 of Appendix A of the Resolution - whether any countries have already translated into action the decisions approved by WCARRD.

Furthermore, my delegation would also like to suggest that such information be published also in the special FAO Reports on Land Reform, Farm Settlement and Agricultural Cooperation.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the delegate of Italy, and he will perhaps communicate his country's position on the resolution to the Secretariat.

LI CHENG-HUAN (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation thanks the Director-General for his important speech and explanation of the item. At the World Conference held last July we stressed in our speech that we would implement these resolutions with action.

Not long ago, at the invitation of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, we attended the Inter-Country Consultation meeting and WCARRD follow-up in Bangkok, which fully discussed how national and international agencies should proceed with agrarian reform and rural development. We endorse such a Consultation as it marked the start of coordinated action. We think that in the final analysis it is up to the efforts of all governments and people to implement the WCARRD Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action.

The Consultation emphasized the following aspects required by the current situation. It is important to increase food grain production as a natural speeding up of development of rural economy. People's participation must be ensured in order to promote agrarian reform and rural development, and the actual

conditions of respective countries must be taken into account when formulating strategies and policy matters and identifying priority areas.

It also called for the setting-up of a national coordinating body in each country.

All those matters are relevant to the recommendations embodied in WCARRD's Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action and are conducive to the follow-up activities of WCARRD. At the same time, we have noted that FAO has also done some work in organizing and pushing forward the WCARRD follow-up which has yielded initial success. We are convinced that FAO will certainly make, therefore, a better contribution to world-wide agrarian reform and rural development. As it gives full play to its role as a leading agency strengthening cooperation with other agencies concerned, following the recommendations in document C 79/28, it will provide technical and financial assistance for the necessary projects and accelerate exchange of experience.

The Chinese delegation supports the draft resolution contained in document C 79/28, Appendix A.

Ms. J. SZANTO (Hungría): La delegación húngara desea expresar su aprecio al Director General de la FAO por someter a nuestra consideración este documento tan altamente interesante en un espacio de tiempo tan corto.

Este documento expresa claramente el Programa de Acción adoptado en julio de 1979, en la Conferencia Mundial para la Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural. Es sabido que Hungría apoya a dicha conferencia y se adhiere a la idea de que es indispensable un tratamiento prioritario de la reforma agraria y el desarrollo rural para expansión de la producción agrícola y alimentaria en los países en desarrollo.

No deseo reiterar aquí el punto de vista de mi Gobierno que fue ya expuesto por nuestra delegación en la Conferencia Mundial. Mis observaciones se limitan ahora a las actividades que nos presenta el Director General y a la forma en que él considera necesario realizarlo para la implementación práctica de los resultados alcanzados en la Conferencia Mundial.

Estamos totalmente de acuerdo con las líneas generales que se expresan en el documento que estamos considerando, es decir, que debería promoverse una mejora de la estructura agraria de los países en desarrollo, a través de proyectos concretos.

Observamos con satisfacción que la FAO ha iniciado ya acciones necesarias para adecuar la responsabilidad de la Organización como consecuencia de los acuerdos de la Conferencia Mundial.

En los últimos quince años, Hungría ha implementado un cierto número de programas agrarios con el fin de incrementar la producción agraria, la eficacia de las organizaciones rurales y, en general, del desarrollo rural. Debería darse una especial consideración entre estos proyectos a los complejos programas derivados de la instalación de cooperativas agrícolas, su fortalecimiento y su transformación en modernas unidades de producción en gran escala. Si observamos el corto período histórico precedente, podemos concluir que estos programas se han realizado con éxito.

Mi delegación ha estudiado con toda atención la Propuesta de Resolución y los 15 proyectos que figuran en el Apéndice B. Consideramos correcto el Proyecto de Resolución, y en nuestra opinión, dicho proyecto hace referencia a las actuales limitaciones financieras. Durante el debate sobre el Programa de Trabajos y Presupuesto de la FAO para 1980-81, la delegación húngara ya declaró su satisfacción porque unas mayores cantidades de recursos se dedicaran al desarrollo rural. Sin embargo, quisiéramos añadir que sería deseable aplicar las posibilidades extra de los nuevos recursos agropecuarios de los mismos, para expandir este programa.

Estamos de acuerdo sustancialmente con las perspectivas de los 15 proyectos sugeridos. Quizás no es éste el foro apropiado para estudiarlos en detalle, pero pienso que deberían ser revisados con atención los costos de los proyectos en base a su distribución por países.

Mi país está interesándose en la implementación de varios proyectos; particularmente en el proyecto N° 4 es decir, Promoción de Actividades para Incrementar las Rentas de la Población Rural más pobre a través de las organizaciones de pequeños agricultores.

El Programa N° 7 relativo a Centros Nacionales para el Desarrollo Rural. El N° 11, Capacitación y Extensión de Tecnologías apropiadas para las Industrias Forestales.

También el N° 13, relativo al Entrenamiento a Nivel Nacional para el Desarrollo Rural.

Y. AFT (Israel): My delegation wishes to express its heartfelt support for Doc. C 79/20 as an impressive follow-up of WCARRD. We very much appreciate the presence of the Director-General we had with us this morning which indicates once again how much FAO is committed to rural development and agrarian reform.

We endorse the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action and endorse the draft Resolution Appendix A, but we also support the amendments suggested by The Netherlands regarding popular participation, and the other amendments suggested by Canada. We support in particular the strengthening of national centres for rural development, project 7, since we believe agrarian reform and rural development does require a very firm national commitment.

We are also in support of the Integrated Development in Rural Fishing Communities, Project 8, a category of activity that our technical cooperation has been much involved in in some countries.

We assume the project proposals presented in Annex B are not the final array of projects contemplated. For instance, we feel the challenge of the recent productivity of small farmers requires a very serious effort to bring technology, and that special type of technology, to the farmer's gate. In this respect we think the technical assistance of multilateral agencies has much to offer. What is more, we are confident of the future for intensifying production of small holdings through multi cropping, linking dry farming and irrigated farming, and improving and specializing post-harvest activities adaptable to peasant communities. We believe that type of action wants consideration as additional projects under Appendix B. In fact, we believe it will be important to identify a number of projects the world over which perhaps could act as pace-setters so that we all can learn and develop techniques by which today's maximum yields and benefits would become tomorrow's average yields and benefits.

My country in a modest manner has cooperated shoulder to shoulder with the other 25 countries in integrated rural development project works. For us integrated rural development in the context of agrarian reform policies represents a cross-function action that should bridge national policies with the needs and responses of lesser privileged farm communities. We would wholeheartedly endorse FAO's efforts in this important category of rural development, and will be happy to cooperate with FAO and with any other agency that has taken upon itself this important task.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the delegate of Israel. We are grateful for his country's offer of cooperation. I am sure the Secretariat will take good note of that.

Sra. Doña G. SOTO CARRERO (Cuba): Qui si éramos en primer lugar agradecer, por su amable conducto, la presencia del Director General en esta Comisión, así como la elocuente exposición hecha del documento. Se lo agradecemos doblemente pues comprendemos cuantas importantes tareas le ocupan en estos días de la Conferencia.

Mi delegación hará una breve exposición puesto que mi país asistió a la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, y en la misma expusimos nuestros puntos de vista sobre los aspectos tratados y dimos nuestro incondicional apoyo a la declaración de principios y al Programa de Acción, lo cual ratificamos en este momento.

En aras de la brevedad solicitada por usted, tampoco nos referiremos a la labor que se ha llevado a cabo en nuestro país y se continúa efectuando, para realizar una verdadera reforma agraria de manera integral.

Tal como se plantea en el párrafo 2.3 de la Introducción del documento C 79/28 el Programa de Acción nos brinda una definición autorizada de los objetivos, estrategias y medidas programáticas que deben aplicarse, y expone el acuerdo tomado por los Estados Miembros de considerar las medidas para establecer objetivos específicos, a partir de indicadores concretos, y autoriza a la FAO y a otras organizaciones del sistema de Naciones Unidas, a llevar adelante la supervisión y evaluación de los diversos aspectos de los progresos a nivel nacional e internacional.

Nuestra Delegación reconoce y estima una vez más las responsabilidades de la FAO como organismo rector en materia de agricultura y alimentación, y por consiguiente el medio indicado para cumplimentar programas de reforma agraria y de desarrollo rural.

Estamos seguros de que la preocupación de la FAO y del Director General en particular por el cumplimiento del plan de acción adoptado por la Conferencia y las acciones ya tomadas en ese sentido sig

nifican un paso de avance en el logro del nuevo orden económico internacional, tan ansiado y necesario para los países en desarrollo.

Consideramos, Sr. Presidente, que esta Conferencia de la FAO debe exhortar nuevamente a los otros organismos especializados de Naciones Unidas para que emprendan actividades en las esferas de su competencia y cooperación con la FAO, en la preparación de programas y actividades conjuntos que, como se plantea en el Documento, podrían financiarse con recursos extrapresupuestarios.

Se debería además exhortar a los países a que cumplan su parte en las actividades complementarias concretas, específicamente en lo que se refiere a la formulación de estrategia de desarrollo rural y contribuir a la planificación general que efectúen siempre con éxito sobre las bases objetivas de su situación y dificultados en el orden socio-económico.

Asimismo esta Conferencia no debe pasar por alto la propuesta del Sr. Director General de que los países miembros realicen contribuciones voluntarias que permitan a la FAO y a otros órganos asumir sus responsabilidades en lo referente a la aplicación del programa de acción.

Sr. Presidente, consideramos innecesario extendemos más en nuestra exposición, puesto que el Documento C 79/23 expone muy claramente cuáles son las acciones necesarias para dar cumplimiento al programa de acción y al proyecto de Resolución propuesto en el Apéndice A del Documento analizado, al cual nuestra Delegación da su más decidido apoyo; con lo cual, de manera muy precisa, los pasos necesarios para realizar las actividades complementarias de la Conferencia, que eviten que el plan de acción aprobado por 89 Ministros, 25 Viceministros, así como por otras importantes personalidades asistentes a la Conferencia sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, quede solamente en un abultado y encuadrado documento, pero que no revierta en acciones concretas.

Apoyamos la propuesta expresada por el distinguido Delegado de Canadá, en el sentido de agregar al epígrafe 2 de la parte dispositiva del Proyecto de Resolución la frase tal como fué aprobada, Entendemos que de esta forma queda perfectamente entendible lo que quiere decir, lo que ratificamos, la declaración de principios y el programa de acción contenido en el informe de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural.

Z. GHOSHIIIH (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): The delegation of my country wishes to express its sincere thanks to the Director-General for his excellent introduction to document C 79/28 as well as the recommendations for the UCARRD. The Director-General's introduction is proof that he is personally strongly involved in this whole subject.

My delegation endorses Part 1 and Part 2 of this document, which is clear and comprehensive. He agree with the action FAO wishes to undertake on the basis of these recommendations, which can only be carried out if the governments and FAO cooperate in national, regional and intergovernmental organizations, with the agreement of the countries themselves. We hope that FAO, through this document, will be able to reach the target it has set itself to help the poorest countries, and we endorse the Draft Resolution as it is contained in this document.

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Ayant pris connaissance du document traitant de la Réforme agraire, la Délégation du Maroc fait part de sa satisfaction de la qualité du document présenté. Le Maroc a participé avec beaucoup d'intérêt aux travaux de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural, et ne peut que se féliciter du fait que celle-ci ait été déjà suivie d'effets notamment en ce qui concerne les contacts pris avec l'ECOSOC et les organisations du système des Nations Unies, les institutions financières et, en ce qui concerne la mise au point d'une liste de projets intéressants notamment l'élaboration de stratégies nationales, le suivi des programmes de réforme agraire, la promotion de coopératives de petits exploitants, l'organisation des circuits commerciaux.

Ces projets ont le mérite de s'inspirer directement de la Déclaration de principe adoptée par la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural, et de pouvoir être mis en oeuvre très rapidement dans les pays en développement, La Délégation du Maroc approuve donc totalement le projet de résolution.

D. BETI (Suisse): A la fin de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural de juillet dernier, la FAO a été chargée de mettre en oeuvre, d'un commun accord avec les autres organisations du système des Nations Unies et tous les pays concernés, le Programme d'action tel qu'il a

été adopté par la Conférence. Le temps écoulé depuis cette décision est encore très court. Dans le document C 79/28, le Secrétariat nous expose la façon dont il envisage d'entreprendre ce suivi, et le Directeur général vient de nous donner des compléments fort utiles à ce sujet. Nous aimerions les en remercier.

A notre avis, c'est la première étape de ce suivi qui devrait avoir la priorité absolue sur les autres démarches prévues. Nous parlons de l'étape d'examen et d'actualisation des activités déjà en cours de la FAO, examen et actualisation à entreprendre selon les orientations retenues dans le Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural. Sans doute, les activités de la FAO, et spécialement celles de terrain, sont-elles en majorité d'une haute qualité, cependant, est-ce que chaque projet en cours de la FAO favorise effectivement et suffisamment la participation des populations elles-mêmes à leur propre développement? Est-ce que nous pouvons être sûrs que certains projets en cours de la FAO ne cimentent pas des structures de propriété allant à l'encontre d'une utilisation équitable des terres, et d'un accès juste à l'eau et aux autres ressources naturelles productives? Dans quelle mesure les projets en cours de la FAO contribuent-ils à une intégration des femmes dans le développement, une intégration qui n'implique pas seulement une participation au travail mais qui leur permette aussi de profiter pleinement des fruits de ce travail? Est-ce que les projets en cours de la FAO ont tout l'impact voulu sur la création d'emplois productifs et rémunérateurs, notamment des populations rurales? Est-ce que ces projets influencent favorablement les conditions de travail et de vie des petits exploitants et travailleurs ruraux?

Voilà, Monsieur le Président, quelques questions seulement qui nous viennent à l'esprit quand nous pensons au suivi du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural. Nous ne connaissons évidemment pas les réponses à ces questions. Nous ne voulons même pas dire que nous doutons que le bilan d'une telle analyse ne serait pas positif en ce qui concerne notamment les activités de terrain de la FAO, mais nous souhaiterions en être sûrs. Cet examen est si nécessaire, cette réactualisation des activités en cours de la FAO devrait précéder la mise au point d'un nouveau programme spécial, tel que celui proposé par le Secrétariat, car si les activités en cours ne correspondaient pas complètement aux orientations du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale de juillet dernier ou si elles présentaient même des lacunes graves par rapport à ces orientations, à quoi servirait-il d'y ajouter de nouveaux projets, sans y avoir apporté préalablement les corrections nécessaires?

Au paragraphe 4. 4 du document C 79/28, on nous dit que cet examen et ses réactualisations sont entrepris actuellement. Nous aimerions savoir de la part du Secrétariat comment cet examen est-il effectué spécialement en ce qui concerne les programmes et projets de terrain. Nous aimerions recevoir à ce sujet une réponse très concrète quant aux procédés et aux méthodes adoptés pour cet examen.

En outre, qu'est-ce que la FAO prévoit d'entreprendre dans les projets, au cas où des adaptations -adaptations mineures ou majeures - s'avéreraient nécessaires, et que va-t-il se passer si une telle adaptation exige des moyens supplémentaires?

Il va de soi, à notre avis, que cet examen et cette réactualisation des projets en cours ne peuvent, et en tout cas ne doivent, être entrepris qu'en accord et en collaboration étroite avec les responsables de chaque pays en développement concerné, et dans les cas de projets financés par des fonds fiduciaires de chaque pays donateur concerné.

Il nous semble également important que le rôle et la présence sur le terrain des autres organisations du système des Nations Unies, comme l'OIT, l'UNESCO, etc. , ne soit pas négligé dans cet examen, d'autant plus que, comme tout le monde le sait, le développement est une entreprise très complexe et interdisciplinaire. La Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural, et notamment le chapitre XII du Programme d'action, ont été très clairs sur ce sujet. Le document C 79/28, ainsi que la résolution qui nous est soumise aujourd'hui pour adoption, sont moins explicites sur ce point. Nous nous permettons dès lors de demander au Secrétariat comment, concrètement, la FAO envisage-t-elle d'associer les autres organisations du système des Nations Unies à l'examen et à la réactualisation des programmes et projets, spécialement de terrain. Dans ce sens, nous appuyons l'amendement proposé par la délégation des Pays-Bas et les pays nordiques.

En ce qui concerne cette même résolution, nous appuyons également la proposition d'amendement soumise par la Délégation de l'Argentine, et ceci dans un souci d'exactitude.

En outre, nous aimerions proposer un amendement visant à compléter le point 5 de la résolution. On devrait y ajouter, à la fin, après le point virgule, la phrase suivante: "Cette mise en oeuvre devrait comprendre, dans une première phase, une analyse des activités en cours de la FAO, et, si nécessaire, leur adaptation selon les orientations retenues dans le Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural. "

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Switzerland for his constructive intervention. I am sure it will be very helpful to the discussion and the Secretariat and I am sure will assist him with providing tangible answers for his tangible questions.

J. L. LIJODI (Kenya): I wish to express the appreciation of my delegation to the Director-General for the brief and precise introduction to the follow-up action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. I wish also to take this opportunity to thank the FAO Secretariat for the active role they have played, and the efforts they have made, ever since the decision was made to hold the Conference, which has subsequently enabled us to effectively discuss in concrete terms the implementation of the July recommendations. We hope that this spirit continues through the period when actual programmes are implemented on the field.

Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief with my comments, as you have asked, in order to save time. I would like to point out immediately that the Government of Kenya has committed itself to the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, just as we did for the preparation and participation in the Conference itself. As our Minister informed you in our country's statement on the 15th, in the Plenary Hall, we support strongly FAO's position as the leading UN agency in the implementation of the recommendations, and we are prepared to cooperate fully for the successful efforts to bring about successful implementation.

We have noted with satisfaction the steps which have been taken by the Director-General with his staff, to attract the interest of the rest of the UN agencies and the international financial institutions in the follow-up proposals. We also appreciate the efforts which have been made in order to have a programme of work and a plan of action worked out in all the FAO's divisions in order to determine how this fits in to the regular programme. We sincerely hope that the international financing institutions have examined in detail the comments which were made regarding the cumbersome lending procedures which have clearly been identified as one of the bottlenecks to rural development in developing countries. It is hoped, further, that additional financial resources will be made available for the implementation of the recommendations.

Mr. Chairman, we have examined the project proposals contained in document C 70/28 and we are satisfied that they do generally cover the field of rural development satisfactorily. We support strongly the proposal to establish a monitoring system through which a realistic assessment of progress can be made, and it should be given the priority it deserves in the list of project proposals.

Having examined the proposed projects in the follow-up action in relation to our problems at home in the field of rural development, we are convinced that the implementation of the proposals will have to be done with some degree of flexibility. This is so because of the various stages of development in which the affected countries are to be found and the varying degrees they have already attained in the various components of total rural development programmes.

Finally, on the follow-up action, Mr. Chairman, my delegation would like to stress more emphasis on laying the foundation for organizational and institutional framework for people's participation and the women's participation in development. When this is done we expect that financial resources will be made available for implementation of the subsequent programmes. In this respect my delegation would like to pay tribute to the Nordic countries who have, through the Swedish delegation, pledged additional extra-budgetary resources. We expect more pledges either now or later on, from the rest of the developing countries in order to have a more practical approach to the implementation of the programme.

In conclusion, I would like to give our support to the proposed resolution.

CHAIRMAN: I share the expectation of the delegate of Kenya about additional support for the Programme which I think we might probably have by the time we finish this debate.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): First of all, my delegation wishes to congratulate the Director-General for eloquently and comprehensively introducing the document C 79/28. We also wish to thank the Secretariat for setting out the document in such a well organized manner.

My delegation wishes to congratulate the Director-General on successfully carrying out the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in July this year here in Rome. The report

has not only provided a review of agrarian reform and rural development in the developing countries. It has also brought out detailed action plans for agrarian reform and rural development which are so very vital to raise the standards and level of developing countries. The leader of our delegation has already spoken about our firm commitment to complete the follow-up activities recommended in the World Conference and in the recent follow-up consultations initiated by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East.

The WCARRD Conference and the follow-up consultation meeting held in Bangkok recently no doubt provided the forum for soul-searching on failures as well as achievements of tasks. To that extent, it was a very useful exercise, but as the test of the pudding lies in the eating, the success of the Conference will be judged on its action in the future in ameliorating the mass poverty, hunger and malnutrition of the present as well as future generations. However, the developing countries themselves have to carry out the structural and institutional reforms to help the poor by themselves. Some of the past efforts have undoubtedly brought a breakthrough in some areas, but after decades of our endeavours we now realize that the problem of hunger, malnutrition and poverty still remains stark reality.

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development has taken many important decisions. In fact, this subject has also received special attention at the UN Conference on Science and Technology in August 1979.

The urgent need for transforming rural societies into more balanced economies will need effective use of the appropriate technologies which would increase production and provide alternative employment. In the view of my delegation a very special effort needs to be made by the developing countries themselves with the assistance of the FAO and other appropriate UN agencies to modify available technologies and to develop new small scale technologies through research that would reduce poverty and bring benefit to the needy rather than to the élite.

These technologies should be developed based on traditional experience. They should cover the total system of production, conservation, milling, processing of durable foods, as well as perishable commodities. Only through such efforts to use science and technology can a self-reliant rural economy be built. The exchange of information and experience in this respect between developing countries would be of great value, as the technologies developed would be more easily transferable. Of course, the use of science and technology for rural development would need the training of manpower, specially suited to this purpose and adequate investment in the development and transfer of appropriate technologies. We hope that FAO will give more attention to this.

We have now rightly diagnosed, as WCARRD did, that technological improvements are no doubt necessary but are not sufficient in themselves. This is where the question of structural and institutional reform has been brought out. Here again, the institutional and structural reforms by themselves would not be sufficient.

Unless these reforms as envisaged in the WCARRD documents are backed by a sufficient amount of investment, our hope and aspiration will become a mirage. When I talk of investment, what I have in mind is investment in agriculture and rural development in particular. Mr. Chairman, you are aware that the region I come from is very dependent on the unpredictable monsoon for water. Technology alone is not enough for better production, water is a must and ours is also a region which is rich in abundant supplies of water. My own country, Nepal, has so much water resources that the experts tell us it can meet all the water and power requirements of many neighbouring countries of South East Asia, if we can harness this resource fully.

As the leader of our delegation has said in his policy statement in the Plenary, the tremendous water resources which we have cause more problems in terms of flood, soil erosion and landslides. This is where we need massive investment, as is the case with other infrastructure such as roads, transport and communications. The other area where substantial investment will be needed is in the field of rural credit, particularly to small farmers who form the majority among the farming community in the developing countries. A suitable measure of land reform with proper technology input and credit packages coupled with on the farm development water practices, with suitable processing and marketing infrastructure, will undoubtedly bring changes in the direction that has been envisaged in the WCARRD Programme of Action.

As we mentioned earlier, my delegation would like to repeat that His Majesty's Government is firmly committed and has a strong political will to pursue the WCARRD Plan of Action as suggested by the World Conference and the recent follow-up consultation meeting held in Bangkok under the auspices of the FAO Regional Office of Asia and the Far East. Here we would like to congratulate Dr. D. L. Umali, the Regional Representative, and his able staff who left no stone unturned to make the follow-up consultation meeting the big success that it was.

In conclusion, we fully endorse the Plan of Action suggested in the report of this regional meeting, as well as that of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

A. F. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh): Let me first thank the Director-General very much for his able and analytical introduction of the document before us. The World Conference of last July rightly assigned the leading position to FAO to help implement the Programme of Action for effecting agrarian reform and rural development. FAO has a distinct advantage in this through the ACC Task Force on rural development and its regional and country offices and its good working relationship with other agencies.

The recent establishment of the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific in Bangladesh is also a step forward in this task. Since a strong political will has been shown by the last World Conference, the FAO can now go full swing in the direction of proper agrarian reform and rural development, especially in the developing countries.

Since the last World War, the world has witnessed astonishing progress in the fields of science and technology and yet distress, malnutrition and hunger are staring in the face of the great majority of the human race. Is it not a mockery to humanity itself that while their fellow beings are starving and dying prematurely, a minority of them are busy investing huge resources in arms and weapons which can destroy civilization itself? Therefore, the expression of political determination of the member nations in the last World Conference has not come even one day too early.

As for my country, Bangladesh, it is fully committed to the Programme of Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, not only are we very anxious to achieve this in the shortest possible time but the fact that the position of our country positively dominated the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in July last is eloquent proof of our complete dedication to the principles and the Action Programme adopted by the Conference.

I would also inform the Commission that our President has given a clarion call for a peaceful revolution to effect the necessary agrarian reform, in order to remove the structural and social constraints in our goal of rural development which, in the immediate future is the elimination of mass poverty, the promotion of employment, a substantial increase in food production and the satisfaction of basic needs.

All concerned have now to accept this challenge of the appropriate agrarian reform and rural development in order to give the right to food and other basic needs to the multitude of poor. For this task, the world has no better organization today than the FAO.

I would like to make a short reference to Appendix B of document C 79/28. It appears that obviously the projects noted in this appendix are illustrative and not exhaustive. The criteria of these projects all seem to be valid to each other, they need further refinement by discussion with the World Conference or other organizations. Moreover, they should be adjusted to the requirements of individual countries which will request such assistance.

With these words, my delegation lends strong support to the draft resolution in Appendix A for document C 79/28. Further, the additional sub-paragraph proposed by the delegate of the Netherlands and some other suggestions from other delegates are also supported by us in principle. I think the Resolutions Committee is the competent forum to examine how best these additions could be incorporated.

CHAIRMAN: I think the delegate of Bangladesh has made a brief and most constructive contribution.

R. CARLIER (Belgique): Je voudrais d'abord remercier M. le Directeur général pour son introduction. Depuis la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural, nous disposons d'une véritable charte du paysan qui définit les droits des ruraux et aussi les obligations de leurs gouvernements. Non seulement les ruraux auraient maintenant accru, sinon égalisé leurs chances avec les populations urbaines, mais ils pourraient obtenir tous les moyens de production dont la plupart auraient été utilisées. Notre Conférence est aujourd'hui invitée à donner suite à la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural en donnant son avis sur la mise en oeuvre du Programme spécial de la FAO. Cette suite se situe sur un double plan.

D'abord le concept de la réforme agraire et du développement rural doit être incorporé dans chaque politique de développement, et plus spécialement dans le programme de la FAO et des autres institutions internationales, comme le PNUD, la Banque mondiale, le FIDA et beaucoup d'autres, sans oublier les actions bilatérales. Mon pays a déjà intégré ce concept dans son assistance bilatérale au développement rural. Nous concentrons nos efforts sur les petits agriculteurs et les éleveurs modestes qui sont bénéficiaires de la réforme agraire.

Le plan d'action que la FAO applique joue le rôle catalyseur dans le processus. Pour rester en accord avec ce principe, la FAO devrait donc éviter l'écueil du double emploi, en s'occupant de tous les domaines du développement rural qui sont déjà englobés dans les programmes existants. Si nous prenons le document C 79/28, nous voyons que la FAO, et nous en félicitons le Secrétariat, a déjà fourni un certain nombre d'exemples - 15 en tout. Notre opinion est qu'ils sont plus ou moins l'élaboration du point 12 du plan d'action mais qu'ils restent encore très schématiques et trop théoriques dans leur formulation et dans leur expression budgétaire. Certains d'entre eux ne sont pas assez focalisés sur le point principal de la réforme agraire. Nous faisons pleine confiance à la FAO pour passer, dans ses futurs travaux, de la stratégie aux programmes prévus. Pour cela, l'initiative et la collaboration des pays en développement devraient être acquises en premier lieu afin de rendre ces programmes le plus opérationnels possible.

La Belgique, comme l'a déclaré le chef de la délégation, examinera avec grand soin toutes les propositions que le Directeur général de la FAO nous soumettra dans ce sens pour assurer au plus vite le démarrage du plan d'action, y compris celles qui impliqueraient le principe d'une contribution volontaire. C'est pourquoi nous appuyons la résolution proposée. Etant donné que nous reconnaissons le rôle important joué par les organisations non gouvernementales dans le processus de la réforme agraire, nous appuyons l'insertion proposée par la délégation hollandaise. Dans l'esprit des points abordés par ma délégation, ma délégation voudrait, elle aussi, appuyer l'amendement de la délégation suisse en ajoutant au point 5 l'adoption des programmes existant au plan d'action de la réforme agraire et du développement rural.

A. GAYOSO (United States of America): I will try to be very brief. It is my pleasure to express my government's and my delegation's satisfaction with the preparations and the resources of WCARRD as shown in the Report and its Annex. It is particularly because of the excellent work of FAO under the leadership of the Director-General that we can now use our energies in assuring that the agreed-upon action programme is carried out soundly and expeditiously. After all our document C 79/28 expresses very clearly; the Declaration and the Programme firmly establish agrarian reform and rural development as synonymous with true and effective economic and social development for the mass of mankind and place this firmly within the context of the achievement of a New International Economic Order. The US delegation is very satisfied with what seems to be an early and very effective outstanding effort within FAO. One only expects that other members of the UN family will be involved also right from the start. We want to reiterate our endorsement of social law, and have initiated very satisfactory contacts within FAO in order to increase our collaboration and coordination.

As you know the United States is currently spending more than 2000 million dollars per year in bilateral assistance to rural development through the United States bilateral programme. These expenditures directly support specific United States policy framework which places overwhelming emphasis on agrarian reform and on popular participation in the developing process. What the Director-General called the Charter of the Farmers, that is the Action Programme, is the only effective way to achieve higher levels of equity and income for all in developing countries in the context of multilateral efforts.

Finally, we want to support Argentina's and Holland's amendment to the Resolution. We have also given the Secretariat a recent suggestion on a more minor level which we assume is now part of this meeting's amendment. With these minor amendments the UN delegation supports the Resolution of WCARRD to this Conference.

Mrs. N. SHEANAKUL (Thailand): The presence of the Director-General who introduced the follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian and Rural Development underlined the importance of the agenda item in front of us. The Thai government no doubt gives a very high priority, if not the highest, to agrarian reform and rural development in our national policy formation and will spare no efforts in cooperating with other nations either at the regional or international level in bringing about progress and welfare for the rural poor.

For this reason Thailand truly appreciates the prompt action taken by FAO concerning the follow-up of the World Conference. The Inter-Country Consultation for Asia and the Far East held recently in Bangkok proved very encouraging and promising for Member Countries attending it.

The Thailand delegation also feels that rural women should be given a place in the agrarian reform, and that institutions and organizations dealing with the social and economic development of rural women should be called upon, and their efforts be mobilized in the development of the rural poor. We believe that no real progress can be made, or a true state of well-being achieved, unless women are integrated in the development programme. In this respect the Thai delegation strongly supports the proposal by the distinguished delegate from the Netherlands that item 9 of the Draft Resolution include organizations and institutions working closely with rural women, and that existing as well as new resources be mobilized for agrarian reform and rural development.

Miss M. PIOTROWSKA (Poland): The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development was one of the most important steps towards the work of social justice and the implementation of new international economic orders. That is why we are very satisfied that during the few months it was possible for the Secretariat to prepare a document in which not only the future action is discussed, but which gives also a clear picture of initiatives already taken by FAO in this field. It is very important because in the opinion of the July Conference the contributions of FAO to the implementation of the work of WCARRD is decisive. It was possible during such a short time not only to begin the review of FAO's Regular Programme in order to assure its conformity with the orientations of the Programme of Action, but also to prepare the model projects falling in line with the decisions of WCARRD.

It is too early to analyse the results of the follow-up action. It needs time and will be done as mentioned in the Draft Resolution during the next FAO Conference. Poland fully endorses the Draft Resolution which, in concise and clear form, gives the growth lines of future FAO action.

T. KAYAKAWA (Japon): Nous avons participé activement à la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Nous avons une haute appréciation de cette Conférence et nous apportons en principe notre soutien à la Déclaration de principe et de Programme d'action adoptée par la Conférence.

Nous voulons, particulièrement, insister sur le fait que le Programme national d'action pour les pays en développement est l'un des résultats les plus fructueux de cette Conférence qui permet aux pays en développement de concrétiser les mesures nécessaires pour leurs réforme agraire et de développement rural. Quant au projet de résolution sur la suite à donner à cette Conférence, nous l'apprécions, en principe, à l'exception du paragraphe 9. En ce qui concerne ce paragraphe puisque récemment beaucoup de fonds et de comptes spéciaux ont été établis, nous ne sommes pas satisfaits de constater qu'un fonds sera à nouveau créé.

Nous pensons qu'il serait possible de faire une exploration nécessaire des projets et de les exécuter en utilisant d'une manière effective les moyens qui sont déjà disponibles pour la réforme agraire et le développement rural.

Pour la raison que nous venons de mentionner, nous réservons notre position sur le paragraphe 9 du projet de résolution proposé par le Directeur général de la FAO. Nous espérons que notre réserve sera mentionnée dans le rapport.

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): The Tanzanian delegation wishes to congratulate the Director-General and the FAO at large for presenting this very important document. We also thank Dr. Saouma for his lucid introduction of this paper to this Committee, and believe that all the delegations will participate fully in discussing this subject appreciating the success achieved so far, and approving the resolution proposed in Appendix A of Document C 79/28.

Mr. Chairman, regarding the basic concepts for national development through land reform and rural development, our participation at the Conference has been a result of our genuine determination for rural development in our country, strengthened by the belief that land reform is a basic tool for integrated rural development, especially when it is coupled with mutual understanding and an implementation desire both within the country as well as between countries, regions and the world at large. Tanzania is already implementing basic principles for rural development and we believe that the will to pursue it is profound, the intentions are genuine and the potential is available. Our target is to convert our ambition into reality, especially in the rural areas.

I take the opportunity to exemplify Tanzania's determination to implement this rural development policy, because we believe that rural development is not a dream but a fact which requires political willingness by the people, plus the establishment of technical institutions which will enable all productive people to receive the basic facilities for agriculture and overall rural development, that is, giving power to the rural poor.

To this effect, Tanzania's land reform policy is that of no absolute individual ownership but that of the right of usufruct in which free land utilization under overall national ownership has effectively distributed land to everybody. To make land more productive, specific institutions have been established to assist the land development peasant to become an efficient surplus producer. First and foremost, we have embarked on distribution of technical, advisory and demonstrative services through village level extension services. A specialized training programme is now being undertaken. We have the Rural Development Bank, which is basically concerned with timely supply of agricultural inputs through distribution as well as assistance in the harnessing of financial requirements in support of rural development and covering farm inputs, village level investment credit and storage constructions.

Over and above these facilities, we have established a crop marketing structure in which the production units, that is the villages, are the primary societies which collect village production and sell to specific national parastatals which proceed to better storing, processing and eventually distribution for the domestic consumption and/or export.

Within the context of rural development strategies, Tanzania has now taken up the concept of integrated rural development more seriously and practically. We have already prepared and are implementing some regional integrated rural development projects, and it is our intention to pursue such an approach for all the twenty regions of the country. Simultaneous to the implementation of such projects, we have formed projects preparation and monitoring groups of technicians whose responsibilities include following up project implementation, identifying problems, and making necessary recommendations and reviews. They are actually the basic checkpoints of our rural development progress.

At this point, I should mention that although Tanzania has endeavoured to create such institutions, it is true that this is only the beginning of our desire to strengthen attention to the peasant by providing assistance for rural development. We are still far from reaching rural requirements due to a genuine shortage of technical manpower coupled with an acute financial shortfall and frustratingly poor infrastructural system. This where it becomes evident that faster rural development requires not only national participation with serious use of all existing local capacities, technical training and input distribution facilities, but also the utilization of experts from countries with surplus technical manpower and through technical cooperation among developing countries as well as assistance from the developed countries.

This brings me to the important issue, as mentioned in Appendix B, regarding national centres for rural development. My delegation wishes to thank FAO and, indeed, all African Member States who, with their determination for practical rural development, have made it possible to hold a government Consultation for the establishment of a Centre for Integrated Development for Africa in September this year. On behalf of my government, I convey my country's gratitude for the success of the Consultation and, more important, for the agreement entered into by more than eighteen countries to establish the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Africa with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. We hope the other members of our region will hasten to sign the agreement so that the Centre can start functioning.

Tanzania will fully cooperate with member States to ensure maximum benefits from CIRDA Africa. Such centres for rural development would certainly become more useful when Member States establish their national centres for rural development. These would form the basic network for better coordinated integrated rural development policies. Even more important would be the cooperation between regional centres for rural development. This means that the establishment of such centres in the Near East and Latin American regions would form the basic media for economic and technical cooperation amongst developing countries.

May I conclude by saying that FAO has already started providing assistance to member countries towards the implementation of the Programme of Action as adopted by WCARRD. FAO's activities in Tanzania have contributed tremendously in our struggle for self-sufficiency in food production, the formulation and establishment of a National Food Security Programme, and overall Food Production Strategy.

This is now the beginning of concentrating our efforts towards hunger eradication. The potential for much higher food production in developing countries exist, while serious shortfalls of technical manpower, finance, technology and research, are the basic drawbacks to agricultural development. FAO's assistance has helped a lot in reducing this gap. All of us here should therefore expand our cooperation to cover more and more issues of rural developments.

As regards the suggestion which was made by the delegate of Switzerland, that we should add at the end of paragraph 5 of the resolution an analysis of field programmes, the Tanzania delegation feels that this would not be logical; the feelings of the Swiss delegation are well taken care of by paragraph IV 4. 1 and 4. 2 on page 3 of document C 79/28 under the heading "Future Follow-up Action", and also in paragraph V. 5. 2 on "Monitoring and Evaluation". We feel that any resolution on this most important topic should be action-oriented lest we reduce the implementing agency, FAO, to a monitoring and analytical unit rather than action-pursuing. As I said before in one of my interventions, analytical and monitoring activities should be left to the developing countries themselves, because we still believe each Member State is a better evaluator of any programme that is being implemented.

My delegation therefore fully supports the draft resolutions as proposed in Appendix A of doc. C 79/28, and urges all delegations to recommend its adoption by the Conference.

E. MAY (Suriname): First, my delegation wishes to congratulate the Director-General on his excellent presentation of document C 79/28.

Agricultural reform and rural development are of principal importance in my country, and FAO, in the opinion of my delegation, has a major task in these activities. But we feel that other agencies can also contribute to the objectives of agrarian reform and rural development. My delegation, therefore, wishes to support the amendment presented by the delegate of Netherlands.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Après avoir écouté l'exposé exhaustif du Directeur général, nous voudrions l'en remercier, surtout qu'il nous a habitués à de tels exposés. Nos remerciements s'adressent également au Secrétariat, puisque c'est là un document complet qui reflète la voie qui a été tracée pour les activités futures.

La Déclaration de principe, ainsi que le Programme d'action, adoptés par la WCCARD en juillet dernier, ont donné à la FAO de très lourdes responsabilités pour le suivi des recommandations de la WCCARD et la FAO a répondu avec célérité dans ce domaine.

Nous remarquons également l'examen positif des objectifs de la FAO, de ses activités de terrain, et ce, conformément aux recommandations et aux programmations de la WCCARD.

Les activités de suivi bénéficient de l'appui total de mon gouvernement, surtout dans le domaine de la stratégie, de l'évaluation, des ressources financières et également de l'aide technique. Nous espérons que les recommandations incluses dans le Programme d'action pourront être suivies notamment dans le domaine de la réforme agraire et du développement rural. Mon gouvernement remercie la FAO pour l'aide qu'il recevra dans ce domaine.

Ma délégation appuie la Déclaration de principe et le Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural. Nous réaffirmons le rôle de chef de file de la FAO, dans le domaine de sa compétence, pour le suivi des recommandations de la WCCARD.

Nous voudrions également demander au Directeur général de ne ménager aucun effort pour aider les pays en développement dans la mise en application de leurs programmes de développement.

Nous voudrions également insister sur la nécessité des ressources extra-budgétaires sur une base volontaire, pour arriver à ce suivi, et nous pensons que les pays nordiques peuvent jouer un rôle primordial à ce propos.

Maintenant, en ce qui concerne l'analyse des projets - et c'est là une question qui a été posée par un délégué - nous pensons que la proposition faite est assez difficile à appliquer, surtout en ce moment, puisque c'est là une opération de longue haleine, et je ne pense pas qu'il soit nécessaire d'y procéder maintenant.

Le délégué de la Tanzanie m'a précédé lorsqu'il a dit que le paragraphe 5. 2 a en fait passé en revue les questions d'évaluation et de surveillance qui devraient être faites par les pays en développement.

Pour ce qui est la coordination interinstitutions, nous avons pris note des éclaircissements et des explications que le Directeur général nous a donnés ce matin puisqu'il a dit que l'équipe de travail du CAC (Comité administratif de coordination) a été chargé de poursuivre ses activités et ce, sous l'égide de la FAO.

Pour finir, nous voudrions apporter notre appui au projet de resolution figurant à l'Annexe A de ce document.

R. C. SOOD (India): The FAO Conference has been invited to endorse the draft Resolution in Appendix A in document C 79/28, and the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. These matters have been considered in depth by the World Conference at which India was represented. We note with satisfaction the steps taken by the Director-General to follow up the recommendations taken at the Conference.

The Indian Government has made serious efforts in securing a better life for the disadvantaged section of the people, the feudal agrarian system has been done away with, a more equitable distribution of land resources through programmes of land reforms has consistently been our national objective, programmes of enforcement of ceilings on holdings, tenancy reforms and consolidation of holdings have been taken up. India is engaged in the popularization of technologies which can help to maximize the benefits of labour intensive small holdings and public policies on services which can minimize handicaps faced by small farmers in mobilizing inputs.

On the development front we have a three-pronged strategy for promoting rural regeneration. This includes a programme for meeting minimum needs of the rural people, social security measures and generation of greater opportunities for gainful employment.

I would like to mention in particular that with a view to ameliorating the economic condition of the rural poor a significant step taken in the period 1978/79 is the introduction of a new programme of Integrated Rural Development. Basically the new programme is an attempt to mount a frontal attack on rural poverty through intensive activity in 2 300 blocks out of the 5 004 blocks in the country.

I would mention also the Food-for-Work programme initiated in April 1977 which marked a significant innovation designed to offer gainful employment to the rural poor, and raise their income levels leading to raising nutritional and living standards through the creation of durable community assets by making surplus food stocks available from the Government stocks.

We would like to suggest in this context a comprehensive strategy for rural development based on the Indian experience including, in particular, the following measures:

(1) A massive effort in the transfer of appropriate technology to the fields of small farmers through blends of national public policies, services and intensive extension methodology, so as to bridge speedily the wide gap between potential and actual yields. We Ourselves and a number of other countries have been bringing this point up in different fora, and would emphasize this is basic to any strategy for rural development.

(2) Promotion of health care and nutrition services in villages with community participation in sanitation, drinking water supply, organic recycling, and soil, plant, major nutritional animal and human health care.

(3) Promotion of "Nutrition gardens" - "a Tree for Every Child" and other simple homegrown food recipes for the maladies, and appropriate nutrition and population education programmes.

(4) Promotion of social security measures like "Employment, Guarantee" and "Food for Work" for able-bodied persons, and "Food for Nutrition" for old and infirm persons, pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

(5) Involvement of rural women in rural development programmes. This was also highlighted by the Netherlands and others.

(6) Promotion, dissemination and application of results of biological break-through in agricultural research. As will be seen, the Indian government is fully committed to the concept of WCARRD. The Indian delegation wholly endorses the Resolution which incorporates the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action and follow-up action to be taken by FAO on the recommendation of the World Conference. We welcome the prompt action taken by the Director-General in following up the recommendations of the World Conference and hope the required finances for further implementation of the Programme will be forthcoming at an early date. The responses from the various countries have been encouraging. Our feeling is that the requirements proposed by the Director-General are modest considering the scope of the programme, but obviously it cannot be implemented without funds, as seems to have been suggested by the Hon. Delegate of Japan.

G. DE BARROS CARVALHO DE MELLO MOURÃO (Brasil): Sere muy breve. La Delegación de Brasil apoya el proyecto de resolución sobre "Actividades complementarias de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural", con la propuesta de enmienda hecha por el distinguido Delegado de Argentina, en el sentido de hacer referencia al Anexo de declaración final de aquella Conferencia, en el párrafo resolutivo N° 2 de la resolución.

En efecto, el fuerte apoyo de mi Delegación al proyecto de resolución está cualificado por las reservas y observaciones interpretativas que hizo la Delegación de mi país a los Documentos finales de la Conferencia Mundial y que constan en el Anexo de los mismos. En el marco de aquellas reservas y observaciones, la Delegación de Brasil apoya, como he dicho, la propuesta de resolución.

CHAIRMAN: I would intervene here to inform the non-governmental organizations who wish to take the floor that, considering the shortage of time, I suggest it would not be too much of a burden for them to send in their statements in writing to the Secretariat for the necessary process and action.

M. TURKI (Libya):(interpretation from Arabic): With regard to document C 79/28, I want to commend and congratulate the Secretariat on its excellent work, and compliment the Director-General for the very clear, comprehensive introduction he gave us this morning.

We are satisfied with the efforts made by FAO in this area to provide a follow-up to the WCARRD recommendations. We repeat our endorsement of the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action, particularly popular participation and recognition of targets and priorities. Complying with your request for brevity. I shall not give details of what my country is doing in this respect, but in any case the decision of the WCARRD is going hand in hand with the present political and economic system in Libya, which is based primarily on handing over all powers to the masses to plan and execute policies.

Therefore, farmers, who make up the majority of our population in the Jamahirya, not only participate in such activities since the declaration of the popular revolution, but also have the full authority to plan agrarian reform policies through popular conferences and execute such policies through popular committees established throughout Libya.

With regard to the second part of the document, follow up *of* the plan on rural development, and the draft Resolution in Appendix 1, we wish to reiterate our support of this draft resolution and highlight the responsibility of governments to put into effect these recommendations. , and subsequently the need for FAO to take care of this follow-up, because it is up to FAO to follow this up.

I wish to thank the Secretariat, together with the Director-General, for the projects contained in Annex III, and we give our support to the text.

B. CHUMP (New Zealand):The New Zealand delegation would like to compliment the Secretariat on the Action Programme arising out of WCARRD. Direct support of Country Action is, we think, very anion in line with the principles adopted by the World Conference. These projects have recognized in a practical way the integrated nature of rural development and the need for governments to assist agrarian reform by an extensive programme of support. This must include agricultural imports, resource management, credit, social and health services. In this connexion we would also support the amendment as proposed by the Netherlands delegation with its greater emphasis on the role of women in development.

New Zealand strongly supports the principle of agrarian reform and rural development. We consider the most effective way of realizing the food producing potential of the world' s agricultural land is to have the commitment of farmer-based ownership of land. Farmers should benefit from land ownership and improvement, as a result of which the whole economic activity of a rural area can be increased. The increased economic activity can benefit the landless rural poor because the demand for services resulting from their land improvement creates employment off the farm. Because equitable land tenure systems encourage and motivate farmers to increase agricultural production it is New Zealand's opinion that programmes of agrarian reform should have priority and preceed programmes for rural development. New Zealand would like to see greater attention in the action programme on appropriate population policies. In the long-term social betterment depends basically on the balance between population and resources. Even now in many countries rural populations are greater than can be

accommodated by efficient systems of land tenure, and while land use may be intensified to expand food production and improve the welfare of land owners and their families, many of the rural poor who are landless could be further alienated from the land owners. Equitable land distribution is a principle which New Zealand supports because it is in accord with New Zealand's social, political and economic philosophy. Because of this philosophy New Zealand supports action programmes which lead to better land use.

New Zealand is, therefore, pleased to support the Draft Resolution.

M. DESSOUKI (Egypt):(interpretation from Arabic): Egypt is one of the first developing countries to have implemented a programme for agrarian reform, and this was approximately a quarter of a century ago. This programme was developed to increase our efforts in agrarian and rural development for small farmers in particular. Egypt is particularly concerned with the activities of the Organization in agrarian reform and rural development, and welcomes the results of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and supports the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action of the Conference.

Egypt supports the Draft Resolution found in Annex A in the Document with the amendment presented by the Netherlands. Egypt also accepts the projects with the amendments presented by Iraq in regard to Project 4. Egypt would like to emphasize the importance of Project No. 5, which is related to the organization of marketing of agricultural products and farm input supply. The Egyptian delegation is particularly interested in the activities of the centre for rural development for Africa which will be established in Tanzania, and declared in its participation in the activities of this centre. We would like to thank the Organization for the consultations that have been carried out in view of the establishment of this centre. We are also very pleased in regard to the contributions mentioned by some delegations for the implementation of the principles and programme of action approved by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

L. de AZEVEDO (Portugal): Nous avons eu l'occasion d'être présents à la Conférence mondiale de la réforme agraire et du développement rural, et nous avons défini à ce moment-là notre position face à une matière aussi importante pour un développement économique et social véritable et efficace de toute l'humanité, comme il nous l'a été rappelé pendant la Conférence mondiale: reconnaître le rôle primordial des femmes dans la vie économique, qu'il s'agisse d'activités agricoles ou non agricoles. C'est une des conditions de succès des politiques, des plans et des programmes de développement rural. C'est pourquoi nous voulons donner notre appui à la délégation des Pays-Bas et à toutes les autres délégations qui ont attiré l'attention sur l'importance du rôle des femmes et des familles rurales dans tout le processus du développement intégré, et sur la nécessité d'intensifier la participation des femmes dans les groupements agricoles en vue d'améliorer leur participation active dans ce même développement. Intégrer les femmes dans le développement rural n'est pas seulement un problème de justice sociale, mais bien une condition fondamentale pour que ce développement puisse se transformer en une réalité.

Nous aimerions bien aussi profiter de cette opportunité pour vous informer que le Groupe de travail de l'économie familiale de la Commission européenne d'agriculture de la FAO tiendra sa cinquième session au mois de septembre 1980, en Autriche, et que le thème choisi, pour cette session, est le rôle des femmes dans l'amélioration des revenus de l'exploitation familiale agricole, en vue du développement rural. Un des principaux documents de travail portera sur le sujet de la participation des femmes dans les groupes agricoles. Ce document a été élaboré conjointement par le Secrétariat de la FAO et les représentants des organisations suivantes: Alliance coopérative internationale, Fédération internationale des producteurs agricoles, Comité de l'aide aux coopératives et d'autres organisations et pays qui s'y intéressent. Tous les pays européens, membres de la FAO, seront invités à participer à la session, ainsi que les observateurs des organisations internationales et non gouvernementales. Mais nous sommes sûrs que tout le monde pourra profiter des résultats de cette session de travail et au sein du Plan de la FAO, pour aider le transfert des technologies en vue du développement des populations de tous les continents.

CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished delegate of Portugal and I must appeal once again because we really are running out of time and at least to be fair to every organization and delegation represented here we must hear some intervention from the delegations. I appeal once again to the delegates, please, when you take the floor speak only on the essential points of the document, particularly the Resolution and the Programme of the Director-General. This, I am sure, will be very helpful to the Secretariat and to all of us.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): La Delegación de México estima oportuno manifestar su apoyo a los criterios para la acción complementaria propuestos por el Director General de la FAO, sustentados éstos sobre la Declaración de Principios, el Programa de acción y la Resolución sobre las medidas complementarias que deberá aprobar la FAO para reforzar las recomendaciones y conclusiones de la Conferencia Mundial de la Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural, mal haríamos si después de ser la propia FAO quien auspicio la Conferencia, no acoge en su seno dichas recomendaciones y conclusiones y pasa a una acción contemplativa.

México ha apoyado plenamente el hecho de que tanto el Programa de Acción como la Resolución Complementaria reconozcan la responsabilidad de la FAO como organismo principal en materia de reforma agraria y desarrollo rural.

Cabe resaltarse el necesario establecimiento de políticas de reforma agraria y desarrollo rural en el contexto general del desarrollo económico de los países del Tercer Mundo y cómo su observancia incidirá en la corrección de las desigualdades nacionales e internacionales. Este proceso debe ser característico de la voluntad política de países pobres y ricos para que dichas políticas formen parte integral y coadyuven al establecimiento del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional cuyo espíritu fue manifiesto en la pasada Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural.

México es un ejemplo claro de que un proceso de reforma agraria ha permitido la participación del sector rural orientada a definir adecuadas estructuras de producción y a mejorar su tradicional situación marginal, permitiendo a su vez que el desarrollo de formas asociativas y democráticas como las que se gestaron hayan generado incrementos en los niveles de producción, mayor participación y un adecuado aprovechamiento de insumos, tecnologías y asistencia técnica.

Señor Presidente, insistimos en la necesaria revisión de las actividades del Programa Ordinario para conformarlo con las orientaciones del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural.

Estimamos fundamental el apoyo directo a la acción nacional en la evaluación y formulación de estrategias generales de la Reforma Agraria para establecer un sistema de tenencia de la tierra adecuado en una primera etapa y de Desarrollo Rural Integrado en una segunda. Consideramos importante también el apoyo regional a las actividades nacionales. Sin embargo en materia de crédito agrícola creemos que el apoyo debe ser no sólo a través de las asociaciones regionales de crédito agrícola, sino también a través de otros organismo regionales que ya han sido establecidos con anterioridad como es el caso de ALIDE en la América Latina, por lo que proponemos se incluya esto en el texto del documento C 79/28.

México ha dado particular énfasis con resultados positivos, al desarrollo de agroindustrias por considerarlo un proceso indispensable para la integración vertical del sector rural; consideramos pues que es una actividad complementaria concreta por lo que proponemos se incluyan consideraciones al respecto en el citado documento.

Para nuestra delegación resulta alentador saber que dentro de las medidas que se han tomado de inmediato para iniciar la acción complementaria están: la presentación ante el ECOSOC de los resultados de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural y el Informe presentado por el Comité Preparatorio de la Estrategia Internacional para el Desarrollo celebrado en Nueva York, así como la presentación de éste en el 34º período de sesiones de la Asamblea General.

La Delegación mexicana apoya el "conjunto" de proyectos presentados por el Director de la FAO en el Apéndice B del documento C 79/28 y se adhiere al proyecto de Resolución presentado en el Apéndice A del mismo documento. Sin embargo, proponemos la inclusión de un proyecto sobre agroindustrias por considerarlo, como ya se dijo, una actividad complementaria concreta.

Finalmente, apoyamos plenamente la propuesta hecha por los Países Bajos en el sentido de que se incluya un párrafo en la Resolución que nos ocupa para que las asociaciones de mujeres campesinas participen en las actividades de reforma agraria y desarrollo rural.

G. BIRAUD (France): J'essaierai aussi d'abrégier mon intervention. Je voudrais d'abord saluer encore une fois, au nom de notre pays, cette très importante Conférence du mois de juillet. Je n'en dirai pas tous les mérites ici bien sûr, faute de temps. Ce que je puis constater, c'est que sur les points qui concernaient le développement rural et la réforme agraire proprement dite, qui étaient au coeur de nos travaux et au coeur des travaux préparatoires des conférences régionales, un très large consensus a été possible. En revanche, sur certains autres points, la Conférence n'a peut-être pu se mettre pleinement d'accord, et cela tient essentiellement à l'élargissement considérable donné au champ de réflexion de la Conférence à l'égard d'un vaste ensemble de questions internationales sur l'aide, le commerce, etc. Or, ces

questions venaient d'avoir fait l'objet de débats dans diverses autres instances responsables des Nations Unies et l'on ne pouvait raisonnablement pas attendre des divers gouvernements concernés qu'ils modifient substantiellement, en quelques semaines, des positions bien connues qu'ils défendaient ailleurs.

En outre, il nous semble que la durée trop limitée des travaux de la Conférence de juillet par rapport à la diversité de son ordre du jour, l'a contrainte à des méthodes de travail inhabituelles dans les réunions internationales; au point qu'elle a dû parfois ignorer certaines dispositions de son Règlement intérieur tendant par exemple à la diffusion des amendements; de sorte qu'à aucun moment, les délégations n'ont été en mesure d'étudier les amendements proposés, puis de se prononcer sur eux autrement que par des réserves. Dans ces conditions, on ne pourra pas s'étonner du nombre de réserves et de déclarations interprétatives contenues dans le Rapport de la Conférence. La présentation de ses résultats ne permettait pas de prendre commodément une vue exacte des conditions dans lesquelles chaque paragraphe du document avait rencontré ou non l'assentiment des délégations.

En ce qui concerne mon pays, des erreurs de numérotation, des imprécisions qui avaient échappé à la vigilance de notre délégation en séance finale, rendaient incompréhensible la mention de certaines réserves. C'est donc avec d'autant plus de plaisir que ma délégation a salué la publication de l'annexe à ce rapport datée de septembre 1979, annexe que rétablit bien la réalité des faits. Je m'associerai donc à la suggestion d'amendements de M. le délégué de l'Argentine tendant à faire explicitement référence à cette annexe dans les mêmes termes qu'au rapport, au paragraphe 2 du projet de résolution. Je m'associe également à la demande d'amendement proposée par le délégué du Canada concernant ce même paragraphe. Avec cette précision que la délégation française sera heureuse d'adopter le projet de résolution qui nous est soumis. Et à propos de celui-ci nous voudrions en terminant dire qu'il implique dans notre esprit que c'est l'ensemble de l'action de la FAO, l'ensemble de l'action du système des Nations Unies, l'ensemble de l'action de nos gouvernements qui se doivent désormais d'être conformes au principe et aux orientations contenus dans la déclaration et le programme d'action de la Conférence. Et je m'associe à cet égard tout particulièrement à ce qu'a dit tout à l'heure le représentant de la Suisse.

Je voudrais terminer par une question au Secrétariat à propos des amendements pour lui demander qui, du Comité des résolutions ou du Comité de rédaction, va mettre au point le texte définitif de la résolution que nous examinons?

CHAIRMAN: I assure the delegate of France that an appropriate answer will be given to his question.

K. F. KENEALLY (Australia): Australia considers that the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development very actively pursued its mandate to take up the key issues of agricultural reform and rural development, in particular the problems of social and economic structures and the institutional changes that are needed to enable the countries concerned to meet the food and other requirements of rural people.

The outcome of the Conference which was planned in close cooperation with the United Nations and other interested specialized agencies of the United Nations system was to involve all governments of the world in a new and sustained effort to improve conditions and the quality of life for rural peoples, and to stimulate self-reliant growth with equity within the context of the new international economic order.

We consider that the recommendations of the Programme of Action, as accepted by WCARRD participating countries, reinforced by the Declaration of Principles, contained important acknowledgements by national governments of their responsibilities in the field of agricultural development. In this sense, WCARRD could indeed prove, if implemented, to be a significant milestone in human progress. Australia looks forward to all governments honouring the commitments made in the Declaration and Programme of Action.

My own Government intends to pursue actively those recommendations directed to it. For the sake of brevity we shall refrain from detailing the highlights which particularly impress us as focussing on key constraints and requiring an especially careful follow-up. Many of our points have already been mentioned by other delegates earlier in the day.

We do, however, see great long-term benefits in the development of indicators, benchmarks, criteria and methods for monitoring and the evaluation of rural development and the adoption of systematic procedures for this purpose. The exchange of experience in agrarian reform and rural development among developing countries is also fundamental, as are measures to strengthen national capabilities for the formulation and implementation of projects offering a significant impact on poverty alleviation.

As regards the resolution on follow-up, my delegation is able to support the general thrust of the operative sections. However, we find ourselves moved to suggest some improvements, and offer the following comments. Firstly, the resolution, to my knowledge, has not yet gone through the Resolutions Committee. We believe there would be an advantage in following the standard procedures laid down for the Conference in this regard.

Secondly, we are puzzled about the reference in paragraph 4 to FAO as leading agency of the Organizations in the UN system. This is the sort of jurisdictional problem the Resolutions Committee might have solved for us. At the point I can only suggest a full stop after the word "competence" to steer us clear of United Nations agencies sovereignty questions.

Thirdly, we note that paragraph 9 calls on sources of voluntary funding. We are uncertain, however, what the construction of the \$20 million target is and wonder whether it adds anything here. We also doubt that the catalytic effect mentioned refers to sustaining the flow of resources, or whether it should refer to the follow up action.

Finally, we have noted several amendments suggested from the floor here today. These are very likely to be useful and they will probably be agreeable to us, but we would like to know whether we can actually see the wording of these suggestions some time, and also ascertain how are to mesh these various amendments into the text.

CHAIRMAN: This was a most constructive intervention. I think it is only fair, as we have the time, to include among our speakers some of the non-governmental organizations and I now call on the representative of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Mrs. M. H. PLUME (Observer for the Associated Country Women of the World): The Associated Country Women of the World is a worldwide organization with 8.5 million members in 68 different countries and women's societies in 48 developing countries are affiliated to the ACWW. Our aim is specifically to raise the standard of living of rural women.

ACWW strongly endorses the concept of people's participation in the plan of action of WCARRD. All member societies have been informed about the plan follow-up and this will be discussed during the forthcoming triennial conference in May 1980, the golden anniversary of the ACWW.

With regard to document C 79/28, we would like to comment on two aspects. The first one is people's participation. The Associated Country Women of the World would like to see that in all rural development projects special provisions be made to enable people's organizations and women's organizations to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of these projects. We therefore welcome the amendments proposed by the Netherlands delegation in the resolution and believe that this will facilitate cooperation between governments and people's organizations.

Secondly, the role of women: we appreciate the special emphasis as illustrated in project 9. We hope that there will be found a way in which women programme officers and women's organizations can work together to the benefit of rural women.

However, we would stress that equal opportunity for women to participate and be directly involved pertains to all rural development activities. They should have the possibility to take part in such projects as income raising activities, marketing cooperatives, agriculture and technical training. Rural development can only benefit the whole population if the women can take part in the overall programmes in their villages.

In many countries, women's organizations have gained experience in rural areas through such projects as leadership training, child care, nutrition schemes, health care and handicraft centres. This practical experience should be recognized and be considered as an important input into rural development at country level.

Mrs. G. PELA (Observer for the International Federation of Agricultural Producers): I think Commission II has done very good work this morning and I can therefore omit a good part of my statement, with particular reference to representatives of rural people's organization.

We are very grateful to the Director-General for his opening statement and for mentioning FAO's readiness to support non-governmental organizations' activities at the grass roots level. We have very much appreciated the proposal put forward this morning about people's participation and the great support that it has received. This proves that farmers and governments representatives may arrive at the same conclusions, and this is very encouraging for future collaboration.

My next point is on the \$20 million fund which is mentioned in the resolution. We view this with some apprehension, this fund is in fact spread over five years and should be available for over 100 countries. It is intended to finance a vast range of activities. We would strongly urge the Conference to use this fund for very specific purposes and would recommend that priority be given to projects connected with the setting up of a monitoring mechanism and the establishment and strengthening of representative rural organizations so that they can actively participate in implementing the Programme of Action.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize the importance that IFAP, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, attaches to rapid, meaningful and sustained rural development, including an effective monitoring mechanism which should include NGOs' involvement at all levels. We are therefore supporting the Programme of Action and we are consulting our member organizations, from both industrialized and developing countries, in order to find practical ways of cooperation both with national governments and with FAO in implementing the programme.

CHAIRMAN: In order to give a further opportunity for speakers and to allow the Secretariat to reply to the points raised, we shall have to reconvene this afternoon. The morning session is adjourned.

The meeting was suspended from 13. 00 to 14. 30 hours

La séance est suspendue de 13 h a 14 h 30

Se suspende la sesión de las 13. 00 horas a las 14. 30 horas

I. CORDISCHI (International Labour Organisation): I have pleasure conveying to you the best wishes of Mr. Blanchard, the Director-General of ILO, for the success of the follow-up to WCARRD.

The Governing Body of the ILO which met in Geneva two weeks ago has concluded that the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted at the WCARRD represent a major step forward toward the dynamic balanced development of the rural areas and the well-being of their population. Their implementation calls for an interdisciplinary, concerted effort by all the organizations of the United Nations system, under FAO leadership.

I can therefore assure you that the ILO stands ready to make a substantial contribution to the common effort as described in Document C 79/INF/16 which was distributed last Friday. In fact, you will be pleased to know that our cooperation with FAO extends over a wider range than paragraph 6. 11 of Document C 79/28 might suggest.

Close co-operation between ILO and FAO is in fact essential to assist member States in their efforts towards combating poverty, unemployment and hunger. There is clearly an interdependence of the issue at stake: to ensure his nutrition man must either grow food himself or have an income-yielding employment to buy food.

This shows that the implementation of WCARRD's Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action can make a vital contribution towards solving the cardinal problem of meeting man's basic needs and providing food and jobs for all.

M. ABDELAZIZ (Algérie): Mon pays qui a engagé un vaste processus de révolution agraire pour transformer radicalement les conditions de vie et de travail dans nos campagnes et, à ce titre, a participé activement à la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural en juillet dernier, se félicite de la rapidité et du sens de l'efficacité avec lesquels le suivi du programme d'action adopté est envisagé par la FAO.

La méthodologie proposée est de bon augure dans la mesure où elle recense, ordonne et agence les différents aspects du problème.

Aussi, plaît-il à la délégation algérienne d'appuyer la résolution et ses annexes, objet de nos travaux, qui du reste reprennent dans la clarté, la précision et l'exhaustivité, les différents problèmes posés.

Cependant, je ne voudrais pas terminer sans remercier le Directeur général de la FAO qui a bien voulu rehausser de sa présence l'examen de ce point de l'ordre du jour et féliciter le Secrétariat pour la qualité des documents présentés.

AZIZ-UL HAQ (Observer for the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia): Talking of the follow-up action on the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development 1979 one may reflect on the aftermath of the World Conference on Land Reform of 1966. The Conference of 1979, among other things, asked FAO to operate as lead agency in the UN family in respect of programmes in the field of agrarian reform and agricultural development. If as indicated earlier today the UN General Assembly has endorsed the WCARRD recommendations, this is supportive of the UN family for FAO to go ahead. As evidenced by Conference document C 79/28 FAO has already initiated a chain of action. The process will call for investment in resources, time and patience. FAO will, above other things, need additional funds and organizations to cope with its new responsibilities if it can help the poor and under-served around the globe. The Director-General's request for extra-budgetary resources to the extent of \$ 20 million is rather modest in the context of the nature of the work ahead. This can just be seen as seed money for the process to start. The Conference, I feel, should generously respond to this request for voluntary contributions. Agrarian reform and rural development has to begin with national efforts. The national governments, therefore, have to be effectively assisted. This will necessitate training of FAO country officers at regional level in addition to FAO regional officers. National network or institutions to conduct research, training and consultancy services must be promoted. In this context, the establishment of regional intergovernmental centres on integrated rural development is a step in

the right direction. At the FAO Headquarters there is need for an adequate and competent concept in allowing the activities to be undertaken, and for evolving the monitoring processes, on which there has been ample evidence. Finally, cooperation between other UN bodies and international and nongovernmental agencies will call for additional competence in FAO. With the Director-General's pragmatic approach, it is reasonable to expect that the necessary organizational rearrangement will be taken care of in the not to distant future.

V. KALASHNIKOV (Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers): Mr. Chairman, it is our belief that it is in the interests of rural workers, peasants and their professional unions to ensure that the correct document will be followed by the practical projects.

The presentation made by the Director-General served the same purpose. My international union believes that rural masses, through their representative organizations, may use the documents of WCARRD and of this Conference in their drive for changes in the present situation, as well as for the contribution to implementation of the projects.

My international union also plans to follow the decisions of the Conference by convening regional and national meetings. The Director-General, in his presentation, made strong remarks on cooperation with the non-governmental organizations, this cooperation goes without saying. However, today we have to say again that the workers and peasants should participate in all the phases of liberation decisions made in the application of rural development plans. This participation means that the trade unions and peasant organizations should be guaranteed the right to be represented as equal partners to governmental bodies on the local, regional and national levels. Document C 79/28 clearly states this point. I refer to page 8, point 6. 17. However, the draft resolution and follow-up projects do not mention the role of the NGOs as was done in the Plan of Action. My international union was pleased to hear the proposed amendment of the subject. The same idea was expressed during the informal meeting of the NGOs and I do hope the proposed amendment will be supported by the delegates of the Conference and would include the role of rural trade union competent organizations at all stages of agrarian reform and rural development in decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Mrs. S. R. PILLAY (International Alliance of Women): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on behalf of the International Alliance of Women, which is an organization that has spearheaded the cause of women for eight decades. The programme of action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural development envisages a definite role for NGOs in its implementation. The International Alliance of Women at its triennial Conference in Monrovia held in September, wholeheartedly endorsed the objectives set out in the WCARRD's Report on the Integration of Women in Rural Development. In response, it has initiated action to fulfil some of these objectives by organizing a number of workshops to train rural women. Currently on hand is a workshop in Bangladesh on "The promotion of access to equal educational opportunities for girls and women in rural areas with special emphasis on drop-outs and early school-leavers". In the summer of 1980, we will be holding another regional workshop on better family living and education, in Southern Italy with the participation of 7 countries of the Mediterranean region.

During the next triennium, we plan to hold regional seminars on education of rural women in problems of nutrition, preservation of food and new resources of food (i. e, the use of hitherto unused sources of food) in a number of developing countries. Besides these, we have 18 more follow-up projects (projects arising out of regional seminars already held) to benefit rural women, which we have not yet been able to fully implement for lack of sufficient funds. The latter is the major limiting factor to our efforts to better the cause of rural women.

While undertaking our own direct action, we wish to record our wholehearted support for FAO's initiative in assisting countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action. In this connexion we will request both the donors of voluntary funds and the FAO to consider means by which NGO's such as us can be directly involved in the planning and implementation of appropriate projects at the country and community levels for the benefit of women in development.

I would like to record here the IAW's appreciation and thanks to the various delegations which have upheld the cause of women during the deliberations of this Commission.

J. R. RANGEL PARRA (Observador por la Federación Mundial de Trabajadores Agrícolas): En cuanto a los objetivos planteados en el programa de acción adoptado por la Conferencia sobre la Reforma Agraria y el Desarrollo Rural nuestra Federación Mundial de los Trabajadores Agrícolas (F. M. T. A. /CMT), tiene como principal meta la de transformar la vida actual de gran número de poblaciones rurales en el Tercer Mundo para hacerla más humana por la eliminación de la miseria y una redistribución eficaz del poder económico y político a través de la instauración de un sistema de participación efectiva de la población.

Sin embargo, opinamos que esto no debe necesariamente conducir a copiar el modo de vida que caracteriza la sociedad consumidora del mundo desarrollado.

Se debe tender a un desarrollo global que respete y que sea compatible con la tradición cultural y social de las poblaciones en vez de imponer por el sistema económico el modo de vida occidental, cuyo valor intrínseco se encuentra ahora cuestionado.

Por cierto, en primer lugar, se debe eliminar la subalimentación crítica actual y asegurar la desaparición completa de ésta en el futuro.

Al mismo tiempo, se debe sin embargo reconocer que esta eliminación no puede realizarse por el incremento puro y sencillo de la producción agrícola. Primero, dependerá del aumento de la producción alimenticia. Pero también, en primer lugar, dependerá de un aumento y de una distribución equitativa de las posibilidades del empleo en el mundo rural y por lo tanto de la distribución de los ingresos. De otro modo, el mejoramiento del destino de las poblaciones rurales actualmente marginalizadas y viviendo en la miseria dependería de la caridad, lo cual los mantendría para siempre en una situación de marginalización que es profundamente contraria a la dignidad humana.

En cuanto a la movilización de los recursos para el desarrollo rural, opinamos que se debería inscribir en el programa de acción el principio que una parte de los beneficios procedentes de la exportación de los productos agrícolas se reinvierta en el desarrollo de la infraestructura socio-económica del medio rural.

Toda subutilización de la tierra y de los demás recursos productivos agrarios debería apartarse e incluso sancionarse si fuese necesario.

Damos una importancia primordial y fundamental a los extractos del programa de acción que se refieren a la promoción de las organizaciones populares rurales de todo tipo.

Para realizar y reforzar la participación de la población rural, la realización de este objetivo sólo se podrá alcanzar si se tratan de organizaciones libres y autónomas gozando de todas las garantías cubiertas por los convenios internacionales adoptados por la O. I. T.

Consideramos justamente que esta participación representa el punto neurálgico del programa, mientras debemos observar todavía que en numerosos países miembros de la FAO, incluso si son miembros de la O. I. T. y que ratificaron los convenios 87, 98 y 141, y las cláusulas conexas que deben garantizar la libertad de constituir y de funcionar en organizaciones no son nada respetados y aplicados.

Al contrario, debemos repetir en esta Conferencia que, en numerosos casos, los trabajadores rurales que quieren hacer valer estos derechos, son perseguidos, encarcelados, torturados e incluso asesinados por mercenarios al servicio de los latifundistas o por el ejército y la policía. Los hechos de todos los días lo demuestran.

Mientras no se garantice la aplicación de los convenios internacionales mencionados arriba, los párrafos del programa de acción que se refieren a la reorganización de los sistemas de propiedad de la tierra, la reforma de los arriendos y la redistribución de la tierra corren el riesgo de no aportar ninguna solución duradera al problema del acceso a la tierra y a los otros recursos naturales agrícolas porque la participación de las poblaciones rurales a través de sus organizaciones a la consolidación de esta reorganización no será garantizada.

Las experiencias pasadas demostraron efectivamente de manera clara que la ausencia de un acompañamiento social, técnico y práctico basado en una participación efectiva de los beneficiarios de las reformas lleva a un fracaso y tiende a volver a poner y concentrar las tierras en manos de antiguos latifundistas. Sólo las organizaciones de trabajadores rurales fuertes, autónomas y libres pueden, conjuntamente con las autoridades, asegurar que se produzca tal acompañamiento al verdadero desarrollo rural en condiciones favorables.

Por otra parte, el refuerzo de los poderes públicos, como está descrito en el programa de acción, no tendrá todos sus efectos si la participación de la población no se basa en la colaboración de organizaciones autónomas y libres.

En lo que se refiere a la integración de las mujeres en el desarrollo rural, queremos señalar que las mujeres siempre fueron y van a ser en el futuro todavía muy activas en el medio rural.

Pues no se tratará, como se hace en el párrafo B (iii) del capítulo IV de favorecer la participación de mujeres en las actividades agrícolas y rurales sino muy específicamente de "hacerlas valorar" justamente.

Por otra parte, no se debe olvidar que la mujer tiene, más particularmente en el medio rural una triple función muchas veces:

- de trabajadora;
- de ama de casa;
- de educadora.

Esta valoración pues se deberá dar a los tres niveles.

En relación con las trabajadoras, se deberá abolir todas las discriminaciones que existen actualmente a su respecto. Por ejemplo, desde el punto de vista del reclutamiento y ciertamente de la remuneración.

Con el fin de permitir a la mujer rural realizar su tarea de trabajadora en condiciones humanas, se deberán crear equipamientos sociales para que, por ejemplo, en materia de guarderías infantiles, puedan gozar de los mismos derechos y posibilidades que las mujeres de los centros urbanos.

Como ama de casa, nadie negará la importancia de su papel en el campo de la alimentación, de la salud y de la higiene de los miembros de la familia rural. La organización de una formación escolar y extraescolar en todos estos campos se deberá desarrollar en provecho de toda la comunidad rural e incluso nacional.

Tercero, como madre de una familia muchas veces numerosa, su papel primordial en el terreno de la educación de los hijos no se cuestiona. Pues, deberá tener acceso a una educación de cualidad a través de la instauración de medidas especiales que tengan en cuenta sus actividades múltiples que cubren tanto las actividades productivas pues económicas, como sociales, culturales y políticas. Por lo tanto, se debe asegurar los mismos derechos a gozar de los resultados y de los frutos del trabajo, en otras palabras, la igualdad de tratamiento se debe lograr en todos los terrenos de la vida rural.

Tratándose del acceso a los factores de producción, a los mercados y a los servicios, sentimos que este capítulo del programa de acción eche en el olvido el caso de los pequeños agricultores que en algunas regiones, se encuentran cada vez más sin recursos a causa de las políticas de muchas compañías agro-industriales multinacionales para volverse "subcontratistas" de estas compañías.

Como no hay información objetiva ni tampoco respaldo de organizaciones rurales campesinas libres y autónomas y que además, siendo muchas veces analfabetos y sin posibilidades de abastecimiento y de mercados de venta, son sometidos a contratos que los dejan sujetos a estas compañías.

Ellas les imponen el cultivo de ciertos productos demasiadas veces destinados a la exportación y que no pueden consumirse en el lugar, les abastecen en semillas, fertilizantes, les dan instrucciones muy estrictas en cuanto al cultivo y tienen el monopolio para fijar los precios de los medios de producción y de los productos y su comercialización.

La ausencia de organizaciones autónomas rurales que, si fuese necesario, podrían en cierta medida defender los intereses de los agricultores los deja totalmente sujetos a compañías que sólo aspiran a realizar ganancias que transfieren a los países industrializados. Además, no vacilan en desplazar sus explotaciones a su antojo. Dejando a los pequeños agricultores en la miseria con estructuras socioeconómicas y culturales desmanteladas.

Ya que incluso una reforma agraria bien organizada no podrá crear bastantes empleos para una población rural siempre creciente, se deberá tomar iniciativas para desarrollar actividades rurales no agrícolas capaces de dar un apoyo a la agricultura.

De este modo, hay que pensar primero de todo en implantar industrias de transformación de las materias primas y forestales. Esta implantación podría ser favorecida primero de todo por un mejoramiento de la infraestructura de la red de carreteras, por el desarrollo de los medios de transporte y comunicaciones, por la construcción de almacenes y la instalación de muchos servicios suplementarios y complementarios de carácter artesanal, y, finalmente, por el suministro de energía, el desarrollo de actividades diversas, particularmente durante la temporada de calma.

Teniendo en cuenta que la marginalización de las poblaciones rurales es la causa del alto grado de analfabetismo que padecen, que les ha privado de enseñanza y de una formación, deberán todos los programas de reforma agraria y de desarrollo rural conceder la mayor importancia a la alfabetización y a la formación básica y profesional necesaria para que puedan hacer un trabajo de exploración adecuado y rentable.

No pueden limitarse éstos a una enseñanza escolar para jóvenes y adaptada a las exigencias específicas del medio rural, sino que, durante un largo período, deberán prestar una atención especial a la formación y a la educación extraescolares para adultos.

Partiendo de las estipulaciones contenidas en el Convenio 141 y en la Recomendación 143 de la OIT, se debiera prever la posibilidad de una participación y de una colaboración de las organizaciones autónomas y libres de los trabajadores rurales en la promoción de las actividades educativas y de formación a favor del desarrollo rural.

Ahora bien, es grande la desorganización de los mercados internacionales de productos agrícolas vendidos por el Tercer Mundo, y grandes son las fluctuaciones de los precios en el mercado mundial por causa de las variaciones de la oferta y de la demanda y por ser en gran parte manipulados por las especulaciones de las grandes firmas multinacionales del sector agro-industrial.

En comparación con la evolución registrada por los precios de los productos industriales que deben importar los países en vías de desarrollo de los países industrializados, los precios de los productos agrícolas han ido bajando incesantemente salvo en algunos cortos períodos.

Así, resulta evidente que esta desorganización de los mercados internacionales limita en forma directa el desarrollo rural y de una manera indirecta el desarrollo general de los países del Tercer Mundo.

Resulta, pues, de la mayor urgencia tomar medidas a nivel mundial para poner fin a esta desorganización del comercio internacional de los productos agrícolas.

Nosotros estamos persuadidos de que una de las medidas más importantes que hay que realizar es la de lograr para los productores agrícolas de los países en vías de desarrollo precios remuneradores y estables en el mercado mundial, cuya relación sea capaz de corregir los términos del intercambio haciéndolos equitativos.

Es muy de lamentar que la proposición hecha por la cuarta reunión de la CNUCED sobre el programa integrado para los productos básicos no haya sido realizada de una manera efectiva, cuando supondría dar un gran paso hacia adelante el combinarlo con la concertación de acuerdos internacionales entre los países productores y los consumidores de los productos en cuestión, fijando precios mínimos y máximos susceptibles de resultar remuneradores y las cuotas de producción y de consumo.

La indexación de estos precios con respecto a los principales productos industriales que deben importar los países en vías de desarrollo consolidaría el sistema de beneficios de estos últimos.

Se debiera completar este programa con esfuerzos comunes hechos por los países industrializados y en vías de desarrollo que apunten a limitar los márgenes beneficiarios de los intermediarios, que con frecuencia tienen un carácter de explotación y contribuyen a reducir los precios de los productores, y con otras medidas destinadas a suprimir la especulación y las maniobras en los mercados.

Puede comprobarse la distorsión existente en lo referente a la división internacional del trabajo por el hecho de que las tres cuartas partes de las materias primas alimenticias, en gran parte importadas de los países en vías de desarrollo, son transformadas en los países industrializados, que apenas representan las dos quintas partes de la población mundial. Podría modificarse esta situación, que ahora priva a los países en vías de desarrollo de muchas posibilidades de empleo que pudieran adaptarse al medio rural, incorporando en gran escala los productos agrícolas y alimenticios manufacturados en un sistema generalizado de preferencias.

Como el desarrollo rural debe ser considerado y tratado como parte integrante del desarrollo general de los países, debe beneficiarse también con toda cooperación económica y técnica que se establezca entre los países en vías de desarrollo, y cuyos objetivos principales deben ser, según nosotros, los siguientes:

- reforzar su poder de negociación llevando la discusión a todos los productos básicos y haciéndola con frentes comunes de productores;

- facilitar la creación de órganos técnicos que sirvan exclusivamente a sus intereses; como, por ejemplo, Centros Regionales de Desarrollo Rural (sugerencia hecha por la Conferencia Regional FAO de Africa);

aumentar la solidaridad entre los países que estén más o menos bien dotados de riquezas naturales, con la expansión, por ejemplo, de las corrientes de los recursos financieros, con la concertación de acuerdos preferenciales (de comercio, de pagos, de aduanas), con la uniformización de las políticas fiscales y de los códigos de inversiones, con la compra en común de bienes importados de los países industrializados, con la creación de compañías de servicios: navegación, seguros, etc. ;

ampliar sus mercados para poner fin al sistema de comercio triangular, merced al cual puede servir de intermediario en el comercio entre dos países subdesarrollados un país desarrollado, importando éste un producto básico no transformado y reexportándolo después a otro país subdesarrollado;

mejorar la diversificación de sus estructuras económicas;

crear asociaciones de productores que cooperen íntimamente entre ellos;

conseguir para los productores los beneficios de los precios pagados, los cuales no deben ir a parar en los bolsillos de ciertas castas nacionales privilegiadas.

La creación de grupos de productores de materias primas, el logro de una mayor cooperación en las esferas financieras, técnicas y de comunicaciones y el realizar una integración interregional de los mercados y de las producciones del Tercer Mundo en el sector agrícola principalmente, constituyen otras tantas iniciativas que conducen a una autonomía colectiva de las necesidades esenciales y que pueden permitir escapar progresivamente a la dependencia.

Pero hay que rechazar categóricamente los sistemas de colectivización forzada, los cuales han producido con frecuencia una baja de los rendimientos y una burocratización de la gestión, sobre los que no ejercen la menor influencia los trabajadores rurales y que con frecuencia han ido acompañados de represiones ejercidas contra los que se oponen a tales presiones y quieren constituir organizaciones autónomas.

Cuando comprobamos:

que 100 grupos de empresas multinacionales (transnacionales) agro-industriales monopolizan casi el 50 por ciento de la producción mundial alimenticia;

que la mayor parte de ellas practican una política de integración vertical que va desde la fase de la producción de la materia prima hasta la del producto directamente consumible;

que estas empresas tienen por ello una fuerza económica que les permite dominar los mercados mundiales de los productos que fabrican,

se hace necesario, y de la mayor urgencia, como ya se ha dicho antes, elaborar al nivel mundial más alto, en el marco de la ONU, un código de conducta obligatorio y sancionado que obligue a las empresas:

- a) a respetar integralmente el derecho sindical en las filiales, en la sede central y en cada órgano de dirección;
- b) a respetar integralmente la legislación social de los países huéspedes y los convenios y las recomendaciones de la OIT;
- c) a organizar una reunión anual (a cargo de la sociedad) de todos los delegados sindicales del grupo;
- d) a fijar un salario mínimo y normas de trabajo por medio de la negociación;
- e) a respetar la prioridad absoluta del empleo (cuota mínima de empleos nacionales en todos los niveles);
- f) a respetar integralmente la planificación nacional;
- g) a publicar anualmente los resultados reales, controlados, de las filiales y de toda la firma, con cuentas globales, el destino de los dividendos y el empleo de la plusvalía;

- h) a publicar los salarios reales de todo el personal (sea cual fuere su categoría) en las distintas filiales;
- i) a publicar los tipos de intereses, los precios de costo y los precios de venta;
- j) a respetar un tipo máximo de repatriación (en reducción) de los dividendos y beneficios y un tipo de reinversión obligatoria en el país, especialmente en las sociedades mixtas (de dominación del Estado) nacionalizadas, cooperativas, etc. ;
- k) a constreñir a las sociedades holdings, a presentar, al mismo tiempo que los balances y cuentas de los beneficios y las pérdidas, la distribución de las acciones entre el grupo (o los grupos) hasta el grado tercero;
- l) a declarar las transacciones (especialmente económicas, financieras y comerciales) realizadas con cualquier otra sociedad, sea cual fuere su grado de relación financiera.

Opinamos que la OIT la CNUCED y la ONUDI tendrán que desempeñar un papel específico en el control de las actividades de las multinacionales.

La primera tendrá que adoptar los instrumentos convencionales a ellas referentes, especialmente dentro del marco de una reforma de los mecanismos de examen de las denuncias relativas a las violaciones de la libertad sindical. La segunda y la tercera podrán proporcionar a los Estados del Tercer Mundo los medios reales para que refuercen su propia concepción y su capacidad de desarrollo.

Por lo que se refiere al problema relativo a la ayuda pública del desarrollo por parte de los países industrializados y en gran parte a la que pasa por las Naciones Unidas, hemos podido comprobar:

que su volumen es demasiado restringido proporcionalmente y que va reduciéndose;

que depende demasiado de las condiciones de empleo dictadas por los países donantes;

que la utilización de esta ayuda compete demasiado exclusivamente a los gobiernos de los países beneficiarios, debido a las estructuras a menudo no democráticas de las autoridades de los países en vías de desarrollo; esta ayuda no aprovecha siempre a la población para la cual se destina y sí muy frecuentemente a las capas acomodadas y dirigentes del país y hasta a las poderosas sociedades multinacionales en forma de subvenciones indirectas.

Por todas estas razones, la concesión de estas ayudas debiera ir acompañada de ciertas modalidades de entrega destinadas a evitar tales azares y que determinen, entre otras cosas, el ejercicio de un control y de un derecho de examen por parte de las organizaciones de los trabajadores rurales 1/

1/ Texto incluido en las actas a petición expresa.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department): I shall only deal with the most important questions raised during the course of the debate. The Director-General appreciates the support given by delegates to the steps which he has taken so far in following up the WCARRD Programme of Action, and also the proposals submitted to you for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

A number of questions have been raised about cooperation with other United Nations agencies and the respective roles of other United Nations agencies in the implementation of the Programme of Action. Both the Director-General and the resolution as contained in the document of the Secretariat emphasize this particular fact: that FAO is coordinating, and will continue to coordinate, its activities in the field of agrarian reform and regional development in cooperation with other United Nations agencies. As has been stated in the document, I would reiterate that we have already had a meeting of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, immediately following WCARRD and discussing with other United Nations agencies various steps which FAO and other agencies together intend to take in the follow-up of the WCARRD recommendations. The Task Force in fact went into effective steps which the United Nations agencies, with the cooperation of FAO, could take in the task of following up the WCARRD recommendations. Specifically, if I may remind delegates, the areas identified in the inter-regional and cooperation and coordinated action by all the United Nations agencies expected in the near future are monitoring and evaluation, development of socio-economic indicators, and help to member countries in the programme of rural development strategies, improvement of the data repositories in rural development and agrarian reform and country level exercises. Those which have already been initiated under the ACC Task Force prior to WCARRD will continue to be strengthened and expanded to additional countries and this is an exercise undertaken by the United Nations agencies together in cooperation with each other.

Secondly, at the inter-regional stage the Director-General has already stated in his opening address to this Commission, that initiatives have already been taken in our inter-agency meetings at the regional level. A meeting has already taken place in Latin America, and other meetings are proposed in Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean regions. This only confirms the interest which FAO and other United Nations agencies have in coordinated efforts for the follow-up of WCARRD programmes. In addition to these formal inter-agency meetings, we have other informal meetings. And on-going cooperative discussions with such organizations as WHO, ILO and Unesco, and all these cooperative actions are being reorientated towards the objectives set in the WCARRD Programme of Action.

In fact, in the document before you, the inter-agency cooperation is mentioned in various paragraphs (paragraphs 4, 6, 7, and 8) so I would like to assure delegates who have expressed concern about the role of inter-agency cooperation that we here, and other United Nations agencies, are only too aware of this and are doing all that we can in this direction. We certainly want to intensify, improve and expand our cooperative activities in this area.

Comments have been made on some of the projects which have been given in the Appendix to this document and admittedly, as we have said, these projects are illustrative. They are neither final nor exhaustive, and we gratefully acknowledge the various comments and suggestions made by delegates for additions or alterations to these projects, which will be of great assistance in our final preparations for this project in consultations with the countries requesting action and assistance, as well as the donor countries who will hopefully be providing us with financial contributions for the implementation of these projects. I need not at this stage go into specific comments on alterations and additions made to these projects, since they will be subject to discussions with donor countries and the recipient member countries.

A question has also been raised about the rationale behind the specific figure of 20 million dollars. As we have tried to indicate in our document this 20 million dollars is obviously an approximate figure and is an educated guess as in other future programmes. We could have asked for much more - several hundred million - because, as you have stated, the requirements and needs for programmes and activities in the area of agrarian reform and rural development far exceed in our opinion the resources at the disposal of the Organization, either at the Regular Programme or existing extra budgetary-resources levels. Therefore, we have said that there will be need for voluntary contributions of additional resources to follow-up the implementation of the Programme of Action. We recognize that there are competing demands and difficulties at this time for providing additional resources and we have also taken into consideration how much, in a short period of time, we can possibly effectively absorb and spend in our programme at the country level. So we have proposed a modest - perhaps over modest - target, in the hope that it will be matched by contributions.

Looking at some of the projects mentioned, questions were asked such as, how was the cost estimate made? As I have stated just now, those cost estimates at this stage are approximate, but if one looks at any one of these, today, 30 countries wanting assistance, either in the form of monitoring and

evaluation or of formulation of rural development strategy or in the field of development of social indicators, we can easily absorb 20 million and more. Therefore, I want to emphasize the figure is a very modest one, and takes into account the difficulties and the conflicting directions of resources, and our ability in the short-term to absorb and implement programmes. As I just said we could have asked for much more but we have been very modest.

Questions have also been raised about the review of existing programmes, both Regular Programme and field programme activities, with a view to orientating them towards the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of WCARRD. Specifically, a question was raised about the economics of field programmes with a view to making them consistent with WCARRD recommendations. At this stage I would like to repeat the Director-General's statement this morning when he said that FAO's field programmes are being examined with this objective in view, and they will be adopted if and when necessary in consultation with the recipient and donor governments.

At this stage, I think it will be worth recalling that for our internal purposes the Director-General has already established an inter-departmental Committee on Rural Development, which was established prior to the formulation of the Programme of Action - in fact, prior to the preparations for WCARRD. This Committee consists of the Assistant Directors-General of all the eleven Departments, and its terms of reference specifically include such activities as evaluation and monitoring of FAO's new programmes which have been referred to by several delegates. For example if I may quote "this Committee will advise the Director-General on policies and priorities of FAO in the field of rural development. It will review and monitor progress in the planning and implementation of rural development activities and it will coordinate within the house the follow-up action. It will examine the relationship between programmes and projects in various departments and divisions and ensure their cooperation and coordination. So I would like to assure the distinguished delegates that on the various issues before us raised in the course of the debate, and questions asked, we hope we have done our best to take account of these already and to arrange within the member states to suggest criteria and methods to look after their worries.

A question has been raised on how the amendments would be handled. I take it that the amendments will be discussed in the Drafting Committee. Various delegates have desired amendments to the Resolution and we have taken note of all these amendments and they will be submitted to the Drafting Committee at the time when the report of the 18th item is considered at the Drafting Committee, and this could then be discussed and incorporated in the Resolution.

Finally, I would like to express the Director-General's appreciation of offers of help from a few member countries. With some of them we have already initiated discussions along the lines indicated by some of the distinguished delegates and we hope to continue these informal discussions with a view to finalizing concrete programmes where voluntary contributions could be received and effectively utilized.

CHAIRMAN: I wish to draw the attention of delegates to the fact that 37 countries spoke on this agenda item and no country spoke against the Resolution. Rather there were one or two - in fact 3 or 4 - amendments to the Resolution which of course as you have heard from Professor Islam will be taken care of during the Session of the Drafting Committee which in a sense means that the Resolution, has been adopted or could be adopted pending the necessary amendments which of course as we said could be taken care of in the Drafting Committee. Unless I hear anything to the contrary I take it that the Resolution is adopted. This brings us to the end of this Session on this agenda item.

Three countries sent in interventions in written form: Angola, Malaysia, and the Organization of African Unity.

P. KANGA(Angola): Permettez-moi, au nom de ma délégation, de féliciter le Directeur général pour le grand effort qu'il a accompli et pour les heureux résultats qu'il a obtenus dans un délai de trois mois.

Cela démontre le dynamisme que l'on parvient à donner à une organisation accusée à plusieurs reprises de lenteur et d'une lourde bureaucratie.

Le point 2. 4 sert parfaitement les objectifs que la République populaire de l'Angola assigne à la Réforme agraire et au développement rural comme un moyen de définition d'une nouvelle stratégie du

développement dans le contexte du Nouvel ordre économique international. Nous voyons aussi, dans ce nouveau contexte, apparaître la nouvelle signification de la FAO comme pivot du futur développement autocentré des pays en développement. En réalité, la plupart de ces pays sont essentiellement agricoles et il nous semble impossible d'obtenir un véritable développement sans que l'agriculture en constitue la base. Ainsi, la FAO comme organisation dynamisatrice de développement agricole doit être aussi le polarisateur du développement en général. Nous pensons que la FAO peut compter sur la collaboration des organisations internationales et régionales et surtout, en le prenant en bons termes, pour les tâches à développer et l'objectif tendant à mobiliser les ressources financières sans lesquelles tout ce qui nous a été proposé ne pourra passer que pour de belles intentions.

Dans le document C 79/28 qui sert de base à cette intervention, il y a parfois des expressions que nous considérons comme moins bien venues et qu'il vaudrait mieux changer.

Tel est le cas de la dernière partie du point 4. 2 où l'on donne à chaque gouvernement le rôle d'arbitre quand ce dernier, qui représente la volonté de son peuple, doit avoir un rôle plus important que de résoudre des conflits entre ses propres structures et les équipes techniques de la FAO.

Selon le document concernant le point 4. 5, nous pensons aussi que chaque Etat doit faire un grand effort. Les interventions déjà prononcées au cours de cette Conférence nous démontrent qu'il y a beaucoup d'Etats dont les propres recettes ne sont pas suffisantes pour payer les dépenses courantes.

L'application pratique des principes exposés nous semble avoir des effets très limités.

En ce qui concerne le chapitre 5, particulièrement au point 5. 1, nous pensons qu'une stratégie de développement doit toujours s'inscrire dans un cadre politique concret et idéologiquement bien défini. La mentalité idéologique avec laquelle on pose le problème ne nous paraît pas la plus convenable, car la même stratégie aura, en principe, à choisir ses objectifs entre la satisfaction des besoins des masses populaires et la maximisation du profit. Nous aimerions que ce point soit révisé. Il y a encore un autre aspect dont nous parlons souvent et que l'on retrouve aux points 6. 15, 6. 16, 6. 17 et 6. 18.

Il nous paraît qu'on met une certaine timidité à affirmer que la création des coopératives est l'un des aspects fondamentaux du succès des conclusions de la Conférence mondiale de la réforme agraire et du développement rural.

Comme nous l'avons déjà dit, la délégation de la République populaire de l'Angola donne son appui à la proposition de résolution qui fait partie de l'annexe A du document C 79/28 et au projet 1 à 15 de l'annexe B.

Nous pouvons nous féliciter quant aux engagements financiers proposés par l'Organisation pour venir en aide aux pays qui en ont besoin. 1/

AHMAD BIN YUNUS (Malaysia): FAO is to be complimented on the document C 79/28 prepared for this topic of the agenda. I must say that the paper is very comprehensive, and the information it contains is certainly explicitly and precisely presented. Knowing the short time period that FAO has had in preparing this document between the end of the WCARRD in July and this Conference in November 1979, FAO has certainly done an excellent job.

The efforts of the Director-General of FAO and his staff in producing the document C 79/28 should be further complimented when we note the comprehensiveness of the 15 projects proposed for adoption by the Conference as follow-up action to implement the WCARRD Programme of Action. The objectives and the justification for these, projects are not only clearly identified but also the recipient country action and the FAO action required to complement each other in order to ensure success of the projects are clearly described. To complete the project submission, the expected results and the estimated FAO costs are clearly indicated. Mr. Chairman, Malaysia notes that these proposed projects are small projects in terms of financial inputs and that national institutions and experts are utilized substantially in the implementation of these projects. This is good. What is needed, in our opinion, are such low-cost projects which are comparatively easy to implement, great in impact, and effective in demonstration value. Because of the quantum of input from national institutions and local experts is expected to be substantial, the accelerator effect of the projects in the recipient countries can

1/ Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès verbal.

be anticipated to generate a continuing ripple impact for a long time to come. And the rural people, particularly the rural poor, are the beneficiaries of these projects. If FAO can maintain such an auspicious beginning, the Malaysian Delegation will be able to rest assured that the WCARRD Programme of Action will be implemented without delay and without let up for the relief of poverty and hunger in the developing countries. Our confidence in FAO to be able to achieve its aim of translating the WCARRD Programme of Action into definite projects, such as the ones proposed, and putting them on the ground and bringing them to a successful conclusion is based on the past track record of the Organization in the implementation of the TCP and the Field Programmes. This ability, under the dynamic and imaginative leadership of the present Director-General, can and will be improved upon. On this, we have no doubt.

Mr. Chairman, the Malaysian Delegation finds the proposed projects acceptable. And we have no hesitation in recommending acceptance of the projects to any other interested party. Indeed, we would urge the developed countries to come forward and contribute generously to the funding of these projects. Similarly, Malaysia calls upon the multilateral financial institutions, particularly the regional development banks, to put their money on these projects to help alleviate the pressing joint problems of poverty and hunger in the developing countries. Adequate financial support is urgently required, especially at the regional level, which is where these institutions have a definite role to play in financing rural development projects.

However, Malaysia has two comments to make, regarding the proposed projects. Firstly, we note that Project No. 14 - Development of Rural Fish Culture in Central African Countries - is, as the title suggests, limited to countries in Central Africa only. This, we feel, is discriminatory to countries in the Asia and the Pacific region or even to other parts of the African region south of the Sahel. The catalytic impact of this project on rural income, employment and nutrition cannot be denied. Consequently, the Malaysian Delegation wishes to suggest to FAO to make this project universal in application. In passing, we would mention that poultry (i. e. chickens) is equally as compatible as ducks and/or pigs for integration with fish culture.

Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to note that such a project on rural fish culture has been proposed for implementation under the WCARRD Programme of Action. Our interest in aquaculture stems from our belief that culture fisheries is the trend of the future in increasing the availability of food, in particular animal proteins, for the growing population. For the present, aquaculture in Malaysia and other Asian countries has had a very long history as an important rural industry which produces high quality food and generates income and employment. What is not needed is to modernise and upgrade what is essentially a backyard industry by the infusion of investment, improved appropriate low-cost technology and general development support in the form of extension, fish, seed-supply, credit and marketing facilities. The promotion of aquaculture has one not easily recognised advantage for the rural development programme of many developing countries, and this is the fact that waterlogged land in the rural areas can be economically utilized to produce high quality protein food.

Our second point regarding the proposed projects is that one of the projects identified relate to the development of agro-based industries for the rural areas. Agro-based industries development, and their location the rural areas, have been singled out as vital to the WCARRD Programme of Action in the generation of employment in the rural areas and as a means to decelerate the out-migration of the rural population in search of work and so create slums in the urban metropolitan centres. We would therefore suggest to FAO to prepare an additional project for implantation under the WCARRD Programme of Action, the objective of the project being the promotion of rural agro-based industries in developing countries. If possible, the industries to be promoted could be related to processing which adds value to the output of the rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to say a few words about Document C 79/28 in the form of general comments. We note with satisfaction that the WCARRD Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action has been widely disseminated and discussed by both the UN General Assembly and its specialised agencies and multilateral financing institutions. It is only through such efforts that financing the Programme of Action will be facilitated particularly at the regional level.

Malaysia is also pleased to note that FAO will put its own house in order first in terms of bringing about a change in the conceptual approach in existing activities of the Regular Programme, orientating them towards the WCARRD Programme of Action. On the same basis, the activities of the Field Programmes will be so focussed, subject to agreement by the donor governments and organizations and by the recipient developing countries. This essential step by FAO is one which is in the right direction. Another step in this direction is for the Director-General of FAO to direct all Headquarters Departments to contribute the necessary resources and manpower to help the Regional Office, in particular the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (which I believe is the new name of the Regional Office as from Friday 23 November), to implement the WCARRD Programme of Action. Current support is insufficient and it needs to be increased substantially and significantly. We must bear in mind that the bulk of the world's rural poor is in our part of the world.

Following upon its own re-orientation, FAO will then be in a position to benefit fully from discussions of cooperation with other agencies, in particular with the regional commissions of ECOSOC in the field of agriculture and rural development. The existing cooperation with other agencies should, at the same time, be strengthened and further developed for the mutual benefit of all concerned, especially the rural poor who are solely dependent upon the success of the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action. Indeed, FAO must cooperate with other agencies if it is to develop the appropriate and relevant indicators in the field of agrarian reform and rural development, indicators that are urgently needed for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the WCARRD Programme of Action. Malaysia sincerely hopes that the fruits of such cooperation will be available for adaptation and adoption by individual countries soon. This is because, at the recent FAO Inter-Country Consultation on the WCARRD Follow-up Action in Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok from 31 October to 3 November this year, one of the identified urgent needs of member nations of the region is assistance to develop indicators and formats for monitoring and evaluation.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to deviate slightly from the topic under discussion to say a few words about the recent Bangkok FAO Inter-Country Consultation. Malaysia would like to place on record her appreciation of the initiative of the Regional Representative for the Asia and the Pacific on his timely and invaluable action in organising the Consultation in the first place. The discussions at the Consultation has definitely helped to clarify the concepts of WCARRD into a practical level for implementation purposes. Indeed, we would go as far as to suggest - and on this point, there was general consensus - that there should be a second Consultation in June 1980 to accelerate implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action.

To round up my comments on Document C 79/28, Mr. Chairman, Malaysia agrees wholeheartedly with FAO's analysis that specific follow-up action on WCARRD lies in the development of strategies and their integration in national and rural programmes, and that the four main action areas are as identified in pages 4 to 6 of the English version of the document.

On the question of financing the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action, the Malaysian Delegation notes that the Director-General of FAO is realistic and pragmatic almost to the point of being unnecessarily over-cautious in recommending a minimum budget target of only US\$20 million for the next 5 years. This means that in each financial year the funds available for implementation of the proposed projects in Appendix B of the document C 79/28 is a mere US\$4 million. Put another way, only 27 projects can be implemented per year on that small budget in developing countries. Surely the import and impact of the proposed projects in Appendix B qualifies them for larger financial support than presently envisaged. In this respect, Malaysia would like to suggest to FAO to reconsider the minimum budget level for the WCARRD Programme of Action. We feel that it should be doubled or even tripled the proposed level.

However, we also know of the reasons upon which the Director-General of FAO decided on such a low minimum budgetary level. The current world economic trends and the absorptive realities trends in developing countries are considerable constraints to having a higher budgetary level. But the urgent necessity of serving the poor and alleviating their hunger and malnutrition surely justifies a higher budget level. And if the absorptive capacity is non-existence, then it must be developed immediately. The poor cannot wait for a less inflationary period for their projects. Let us be bold and act now for the poor, lest future generations should have cause to call us the timid generation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Malaysian Delegation wishes to express our full endorsement for the resolution as contained in Appendix A of the document C 79/28. We would also like to express our support of the suggestion by Indonesia that in the implementation of the follow-up action of WCARRD cognizance must be taken of the existing regional and sub-regional organizations established for the purpose of promoting agricultural and rural development. <sup>1/</sup>

I. M. NUR (Observer for the Organization of African Unity): The Financing Institutions indicated in Document C 79/28 page 2, paragraph 3. 5 has an important role to play in the development of the projects in question. The Conference should make all possible efforts to actively involve the institutions to benefit from its financial resources.

The support indicated to be obtained from the institutions is not reliable. Besides the nature of the support, its terms and conditions are not specified. The whole clause is subject to further clarifications and elaborations.

<sup>1/</sup>Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

In a situation like this when finance is a constraint and the alternative source as indicated in the document is voluntary contributions - page 2, paragraph 3. 9. However, it must be borne in mind that such contributions are not reliable. It might discontinue for technical as well as economic including political reasons.

Since the member countries are the major beneficiaries from the projects, it would be prudent to make it conditional for them to pay a fixed sum of money per annum as contribution to the projects.

The technical assistance - page 5, paragraph 5. 9 - should include the training of the nationals. The training would enable the nationals of the member countries to participate actively in the rural development projects.

For all practical purposes, the sources of finance of the project should be secured. Experience shows that the interruption of the flow of funds or shortages, as the case may be, will adversely affect the progress of the project.

The 20 million dollars earmarked by the Director-General to cover the activities outlined for the coming five years is amazingly a very low estimate as compared to the number of countries who need the assistance and the nature of the projects. The estimates, therefore, should be revised in the light of the above-mentioned factors.

Appendix B:

The basis of the cost estimates for the projects envisaged must be indicated in order to be in a position to evaluate the project.

The cost estimates of the technical assistance of all projects is comparatively higher than other cost estimates. This requires an explanation.

For all practical purposes the break-down of all the costs must be made available. 1/

The meeting rose at 15. 15 hours.

La séance est levée à 15 h 15.

Se levanta la sesión a las 15. 15 horas.

1/ Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

<b>C</b>
C 79/II/PV/18

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

EIGHTEENTH MEETING  
DIX-HUITIEME SÉANCE  
18ª SESION  
(27 November 1979)

The Eighteenth Meeting was opened at 10. 15 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La dix-huitième seance est ouverte à 10 h 15 sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, President de la Commission II

Se abre la 18ª sesión a las 10. 15 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

ADOPTION OF REPORT

ADOPTION DU RAPPORT

APROBACION DEL INFORME

CHAIRMAN: We will begin the 18th meeting of Commission II. We have the whole of today for consideration of the report prepared by the Drafting Committee.

There are two documents which have to be discussed now, and we hope two more will be available for discussion in the afternoon. You may recall that the Drafting Committee is headed by Mr. Glistrup of Denmark and has as its membership delegates from Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, France, Ivory Coast, Kenya, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sudan. I shall now request Mr. Glistrup to introduce the document and indicate the process of its preparation.

J. GLISTRUP (Chairman, Drafting Committee): I am very pleased to report to you that the Drafting Committee which was nominated by Commission II has worked for sixteen hours in the preparation of the report from the Commission. We have had excellent cooperation from the Secretariat and the work has been conducted in a spirit of cooperation.

For your information, the Drafting Committee has confined itself to reflecting the discussions which have taken place in this Commission and we have not considered the texts of any of the resolutions which have been passed on from the Commission, so they are unedited.

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II - PART 1

PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION II - PARTIE I

PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION II - PARTE 1

CHAIRMAN:

Paragraphs 1 to 6 approved

Les paragraphes 1 à 6 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 1 al 6 son aprobados

Paragraphs 7 to 8 approved

Les paragraphes 7 à 8 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 7 a 8 son aprobados

Paragraphs 9 to 10 approved

Les paragraphes 9 à 10 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 9 a 10 son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 12 to 16

PARAGRAPHES 12 à 16

PARRAFOS 12 a 16

P. HALIMI (France): Il m'a été signalé ce matin qu'en ce qui concerne les semences le terme employé dans le rapport ne correspond pas à l'intitulé exact du programme qui est: "Programme d'amélioration et de développement des semences".

Je pense qu'il serait préférable d'employer le terme exact puisque nous parlons de "Programmes d'action spéciaux".

CHAIRMAN: Mr. West says that we will incorporate the correct terminology.

Paragraphs 12 to 16 approved

Les paragraphes 12 à 16 approuvés

Los párrafos 12 a 16 aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 17 to 20

PARAGRAPHERS 17 à 20

PARRAFOS 17 a 20

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I promised I would keep you up to date with the question of the budget total as adjusted for the currency rate. The rate of opening on the official Italian market in Milan this morning was 819. The consequence of 819 would be to change the chapter totals again and to produce a total budget of 319. 18 less Chapter 8 of 40. 32, reducing the effective working level to \$278. 86 million and this is what we shall submit in an amended Appropriations Resolution at the time of the adoption of the Plenary unless there is a dramatic change between now and then, which I hope will not be the case. The rate has in fact been fluctuating between 818 and 821 something, or 822 roughly over the last few days, so I do not expect a dramatic change.

I could read the Chapter totals but do not think there is any point at this stage. I think what members are interested in is the equivalent of the budget level we have been talking about so far, so I repeat at the moment that is \$278. 86 million.

CHAIRMAN:

Paragraphs 17 to 20 approved

Les paragraphes 17 à 20 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 17 a 20 son aprobados

Paragraphs 21 to 23 approved

Les paragraphes 21 à 23 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 21 a 23 son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 24 to 95 PARAGRAPHERS 24 à 95 PARRAFOS 24 a 95

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España): Nuestra delegación propondría añadir un punto (4) al párrafo 25 que hace referencia a los temas de importancia que se tuvieron en cuenta durante el debate.

A nuestro juicio, ese párrafo (4) podría decir, después de "la Conferencia quiso poner de relieve. . . ." en lugar de "tres temas", poner "cuatro temas". Este punto sería: 4) El problema del empleo en las zonas rurales.

Creo que el problema del empleo se ha debatido en nuestra Comisión. Es un problema importante junto con los tres que figuran aquí de energía, del problema de los campesinos pobres y de las mujeres y el problema de la producción. Creemos que el empleo debe de señalarse en este Informe.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): It seems to me that perhaps the concern of Spain is included really in sub-paragraph (2). We could include the wording "employment" in the paragraph perhaps, if that would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of the delegate from the United States is under the second theme in paragraph 25, "the special plight of several relatively less advantaged target groups including poor farmers, low income workers, and rural women. " It is not clear to me where he will add "employment" here, unless we qualify "special plight". . . The suggestion of the delegate of Spain is to add an item (4) which could be worded something like this, "(4) the generation of opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas. " Does the delegate from Spain agree to this wording?

M. BUENO GOMEZ (Eepaña): Exactamente, señor Presidente, creo que ha captado precisamente la idea que queríamos proponer.

CHAIRMAN: I also feel that the problem is sufficiently important to be separately spelled out. Tf this is acceptable to you we will add in paragraph 25 an item (4) "generation of opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas", and the paragraph will start, "Four themes had emerged. . . " instead of "Three themes. . . ", if this is acceptable.

J. CLISTRUP (Chairman, Drafting Committee): I think we spent quite some time in the Drafting Committee trying to specify the themes, and if there is a general agreement of the Committee that special mention should be desirable T certainly go along with your proposal.

CHAIRMAN: So we amend to this extent as suggested by the distinguished delegate of Spain. Any comments on paragraphs 27 to 30?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Regarding paragraph 27, I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 30 also which speaks partially of the same subject. That talks about improvement of water management at the farm level. You will recall that my delegation had particularly emphasized this, and I thought that there was considerable support for it, but while paragraph 27 says "the Conference supported the work on rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage schemes", it omits to mention the improvement of water management at the farm level, and in paragraph 30 it simply says "It further emphasized

T should be grateful if this concept of improvement of water management could be reflected in paragraph 27 and not in paragraph 30.

CHAIRMAN: As I understand it, your proposal is that paragraph 27 should read "The Conference supported the work on rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage schemes, the extension of irrigation areas where required, and the improvement of water management at the farm level. "

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Monsieur le Président, je me demande si la mention du texte français pour le paragraphe 27 "le cas échéant" reflète bien le contenu de nos débats, parce que "le cas échéant" semblerait affaiblir un petit peu les programmes d'extension des périmètres irrigués.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of the delegate of Morocco is that we delete the words "where required", and I agree with him because obviously it will only be done where possible and where required.

Now the paragraph, following the two amendments by Pakistan and Morocco, will read "The Conference supported the work on rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage schemes, the extension of irrigation areas, and the improvement of water management at the farm level. "

Mr. West suggests that we delete "irrigation studies and improvement of water management at the farm level from paragraph 30, so that paragraph 30 will now read "It further emphasized the importance of soil conservation, and the more effective use of fertilizers, and endorsed further efforts to re-plenish the resources of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee concurs with the proposed changes. Shall we then incorporate them? Paragraph 27, as amended, is approved. Paragraphs 28 and 29 are approved. We are now on paragraph 30.

P. MASŪD (Pakistan): I am not quite clear what is meant by "and endorsed further efforts to re-plenish the resources of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. " This is a voluntary scheme, and voluntary contributions are made to the scheme. We can call upon donors to ensure that the scheme is reactivated to the level at which it was previously, so I do not understand this "endorsed further efforts to replenish. " If a word of explanation could be given, I should be grateful.

J. GLISTRUP (Chairman, Drafting Committee): I think the point made by the delegate of Pakistan is well taken, and I am sure we can find appropriate words to reflect this.

CHAIRMAN: If I understand correctly, I think the delegate of Pakistan would like it to read that we should urge donors to augment the resources of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. I see the delegate of Pakistan agrees, so that now paragraph 30 would read. "It further emphasized the importance of soil conservation and the more effective use of fertilizers, and urges donors to augment the resources of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. Paragraphs 31, 32 and 33 are approved. Any comments on paragraphs 34?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Paragraph 34 says "it emphasized Seed Production and welcomed the support given to this activity by the Committee-of-the-Whole of the UH General Assembly, " I am not mistaken, the Committee-of-the-Whole of the UN General Assembly also supported the call for a \$20 million fund for this purpose, and I think it would be appropriate to mention that also. I do not have the document which was issued after the Committee-of-the-Whole met, but I do recall a reference being made to it and I think it would be right to mention this also.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme. Budget and Evaluation): The delegate of Pakistan is right. The Committee-of-the-Whole did support contributions to the fund, but it is for the Commission to decide, of course, whether to put it in.

CHAIRMAN: Should we mention this figure of \$20 million? I see no objection, so we will incorporate the suggestion of the delegate of Pakistan. Paragraph 34 will not read "In particular, it emphasized Seed Production and welcomed the support given to this activity by the Committee of the Whole of the UN General Assembly. . . . " and I think an appropriate sentence could be added to indicate the figure. Mr. West will propose a suitable addition. Any comments on paragraph 35?

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I suggest that we should add "cash crops or industrial crops" in that paragraph: "it also emphasized that increased priority should be given to cash crops or industrial crops, food crops and horticulture. " Whether it should come after "food crops" and before "horticulture" is perhaps not important, but I think it should be included.

P. HALIMI (France): J'ai souvenir du fait que de nombreuses délégations sont intervenues pour qu'une priorité accrue soit accordée aux cultures vivrières, à l'horticulture, aux cultures maraîchères. Je ne sais pas si nous pouvons mettre dans notre rapport que la Conférence a insisté pour tenir compte d'une priorité accrue aux cultures industrielles. Là je suis très sceptique.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I was about to comment on the same points. If I may make a suggestion, I think the paragraph should begin "The Conference emphasized that increased priority should be given to food crops and horticulture. . . " etc. , because that was the emphasis of the whole Conference on Food Production, not necessarily one type of food crop but a number of food crops including horticulture. Then, if the Commission wishes to add a reference to industrial and cash crops. I would suggest that it comes better as an additional sentence: "It was also proposed" - or "suggested", whichever you prefer - "that attention should also be paid to industrial and cash crops. "

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Je pense que si on cite dans le même paragraphe, au titre des priorités, les cultures vivrières, les cultures industrielles, et l'horticulture, il n'y a plus de priorité, ou la nation de priorité diminue fortement.

CHAIRMAN: Is it your wish it should stand as it is now and we should not add "industrial and cash crops. " Morocco says if we put crops in the same sentence 'increased priority' loses its significance.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I would like to support the proposal made by Mr. West that we add a sentence saying that the Conference also attached importance to cash crops and industrial crops.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. West proposed for paragraph 35 "the Conference also emphasized that increased priority should be given to food crops and horticulture, and to activities involving increased production and improved quality of both rainfed and irrigated rice. It felt that work on other grains as well as tuber crops should not however be neglected. It also suggested that industrial and cash crops should receive adequate attention. " Would this be acceptable to Morocco?

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): I think following the suggestion of Mr. West, if we adopt in the last sentence of the paragraph "It felt that work on other grains as well as tuber crops in improving cash and industrial crops. . . " then I think this would carry the meaning.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I think the logic is that the first part rightly places emphasis on sources of calories and nutrition for the people. The second part, a separate sentence, places emphasis also on income, market economy, cash and industrial crops. I think it is better not to lump them together. Will this be acceptable to Nepal to keep it separate? That is agreed. The Chairman of the drafting Committee also agrees.

P. D. TANOE (Côte-d'Ivoire): Nous ne savons pas si la formule proposée est: "Elle suggère également. . . ", c'est-à-dire la Conférence, ou bien si c'est: "Il a été également suggéré que. . . ". Notre délégation opterait pour la formule: "Il a également été suggéré que. . . ", bien que notre pays soit intéressé par les cultures industrielles; mais si nous devons, dans un rapport, refléter le résultat des travaux qui ont eu lieu, il ne faudrait pas rouvrir le débat et refléter vraiment ce qui a été dit dans notre Commission. Et ce qui a été dit dans notre Commission signifiait bien qu'il fallait mettre l'accent sur la culture vivrière. C'est ce que la Conférence a fait; c'est ce que la

Conférence a voulu signifier. Si certaines délégations tiennent à ce que nous fassions aussi une mention particulière des cultures industrielles et de l'apport, pas de problème. Mais alors, il faudrait que nous retenions la formule: "Il a également été suggéré que. . . "

Z. GHOSHEH (Jordan) (interpretation from Arabic): I think there is really quite a lot of hesitation in paragraph 35. It is also suggested that increased priority should be given to food crops, market gardening and horticulture, because we are placing greater emphasis on tuber crops, grains, rainfed and irrigated rice. There is too much reference to too many crops in this paragraph.

P. H ALIMI (France): Je serai bref. J'appuie la proposition qui a été faite par le représentant de la Côte-d'Ivoire et qui reflète bien mieux nos débats que les propositions qui ont été faites par d'autres délégations.

CHAIRMAN: The Ivory Coast delegate proposed "it is also suggested". Let me read out what was proposed so that there is no ambiguity. Paragraph 35 starts "The Conference also emphasized that increased priority should be given to food crops and horticulture, and to activities involving increased production and improved quality of both rainfed and irrigated rice. It felt that work on other grains as well as tuber crops should not however be neglected. It was also suggested that industrial and cash crops should receive adequate attention". This is the proposal. I think it meets with what the Ivory Coast had in mind and also France.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): No problem with us.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Glistrup, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, agrees. Paragraph 36? no comment. Paragraph 37? no comment. Paragraphs 38 and 39? no comment. Paragraphs 40 to 45? no comment. Paragraphs 46 to 50? no comments. Paragraph 51?

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I just spotted in the English text something which might cause confusion. I think it would be better if it said ". . . recognized the relevance of programme 2. 1. 4. " to make it clear we are talking about the whole programme of research support and not just about CARIS.

CHAIRMAN: With Mr. West's amendment, I hope you agree, paragraph 51 reads "The Conference recognized the relevance of programme 2. 1. 4. to the follow-up of the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and noted with satisfaction that the Director-General had established an Ad Hoc Working Group to advise him on follow-up action. " Paragraph 52? no comment. Paragraph 53.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): In line 1 of paragraph 53 after "Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action" I would like to insert the word "as".

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I would like to suggest we should after "the crucial role of FAO" add "and the other international agencies in these objectives".

CHAIRMAN: The delegate of Iraq suggested "There was unanimous support for the crucial role of FAO and other international agencies in these objectives. "

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I think that the debate clearly shows that the delegates stressed the crucial role of FAO, and the important word is "crucial". It is true that other international agencies, not all of them, but others, are concerned with the follow-up of these objectives, but it is FAO's role which, after all, concerns 80 percent of the problem of the rural areas which is crucial. I am not suggesting that you do not refer to other international organizations if you want to, but I would suggest in that case that the reference should be "there was support for the role of the UN System, with particular emphasis on the crucial role of FAO". I think this is important.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): If you would please look at paragraph 55, Sir, it states "The Conference welcomed the designation in the WCARRD Programme of Action of FAO as the lead agency within the United Nations System to provide follow-up to the World Conference". I think the concern has already been catered to, in the sense it does state quite clearly that the FAO would be the lead agency, and the implication is that the other agencies would naturally be involved. Therefore, I would suggest, paragraph 53 be allowed to stand as it is.

CHAIRMAN: Delegate of Iraq, do you agree with the suggestion of the delegate of Pakistan?

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I have no objection, thank you Mr. Chairman.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): I have a short proposal I would like to make. There is something I think has been missed out, and that is that one of the objectives of the Conference was to improve the food situation, and that is why I would like to suggest that in the third line, after "international policies" we might add, "international policies to improve nutrition, to eradicate rural poverty", and so on. If you would like me to I can repeat my proposal.

CHAIRMAN: Your proposal is very clear. The suggestion of the delegate from Germany - let me read it out with incorporation of the two suggestions, one from the United States and another from Germany. "The Conference agreed that the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development provided a framework for national and international policies to improve nutrition, to eradicate rural poverty, to attain growth with equity and achieve a greater degree of people's participation in development. There was unanimous support for the crucial role of FAO in these objectives." Is that all right? I see nods everywhere, so we take it that we adopt it as amended by the delegates of the United States and Germany. Paragraph 54? no comment. Paragraph 55? no comment. Paragraph 56?

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme Budget and Evaluation): I have been advised Sir, that there has been a slight omission here. We should refer, first of all, to the formal establishment of one centre, that is the centre in Asia and the Pacific. So-"establishment of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific". Then we should go on to refer to other centres -"and moves to establish similar centres for Africa, Latin America and the Near East regions."

CHAIRMAN: Is the suggestion of Mr. West all right because there is only one centre that has been established so far. "The formal establishment of the centre on integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific and moves to establish similar centres for Africa, Latin America and the Near East regions and stressed that FAO should provide the technical assistance required by these centres and their associated national centres to enable them to function effectively". Is this acceptable?

Paragraph 56, as amended is approved. Paragraph 57?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Le pido disculpas por regresar al párrafo 57, en el que quisiéramos proponer un añadido a la segunda línea, después de las palabras "y créditos" y ubicar ahí "y tecnología adecuada". Nada más.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of the delegate of Mexico is paragraph 57, "The Conference emphasized the need for adequate services, adequate technology, marketing and credit, particularly for small farmers, and the crucial importance of training".

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Could we say "appropriate technology" instead of "adequate technology"? There may be some problems with the translation from Spanish to English but in English it would be better to say "appropriate technology".

CHAIRMAN: Is that acceptable "appropriate technology" instead of "adequate technology"? So paragraph 57 will be, "The Conference emphasized the need for adequate services, appropriate technology, marketing and credit, particularly for small farmers, and the crucial importance of training. "

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): It seems to me that the "adequate" that goes before "services" applies also to marketing and credit. I would think if we are going to put in "appropriate technology", it might be better to put it before the "adequate services".

CHAIRMAN: In other words, as amended by the delegate of the United States, paragraph 57 will read "The Conference emphasized the need for appropriate technology, adequate services, marketing and credit, particularly for small farmers, and the crucial importance of training. " Is that all right? Paragraph 57, as amended, is approved. Paragraph 58?

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Mon intervention se réfère uniquement à la formulation du texte français. Lorsque l'on dit que les ruraux sont "des éléments de la chaîne de commercialisation et de traitement", il serait peut-être opportun d'adopter une formulation plus appropriée et moins péjorative, si vous me permettez l'expression.

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Killingsworth says this difference in translation can be sorted out later. Thank you for pointing it out.

Sra. Doña M. SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): Tal vez en el punto 58, en la versión en español, la palabra "vital", cuando se dice "la importancia vital de la mujer" en la primera línea, suena un poco fuerte. Creo que se podría mejor expresar como "la importancia crucial de la mujer", es decir, "crucial de la mujer".

CHAIRMAN: Shall we accept the suggestion of the delegate of Venezuela that instead of "vital importance" we insert "crucial importance"? Paragraph 58 as amended, is approved. Paragraph 59? Approved. Paragraph 60?

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): In order to be a little more specific so that we show that the Conference approved the exercise of discretion by the Director-General, I think it might be useful to put in after the words "Director-General", "within existing FAO rules". I do not know that that is not implicit, but I think it might be useful to put it explicitly.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I have no objection to the insertion of the words. I think they are redundant because the Director-General always follows the rules. The important thing here is that this makes it clear that when and if he comes in due course to the Programme and Finance Committees in the Council with programme and budgetary changes, the United States will not say "why have you made changes in a budget which we approved only last November?"

CHAIRMAN: Would the delegate of the United States still like his amendment after Mr. West's explanation?

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): If you do not feel it is necessary, I will not insist upon it. It just seemed to me that this might be a little more specific. If Mr. West has no objection to it, why do we not leave it in?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Rules are there to be followed and you exercise discretion in all your decisions. I think it would appear to be over-emphasizing or reiterating a fact which does not really need to be mentioned at all. You do not say after every rule, "We expect that you will follow this, " everybody understands that if there are rules and regulations one has to follow them.

CHAIRMAN: I see some difficulty about what the United States has in mind, "the Conference approved the exercise. . . " The delegate of Pakistan says that discretion will be necessary many times, so can we say, "the Conference recognized the need for the exercise of discretion"? In other words, there is no need for prior approval, one does recognize that this would be necessary as one goes along. If this is agreed, paragraph 60 is now amended to read, "The Conference recognized the need for the exercise of discretion by the Director-General in making any necessary readjustments to ensure adequate flexibility in pursuing the mandate of WCARRD. " Paragraph 60, as amended, is approved. Paragraph 61?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Paragraph 61 states ". . . noted that resources were proposed to allow for a larger-scale response to country requests for assistance, especially those directed towards rural development. . . " Requests for nutrition cannot bring about rural development, although it can improve one of the factors which can contribute to rural development. Therefore, by allowing resources for nutrition, I fail to see how you can improve or contribute to rural development but not bring about rural development. I thought somebody might like to clarify this.

J. GLISTRUP (Chairman, Drafting Committee): The paragraph is to me at least fairly clear, it says that the Conference approved the increased emphasis given to this Programme which reflected a higher priority for nutrition and noted that resources were proposed to allow for a larger-scale response to requests received from countries for assistance, especially those - and "requests" is understood -directed towards rural development. In other words, to me it means requests for nutritional activities directed to rural development. That is how I understand the paragraph and I think it is fairly clear. I hope the delegate of Pakistan agrees with me.

CHAIRMAN: If I understood it correctly, the suggestion of the delegate of Pakistan was that the sentence should say, "to allow for a larger-scale response to country requests for assistance toward the formulation and implementation of national nutrition policies and programmes. " In other words "especially those directed towards rural development" may be left out.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I am very grateful to you for putting it better than I did, that is exactly what I wanted. However, since the feeling appears to be that everybody understands what this means, I will not insist upon my amendment. However, I feel it does not carry any meaning.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Glistrup says that he does not mind if the other one makes better sense, that we need more support toward the formulation and implementation of national nutrition policies and programmes, and "especially those directed towards rural development" could be omitted, particularly since in para. 60 WCARRD is specifically mentioned.

Paragraph 61, as amended, approved. Paragraphs 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66 are approved. Any comments on paragraph 67?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Paragraph 67 notes the point which was made by my delegation when speaking on the subject that this was one of the mandatory activities of the Organization. I would also suggest that this information would be beneficial for end-users because just churning out information which is not beneficial to end-users is sometimes a wasteful expenditure of money. So I would be grateful if that idea could be reflected.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I think that could come in paragraph 68 where it says 'the collection and analysis of statistics and other data'. It is all very important and we could say after the words 'food production and distribution' 'directed towards the requirements of Member Countries' and that would make it clear.

CHAIRMAN: So the proposal is that paragraph 67 should be left as it is and paragraph 68 would read as follows: 'It was felt that the collection and analysis of statistics and other data on commodities, public expenditure and price supports in agriculture, food production and distribution, directed towards the requirements of Member Countries, inter-alia was, however, vital to the successful conduct of the Organization's activities. The Conference supported the proposals to strengthen the Global Information and Early Warning System. '

Does this meet with your needs? The delegate of Pakistan agrees with this proposal of Mr. West. Any comments on paragraphs 69-73?

D. BETI (Suisse): L'étude Agriculture: Horizon 2000 a été effectivement mentionnée à plusieurs reprises dans cette Commission, mais, au fond, nous n'en avons pas discuté à proprement parlé; la Commission I, par contre, a eu l'occasion de s'exprimer de façon exhaustive sur la valeur de cette étude. Il nous semblerait dès lors plus opportun de laisser à la Commission I le soin de donner un avis autorisé sur l'importance de cette étude. Nous pensons qu'il serait préférable que la Commission II s'abstienne de se prononcer sur son importance, mais évidemment nous souhaiterions entendre d'autres avis de délégués ici présents, à ce sujet.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'Arabe): Il a été fait à maintes reprises référence à l'étude Agriculture: Horizon 2000 dans cette même salle, et étant donné que nous parlons ici des politiques alimentaires et agricoles de la FAO, nous ne pouvons que faire référence à l'étude Agriculture: Horizon 2000.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): It seems to me that where we are talking of the Programme, that we ought to include things that were supported in the discussion. I know that our country and others referred to At: 200( at the time and gave it considerable support. I think this probably correctly reflects the discussion by including it.

M. ZJALIC (Yugoslavia): I think that this paragraph reflects the discussion in this Commission, and we would just mention that we consider this document to be highly valuable in the formulation of FAO policies. We have not formulated FAO policies, assistance and so on as yet. We suggest it is a valuable formulation and a valuable ground for future work.

CHAIRMAN: I think the delegations of the United States, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia feel that in as much as these minutes reflect what was discussed here, paragraph 70 should stand as such, and I personally do not see, unless there is going to be a conflict between the recommendations of Commission I and II, and unless there is going to be some contradiction, why this could not stand as it is.

P. MASUD (Pakistan): I too feel that this paragraph should be allowed to stand. I had the privilege of chairing the Drafting Group in Commission I when this matter was dealt with at length, and there is no difference between what this report has stated and what was stated in Commission I.

D. BETI (Suisse): Nous n'avons pas fait exprès de proposition de suppression de ce paragraphe, n'étant pas tout à fait sûrs nous-mêmes; nous voulions justement entendre quelques avis dans la salle; nous les avons entendus, et en ce qui nous concerne nous ne proposons pas la suppression.

CHAIRMAN: So we retain the paragraph as it is, particularly as the Chairman of the Drafting Group of Commission I has confirmed that what is down here is also the sense of the other Commission.

C. BENJAMIN (United States of America): May I go back to paragraph 70 or At: 2000. I find that we would like to add a sentence to that since this refers to the Conference and not strictly to this Commission. I would like to add a sentence to the end of that paragraph which would read. "The Conference also indicated the need for changes in the final report".

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): Mr. Chairman, a question; was it changes or was it additions and adjustments?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): No changes were suggested. It was pointed out that this is an interim study and it would be revised, and with that everybody was satisfied. Since it is an interim study and since it is going to be revised, changes of course would occur. In that sense I think again the feeling of Commission I was that we should accept the position as it is.

J. BERTELING(Netherlands): Would it be helpful if we make cross references to the other paragraphs in the final report, and then probably it is all solved.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): In paragraph 70 you have a general statement about the value of At: 2000, but the details of this have not been discussed in this Commission, so I think the report should be very general. This Commission does not know what has been adopted on the other side, so I think we should just make a general statement as it is.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of the Netherlands delegation is that we should give a cross reference here to the point made by the delegate for Pakistan, namely that Commission I had taken note of the fact that the document is of an interim nature and therefore may undergo changes. If we give a cross reference will that be satisfactory?

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): To make matters clear, when the final report is prepared - I mean the printed book - there is no Commission I, Commission II, and Commission III; it is all Conference, and what is normal practice in such circumstances is simply to insert in parenthesis saying 'See paragraph so and so, so and so', and that in effect gives everybody's view, as recorded somewhere else in the report, recognition. So you do not need any further explanation. You simply leave the sentence as it is and put in brackets 'See paragraph so and so' and that draws attention to the paragraphs elsewhere in the report which covers everybody else's point of view.

A. HURT (Belgique): Concernant le paragraphe 70, je pense que tout le monde pourrait être mis d'accord, à condition que l'on dise: 'la Conférence reconnaît que l'étude provisoire Agriculture: Horizon 2000. ' A partir de ce moment là, il n'y a plus d'objection à considérer dans ce paragraphe, elle est reconnue comme provisoire et on porte un jugement simplement sur la notion de ' étude provisoire'.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I think the suggestion of parenthesis covers that. I sympathize with what the delegate of Belgium says but this is not about the provisional study; this is about what it is proposed to do in 1980/81, which will be the final study. So I think the parenthesis is essential to convey everybody's point of view, whether for or against, about the final study.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): Is it understood that we have no change in the paragraph unless we make cross references to the corresponding report of Commission I? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: It is the suggestion of Mr. West also that a proper reference will be made in parenthesis. I think we can accept this and move on. Any comments on paragraph 74?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Yo quisiera hacer únicamente una observación aclaratoria a la versión en español, en la que considero que, de acuerdo con las palabras que hemos venido usando en los comités de Pesca en el Consejo, no debe citarse como "Gran Programa", sino como "Programa Global". Es exclusivamente para el texto en español, repito.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): The title does not refer to the EEZ; it refers to the programme for fisheries in the budget, and the terminology for the structure of the budget is Major Programmes, Programmes, Sub-programmes. As long as the Spanish text is consistent with what we have used in the past to describe major programmes, and the French text too which says "grandesprogrammes", it does not refer to EEZ; it refers to the whole programme of fisheries purely in budgetary terms. Every other programme in the budget is under "Major Programmes".

CHAIRMAN: With these comments paragraph 74 is approved. Any comments on paragraphs 75 to 77? If not, they are approved. Paragraph 78?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Unfortunately, this paragraph gives a somewhat misleading impression. "In order to develop inland fisheries and aquaculture", the impression one gathers is that this activity should be limited to those countries which do not have marine fisheries. Actually, the contrary is true. A large number of countries have stressed the need for developing inland fisheries, and it would only be fair if it were reflected in this paragraph. I think the paragraph should be redrafted, because under the present circumstances it gives the impression that the only countries which do not have marine fisheries. This would be contrary to the impression that my delegation had.

CHAIRMAN: The delegate of Pakistan has made an important point. I would suggest for your consideration the following amendment: "The Conference agreed that special efforts should be made in order to develop inland fisheries and aquaculture. Those countries which did not have the opportunity for marine fisheries should in particular develop inland fisheries within their overall rural development programmes". In other words, we are not discouraging those who have marine fisheries from taking an interest in inland fisheries but only saying that those who do not have an opportunity for marine fisheries should be paid particular attention.

Is that satisfactory to the delegate of Pakistan?

P. MASUD (Pakistan): Could we say that those countries which did not have the opportunity for marine fisheries should be helped in developing inland fisheries? The impression is that those countries need more help than the other ones. We have no objection to that as long as the concept of inland fisheries and aquaculture in all developing countries is recognized.

CHAIRMAN: The sentence will now read as follows, as suggested by the delegate of Pakistan. We shall put a full stop after "aquaculture", and the second sentence of paragraph 78 will read "Those countries which did not have the opportunity for marine fisheries should be helped in developing inland fisheries within their overall rural development programmes." Is that satisfactory?

P. D. TANOË (Côte-d'Ivoire): Dans le texte français, on pourrait penser, si la rédaction devait demeurer en état, que pour les pays ayant une zone maritime, ils devraient seuls pouvoir fournir un effort particulier pour développer leur pêche continentale et l'aquaculture ce qui ne semble pas être le cas. Est-ce que l'on ne pourrait pas faire mention tout simplement d'une assistance particulière pour les autres pays afin d'inclure aussi l'assistance des pays maritimes?

CHAIRMAN: I think there should be no objection to the suggestion by the Ivory Coast that we add "Those countries which did not have the opportunity for marine fisheries should in particular be helped in developing inland fisheries." Paragraph 78, as amended, is approved. Paragraph 79. Mr. Wright says there is one word which should be inserted here: "The Conference recognized that the establishment of EEZ required increased cooperation amongst nations in managing and developing fisheries, because of shared fish stocks...." The word "shared" has to be inserted before "fish stocks". . . . "and the scarcity of human and financial resources in the developing countries" Paragraph 79, as amended, is approved.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): There is an error in the Arabic text, because we say that countries with a coastline would have responsibility, they would be responsible for conservation. I think this amendment only concerns the arabic text. I suggest that we add also "Developing countries ought to be guaranteed against interference from multinationals."

P. D. TANOË (Côte-d'Ivoire): Dans le texte français, je comprends que les pays côtiers seraient responsables d'assurer le développement de leur pêche continentale, on pourrait peut-être dire: "Les pays côtiers seraient responsables de la conservation, de l'aménagement, etc."

CHAIRMAN: Are we agreed that the appropriate changes can be made?

P. HALIMI (France): Je viens de faire parvenir au Secrétariat une demande de rectification concernant les paragraphes 75 et 79: on emploie le terme "pêcheries" alors qu'en français il faut employer le terme "pêche".

CHAIRMAN: These editorial or translation changes can be incorporated, but there is one substantive suggestion by the delegate of Iraq that we should add in paragraph 80 after the sentence "It urged FAO to respond to the rapidly increasing requests from countries for assistance ranging from stock assessment to surveillance and enforcement. " "The developing countries should be guaranteed or protected from interference by multinationals. " Is that what the delegate of Iraq wants?

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): Yes, it is precisely what I should like.

CHAIRMAN: The Secretary points out that FAO has no possibility of giving any guarantee. You cannot recommend to an Organization something which is beyond its jurisdiction and competence. Would the delegate of Iraq like to word it in a more general way and say that interference by multinationals should be guarded against, or something of that kind?

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic). Yes, Mr. Chairman, I leave it to you to choose the precise wording of the sentence.

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 80, as amended, is approved. Paragraphs 81 and 82 approved. Paragraph 83. Any comments?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Yo quisiera proponer una enmienda en la última línea del párrafo 83: Después de la palabra "lejanas" y a partir de ahí, suprimir el resto de la oración y modificarla por el siguiente texto: Después de "lejanas", escribir "respetarían la soberanía de los países en desarrollo ribereños".

Mis argumentos son porque los países en desarrollo que no tienen capacidad potencial pesquera no pueden controlar a las grandes flotas pesqueras. Esto todos lo sabemos. En segundo lugar, porque esas grandes flotas pesqueras vienen de países con potencial y capacidad de pesca, y en tercer lugar, porque en el Programa las economías están orientadas principalmente a apoyar a los países en desarrollo soberanos.

CHAIRMAN: What amendment are you proposing to paragraph 83?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Después de la palabra "lejanas", en la última línea, diría: "Respetarían las soberanías de los países en desarrollo ribereños".

L. I. J. SILVA (FAO Staff): I can see the point made by the delegate of Mexico, but my difficulty is trying to fit in this particular paragraph. The EEZ programme which is the FAO programme would not guarantee this kind of situation, that roving distant-water fleets would respect the sovereignty of coastal developing nations. The declaration of EEZs and the recognition that coastal states do control zones extending up to 200 miles from their coasts would naturally result in respect for this jurisdiction, this control of the zones by the coastal states. It is a slightly different situation. Maybe if you wish to take this into account you will have to put it right at the start, where the fact of the declaration of the EEZs has resulted in recognition of coastal state jurisdiction over the zones and therefore respect for national coastal sovereignty over those waters, but I would not see it coming in as a result of the consequence of the FAO EEZ programme. That is the point.

CHAIRMAN: It is an important point. What we are discussing are the comments on the programme of FAO, not general issues connected with EEZ implementation, whether FAO's proposals are in accordance with our wishes. Shall we accept the suggestion of Mr. Silva? Is it all right, Mexico?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Agradezco a la Secretaría la información que nos proporciona, pero yo quisiera insistir en que si este Programa está suponiendo que los países en desarrollo ribereños con dificultades para promover su pesca van a poder controlar a las grandes flotas comerciales pesqueras, estamos suponiendo una ilusión, puesto que pensamos que en este caso también existe la voluntad política de estas flotas comerciales de respetar una soberanía, y esto está manifiesto en este Programa de zonas económicas exclusivas.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I think the solution to the problem is to break the paragraph into two sentences. The first one would end with "small-scale coastal fishermen". This refers to the beneficiaries of the EEZ programme. We could then have a second sentence which makes a point that Mexico wishes to see inserted, to the effect that large roving commercial fleets from distant waters should respect the sovereignty of governments over their EEZs.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Sí, señor Presidente, nada más insistir en lo de "las soberanías de los países en desarrollo ribereños".

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 83 as amended now as suggested by Mexico and Mr. West reads: "The Conference noted with satisfaction that the major beneficiaries of the EEZ programme would be the small-scale coastal fishermen. Large roving commercial fleets from distant waters should respect the sovereignty of coastal developing countries over their EEZs. " Is this alright, Mexico? Agreed Paragraphs 84 to 88 - no comment.

Paragraphs 24-95 not concluded

Les paragraphes 24-95 sont en suspens

Los párrafos 24-95 quedan pendientes

The meeting rose at 12. 00 hours

La seance est levée à 12 heures

Se levanta la sesión a las 12. 00 horas

**conference**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 79/II/PV/19

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Twentieth Session  
COMMISSION II

Vingtième session  
COMMISSION II

20° período de sesiones  
COMISION II

NINETEENTH MEETING  
DIX-NEUVIEME SÉANCE  
19ª SESION  
(27 November 1979)

The Nineteenth Meeting was opened at 14. 45 hours

M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of Commission II, presiding

La dix-neuvième seance est ouverte à 14 h 45 sous la présidence de

M. S. Swaminathan, Président de la Commission II

Se abre la 19ª sesión a las 14. 45 horas bajo la presidencia de

M. S. Swaminathan, Presidente de la Comisión II

CHAIRMAN: Resuming our consideration of the Draft Report, we still have a lot of work to do, to complete Rep. 1, Rep. 2, Rep. 3, Rep. 4, and then take up the Draft Resolution on the follow-up on the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. All this work must be completed today so that the necessary documentation can be prepared for representation at the Plenary tomorrow afternoon, therefore it will be necessary to have an evening session.

ADOPTION OF REPORT (continued)

ADOPTION DU RAPPORT (suite)

APROBACION DEL INFORME (continuación)

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II - PART 1 (continued)

PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION II - PREMIERE PARTIE (suite)

PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION II - PARTE 1 (continuación)

PARAGRAPHS 24 TO 95 (continued)

PARAGRAPHES 24 A 95 (suite)

PARRAFOS 24 A 95 (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: I would like to make a suggestion, paragraph 90 says "Attention was drawn to the interest of holding meetings". It would be more appropriate to say, "Attention was drawn to the need for holding meetings of the Working Party on Management of Mountain Watersheds", because that is a very important area.

Paragraphs 24 to 95, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 24 à 95, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 24 a 95, así enmendados, son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 96 TO 116

PARAGRAPHES 96 A 116

PARRAFOS 96 A 116

Sra, Doña M. SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): En el párrafo 104, la delegación de Venezuela considera que la segunda línea no traduce claramente la preocupación que expreso la Comisión sobre la capacidad del Centro de Inversiones al existir el gran numero de proyectos estimados para el proximo bienio. Por lo cual, estimamos que se debería modificar algo, es decir enfatizando la importancia de una participación más amplia de toda la Organización en el trabajo del Centro de Inversiones, teniendo en cuenta el actual y previsto volumen de trabajo en materia de inversiones.

CHAIRMAN: Would you like to make a specific suggestion as to what you would like added?

Sra. Doña M. SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): Cambiar el comienzo de la frase. Era importante, por la frase, enfatizando la importancia de una participación. Y luego, más abajo, después de "Organización", añadir: "en el trabajo del Centro de Inversiones, teniendo en cuenta el actual y previsto volumen, etc.

CHAIRMAN: As suggested by the delegate of Venezuela, paragraph 104 will read as follows: "The Conference welcomed the measures underway to ensure fuller utilization of the staff capabilities in the technical units in the provision of investment service assistance. It was emphasized that broader involvement throughout the Organization in the work of the Investment Centre is important in the light of the current and projected volume of investment workload. " The comma between "investment" and "service" should be omitted.

J. F. YRIART (SubDirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): Una pequeña sugerencia formal, Sr. Presidente. Si pudiéramos decir: en vez de "en la labor del Centro de Inversiones", "en la labor de Inversiones", porque el Centro de Inversiones es una unidad administrativa, y lo otro es el tra-bajo que hace: inversiones.

CHAIRMAN: Is the suggestion of "investment activities" rather than "in the work of the Investment Centre" acceptable to you?

Sra. Doña M. SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): Sí, está bien así.

D. BETI (Suisse): Le paragraphe 115 retrace l'essentiel, sans doute, de ce qui a été discuté au sujet des représentants de la FAO dans la Commission II, en tout cas, à notre avis, il n'est pas en contradiction avec ces discussions. Cependant, il serait, nous semble-t-il, assez utile de préciser avec certaines indications les éléments qui ont amené certains membres à suggérer qu'il faudrait surveiller ou évaluer l'exécution du Programme. Nous nous permettons, par conséquent, de proposer à la Commission II une petite adjonction qui se placerait au début de la phrase: après "Alors que certains membres" ajouter: "estimant que certaines améliorations, tant sur le plan technique qu'administratif, dans l'établissement du réseau des représentants de la FAO étaient encore possibles et souhaitables, ont suggéré qu'il faudrait surveiller ou évaluer l'exécution du programme". Et ensuite, par une certaine opposition, n'est-ce pas, à l'introduction qui parle de certains membres, il nous semblerait plus correct, plus précis de continuer par: "La grande majorité des membres convient qu'il appartient. . ." le reste inchangé.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je voudrais que le délégué de la Suisse nous dicte lentement sa proposition, pour que nous puissions la prendre, et, si besoin est, faire des commentaires.

D. BETI (Suisse): Je remercie le représentant de la Guinée pour cette suggestion. Je vais très volontiers lui donner suite et je lirai, si vous le voulez bien, le début de la phrase du paragraphe 15 tel que nous souhaiterions pouvoir le voir commenter.

"Alors que certains membres, estimant que certaines améliorations, tant sur le plan technique qu'administratif, dans l'établissement du réseau des représentants de la FAO étaient encore possibles et souhaitables, ont suggéré qu'il faudrait surveiller ou évaluer l'exécution du programme, la grande majorité des membres de la Commission convient qu'il appartient. . ." et le reste inchangé.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Ce n'est pas tellement sur l'amendement proposé par la Suisse, mais je voudrais intervenir pour que, au lieu qu'on dise "la majorité", comme il est proposé, l'on dise: "La Conférence convient et souligne". Par là, je voudrais tenir compte effectivement de ce qui s'est passé en plénière, ou plutôt lors des débats dans la Commission. Quant à ce que la Suisse a ajouté là, nous ne voyons aucune difficulté, mais je demanderais que l'on laisse quand même "la Conférence convient", et, après "convient", on ajoute "souligne".

CHAIRMAN: I think I would like to read out what has been suggested so that if you agree then we can go ahead. "Some members felt that some improvements of a technical nature and an administrative nature were possible in the establishment of a network of FAO country representatives, and hence suggested that implementation of the Programme should be monitored and evaluated. The Conference however agreed and stressed that the countries which have FAO representatives were primarily responsible for, and indeed were in the best position to evaluate the usefulness of FAO representatives". So the only difference from the suggestion of the delegation of Switzerland is that we should not say, "vast priority". If we say, "The Conference agreed". Is that acceptable to you?

D. BETI (suisse): Nous n'aurions pas de difficulté à accepter la version proposée par le délégué du Zaïre.

L. CORNET d'ELZIUS (Belgique): A la dernière ligne de ce paragraphe nous voudrions voir supprimer l'expression "voire nuisible". On aurait donc "qu'il serait prématuré de prévoir une surveillance supplémentaire".

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Le mot "prématuré" signifie qu'on n'est pas d'accord pour le faire actuellement, mais il n'est pas dit qu'on ne le fera pas. Nous ne voulons pas que cela soit fait par quelque organisme ou par quelque organe extérieur. Il faudrait encore qu'on le précise, parce que "prématuré" veut dire que la situation n'est pas mûre et qu'on pourrait le faire à un stade ultérieur. Je ne veux pas insister davantage, il faut que je réfléchisse là-dessus.

CHAIRMAN: The position now is as follows: - The first two sentences, as already agreed to, will read in the following manner: - "Some members felt that some improvements of a technical and administrative nature were possible in the establishment of a network of FAO representatives, and suggested that implementation of the Programme should be monitored and evaluated. The Conference, however, agreed and stressed that the countries which had FAO representatives were primarily responsible for. . ." and the rest remains the same.

The only other point is that the delegate from Belgium suggested that the last part should read, "and that further monitoring would be premature at this stage", and delete the word "deleterious". However, the feeling of the delegate of Guinea is that this should be retained.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I would agree with the proposal of the delegate of Belgium that the term "deleterious" is perhaps premature.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to suggest to the delegate of Guinea since the word "premature" means we are not considering the question of evaluation, why should we at this stage say whether deleterious or not, because we have stated that no particular evaluation is called for. That is what is meant by premature. So if you do not insist, delegate of Guinea, we can leave it without "deleterious". Is that agreeable to you?

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Le mot "prématuré", cela veut dire qu'on ne va pas le faire pour le moment mais il n'est pas dit qu'on ne le fera pas, alors nous ne voulons pas que cela soit fait par quelque organisme ou organe extérieur. Donc il faudra encore qu'on précise, parce que "prématuré" veut dire que la situation n'est pas mûre mais qu'on pourrait le faire à un stade ultérieur et nous l'avons clairement dit ici. Du reste, pour le moment, qu'on laisse le paragraphe 115, je vais réfléchir et, si vous le permettez, je ne vais pas beaucoup insister, mais il faut que je réfléchisse là-dessus.

CHAIRMAN: The sentence does not refer to any external monitoring. If you read it, "further monitoring would be premature". It does not say whether the Director-General himself is keeping it continuously under review, and therefore I do not think this would immediately apply as it is worded now, an external monitoring. So I would suggest we adopt the suggestion of the representative of Belgium.

Paragraphs 96 to 116, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 96 à 116, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 96 a 116, así enmendados, son aprobados

Paragraphs 117 to 120 approved

Les paragraphes 117 à 120 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 117 a 120 son aprobados

Paragraphs 121 to 126 approved

Les paragraphes 121 à 126 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 121 a 126 son aprobados

Paragraphs 127 and 128 approved

Les paragraphes 127 et 128 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 127 y 128 son aprobados

Paragraph 129 approved

Le paragraphe 129 est approuvé

El párrafo 129 es aprobado

Draft Report of Commission II - Part 1, as amended, was adopted

Projet de rapport de la Commission II - Première partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté

El proyecto de informe de la Comisión II - Parte 1, así enmendado, es aprobado

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II - PART 2

PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION II - PARTIE 2

PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION II - PARTE 2

PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 29

PARAGRAPHES 1 A 29

PARRAFOS 1 A 29

D. BETI (Suisse): Bien que la phrase du paragraphe 6 soit courte, j'ai eu beaucoup de peine à comprendre exactement ce qu'elle veut dire. Je crois enfin avoir réussi. Et je me demande s'il ne serait pas plus utile, dans la version française bien sur, d'ajouter deux petits mots qui la rendraient plus compréhensible. Je me permets de lire toute la phrase en incluant ces deux mots:

"D'une façon générale, la Conférence, soucieuse d'améliorer l'évaluation, estime qu'un certain nombre de conclusions utiles pour planifier les programmes de travail futurs peuvent déjà en être dégagées". Il faut donc ajouter "déjà en être". . . .

CHAIRMAN: We will incorporate it in the French text.

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Il me semble que chaque fois que l'on parle de semences, il n'est pas nécessaire d'ajouter "semences sélectionnées".

CHAIRMAN: In paragraph 11 there is only "most improved varieties". Paragraph 12 refers to "for the provision and use of improved seeds". You suggest that we may omit "improved". Is it?

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Ce que je vous propose, c'est que chaque fois que l'on parle de semences, on ajoute l'épithète "sélectionnées ou améliorées".

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion is "for the provision and use of selected or improved seeds". Can the delegate of Morocco explain what he means by "selected"? Does he mean selections from the local varieties?

H. FARAJ (Maroc): A plusieurs reprises dans le rapport, on parle du développement des semences. Il est sous-entendu que chaque fois que l'on parle de semences, on parle de "semences sélectionnées" - selected seeds -. Et dans le texte français on met simplement "semences". Donc je propose que chaque fois que l'on emploie le mot "semences" on lise les mots "semences sélectionnées". C'est implicite mais je crois qu'il serait plus précis de mettre "semences sélectionnées". Parce qu'en matière de semences, les agriculteurs utilisent toujours des semences, mais ce que l'on cherche c'est à développer l'utilisation des semences sélectionnées. Donc je pense qu'il vaut mieux le mettre chaque fois dans tout le Rapport une fois pour toutes.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): May be this applies only to the French text, because in the English text we have "improved" where the word "seeds" appears.

CHAIRMAN: This is the point now made, that in the French text the word "improved" should be introduced.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): We should like to change the words "extremely useful" to "necessary", if that is acceptable to other delegations. So the sentence would read "The Conference considered necessary the work of the Fish Data and Statistics Programme", omitting "extremely useful".

CHAIRMAN: Then the sentence will have to be modified, because this sentence is referring to what has been reported in the Review. We are considering the work as reported in the Review as extremely useful. If you now want to say that it is necessary, we shall have to add that at the end, so that it would read". . . as reported in the Review, and stressed that such work is very necessary", or something like that. Otherwise it does not make sense. Is that acceptable?

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): My delegation would like to suggest that after "made available to it" in the last sentence we add "and to continue seeking the cooperation of UN Member States not yet participating in the System". The reason why we suggest that is that so far 92 countries have participated, and no doubt it would be very desirable if the System were to become even more global. I believe that this is also in line with the recommendations made by the General Assembly.

That is our first proposal. We have another one, but perhaps you would like to take this proposal first.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): We have a slight difficulty with the sentence "It was hoped that this work would be firmly placed in the framework of the global climate. . . ." This paragraph deals with the Food Information System which is firmly placed under FAO, so I suggest that the second sentence be changed from "firmly placed in the framework of the global climate prediction system being developed by WMO", because we have to have a firm position that the work would be under FAO.

The second point is about packaging, It might be that such a detailed point could be deleted.

CHAIRMAN: I will read out the paragraph as amended, so that you can see whether you can accept the changes proposed by Germany and Indonesia. "The Conference also noted the extremely useful work under-taken through the food information system. It was hoped that this would be linked to the global climate prediction system being developed by WMO. It was important that this activity be expanded to cover the provision of information on the trends in consumption and distribution of foods, including livestock feed. To increase the effectiveness of the Global Food Information and Early Warning System, every effort should be made to improve the quality of the information made available to it, and to continue seeking the cooperation of UN Member States not yet participating in the system. "

Is that amended version acceptable? I think the delegate of Germany has a second proposal?

W. A. P. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): The delegate of Indonesia has already reacted as I did and he has made the proposal I was going to make.

P. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): My understanding was that the last sentence should not contain the adjective "heavy" · The phrase". . . and that the results might not be commensurate with the costs involved" would, I think, be more appropriate in the circumstances.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion is that the word "heavy" be deleted from the last line of paragraph 25. Is that approved?

Paragraphs 1 to 29, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 1 a 29, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 1 á 29, así enmendados, son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 30 TO 58

PARAGRAPHERS 30 A 58

PARRAFOS 30 A 58

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Yo quisiera promover, en aras de la claridad, que las dos palabras inmediatamente después - estoy hablando del párrafo 31 - inmediatamente después de que se menciona "la Conferencia se mostrÓ de acuerdo en general" suprimir esas dos palabras y poner "en principio", en vista de que el párrafo 32 también se inicia con "en general", y esta repetición siento que debilita un poco la actitud y los hechos que fueron remarcados en esta Comisión.

Entonces, mi propuesta concreta es suprimir "en general" por "en principio".

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and evaluation): I appreciate the intent of the amendment, but as interpreted it was not "in principle" in English which is a good deal weaker than "generally so" even if the Spanish is "en principio".

CHAIRMAN: The impression is that the English text should be left as it is, and in Spanish if "en principio" is a better word to convey the meaning, it could be adopted. We leave it as it is.

A. M. F. FERNANDO (Sri Lanka): The section reading "including development of new and rehabilitated irrigation schemes, improved utilization of natural and organic fertilizers and a variety of assistance to small farmers, including provision of appropriate technology, " I think it better to have "development of new irrigation schemes as well as rehabilitation of existing ones, improved fertilizers and. . ." etc.

CHAIRMAN: This paragraph 34 - Under "Natural Resources", it was suggested that yields should be increased through more intensive cultivation, including development of new irrigation schemes, as well as rehabilitation of existing ones, improved utilization of natural and organic fertilizers and a variety of assistance to small farmers, including provision of appropriate technology. . . Any other suggestion? So we accept these suggestions.

Paragraphs 35 to 38: no comment.

There is a small slip here in paragraph 39 - Mr Wright says in the second sentence 'and' has to be added after CGIAR.

Paragraphs 40 to 42 - no comment.

Paragraph 43: I am not quite clear myself about "Continuing priority for education, extension, training, credit and marketing, rural employment, and the role of women was emphasized". To claim priority for the role of women is ambiguous, they are very important anyway, unless we say "priority for assistance to women" or "attention to the needs of women". Priority for the role of women does not make much sense. Mr. West suggests "and supporting the role of women". Does Venezuela agree?

Mme L. de AZEVEDO (Portugal): Je suis de votre avis au sujet du texte français. Je préférerais peut-être que l'on dise "l'accent a été mis sur la priorité permanente de l'éducation, de la vulgarisation, de la formation des agriculteurs des deux sexes, pour hommes et femmes". (Ceci dans le souci d'une égalité que nous souhaitons tous). Ensuite viendraient les mots "du crédit

et de la commercialisation", "de l'emploi rural" vient avant "des deux sexes". Je redis la phrase "L'accent a été mis sur la priorité permanente de l'éducation, de la vulgarisation, de la formation, de l'emploi rural pour les agriculteurs des deux sexes, du crédit et de la commercialisation". On terminerait la phrase par le rôle des femmes. Je crois que l'on ne devrait pas oublier les femmes.

CHAIRMAN: I take it you would like to have this role of women put into a separate paragraph as number 44, supporting the role of women to the level of the education, extension, training, credit and marketing, rural employment programme.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I would suggest that, still in paragraph 43, we delete the role of women from the first sentence, and have the second sentence "In these fields support for the role of women should also be emphasized". It is the role of women in all these fields that would then be emphasized.

CHAIRMAN: Is this acceptable to Portugal? Thank you.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): Perhaps it would be better to have "In this field the development role of women was emphasized".

M. BUENO GOMEZ (España): En el aspecto de la función de la mujer, yo estoy de acuerdo con la propuesta del señor West, pero es que hay una frase antes, que por lo menos en español, es inadmisibile y que se refiere a "la comercialización del empleo rural", y evidentemente no sé qué quieren decir con ello.

Me imagino que será "la comercialización, y la promoción del empleo rural".

CHAIRMAN: Apparently there is an error in the Spanish text. Shall we accept Mr. West's addition and add a second sentence in paragraph 43 after "credit and marketing, rural employment", then "in these fields support for the developmental role of women was emphasized".

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Mr. Chairman, I believe that after "rural employment" we have to retain "was emphasized" otherwise the sentence is slightly unbalanced. And then put "was also emphasized" at the end of the second sentence.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are right, I am sorry. That is quite correct.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (Interpretation from Arabic): I approve of what Mr. West suggested. I would like to add one word though, so that there should be perfect equality between men and women.

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that that is asking something impossible of FAO to ensure perfect equality between men and women. I am not criticizing my own Organization, but I do not see it among delegations, and I cannot see it in FAO for a long time.

CHAIRMAN: I think the principle has come, we have urged the Director-General to continue his efforts in ensuring greater representation of women in the Organization. So if you agree now, we will amend Paragraph 43 as follows: "Continuing priority for education, extension, training, credit, marketing and rural employment was emphasized. In these fields support for the developmental role of women was also emphasized" - "was also stressed", maybe to avoid repetition of "emphasized".

Sra. Doña M: SPEELMANS ARENAS (Venezuela): En el párrafo 48, en las últimas palabras de la "tecnología de satélites", creo que tendría que leerse "la tecnología de fotografía de satélites".

CHAIRMAN: Mr. West suggests we replace "satellite technology" by "remote sensing technology". "It was felt that fuller advantage should be taken of agro-meteorological and remote sensing technology". Is this all right? Paragraph 49? Canada?

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Just a typographical error, but "the Conference agreed that the EEZ programme", Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): On paragraph 49, in the second sentence I would like to add the words "equally important" so that the sentence will now read "However, the development of aquaculture and inland fisheries were also considered equally important, especially as they were of particular benefit to small-scale and poor fishermen".

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I hope this is acceptable?

E. M. WEST (Director (ADG), Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation): I would point out, Mr. Chairman, we are discussing medium-term objectives, in which the Conference has specifically asked for a ranking of priorities, a relative ranking of priorities. It really does not fit with the purpose of the exercise in this particular case, especially to say "equally important", because it means you have abolished the relative ranking there, and in budgetary terms, what do we do, do we add an equivalent amount for these things? So I would appeal to the delegate, although his country has an interest in this, which perhaps is equal to their interest in EEZ, it would not represent the Conference's views to say "equally important" in this case.

CHAIRMAN: I hope this clarification will satisfy you.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): May I reply to Mr. West? Malaysia would consider EEZ is of both equal importance to our interests in aquaculture and fisheries, so in budgetary terms it might be possible to allocate resources accordingly.

P. D. TANOÉ (Côte-d'Ivoire): Mon pays est un pays côtier, il est fortement intéressé par l'aquaculture et la pêche intérieure, mais ici il ne s'agit pas d'ouvrir un débat, il s'agit de refléter les travaux tels qu'ils se sont déroulés à la Commission. Or, dans sa grande majorité ce que la Commission a voulu dire est reflété dans le paragraphe tel qu'il apparaît.

CHAIRMAN: Any other comment? Mr. West has explained the problem of introducing "equally" because what we are discussing here is not the overall global priorities but with reference to FAO's own medium-term objectives. It states, "With respect to "Fisheries", the Conference agreed that the EEZ programme was particularly important to the developing coastal countries". It does not say anything in relation to, it only says the EEZ programme "is important to the developing coastal countries and that the Organization should pursue it with vigour. However, the development of aquaculture and inland fisheries were also considered important, especially as they were of particular benefit to small-scale and poor fishermen". I would suggest we retain it as it is.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (Mexico): Yo quisiera, antes de que aprobáramos este conjunto de párrafos, hacer un punto aclaratorio, porque no quedé convencido en el párrafo 31, como había quedado dicho párrafo en español; ya que usted menciona, después de la aclaración que nos hizo el Sr. West, que en inglés quedaría "generally". Yo quisiera que se me hiciera una aclaración al respecto.

J. F. YRIART (Subdirector General, Departamento de Desarrollo): No hay objeción alguna para que en español sea "en principio". En inglés queda "generally".

Paragraphs 30 to 58, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 30 à 58, ainsi amendés sont approuvés

Los párrafos 30 a 58, así enmendados, son aprobados

Draft Report of Commission II - Part 2, as amended, was adopted

Le projet de rapport de la Commission II - Deuxième partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté

El proyecto de informe de la Comisión II - Parte 2, así enmendado, es aprobado

CHAIRMAN: Shall we take up the Review of Field Programmes?

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II - PART 3

PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION II - PARTIE 3

PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION II - PARTE 3

PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 26

PARAGRAPHERS 1 A 26

PARRAFOS 1 A 26

A. HURT (Belgique): Au cours des débats, les délégués ont échangé plusieurs opinions au sujet des procédures d'évaluation de la FAO. En particulier en regardant les six critères définis dans le document lui-même, on s'aperçoit que certains d'entre eux sont résolument qualitatifs. Je proposerais d'adjoindre au paragraphe 11 un petit mot disant que cette procédure d'évaluation pourrait également comprendre, à l'avenir, primo le degré de participation de la population, et secundo l'accroissement du niveau socio-économique des populations rurales les plus défavorisées. Cela mis ensemble avec les six critères annoncés dans le document renforcerait la valeur de l'évaluation proprement dite.

Ce que je propose d'ajouter, puisque c'est presque le seul endroit où on parle vraiment des critères d'évaluation et de l'importance de cette notion (même dans le document il y a des graphiques au sujet de cette évaluation), est ceci: "A l'avenir, les procédures d'évaluation devraient comprendre deux critères supplémentaires qui sont 1° le degré de participation de la population, et 2° l'accroissement du niveau socio-économique des populations rurales les plus défavorisées".

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of the delegate of Belgium is the addition of the following sentence at the end of paragraph 11: 'In future, evaluation procedures should also include an assessment of the extent of participation of the people and the impact of the project on the least privileged section of the community.' Shall we add this in addition to the six criteria mentioned in the document? The delegate has proposed two additional criteria, the extent of participation of the local community, and the impact of the project on the least privileged section.

In the English text in paragraph 17 'TPC should read 'TCP'.

L. COMANESCU (Romania): My comments refer to the third paragraph of the Resolution under paragraph 26. As you all know, in general the increase in food production and rural development is one of the main objectives of the new international economic order. I am sorry I have not had time to consult all the sponsors of this Resolution, but I would suggest that at the end of the preamble at paragraph 3, which begins 'recalling also the relevant parts of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the World Food Conference, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and other international fora concerning the need to step up development assistance in general and for accelerating food production and rural development in particular;'. I would add 'and thus contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order; '.

H. REDL (Austria) (interpretation from German): In the English text in paragraph 4. (ii) on page 7 the word 'Scheme' should be deleted in the first line and replaced by the word 'Programme'. It would increase the contributions to the Seed Improvement and Development Programme, not the Scheme.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (Mexico): Nosotros quisiéramos adherirnos a la propuesta de la distinguida delegación de Rumania, pues consideramos que es indispensable que se manifieste lo que ya mencionaban ellos relacionado con el establecimiento del nuevo orden económico internacional.

CHAIRMAN: On the first page the suggestion has been made to add in the third paragraph the phrase 'and thus contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order; '. If this is acceptable we will incorporate it. Are there any further suggestions on the first six paragraphs?

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): The comment I would first make, since I have other comments as well, is on page 6, in paragraph 6, where it says: 'considering also the agreed conclusions. . . ' I believe that it would be appropriate for it to be 'the conclusions of the Committee of the Whole as agreed, established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174. . . ' and so on,

J. F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department): No, this is the proper terminology. This is how the Committee of the Whole adopts decisions, they are called agreed conclusions.

CHAIRMAN: So we are agreed to leave it as it is. We now have one amendment on the first page.

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): May I make a suggestion on the first line of the third preambular paragraph, that it should read as follows: 'Recalling also the relevant parts of the resolutions as adopted by the UN General Assembly. . . ' et cetera.

CHAIRMAN: So we have two amendments in the third preambular paragraph. The first is: 'Recalling also the relevant parts of the resolutions as adopted by the UN General Assembly. . . ' and towards the end we add 'and thus contributing to the establishment of a new economic order; '.

So we incorporate these two changes.

We go to the next paragraph which in the English text starts, 'Noting with satisfaction the recognition given to FAO's technical and operational knowledge. . . ' Here we have only received one suggestion from Austria, that is in para 4, 'increase their contributions to the Seed Improvement and Development Programme'.

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): My comment is directed specifically to paragraph 4. As it pertains to the requests being made of the International Development Institution, we wonder whether it is appropriate for this body to make such requests on the governing bodies of other international organizations. I think we would not want them telling us how to direct the resources of FAO.

The other comment has to do with the request made on donor countries. The United States is not at this time in a position to accept the provisions of paragraph 4, and hence we must reserve on it. We request that this reservation be recorded in the footnote to the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN: There are two different comments by the United States delegate. One refers to the appropriateness of offering recommendations to the other international development institutions, and the second an expression of reservation on the part of the United States to be incorporated in our proceedings.

J. F. YRIART (Assistant Director-General, Development Department): Mr. Chairman, I take it that the objection of the distinguished delegate of the United States is to the word 'requests'. It depends very much on the feelings of the Conference.

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): Yes, I think Mr. Yriart is quite correct. Much does depend on the manner in which we look at the matter in which we make recommendations to other international parties, which do have their own governing bodies and conferences, and we have ours here in FAO.

CHAIRMAN: I would only like to say that FAO is a specialized organ in the United Nations system for Food and agriculture. As far as I can see there is no harm in saying we request other organizations to consider. We are not saying that they should but these are some of the priorities of identified by us, and we commend them to other organizations for allocation of resources.

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Mr. Chairman, I think the explanation you gave was very appropriate, and perhaps if we took the wording that you used just now, 'Requests international development institutions and donor countries to consider, (i) increasing their contributions. . . (ii) increasing their contributions', which is a more polite way of saying it and might be more gracefully received.

AMIDJONO MARTOSUWIRYO (Indonesia): I would like to refer to the appeal from the distinguished delegate of Canada and insert the word to 'consider'. I have the feeling that we could do more good because what we need is positive action to increase, not just to consider. They may consider them but they may not take any action.

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Obviously the delegate of Indonesia does not like the wording you used, Mr. Chairman, so may I suggest 'invite' rather than 'request'. I am just trying to find some way of solving perhaps a problem on the question of the fourth operational paragraph, because I have my own amendments to propose earlier on.

CHAIRMAN: There are two options; That we leave para 4 as it is except with the amendment on Seed Improvement and Development Programme, with of course the reservation of the US being stated. Or 'Requests international development institutions and donor countries to consider. . . ' and making appropriate amendments, that is increasing their contributions, etc. - what did you suggest?

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I suggested changing the word 'request' to 'invite'.

CHAIRMAN: The Canadian delegation suggests changing 'Requests' to 'Invites international development institutions and donor countries to increase their contributions, etc. '

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): In our opinion the words 'be considered by the international development institutions and donor countries' is sufficient invitation to do more, but we would be happy to have the text changed along those lines. If it is unacceptable we could make another proposal which might perhaps clear up this little problem that the United States delegation has trouble over.

K. CHOUREI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Au cours de nos débats, nous avons reflété exactement ce qui figure dans ce projet de résolution. Donc nous n'avons aucune objection à accepter le terme "invite" en français tel que figurant dans ce projet.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je n'ai pas le texte anglais sous les yeux mais déjà je pense que nous avons le mot "invite" en français. Donc, il suffirait de partir du texte français pour une fois et mettre le même mot en anglais et tout est réglé.

P. HALIMI (France): Je serai très bref. J'appuie ce qui vient d'être dit par notre collègue de la Guinée. Puisque le terme "invite" convient à tout le monde, retenons-le dans toutes les versions du texte.

CHAIRMAN: So we change from "requests" to "invites". Para 5, any suggestion or amendment?

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): As I mentioned a few minutes ago my proposals were earlier on, on page 2. If we could return back to page 2 of the Resolution, to the last preambular paragraph, I would suggest changing the word "allocations" to "assisted agricultural projects and programmes", which I believe is the appropriate terminology used today in the UN family of nations. I will read if you like the complete last preambular sentence as it would read. "Noting with concern the falling share of FAO in UNDP assisted agricultural projects and programmes".

CHAIRMAN: I think this should be acceptable.

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I have a second amendment to propose which is in the third operative paragraph and I would suggest again in the second line, "and through him, to the UNDP Governing Council. . . " and here I would insert words "requesting them", and then I would drop to the midpoint in the next sentence, ". . . to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector". I will read the whole sentence if you like, Mr. Chairman. "Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the UNDP administrator, and through him, on the UNDP Governing Council, requesting them to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector".

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je crois que nous sommes en train de revenir ici sur une discussion qui a déjà eu lieu. Vous avez longuement discuté de cette partie de résolution: le dispositif 3; et il y a eu une forte opposition à ce que le Canada vient de nous proposer encore, c'est-à-dire la suppression de cette partie de la phrase. Je pense qu'il ne serait pas sage pour cette Commission de refaire cette discussion car le dispositif tel qu'il est rédigé représente le consensus auquel nous sommes

parvenus à propos de cette résolution. S'il faut enlever cette partie, je pense que nous allons recommencer à discuter et non seulement nous aurons une séance de nuit, mais nous irons jusqu'à demain matin à l'aube. Je pense qu'il vaut mieux s'en tenir là. Si le Canada a une réserve à faire sur cette partie, qu'il la fasse.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): Mr. Chairman, we have viewed the amendment on the reservation, particularly the meaning of the operative paragraph, and we would support Guinea's motion that the paragraph be left as it is, otherwise we might be in for a long debate.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Es unicamente para adherirme a lo expresado por las delegaciones de Guinea y Filipinas, insistiendo en que debería permanecer el párrafo tal y como está.

J. BERTELING (Netherlands): It is in fact the same problem as I think in the discussion on the first word of paragraph 4. Is it appropriate to say that another organ of the UN system must change, must reorient its activities? I think that the wording proposed by the delegate of Canada is much better and will have a much better chance of getting attention and getting support from the UNDP governing council. I think that is most important for us here, that there is a reaction of the UNDP governing council, and if we say there is a need to do so it might be very difficult. It is known that in fact the developing countries through their IPFs decide themselves on the orientation of the UNDP programme, and effectively we ask them here to change it. We do not accept, as I see it, the role of the developing countries themselves. So therefore, I would strongly support the suggestion made by Canada, and we will see that the Netherlands delegation in the UNDP governing council will look into that matter if appropriate at that stage.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe): Le paragraphe 3 du dispositif reflète exactement les débats qui ont eu lieu au sein de cette Commission. Nous ne sommes pas ici pour amender le fond des paragraphes. J'appuie donc pleinement ce qui a été dit par l'honorable délégué de la Guinée, à savoir que le paragraphe doit rester tel quel.

En ce qui concerne le début du paragraphe "Invite le Directeur général à transmettre la présente résolution à l'Administrateur du PNUD", ceci attire tout simplement l'attention de l'Administration du PNUD à orienter l'aide et l'assistance de façon à tirer pleinement parti du vote décisif, etc. De toute façon, nous avons pleinement débattu de cette question, et le contenu du paragraphe est le résultat de nos débats, résultat que nous désirons maintenir.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais tout d'abord rappeler comment la discussion s'est engagée sur cette résolution. Il y a eu un petit groupe informel qui s'est constitué et aucun accord n'étant intervenu durant la réunion de ce petit groupe, vous aviez demandé au Comité de rédaction de rédiger un rapport sur la discussion qui avait eu lieu, demandant ensuite à la Commission de réfléchir et de reprendre la discussion en réunion plénière. Je pense donc qu'il est un peu excessif de dire que nous étions parvenus à un consensus. D'autre part, il y a contradiction entre le fait de mettre à côté de chacun de ces paragraphes le terme "invite" et dire ensuite qu'il est nécessaire pour le PNUD de réorienter son assistance. Ceci est vraiment une instruction impérative que l'on donne au PNUD et il y a contradiction entre "invite" et "nécessite". C'est pourquoi ma délégation appuie l'amendement qui a été proposé par le Canada et qui vient d'être approuvé par les Pays-Bas.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): I think there is no wide divergence of views between us. The Canadian proposal "requesting the UNDP Governing Council to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory role", as far as I can see, means that here again FAO's advice on a possible reorientation of UNDP activities would be possible. I think that is implicit. As I see it, it is included, and if the delegate of Canada wants "requesting them to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory role" I think that is a request which goes very far, and if the key advisory role and excellent cooperation existing between FAO and UNDP leads to a reorientation, surely everybody could be perfectly happy. It seems to me that the proposal made by Canada, which was supported by other delegates, certainly takes into account the wishes which other delegates may have in this respect, that is to say those delegates who wish the text to remain unchanged. Therefore, I fully support the Canadian proposal.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaire): Je crois qu'en ce qui concerne le paragraphe 3, il avait été dit en plénière que depuis un certain temps on constate que dans le projet qui est financé par le PNUD la part de la FAO diminuait. Nous voudrions que cette situation change et c'est pourquoi on parle de la nécessité pour le PNUD d'orienter son assistance parce que, avec la dévaluation de la lire, la FAO va disparaître. Si l'on se souvient bien, lorsque l'on a discuté en Commission de cette question, tout cela avait été dit, notamment que le PNUD doit désormais reconnaître le rôle que la FAO doit jouer dans le projet de développement agricole et alimentaire. Donc, pour être bref, je voudrais demander qu'on laisse les choses en l'état.

D. BETI (Suisse): Je regrette énormément de me trouver en désaccord avec mon collègue zairois, d'autant plus que tout à l'heure nous nous étions mis rapidement d'accord sur un point contesté. Mais j'aimerais ajouter, que notre délégation apporte son soutien à ce qui vient d'être proposé par la délégation du Canada.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): I think there has been enough debate on this particular point in the Commission already. The Drafting Committee has produced certain wording here, and this reflects the feelings of many delegates that the UNDP probably would need to reorient its thinking about the development of its relationship with FAO. Therefore, on behalf of Nepal, I should like to endorse what the delegates of Guinea and Zaire have said.

M. ZJALIC (Yugoslavia): In the general debate my delegation fully endorsed and supported the resolution submitted. We still feel that paragraph 3 should not be changed and should remain as submitted.

D. FEELEY (Ireland): I think we are now in the same position as we were when we stopped the debate the other day, and I would just like to support the proposal made by the Canadian delegation.

J. R. GOMEZ RICAÑO (Cuba): Se ha señalado aquí que el hecho de que en el apartado 3 se diga que se señala a la atención del Consejo de Alimentación que preste o que reoriente sus actividades de asistencia a fin de sacar el mayor partido posible del esencial papel consultivo y ejecutivo que desempeña la FAO en el sector alimentario y agrícola, no significa que sea una orden. Es un deseo que tienen los países, como se ha dicho aquí, de que aumente la participación real que tiene la FAO con la idoneidad que tiene, que se reconoce aquí tanto en esta Comisión como en todas, en el campo del desarrollo de la agricultura y alimentación en el mundo.

Por eso, nosotros apoyamos la propuesta de Guinea que fue apoyada por un grupo de países más.

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): My delegation was not part of the Drafting Committee, although we did hear about its proceedings, of course. I think there has been some misapprehension in some of the comments about the relationship between the UNDP and FAO and the UNDP and the countries it assists. For the most part, the UNDP responds to requests of the individual countries for assistance, and when that request is in the field of food and agriculture, overwhelmingly it turns to the FAO, as it should, for executing those projects. But if the countries are reluctant to ask the UNDP for assistance in this sector because they choose development of another sector and thereby the UNDP assistance - not allocations but assistance - in this sector does fall, and hence it would turn less frequently to the FAO, the problem, it seems to us, is less in the relationship between UNDP and FAO than in the situation in the developing countries and their request for assistance.

Hence, I believe that while we should certainly request the UNDP that it fully utilize the good services of this Organization, we cannot request, as is implied here, that it reorients its activities unless we wish UNDP to be less responsive to the needs of the countries as those countries themselves express them.

CHAIRMAN: I think I must intervene at this stage. Let me summarize, and then those who want to speak can take the floor, but the arguments are tending to get a little repetitive, and I should like to try to see if we can arrive at a consensus.

The Resolution is in four parts. The first invites the Director-General to do certain things. The second paragraph invites all developing countries to give due recognition to the importance of agriculture in the allocation of domestic and external resources, in other words - this point is one which has been stressed by the delegates of the Netherlands, the United States and others - the allocation of resources from UNDP and other agencies. The second paragraph calls upon the developing countries to give priority to agriculture and to take advantage of FAO's services. The third paragraph is a specific request to the UNDP administration, and the fourth paragraph is a general request to all donors.

As far as I can see, the major objection to the present wording of the third paragraph, or the major suggestion that there is need for modifying the present wording, arises from the fact that UNDP's options themselves are somewhat circumscribed by the countries' wishes and therefore they do not have an unlimited option in terms of reorienting priorities. If the developing countries do not change their priorities, UNDP alone cannot change them.

I should therefore like to offer for your consideration the following amendments, which I think would probably take care of both the viewpoints. My suggestion is: "Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the UNDP Administrator, and through him, to the UNDP Governing Council, drawing their attention to the opportunities available for orienting their assistance activities by taking full advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the Food and Agriculture sector; " In other words, our recommendation will largely relate to regional and global projects and UNDP.

I would like to repeat that "... drawing their attention to the opportunities available for orienting their assistance activities by taking full advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector; ", namely the new opportunities through WCARRD resolutions and so on, and their attention should be drawn to the numerous suggestions given in the Conference by delegations of the various kinds of opportunities. That is my suggestion for your consideration.

M. TRUKULJA (Yugoslavia): May I speak first as a former chairman of the Resolutions Committee. We encountered the same difficulty and discussed at length in our committee the same problem. We suggested in our preliminary report perhaps the best way out was drawing their attention to the need for UNDP to take fullest advantage of FAO's key advisory role, not to speak in terms of orienting their assistance activities, because it could have a sort of legal implication. We thought it would be of some help to you in your considerations.

Now speaking on behalf of my delegation, I think we should certainly feel strongly we should refer to the need. The situation, the picture as presented by the USA is quite true, but reality is not quite as simple as that, it is very complicated. We all know these things, so I think what we are trying to convey, I agree with your summary of 1. and 2. is to draw attention to the need - needs exist anyway, no one would question that - that UNDP should take fullest advantage. I could not see any difficulty with this wording.

CHAIRMAN: The Yugoslav proposal is to cut out "to orient their assistance activities" because of legal implications but to leave the rest as it is. Any objections?

F. A. K. CHANDLER (Canada): Your summing was very thorough and to the point; in the spirit of compromise I would have been willing to accept your proposal, Mr. Chairman,

P. HALIMI (France): Je serai très bref. Nous aussi, nous acceptons la rédaction que vous avez proposée.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Mr. Chairman, my delegation also believes that you have shown us the way towards a possible compromise.

D. CRUMP (New Zealand): We were about to support the Canadian delegation but we would now be quite happy with either of the last two proposals.

M. BEL HADJ AMOR (Tunisie): En réalité, je n'avais pas demandé la parole, mais puisque vous me la donnez je vais faire mes propres commentaires, parce que je pensais que le problème était résolu. A propos de votre proposition, sincèrement je trouve que le terme "possibilité", même si j'ai l'impression qu'il aura peut-être le consensus, reste quand même assez faible.

Second point, je vous dirai très franchement que je suis surpris de la nature du débat, et quelquefois je me pose la question si la Commission où nous siégeons est une commission de la FAO ou bien si c'est le Conseil d'administration du PNUD, car normalement c'est à ce dernier de discuter de ce paragraphe avec les détails que certains délégués ont abordés.

Troisième point, je ne vois pas pourquoi on a accepté le paragraphe 25 de ce rapport et qu'on montre énormément de réticence à accepter le dispositif 3 de la résolution qui reflète exactement l'esprit de ce paragraphe.

K. CHOUEI (Liban) (interprétation de l'arabe). Nous avons bien compris votre position, Monsieur le Président, nous en prenons bonne note, mais nous aimerions nous arrêter sur deux points.

Lorsque nous avons examiné cette question en Commission, il me semble que le Vice-Président avait fait un résumé et avait dit que la majorité approuvait la résolution; il avait dit qu'un certain nombre d'observations avaient été faites. Par la suite, d'autres délégations ont pris la parole et ont demandé à faire figurer dans le rapport une réserve; le paragraphe 25 que nous avons adopté reflète cette situation. Par la suite, nous avons repris le contact, on a ajouté "approprié" au paragraphe 5. On demande instamment aux institutions de financement compétentes d'avoir recours aux programmes d'action pour prendre les mesures adéquates.

En d'autres termes, cette résolution a été examinée en détail à plusieurs reprises, je ne vois pas la nécessité d'apporter de nouveaux amendements par rapport au texte.

D. BETI (Suisse): Je voulais simplement dire rapidement que ma délégation est très heureuse que vous nous ayez aidés à trouver une formule de compromis et que nous pourrions nous associer au consensus pour la formule que vous avez suggérée.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Lors de ma première intervention, je n'avais pas voulu aborder le fond du débat. Ce que je craignais s'est vérifié, malheureusement, puisque tous ceux qui sont intervenus après ont répété ce qui avait été dit dans cette Commission lorsque nous avons discuté de cette question.

J'appuie de façon ferme ce qu'a dit mon collègue de Tunisie. Nous sommes ici, les pays en développement, les pays développés, nous composons la FAO. Nous savons bien, nous, pays en voie de développement, que les orientations d'une organisation internationale ne dépendent pas uniquement des gouvernements des Etats Membres, mais dépendent aussi du Secrétariat. Aussi, nous pouvons faire des recommandations en tant que Conférence générale à une autre institution qui surtout utilise la FAO, les services de la FAO; nous sommes habilités à le faire; c'est nous qui demandons au PNUD. Alors s'il faut modifier, malgré les bons efforts que vous avez faits, ma délégation est prête à se rallier à votre proposition.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Je serais très bref. Bien que je n'aie pas été au Comité de rédaction, je voulais appuyer fermement ce qui vient d'être dit par la Tunisie et par la Guinée.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I am afraid this is a way of getting through because we have now three kinds of possibilities (a) retain the third paragraph as it is, as recommended by other delegations, (b) make the modifications suggested by Yugoslavia, namely, drawing their attention to the need for UNDP. . . to take fullest advantage of the FAO's key advisory. . . , delete "to orient their assistance activities" and leave the rest the same or (c) the possibility I suggested for your consideration, drawing their attention to the opportunities available for orienting their assistance activities by

taking full advantage of FAO's key advisory and executing role in the food and agriculture sector. Maybe we keep these three and ask the Drafting Committee to have a look at them, and Plenary to decide. A continued restatement of your points will not take us very far. What we must achieve is our purpose to make UNDP allot the funds they can allot more to the agricultural sector in consultation with FAO. In my view the wording should facilitate this process.

P. HALIMI (France): Je voudrais tile référer à ce qui a été dit, il y a quelques instants, par le délégué de Cuba.

Le délégué de Cuba nous a dit que nous n'envisagions pas de donner des ordres au PNUD mais que nous voulions exprimer un désir.

Je crois que nous pourrions tenir compte de ce qui a été dit par le délégué de Cuba et, dans un souci de compromis, passer du terme "possibilité" à "opportunité", en anglais "desirability".

Je pense que cette solution pourrait rallier tous les suffrages car nous allons quand même plus loin que la possibilité, pour le PNUD, d'orienter son assistance, nous disons l'opportunité.

CHAIRMAN: The solution of the delegate of France is "drawing their attention to the desirability" instead of "need for", "to orient their assistance activities". Is this generally acceptable. Canada? Yes.

If everyone agrees we can accept France's suggestion "drawing their attention to the desirability to orient their assistance activities".

I am glad there is agreement on this, we thank France for suggesting it.

Paragraphs 1 to 25, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 1 à 25, ainsi amendés sont approuvés

Los párrafos 1 a 25, así enmendados, son aprobados

Paragraph 26, including draft resolution, approved

Le paragraphe 26, y compris le projet de résolution, est approuvé

El párrafo 26, incluido el proyecto de resolucion, es aprobado

Paragraphs 27 to 34 approved

Les paragraphes 27 a 34 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 27 a 34 son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 35 TO 41

PARAGRAPHERS 35 A 41

PARRAFOS 35 A 41

M. A. OROZGO DEZA (México): Quisiera referirme al párrafo 36, segunda línea del texto en español, en la que se menciona "el establecimiento de un Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional", con una nota N° 2/. En relación a esto, quisiera señalar el hecho de que la existencia de esta nota marcada con el N° 2/ se debe a que debería aparecer el artículo, "del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional", y no de "un Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional".

Esto ha sido común en diversos foros internacionales, desde el Consejo Mundial de la Alimentación de la pasada Conferencia Mundial de Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural; por lo que propondría que se substituyera "de un" por "del" y que en el texto español se revisara el numero de resoluciones que aparecen al pie de página con el N° 2/.

CHAIRMAN: I am informed by Mr. Wright that in the resolution 3201, as you said, it is really given as "a new international economic order", not "the new international economic order". So shall we leave it that whatever has been used by the UN General Assembly, we will adopt it, whether it is "a" or "the", because we will not change it.

Paragraphs 35 to 41 approved

Les paragraphes 35 à 41 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 35 a 41 son aprobados

Paragraphs 42 to 50 approved

Les paragraphes 42 à 50 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 42 a 50 son aprobados

Paragraph 51, including draft resolution, approved

Le paragraphe 51, y compris le projet de résolution, est approuvé

El párrafo 51, incluido el proyecto de resolución, es aprobado

Paragraphs 52 to 61 approved

Les paragraphes 52 à 61 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 52 a 61 son aprobados

Paragraph 62, including draft resolution, approved

Le paragraphe 62, y compris le projet de résolution, est approuvé

El párrafo 62, incluido el proyecto de resolución, es aprobado

PARAGRAPHS 63 TO 73

PARAGRAPHES 63 A 73

PARRAFOS 63 A 73

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): On paragraph 68 I have a question which then may lead to a comment. In the last sentence, which is the top of page 24, "The Conference urged that this partnership be consolidated." I think we mean "continued". I am not sure that the Conference agreed on a consolidation of FAO and IFAD. It does seem a little bit not quite the right choice of words. Maybe "strengthened". Maybe "continued", but "consolidated" bespeaks of something quite different, I believe.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Mr. Chairman, I have that same problem as the delegate of the United States because this, I think, is in contradiction with paragraph 69 where it says, "The Conference welcomed FAO's cooperation with IFAD" and there are good relations with IFAD and I think perhaps it would be the best thing if we were to express the wish that this partnership should continue. But no doubt you, Mr. Chairman, will find better English terminology to express this.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Maybe our French friends may come to the rescue because earlier we adopted the French terminology. Is the French translation better for "consolidation"?

P. HALIMI (France): J'ai entendu le terme "poursuivi": ce terme convient très bien.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): Perhaps I could make a proposal, "The Conference expressed the wish that this partnership be continued further and strengthened".

CHAIRMAN: I would suggest we will say "this partnership be further strengthened, " because the question of continuation - they will continue, but we want it to improve.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of) (interpretation from German): If I understood you correctly you do not want the word "urged". You also agree that we should say "expressed the wish" or did you want to retain the word "urged"?

CHAIRMAN: "The Conference urged that this partnership be further strengthened", that is my proposal, we want a further improvement.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I would suggest that we say "The Conference urged that this partnership be strengthened. "

CHAIRMAN: So we accept Iraq's suggestion.

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): The paragraph 73 again is troublesome in that we are trying to influence the decision of the governing body of the Fund which will be meeting in January to take up this issue. At the moment I do not have any alternative language which would be more appropriate for this body to take in that context, but I think that the decision on the Fund's replenishment and on a regular basis is one that, of course, its own governing body must take when it meets in January or some time after that. Moreover, nothing we can say or do at this juncture could ensure such a replenishment on a regular basis.

CHAIRMAN: We are only recommending, the sentence states, "It recommended that urgent consideration be given. . . ". I personally feel that it is within our competence to make a recommendation because as the United Nations agency concerned with food and agriculture, it is perfectly legitimate for this Conference to make a recommendation which may or may not be approved, as you rightly say. But the underlined word here is "recommended", so I hope you will agree to retaining it as it is.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je suis très inquiet. Cela fait la cinquième Conférence à laquelle j'assiste à la FAO. Dans le passé ces problèmes ne se sont jamais posés et la FAO a toujours exprimé le voeu que les autres institutions s'intéressent ou apportent leur contribution. Maintenant, nous faisons chaque fois une recommandation dans ce sens afin que les autres institutions, surtout le FIDA, le PNUD ou le PAM, apportent davantage leur contribution aux actions de la FAO. On nous parle d'autres organes, mais nous représentons aussi ces autres organes; et je pense donc que je me fais à moi-même la recommandation. Je ne vois pas le sujet d'inquiétude que nous pourrions avoir sur cette question. Par contre, nous sommes inquiets de la tournure que prend la Conférence de la FAO chaque fois que nous nous adressons à d'autres institutions. Mais encore une fois, nous faisons partie de la même famille. Nous venons de dire que le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation a fait des recommandations à la FAO: Pourquoi ne nous sommes-nous pas élevés contre cela? Je pense qu'il vaut mieux respecter le texte et accepter ce que vous avez dit.

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): I have the same preoccupation as the delegate of the United States about this sentence.

CHAIRMAN: I thought the delegate of the United States had agreed to the retention of the present wording.

Paragraphs 63 to 73, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 63 à 73, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 63 a 73, así enmendados, son aprobados

Paragraphs 74 to 82 approved

Les paragraphes 74 à 82 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 74 a 82 son aprobados

Paragraphs 83 to 85 approved

Les paragraphes 83 à 85 sont approuvés

Los párrafos 83 a 85 son aprobados

PARAGRAPHS 86 TO 88

PARAGRAPHERS 86 A 88

PARRAFOS 86 A 88

D. BETI (Suisse): Je voudrais seulement demander s'il y a eu erreur, d'une part ou de l'autre, concernant le point 88 du document C 79/II/REP/3; vous en avez parlé: en anglais et en français le point 88 ne se trouve pas dans le document.

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 88 reads: "It also noted the report on an informal meeting of representatives of international non-governmental organizations attending the Twentieth Session of the Conference. " If it is omitted in your text, it can be inserted. It is purely a statement on fact, not an opinion. This omission will be rectified.

Paragraphs 86 to 88, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 86 à 88, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 86 a 88, así enmendados, son aprobados

Draft Report of Commission II - Part 3, as amended, was adopted

Le projet de rapport de la Commission II - Partie 3, ainsi amendé, est adopté

El proyecto de informe de la Comisión II - Parte 3, así enmendado, es aprobado

CHAIRMAN: I announced at the beginning of the afternoon session that we would like to complete our work this evening with a short break. If it is acceptable we could break now and reconvene at 6 o'clock and finish our work this evening.

The meeting was suspended from 17. 25 to 18. 15 hours

La séance est suspendue de 17 h 25 à 18 h 15

Se suspende la sesión de las 17. 25 horas a las 18. 15 horas

CHAIRMAN: The only item left for discussion is Action Arising out of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II - PART 4

PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION II - PARTIE 4

PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION II - PARTE 4

PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 14

PARAGRAPHERS 1 A 14

PARRAFOS 1 A 14

G. BIRAUD (France): C'est un point d'ordre que je voudrais soulever. En effet, nous avons bien travaillé aujourd'hui. La Commission a bien travaillé mais je crains que dans la Maison certains aient pensé que nous avons été encore plus vite puisqu'on peut déjà voir le résultat de la réunion que nous commençons maintenant figurer dans un communiqué de presse daté d'aujourd'hui et qui dit que notre Commission a adopté à l'unanimité une résolution portant sur la mise en oeuvre du programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire.

Je me félicite de cette unanimité, mais permettez-moi d'être un peu étonné de voir ce texte déjà imprimé, texte qui contient d'ailleurs des inexactitudes et qui mériterait au moins un très sérieux complément puisqu'on nous dit que la FAO est chef de file des organisations du système des Nations Unies, sans précision. C'est tout de même un événement important dans la vie internationale, et je souhaiterais au moins que la presse soit informée que s'il y a leader ship, il s'agit bien d'un leader ship concernant les seules activités du développement rural et de la réforme agraire et d'un leader ship au sein de l'équipe de travail du CACO Mais s'il est un peu difficile de donner cette deuxième précision dans la grande presse, car le CAC n'est pas connu du grand public, au moins pourrait-on dire que la FAO n'est chef de file qu'en matière de développement rural et de réforme agraire.

CHAIRMAN: None of us has the copy you have in your hand. As far as I am concerned, the document to which you are referring is not a document for discussion at this Commission, and whoever has released it at the press conference is responsible for that. All I can say is that the Director-General will look into the paper you have read out. I cannot take this document into consideration for this evening's session.

We will proceed with the official paper in our hands, and not take any extraneous paper. If anybody wishes to raise such questions, they may do so in the Plenary meeting, but our task is well defined. We have to consider only those papers which have been circulated for our consideration, and our conclusions will be our own and will not be prejudged by anybody else. I thank the delegate of France for drawing that to our attention.

We now come to the Draft Report prepared by our Drafting Committee which we constituted, with Mr. Glistrup as Chairman, so that this report should really reflect what was discussed here.

K. F. KENEALLY (Australia): In line 4 of paragraph 6, I wonder whether we should be talking about countries participating in their own development, which I think they must do anyway or whether we should talk about countries participating in shaping the plans for their own development. It is not an important point, but it seems that that is more what we want. I would propose, therefore, that the paragraph remain unchanged until line 4, when it should read "to participate in shaping the plans for their own development.

CHAIRMAN: The delegate of Australia has suggested that the wording of paragraph 6 should be as follows: "The Conference generally endorsed the follow-up action proposed in C 79/28 and stressed that people's participation was the cornerstone of integrated rural development and that every effort should be made to ensure that the institutional structure permits the rural poor to participate in shaping the plans for their own development. As such, representative people's organizations should be able to play a definitive role in rural development programmes. "

I consider that to be a distinct improvement, which clarifies matters. Is that acceptable?

G. BIRAUD (France): C'est encore sur la fin du paragraphe 6 que je désire intervenir car, dans la formulation actuelle, on a l'impression que seuls les ruraux pauvres pourraient et devraient contribuer à leur développement, alors qu'il s'agit de tous les ruraux et en particulier des plus pauvres; je pense que c'est ce que l'on a voulu dire. Peut-être pourrait-on le refléter dans le texte en disant: "Permettant aux ruraux, en particulier aux plus pauvres d'entre eux, de contribuer à leur propre développement."

CHAIRMAN: As far as the English text is concerned, I find this well drafted: ". . . and stressed that people's participation was the cornerstone of integrated rural development. . . ." Having stated that, special mention is made of the fact that "every effort should be made to ensure that the institutional structure permits the rural poor to participate", because many institutional structures are captured by the well-to-do and they will preclude the rural poor, who are bypassed. So here, having stated that people should participate, specific mention is made to underline the need for ensuring that all sections of the community, including the poorest of the poor, participate. The English version is thus perfectly all right, but if the French version has to be modified to bring this out, I would suggest that could be done.

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): In addition to the improvement already made to this paragraph, I would suggest a few words to make it more meaningful for the rural people. We might say ". . . to ensure that the institutional structure permits the rural poor to participate in shaping and implementing the plans for their own development. " Here I am stressing the fact that they can shape the plans, but they should be given the power, the ability, to implement the plans already shaped by themselves and agreed upon.

CHAIRMAN: The suggestion here is that it should read ". . . the institutional structure permits the rural poor to participate in shaping and implementing the plans for their own development. " Is that acceptable?

K. M. KHUDHETR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I would propose that we should say something like "shaping plans for their own development. "

CHAIRMAN: I think that is what was suggested, only the Tanzanian delegate suggested "shaping and implementing the plans for their own development. " "Does the Trarr delegate have any objection to including the word "implementing" in addition to the "shaping"?

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (interpretation from Arabic): I would agree with that.

LAI KWCK KONG (Malaysia): I have a point of English and my mother tongue is not English. 'Stress' is used very frequently in our report. Perhaps delegates whose mother tongue is English could improve the text of this report and find another word for this particular paragraph.

CHAIRMAN: Of course the Secretary must think of some words now and then for the word stress!

J. R. GOMEZ RIGANÑO (Cuba): Pero, por lo que respecta al párrafo 7, si no recuerdo mal, en el Comité de Redacción, interpretando, mejor que interpretando, tratando de no destacar solamente el trabajo llevado a cabo en una Región, por ejemplo en el caso de la Región de Europa, se habló en el seno de la Comisión IT de que en otros lugares del mundo hay participación de la mujer en el desarrollo rural. Si no recuerdo mal, repito, habíamos quedado en redactar este párrafo así: "A este respecto, se pusieron de relieve las actividades llevadas a cabo en la Región de Europa, entre otras, en lo que respecta a la participación de la mujer en la producción agrícola y el desarrollo rural. "

CHAIRMAN: The English word is all right, inter alia, among others. The Spanish probably needs correction.

Paragraph 8, the role of the small farmer and the landless. Here it is both planning and implementation, as Tanzania wanted. Both aspects are mentioned in paragraph 8.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): I have a number of questions to make to paragraph 9. The first sentence, the Malaysian delegation would like to have this amended. "Most members emphatically stressed the necessity for interagency cooperation", and underline emphatically, stressed, and necessity.

The second amendment is in the second sentence beginning, "FAO, as the lead agency of the UN Task Force on Rural Development, should take all possible steps to ensure collaboration and cooperation. . . ."

A third amendment is the third line from the bottom, a full stop after "efforts". Begin a new sentence reading "It also emphasized the fact that the success of the follow-up action to WCARRD would largely depend. . . ." et cetera.

CHAIRMAN: Practically "stressed the necessity" in addition to "collaboration", Malaysia suggests "ensure collaboration and coordination. . . .". The last is splitting up the sentence.

K. F. KENEALLY (Australia): I have no difficulty with the suggestions just made by Malaysia. My point concerned an inconsistency between paragraphs 9 and 10. Referring to the last sentence of paragraph 9 as it was and the first sentence of paragraph 10, in paragraph 9 we stress the fact that the success of the follow-up action to WCARRD would largely depend. . . on the different agencies. We start paragraph 10 by saying that success rests primarily with national governments. It cannot go with both. My suggestion is in the third last line after taking the Malaysian amendment " it also emphasized that, alongside national efforts, the success of the follow-up action...". No other changes. Insert "alongside national efforts" after "it also emphasized that".

CHAIRMAN: I hope we have got this. Australia suggests we stress the fact that the success of the follow-up action agrees in both paragraphs, and to insert in paragraph 9 "alongside national efforts" after "it also emphasized that". This makes is compatible with the first sentence of paragraph 10.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Je voudrais plutôt avoir un renseignement, une précision. A la troisième phrase du paragraphe 9, (je n'ai pas le texte du Programme d'action qui a été adopté lors de la Conférence mondiale de la réforme agraire et du développement rural) il est dit: "En tant que chef de file de l'équipe de travail des Nations Unies sur le développement rural, la FAO. . . ". Il me semble que le texte que nous avons approuvé en juillet ne stipulait pas que la FAO était le chef de file, mais chef d'équipe des institutions des Nations Unies en ce qui concerne la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Bien entendu, et c'est automatique, quand il y a un groupe de travail, elle devient chef de file. Je crois que tel que le texte est rédigé cela risque de donner l'impression qu'elle est seulement chef de file de ce petit Groupe de travail alors qu'elle est chef de file pour toutes les institutions des Nations Unies.

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): I am sorry, I for a split second would like to go back to paragraph 7. Are we not forgetting a very important and vital strength of our society, we talk about men and women and I think we are forgetting the rural youth who are the vast majority, and could be recognized in rural development. Some mention of rural youth would be appropriate.

M. TRKULJA (Yugoslavia): A very small point, generally speaking I think we are always in difficulty whenever we try to over-qualify some things. In paragraph 9 line 4 FAO should take positive steps. "Positive" seems to me to be superfluous. I suggest FAO should take steps, FAO would hopefully not take negative steps.

CHAIRMAN: There are two issues - the lead agency of the UN Task Force on Rural Development - Zaire said "as the lead agency of the UN system". Nepal would like to see somewhere a reference to the role of youth as well as people, men and women. They are all in this document, but if you want to add a sentence it can be done. Shall we incorporate these changes?

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): The question of the main agency in the UN ACC Task Force on Rural Development follows the wording of the implementation plan of WCARRD and I think it is appropriate it be kept as it is.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Yo quisiera referirme a la adición que propone la delegación de Nepal y muy gustoso aceptaría que se incorporara lo relativo a la juventud rural.

CHAIRMAN: Nobody will deny the importance of youth. I would suggest in paragraph 6 the last sentence should read "As such, representative people's organizations including youth organizations should be able to play a definitive role in rural development programmes", so that we give definite recognition to the role of youth organizations. Will this be satisfactory to Nepal?

R. B. SINGH (Nepal): Yes sir, thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Going back to paragraph 9.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je voudrais appuyer la proposition du Zaïre. Je pense que peut-être le délégué du Canada n'a pas très bien compris. Personne ne peut nier que la FAO soit chef de file dans le domaine du secteur rural. Il n'existe aucune autre institution internationale des Nations Unies qui peut faire ce travail à sa place. Personne ne peut nier que la FAO ne prend pas ses responsabilités dans ce secteur. Si la FAO ne peut pas être chef de file dans le secteur rural je ne vois pas qui pourrait l'être.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Je voulais seulement préciser au distingué délégué du Canada qu'en fait, en juillet dernier, c'était le Canada, entre autres, qui était d'accord pour proposer la FAO comme chef de file du système des Nations Unies.

CHAIRMAN: We have already approved Draft Report of Commission II - Part 1. Paragraph 55 clearly states "The Conference welcomed the designation in the WCARRD Programme of Action of FAO as the lead agency within the United Nations System to provide follow-up to the World Conference....". What is now under discussion in paragraph 9 here is FAO as the lead agency of the UN Task Force on Rural Development should take steps to ensure collaboration and coordination. There has to be some mechanism to achieve collaboration and coordination. Having recognized a lead agency, what is the pathway by which FAO can play its role? As far as I can see, it is here, it should do its part as the lead agency through the task force on Rural Development. You have to have a mechanism.

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaïre): Je crois qu'en fait dans le paragraphe 9 on définit le rôle de la FAO de manière limitative. Cela prête à équivoque. Elle n'est pas chef de file que de ce petit groupe de travail; elle est le chef de file du système des Nations Unies pour la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Il ne faut pas que cela donne l'impression qu'une fois son travail accompli elle n'est plus chef de file.

CHAIRMAN: I would suggest, to cut short this discussion, "FAO, as the lead agency should take steps to ensure collaboration and coordination both through the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and by other initiatives." Because we have already a WCARRD that states it and we have already stated it now in the earlier document. It will also be editorially, because as Mr. Isla, points out the Task Force need not come twice. "As the lead agency of the UN, should take steps to ensure collaboration and coordination both through the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and by other initiatives." All Right? Good.

K. F. KENEALLY (Australia): In the Resolutions Committee and elsewhere the subject of using the phrase "lead agency", which brings up constitutional and sovereignty questions involving other organizations, who are also involved in rural development, whether it is ILO involved with employment aspects, or UNITO involved with industrial aspects of rural development, or WHO, etc. , and our suggestion would be to stick strictly to the words of the WCARRD agreement, either to use the words which are in here, which come directly from WCARRD, as one formulation, or to use the other one at the start of Chapter 12 which refers to FAO as lead agency in implementing, and I must say I supported your original interpretation, since in the previous sentence we were talking about the implementation of WCARRD the logic was to use the second formulation here. But I have no preference for one or the other, but I think we should use one of the WCARRD formulas.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department): The introduction to Chapter 12 in the WCARRD Programme of Action says, "In order to help implement this Programme of Action the Conference recommends that appropriate international organizations, with FAO as lead agency, consider

the adoption of the following specific measures". In this formulation there is no qualification. It just says, "With FAO as lead agency". So as the Chairman was suggesting, if we would re-formulate the sentence in paragraph 9 as follows, "FAO, as lead agency, should take positive steps to ensure collaboration and coordination both through the ACC Task Force and by other initiatives. " This formulation satisfies both the formulations of WCARRD Programme of Action in the introduction as well as in the follow-up resolution. I would think, Chairman, that would be the best solutions under the circumstances.

CHAIRMAN: I think generally I see nods around. So we accept Mr. Islam's suggestion. We go on to paragraph 10.

M. KRIESBERG (United States of America): Just a small addition I think is necessary in the second sentence, the second line of paragraph 10. I think we need to have that read, "The Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted had been accepted by all member governments, showed the way in which" and so on.

CHAIRMAN: I agree. That will be the correct procedure.

J. MORA B. (Chile): Perdona que me refiera nuevamente al párrafo 10, pero mi delegación considera preciso aclarar algunos aspectos del mismo. Recuerdo perfectamente que durante la Conferencia Mundial para la Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural algunos países hicieron algunas reservas a la declaración de principios y al Programa de Acción. En tal contexto, mi delegación considera que sería oportuno aclarar que el párrafo 10 debiera decir "la Declaración de Principios y el Programa de Acción aceptados por todos los Estados Miembros, a excepción de aquellos que hicieron sus reservas y que aparecen en el anexo al Informe final, indicaban la vía para la adopción de medidas a escala nacional", porque hay que reconocer lo siguiente: que Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Canadá, Finlandia, Suecia, Estados Unidos, Unión Soviética, hicieron algunas reservas que tienen que quedar de alguna manera reflejadas en este contexto.

CHAIRMAN: That point has been taken care of by the suggestion of the United States delegate by inserting "as adopted". It means also "as adopted with these reservations that have been printed and circulated, the additional annexure Which is there with all of them. Dr. Islam confirms "as adopted" means as adopted with such reservations as member governments might have expressed, and which have been included in this annexure. If you want, we can give it in brackets, a reference to this. Do you agree with this?

J. MORA B. (Chile): Discúlpeme, pero creo que sería conveniente aclarar. Aceptamos en principio la propuesta de Estados Unidos, pero yo creo que sería conveniente aclararla y denominar exactamente "hubo reservas", porque si no se nos está incluyendo a todos los países en la Declaración de Principios del Programa de Acción, cuyo espíritu aceptamos, pero hicimos algunas reservas a algún párrafo y a algunos particulares de la misma. Creo que sería conveniente aclarar que "hubo reservas".

RAMADHAR (India): This question is not being raised for the first time. This question has been raised earlier also and we have handled this question in other meetings and in other fora also, As you said, the meaning of "as adopted" is, "as adopted with all the reservations". At the end of the Programme of Action at page 25 it is very clear, and it has been mentioned in the Report of WCARRD that the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action and the Resolution on the follow-up of the Conference, which were approved by acclamation, should be read in conjunction with the report of the Conference, which contains reservations by a few countries on certain specific problems. So with that, the position is very clear and there is no need to have further elaboration of the position.

CHAIRMAN: My suggestion would be, in order to assure delegates who have any reservations, we can put an asterisk there, "as adopted" and incorporate the sentence just read out by the delegate of India.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a problem that we have been facing in another resolution as well. Always the convention is to use the words, "as adopted". If I may illustrate the United Nations Resolutions system, the Special Session on New International Economic Order, for example, to that Resolution we have a large number of reservations, so whenever we quote the Resolutions of the General Assembly on new international economic order we say, "as adopted". This is the convention accepted now in all the documents of the UN Agencies.

So I request the distinguished delegate from Chile, since we have used it all over the place, to kindly accept this convention which has now been accepted.

W. A. F. GRABISCH (Germany, Fed. Rep. of): Mr. Chairman, here perhaps a little difficulty arises from the fact that after "as adopted" we see them been accepted by all member governments and I think this is not necessary, in particular there were other governments not members of FAO also participating in that World Conference. So I think if we take out that then the problem could be solved for everybody. At least that is my feeling.

G. BIRAUD (France): Je suis d'accord pour accepter le texte tel qu'il vient d'être amendé par M. le délégué de l'Allemagne. Je pense tout de même qu'après être adopté, on pourrait faire figurer un renvoi, une petite note en bas de page qui dirait "qu'une annexe au rapport contient les réserves des déclarations interprétatives faites par quelques Etats Membres de la Conférence. C'est une simple information qui est d'autant plus nécessaire que le document annexe n'a été publié qu'au mois de septembre, c'est-à-dire après le rapport.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je pense que nous sommes en train de traîner pour rien du tout. Nous sommes tous ici dans le système des Nations Unies depuis fort longtemps; je n'ai jamais vu des choses de ce genre dans les rapports des Nations Unies ou d'autres institutions. On met toujours "tel qu'adopté" et les pays qui ont fait des réserves savent par là que ceci indique les réserves. S'il faut que nous fassions encore des références en bas de page, je serais tenté également de prendre la déclaration que j'ai faite ici pour les pays en développement. Je pense qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de mentionner cela dans le rapport. Nous avons déjà utilisé "tel qu'adopté" pour d'autres rapports; j'invite le délégué de la France à ne pas insister, afin que nous puissions continuer nos travaux. Ce ne sont pas les seuls qui ont fait des réserves ici, je pense qu'il ne faut pas qu'on tourne à cette situation.

N. ISLAM (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department): Mr. Chairman, may I help by quoting from the General Assembly Resolution which endorsed the Programme of Action. Even there it says, and I read out, "endorses the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. " There is nothing else just been passed in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

CHAIRMAN: The UN General Assembly is clear. The verbatim records will also show. So we proceed to paragraph 11.

DARMAWAW ADI (Indonesia): My delegation would like to make some amendments on this paragraph. After the words "support was expressed for" we would like to insert "the use of" so that it becomes, "support was expressed for the use of regional integrated rural development centres. . . "

At the end of the sentence we would like to delete the full stop and add the following wording: "as well as sub-regional institutions in the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action. " The paragraph will then read as follows: "Support was expressed for the use of regional integrated rural development centres which FAO has helped or is helping to establish in the regions as well as sub-regional institutions in the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action. " My delegation's amendment in this case is in line with the spirit of our statement that we must make use of regional as well a sub-regional institutions.

CHAIRMAN: Obviously institutions exist to be used, it is up to Member Countries to use or not to use them. However, I think it would be a good idea to make it explicit as you suggested.

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): I just wanted to be clear in my mind on the phrase "as well as sub-regional institutions". Does the delegate of Indonesia mean national institutions? What are the sub-regional institutions which FAO has helped to establish? Is it the sub-regional or the national integrated centres?

DARMAWAW ADI (Indonesia): It is quite clear what is meant here by "sub-regional institutions", it covers many nations and sub-regions, not only one region.

CHAIRMAN: Has FAO helped to establish such institutions? Do you have some institutions in mind, purely as an example, so that people are clear?

DARMAWAW ADI (Indonesia): What I mean is that a sub-regional institution in this case might be based upon the nations belonging to the sub-region having institutions. Why do we not make use of them for the implementation of this WCARRD Programme of Action, to maximize the implementation of WCARRD?

CHAIRMAN: You are saying that this is as well as the other existing sub-regional or national institutions?

DARMAWAW ADI (Indonesia): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Has Tanzania any objection to this?

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): I have some objections to the sub-regional institutions. "Other institutions" would be acceptable, and "national integrated centres," as already agreed. We believe that the regional integrated centres would help Member Countries to set up some national centres to coordinate the whole work. If there are other centres available, or existing in Member Countries, whether they are at a sub-regional level or whatever, we had better say "other institutions" rather than "sub-regional centres".

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps we could include "as well as other appropriate institutions". They could be national, sub-regional or whatever, but they must be suited to this purpose.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): I wonder, if there are sub-regional institutions in existence and if they are capable of helping in the implementation of the Programme of Action, why we should have any objection to the mention of such institutions. In fact there are many institutions of this sort.

CHAIRMAN: In any case, if we say "as well as other appropriate institutions", nothing is precluded.

I think in keeping with the earlier comments, we should add in paragraph 12 the same emphasis on youth which was given to it earlier so that it also finds expression here.

The middle sentence will then read: "It was agreed that all programmes and projects should be designed or revised in order to give concrete expression to the principles of the WCARRD, in particular in order to take into account people's participation, the role of women, youth, small farmers, and the landless, etc. " I think some modification is also needed in another sentence: "These projects could be added to and modified by discussions with the interested developing countries requesting such assistance and in the light of secretarial experience. " I suggest we delete "in the light of secretarial experience", unless any member wishes to retain it. The phrase will read: "modified by discussions with the interested developing countries requesting such assistance".

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): In the course of the discussions in the Commission on this Resolution, I made a reservation of the position of the Japanese Government on Paragraph 9 of the Draft Resolution. I asked that this reservation be mentioned in the report, but as far as I can see there is no mention of this in the draft resolution. I would therefore suggest that the following phrase be added after "was fully supported", "excepting one member which reserved its position on paragraph 9 of the draft resolution".

CHAIRMAN: Certainly Japan has every right to have its reservation mentioned and we will add that.

F. E. K. CHANDLER (Canada): I believe that the intent of the first sentence of paragraph 13 would be better put across if we deleted the first three words so that the sentence would read: "The target of additional voluntary funds to finance these programmes was fully supported."

CHAIRMAN: We accept the suggestion on paragraph 13 from the delegate of Canada, and we shall incorporate the reservation of Japan.

K. F. KENEALLY (Australia): I had been going to speak on this point as well. I wondered, since we know that some countries and one country in particular had difficulty with this but others neither took a view in favour or against it, whether it would be accurate to say that it was fully supported. I would have thought a more accurate reflection of that debate would be to say that it was supported by the great majority of delegates. "Fully supported" means by everybody and everybody is not really supporting it. Therefore we cannot really say it is fully supported. My suggestion is "was supported by the great majority of delegates".

CHAIRMAN: The Japanese delegate says he wants to add "excepting one member". I do not know whether during the discussion any other delegation expressed reservations. If not, we can clearly say "excepting one member".

NGA MA MAPELA (Zaire): Je voulais dire ce que vous venez de dire, c'est-à-dire que si réellement en Commission il y avait une délégation autre que le Japon qui avait fait des réserves, au lieu de changer ce texte je proposerais qu'on dise: "à l'exception de ...".

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): Perhaps with the removal of the first phrase, "the provision of" we could say "the target of additional voluntary funds", and that would remove the reservation by Japan.

CHAIRMAN: Would Japan like to react as to whether the removal of that phrase would do away with his objection?

T. HAYAKAWA (Japan): We still have difficulty over that suggestion made by Tanzania.

CHAIRMAN: Then we will reflect your difficulty. The sentence then will read: "The target of additional voluntary funds to finance these programmes was fully supported, excepting for one country".

We now move to paragraph 14 on the draft resolution which is presented in Appendix A of C 79/28 and the amendments proposed by the Resolutions Committee, contained in C 79/LIM/47.

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Nuestra delegación sí tiene los dos documentos, y quisiéramos esperar para hacer algunas propuestas que tenemos pendientes, a que el resto de las delegaciones cuenten con ellos.

CHAIRMAN: The first amendment proposed by the Resolutions Committee is the sixth preambular paragraph "Being aware that Chapter XII of the Programme of Action and the Resolution call upon FAO to adopt considerable responsibilities for follow-up of the World Conference". The addition here is to replace "adopt" with "accept". "Call upon FAO to accept considerable responsibilities for follow-up of the World Conference". Is this Recommendation of the Resolutions Committee acceptable to the Commission? We accept this modification.

G. BIRAUD (France): Au Comité des résolutions ce matin il avait été convenu *que* la première fois sigle CAC apparaîtrait dans la résolution les mots seraient écrits en toutes lettres pour plus de clarté. C'est donc au deuxième paragraphe du préambule qu'il faudrait mettre "Comité administratif de coordination" en toutes lettres.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your useful suggestion. I think this should be adopted. It is an abbreviation for the first time and it must be spelled out then.

We go to the next suggestion of the Resolutions Committee, Operative paragraph 2 "Endorses the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action contained in the Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development". The suggestion here is "as adopted". It will just end there. "Endorses the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action as adopted".

C. SANCHEZ AVALOS (Argentina): Mi delegación había propuesto una enmienda justamente a este párrafo y evidentemente la propuesta argentina no ha encontrado eco en el Comité de Resoluciones; pero de todos modos tal cual figura la modificación aprobada por el Comité de Resoluciones en el documento que estamos considerando, nos satisface la necesidad de reflejar perfectamente la existencia de reservas, como que efectivamente han existido cuando se aprobó la declaración de principios y el programa de acción.

CHAIRMAN: I am afraid probably the honourable delegate from Argentina was not present when the same question was earlier raised by the delegate from Chile, and it was clearly explained both by the United States delegate as well as Mr. Islam, that "as adopted" implies all reservations which have been expressed and so on. It is legal terminology so I hope this will satisfy you.

C. SANCHEZ AVALOS (Argentina): Sí, señor Presidente. Yo estuve presente y escuche la intervención del distinguido delegado de Chile, pero en el documento que estamos considerando no se habla de tal como fuera aprobado, sino que se habla de aprobado; no existe la salvedad que usted me quiere señalar, como que está reflejada en el documento.

CHAIRMAN: I think in the UN System there must be a Spanish equivalent for "as adopted".

M. TRUKULJA (Yugoslavia): This morning the Resolutions Committee worked in real terms and perhaps we were too ambitious. We suggested that as adopted we should delete the whole text, but now I think we only need to say, "as adopted by the World Conference and so on", just to make sure what they are. So perhaps then we could delete "the report of" but "as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development".

CHAIRMAN: "As adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development".

G. DE BARROS CARVALHO DE MELLO MOURÃO (Brazil): After the proposal made by the last speaker I think we can go with this proposal because our Country's were also the same as the delegation of Argentina.

CHAIRMAN: So we accept the second suggestion of the Resolutions Committee as modified by the Chairman. That is as adopted by WCARRD.

The third is operative paragraph 4 " Confirms the responsibilities placed upon FAO, in Chapter XII of the Programme of Action and in the Resolution on Follow-up, in its own fields of competence and as leading Agency of the organizations in the UN System". Here "the organizations in the UN System" is to be replaced by "of the ACC task force on Rural Development". In this recommendation of the Resolutions Committee acceptable? We accept.

In paragraph 5, the Resolutions Committee considered the amendment proposed by Switzerland but it could not pronounce, so I suggest we wait for a moment because the Resolutions Committee has no clear recommendation for us. Let us take up the next one and come back to 5 later.

D. BETI (Suisse): Evidemment, si vous le préférez, on peut renvoyer la discussion sur le paragraphe 5 à plus tard, mais j'aimerais quand même signaler tout de suite que j' aurais quelques remarques à faire à propos de l'amendement que notre délégation a fait hier et j'aurais une nouvelle proposition à faire qui pourrait éventuellement nous amener à trouver un consensus.

CHAIRMAN: Now we go to (e), the suggestion of the Netherlands to insert a new paragraph after 9. That means if you adopt the Netherlands' recommendation there will be 12 paragraphs instead of 11. There will be a new 10. The 10 will be "Calls upon all states concerned and FAO to take effective measures which will assist in the establishment and strengthening of representative rural organizations, including rural women's organizations, so that such organizations can fully participate in the implementation of the Programme of Action". It has been suggested that this might become 10, in which case number 11 will be "Authorizes the Director-General to continue his efforts. . . ." and number 12 will be, "Requests the Director-General to submit a report. . . ." Is the new 10 acceptable?

M. A. OROZCO DEZA (México): Nosotros no tenemos ninguna objeción que hacer a este nuevo párrafo. Sin embargo quisiéramos tratar de perfeccionar un poco el sentido del mismo.

Pensamos que deben hacerse tres añadiduras o enmiendas, que me permitiré leer en el contexto del párrafo: pedir a todos los Estados interesados y a la FAO que tomen medidas efectivas para contribuir a la creación y potenciamiento de organizaciones rurales. Y aquí viene mi añadidura, que sería "representativas y autónomas". "Autónoma" es la primera añadidura que yo haría. Continúo con el párrafo: "incluidas organizaciones de mujeres y jóvenes"; es la segunda añadidura que haría, "de los jóvenes campesinos", con el fin de que dichas organizaciones puedan participar. Y en este caso suprimir la palabra "plenamente" e incluir la palabra "democráticamente" en la ejecución del Programa de Acción.

Si quiere usted que lea el texto completo, con mucho gusto lo haría.

CHAIRMAN: Not necessarily. I think your comments are clear. You want to replace "strengthening of representative rural organizations" by "strengthening of autonomous rural organizations, including rural women's and youth organizations, so that such organizations can democratically participate". I would like to suggest instead "can participate effectively in the implementation of the Programme or Action". What we want is an effective participation.

Does the delegate of the Netherlands accept the suggestions of Mexico?

Mrs. P. F. M. VAN DER TOGT (Netherlands): I think we can accept the first two, "autonomous rural organizations" and "youth organizations". For the third one, we prefer, your wording, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. J. SZÁNTÓ (Hungary): I should like to support the suggestion of the delegate of Mexico, with the amendment as proposed by him.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): I should like to ask the delegate of Mexico what he means by "autonomous"? I think the original English text is far more appropriate.

DARMAWAN ADI (Indonesia): I wanted to raise the same question. What is meant by "autonomous", because autonomy is very broad? Is every village organization operating autonomously without any cooperation, or may they have another type of organization? I think we need another word where effectiveness of participation can be fully reflected.

CHAIRMAN: Is it your suggestion we say "strengthening of the rural organizations"? DARMAWAN ADI (Indonesia): Yes, that is the sense of it.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): J'ai quelque difficulté à comprendre le mot "autonome". Les organisations représentent effectivement les masses rurales donc le mot représentatif est bien "spécifié". Je suis prêt à accepter le second amendement ainsi que le troisième mais j'aurais préféré le mot "pleinement" car il correspond à ce que nous aimerions. "Pleinement" est préférable à "autonome".

S. A. MADALLALI (Tanzania): We have the same problem with "autonomous". It may be that other languages are different, but we feel that "representative rural organizations" is the right English wording, which we should like to retain. The second amendment is acceptable. With regard to the third one, I think, that your proposal, Mr. Chairman, is much better than the proposal put forward.

Ms. A. BERGQUIST (Sweden): To try to reach some sort of compromise, in the Programme of the WCARRD Conference, in the section dealing with popular organizations the word "self-reliant" is used, so perhaps we could say "self-reliant representative rural organizations" since "self-reliant" is a word we have already adopted.

J. R. GOMEZ RICAÑO (Cuba): Nosotros estamos de acuerdo con la propuesta de México, porque efectivamente mejora el texto que se nos plantea y pudiera aceptarse "representativas".

Pensamos que la palabra "democráticamente" es mucho mejor que "plenamente", porque democráticamente significa que la mayoría va a decidir y no vemos por qué esa palabra no se pueda aceptar.

L. COMANESCU (Romania): As far as the amendments proposed by Mexico are concerned, we could agree to the first one, although it seems that if we keep "representative" that would be all right. We support the second amendment. As far as the third one is concerned, as a compromise solution perhaps we could say "fully and democratically participate".

Mme L. D. AZEVEDO (Portugal): Je n'ai pas demandé la parole, mais je peux dire que je suis d'accord avec vous sur le mot, afin que cette Organisation puisse effectivement participer à la mise en oeuvre du Programme d'action.

G. BIRAUD (France): Je ne sais pas si j'aiderai l'une ou l'autre des délégations et si la délégation mexicaine accepterait de remplacer le mot "autonome" qui semble faire des difficultés par le mot "indépendant". Dans un contexte français en tout cas c'est le mot que nous aurions utilisé: "les organisations représentatives et indépendantes". Je n'ai pas de préférence marquée en ce qui concerne "pleinement" et "effectivement" ou "démocratiquement". Bien entendu je suis d'accord avec la seconde proposition. J'ajoute qu'une organisation représentative se doit d'être indépendante, de ne pas être actionnée de l'extérieur et qu'une organisation se doit d'être représentative aussi, afin de pouvoir parler de participation.

K. M. KHUDHEIR (Iraq) (Interpretation from Arabic): I would like to support "so that such organizations can fully and democratically participate".

A. GAYOSO (United States of America): In all seriousness, the more I come to these meetings the more language I learn.

It seems to me the spirit of the Mexican and French proposals in very simple and clear. When we talk about popular participation, we have been talking about the people having the power to make their decision in the planning, in the implementation process, in their own lives. This was recognized in the Action Programme when it said that one of the conditions for true equitable development was, as the delegate of Tanzania proposed, the devolution of power to the people. I think the Mexicans and the French are saying that these organizations must have the power to make their own decisions; they must be independent from undue outside interference, autonomous, independent and self-reliant. In that sense I think both the Mexican and the French suggestions have been made, and this seems to me to be consistent with what was already agreed in the Action Programme in terms of the power to the people, and I do not think there should be any problem in accepting "independent" or "autonomous" or "self-reliant".

CHAIRMAN: Shall we now finalize it? "Calls upon all states concerned and FAO to take effective measures which will assist in the establishment and strengthening of self-reliant rural organizations, including rural women's and youth organizations, so that such organizations can fully participate effectively and democratically in the implementation of the Programme of Action. "

Is that agreeable?

M. LEROTHOLI (Lesotho): If it is intended to replace "representative" by "self-reliant", does "self-reliant" mean that they should not be assisted by anybody? If that is the case, that is totally unrealistic. These organizations in our countries that are developing have to rely on someone, and in most cases the someone is the Government giving a helping hand.

CHAIRMAN: Forgive me for interrupting, but you see it says "will assist in the establishment". That means that the assistance is there, but we do not want organizations always to be dependent upon somebody else. The aim of assistance is to make the assistance self-eliminating, not self-perpetuating. If you make assistance self-perpetuating, that person will always have a hold on you, so we want strong autonomous self-reliant organizations, but they will have to be assisted.

M. LEROTHOLI (Lesotho): With your permission there must be a self-reliant representative. If they are not representative, as the formulation goes, it means they are not representing the authentic nature of the society in which they exist. To us that would not be acceptable. They must be representative of the authentic nature of the society in which they exist.

CHAIRMAN: In addition to self-reliance, a representative role.

M. LEROTHOLI (Lesotho): Absolutely, with your permission.

CHAIRMAN: Any objections? I see nods around. Lesotho's addition is accepted.

Now we go on to (d) Operative paragraph 5, which reads "Commends the approach towards implementation of these responsibilities including those involving inter-agency cooperation outlined by the Director-General in his proposals to the Conference. The proposals to the Conference are given in the original document.

D. BETI (Suisse): Je ne voudrais pas prendre trop de notre temps et j'essaierai d'être le plus bref possible sans manquer au souci de clarté. Quand nous avons proposé notre amendement au paragraphe 5 de la Résolution nous nous sommes bercés de l'illusion d'être assez clairs. Des discussions que j'ai eues avec plusieurs délégués à la suite de mon intervention, m'ont cependant permis de me rendre compte que l'amendement tel qu'il avait été proposé prêtait fortement à malentendus. Des délégués ont en effet cru y voir une tentative de notre part de retarder l'action de la FAO, voire même d'arrêter temporairement les activités de la FAO afin de les analyser au vu du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Nous voudrions souligner ici que nous n'avons jamais eu cette idée derrière la tête. Je regrette dès lors profondément d'avoir manqué de clarté, d'autant plus que ce que nous voulions effectivement exprimer par notre amendement semblait rencontrer la sympathie de plusieurs des interlocuteurs avec lesquels nous avons pu en discuter par la suite.

En fait, le contenu essentiel de notre amendement est effectivement déjà exprimé dans le document C 79/28, notamment au point 4. 4 comme l'a fait remarquer hier à juste titre le délégué de la Tanzanie.

Par ailleurs, le Directeur général lui-même a, dans son introduction à notre discussion sur la suite de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural, relevé comme une tâche importante de la FAO l'éventuelle adaptation des activités en cours de la FAO aux orientations du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural, étant entendu que cette éventuelle adaptation serait précédée d'une analyse.

Par notre amendement, nous ne voulions donc qu'appuyer les efforts déjà entrepris par la FAO en vue de conformer les activités en cours au Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. Cette partie du suivi de la Conférence mondiale nous paraît en effet extrêmement importante. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous avons estimé qu'il serait utile et souhaitable que cette analyse et cette éventuelle adaptation des activités en cours soient expressément mentionnées dans la résolution concernant cette conférence de juillet dernier.

Les discussions que nous avons eues avec plusieurs délégués nous ont laissé entrevoir qu'il y aurait moyen de s'entendre si nous pouvions proposer une version plus claire et plus précise de notre amendement.

Nous nous permettons par conséquent de proposer notre amendement d'hier par la version suivante qui pourrait, nous semble-t-il, rencontrer le consensus de notre Commission. Il faudrait donc ajouter au paragraphe 5, après la virgule, dans le texte français, la phrase suivante: "cette mise en oeuvre devrait notamment comprendre la poursuite et l'approfondissement de l'analyse en cours des activités de la FAO et, le cas échéant, leur adaptation aux orientations du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural".

CHAIRMAN: I think we should be clear as to what we are discussing. We have here paragraph 5 "Commends the approach towards implementation of these responsibilities including those involving inter-agency cooperation outlined by the Director-General in his proposals to the Conference". Switzerland would like to add after this "this implementation should specifically include an in-depth analysis of FAO's ongoing activities and if necessary their adaptation according to the WRCARRD Programme of Action". It is only qualified further, after approach he says this. If subsequent speakers could comment on this, or give alternative wording, please do not let us have long explanations because this has been discussed in other fora.

K. CHOUERI (Liban) (Interprétation de l'arabe): Je voudrais faire des observations sur cette proposition, et je voudrais dire que cela ne nous convient pas du tout car l'analyse, d'après moi est quelque chose qui est pratiquée par cette Organisation d'une façon très sérieuse et en profondeur, et pour vous donner un exemple lorsque nous avons préparé le Programme d'action et de budget ce sujet a été pris en considération, et lorsque le Comité du programme s'est réuni ce sujet a également été pris en considération. Lorsque ce sujet a été soulevé dans la deuxième Commission, au moment de l'étude du Programme d'action et du budget, il a également été pris en considération. Enfin, à l'occasion du discours du Directeur général devant cette Commission, au moment de présenter ce document que nous étudions, il a dit que l'Organisation a essayé de trouver des voies pour améliorer et élargir les activités du Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale, et que les activités du Programme ordinaire seront revues pour qu'elles soient adaptées aux orientations du Programme d'action adopté par la Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural.

Nous sommes actuellement en train d'établir des projets et l'analyse se fera par la suite. Pourquoi essayer de parler de cette analyse maintenant?

Monsieur le Président, je voudrais vous rappeler que vous avez dit que 37 délégués avaient pris la parole et qu'ils ne s'étaient pas opposés à ce projet de résolution, sauf un ou deux; vous avez dit également que cela signifie que nous pouvons adopter cette résolution, après avoir accepté l'amendement présenté par les Pays-Bas. Voilà pourquoi je voudrais que nous adoptions ce projet de résolution, et surtout ce paragraphe 5 tel qu'il est actuellement sans aucun amendement, car ce paragraphe reflète tout à fait les discussions qui ont eu lieu dans cette salle.

Actuellement, nous ne sommes pas là pour ouvrir le débat une fois de plus, tout en sachant que la Plénière a adopté le Programme d'action tel qu'adopté au cours de la Conférence mondiale.

CHAIRMAN: Regarding Lebanon's in-depth analysis this has always been made, it is an integral part of programme formulation process, therefore it need not be so clear, because we have already commended the steps. We review ongoing programmes, so the Lebanon delegate's point of in-depth analysis is inherent in budget deployment. Subsequent speakers need not be so elaborate. You may suggest a modification of Switzerland's proposal or if you prefer that we keep the wording. This audience is well informed about all the various committees so there is no need to state what has been said in some other committee.

G. BIRAUD (France): Je suis un peu étonné du ton qu'a pris M. le représentant du Liban, par rapport à ce document, car il me semble croire que ce projet suisse met en cause ce qui se fait, ou met en cause les méthodes de travail de la FAO. Il n'en est absolument rien et, au contraire, les exemples qu'a cités à très juste titre le représentant du Liban montrent bien le travail d'analyse qui est en cours. C'est exactement ce que dit l'amendement proposé, qui demande la poursuite et l'approfondissement de ce travail. Donc, je ne vois vraiment pas pourquoi on voudrait s'opposer sur cette question-là, alors que la délégation suisse ne fait qu'attirer l'attention sur les suites à donner dans ce travail d'analyse en cours à la Conférence sur la Réforme agraire qui, tout de même, a marqué un progrès cette année.

H. CARANDANG (Philippines): I think we should express our appreciation for the concern of the Swiss delegation to be precise, but I would like to ask whether this amendment adds anything to the text. I would like to ask whether it is really necessary to spell out all these things he has indicated, because as far as I know FAO is already doing the steps indicated by Lebanon. This has also been referred to in the opening speech of the Director-General in doc C 79/II/PV/17, Page 2, steps already been done. He also referred to the Inter-departmental Committee on Rural Development. This is a committee that looks at all these activities and coordinates them. So if FAO is doing it already I wonder if it is necessary to mention it. If you mention it, it seems to imply that FAO is dragging its feet. It could mean either of two things. You want to encourage or commend FAO in doing it but if you want to encourage FAO or the Director-General I will refer to his opening statement in the same document C 79/II/PV/17 when he said "I would like to say a few words on what I believe is one of the most important items of this Session, the follow-up action to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development". The follow-up is one of the most important items. If we want to encourage him to follow up it is like asking a mother to take good care of her infant. It is something that to me seems superfluous.

S. A. MAOALLALI (Tanzania): I did intervene yesterday on this issue and we had a discussion with my colleague overnight, but apparently it seems that my colleague feels it is necessary that this be done. But we feel that, as the delegation from Lebanon and the Philippines have said, there is no need, in so many words, the Director-General, FAO, is doing this type of analysis. If we are to go into in-depth analysis before we start implementing the Programme of Action this will confuse us. Really, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to Switzerland not to insist on this issue, and in any case this in-depth analysis cannot enter into paragraph No. 5, it just does not fit into this paragraph. I raised this issue yesterday, and I still feel really it is superfluous and uncalled for.

J. S. CAMARA (Guinée): Je m'excuse, moi aussi, de prendre la parole. Je voulais tout simplement rappeler que le travail de la FAO concerne justement cette analyse que nous faisons nous-mêmes régulièrement. Je comprends bien le souci de la délégation suisse mais, comme l'a dit notre collègue du Liban, je pense que nous devons passer immédiatement à l'adoption de ce rapport et le paragraphe 5 devrait rester tel qu'il est, car ceci ne l'améliore pas. Je pense que nous devrions nous arrêter là.

J. O. ALABI (Nigeria): I wish to support the views expressed by the delegate of Lebanon. My understanding of in-depth analysis is a study which could take quite some time. The Review of FAO Programmes of Work we feel is not to take care of this. What we want, as the Swiss delegate said, is action which will ensure implementation of the WCARRD recommendation. We do not support the proposal as it is worded, as this can lead to some confusion.

H. FARAJ (Maroc): Permettez-moi de vous dire un petit peu l'inquiétude de la Délégation du Maroc. J'ai l'impression que non seulement nous reprenons les débats de la Commission, mais ceux de la Conférence sur la Réforme agraire et le Développement rural. Nous pensons qu'à partir du moment où nous avons rappelé notre accord sur la Déclaration de principes et le Programme d'action, il n'est pas nécessaire de revenir, par un paragraphe supplémentaire, sur un des points qui figurent dans ce Programme d'action.

Le suivi et l'analyse, si mes souvenirs sont bons, figuraient bien dans le Programme d'action de la Conférence mondiale sur la Réforme agraire. Par conséquent, nous préférons en rester à la première version du paragraphe 5.

LAI KWOK KONG (Malaysia): The Malaysian delegation would like to speak in support of the Philippines stand on this amendment and proposals by the Swiss delegation. We believe that the operative paragraph No. 5 should remain, as it stands. There should not be any amendment to it. Our stand is because we believe FAO is already doing its necessary duties to ensure that its programme are in accordance with what is requested.

RAMADHAR (India): I agree with what has been said by the distinguished delegates of Lebanon, Philippines, Guinea, Tanzania, Liberia, Morocco and Malaysia. I would not like to repeat the grounds that they have given in support of their contention, but it would be sufficient to say at this stage that this is an on-going activity of the FAO to analyze its programmes. We have examined this in the Programme Committee at length at the time of the documentation of WCARRD; FAO's involvement in the rural development was examined at length. In Commission II also this has been done. The distinguished delegate of the Philippines has already referred to the Inter-departmental on Rural Development which has been working very efficiently and which has been reporting to the governing bodies of this Organization. We have this Inter-departmental Committee on Rural Development under the chairmanship of the ADG Social and Economic Policy Department where all the ADG's of this Organization are the members. Then for the specific programme we have separate sub-committees. So I do not think there is any need for further in-depth analysis. Therefore I would agree with those delegates, whom I have just mentioned, that this paragraph should remain as it is.

M. BEL HADJ AMOR (Tunisie): J'estime que le texte proposé par la délégation suisse n'ajoute rien de nouveau à ce qui se fait déjà dans notre Organisation; on ne fait que rappeler une pratique qui est désormais une règle dans les activités de la FAO, et ce rappel est superflu. Aussi, pouvons-nous accepter le paragraphe 5 tel qu'il est libellé actuellement.

Je me permets de vous préciser que j'ai été invité par le délégué de la Yougoslavie à formuler également ce point de vue en son nom.

D. BETI (Suisse): Je suis un peu étonné à propos des réactions que nous venons d'entendre, d'autant plus que l'idée que nous voulions suggérer d'inclure dans la résolution est contenue dans le document C 79/28, elle a été relevée par le Directeur général dans son introduction au débat sur le point en question, et elle est très bien retenue aussi dans le rapport de notre Commission, à la page 4 de la version française, au point 12.

Toujours est-il que, vu le cours que prend la discussion, et vu aussi l'heure très avancée à laquelle nous nous trouvons, et tout en pensant qu'il aurait été utile de retenir l'idée, nous préférons retirer la proposition.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, I am grateful to you. That means there is now unanimity in terms of paragraph 5. Since we have the Director-General here, I would like to tell the Director-General the point which was being asked was should there be an in-depth analysis of on-going programmes, and their adaptation to suit the WCARRD recommendations. We will certainly be grateful if he would like to say anything on the subject.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: I have been following the discussion from my office and I have admired the democratic spirit of the Commission, since there has been an overwhelming majority here in favour of retaining the paragraph as it is.

I should like to remind the distinguished Delegate of Switzerland that we are discussing programmes of action on rural development in developing countries and, as he himself pointed out, none of the developing countries wants to be faced with delaying tactics. I regret to say that I consider the proposed amendment as a delaying tactic, just as were the independent review and other similar exercises which have also been suggested on several occasions. We do not want to move backwards when dealing with poverty and rural development; we want to look forward. Nevertheless we are, of course, carefully analysing everything we are doing: what we have done in the past, what we are doing at present, and what we plan for the future.

I am therefore very glad that the honorable Delegate has withdrawn his proposal.

CHAIRMAN: I think the assurance of the Director-General that he wants to move forward vigorously is an important one, because you may recall President Kaunda's statement that the hungry people everywhere do not want to wait until tomorrow for eating, they want to eat today. Therefore, we are grateful to you for your assurance that you want to proceed fast.

With this we come to the conclusion of the discussion of this recommendation.

Paragraphs 1 and 14, as amended, approved

Les paragraphes 1 et 14, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés

Los párrafos 1 y 14, así enmendados, son aprobados

Draft Report of Commission II - Part 4, as amended, was adopted

Le projet de rapport de la Commission II - Partie 4, ainsi amendé, est adopté

El proyecto de informe de la Comisión II - Parte 4, así enmendado, es aprobado

We have also come to the conclusion of the work of our Commission II, and, therefore, I would like to take this opportunity, first of all, of expressing my sincere gratitude to all the delegates for your most effective and important contributions. To my colleagues the three vice Chairmen, who were good enough to share most of the responsibility in organizing the Meeting. I would like to thank the Chairman of the Drafting Committee who is here, and his able colleagues, and all the participants in the Drafting Committee for their patience. The Drafting Committee has met for over sixteen hours in order to do the work which has helped us.

I would also like to thank the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General, particularly Mr. West, who has the primary responsibility of helping us in this Commission. I thank Mr. Yriart, Mr. Bommer, Professor Islam, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Flores-Rodas, Mr. Skoufis and their very able colleagues who were good enough to come and give detailed explanations.

I would like to thank in particular Mr. Wright, the Secretary of our Commission, for his silent but very able and dedicated service. I must also thank Mrs. Killingsworth, the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Camerini and Miss Porter. These four have been behind the scenes doing much of the work.

I would like to pay a particular tribute to the simultaneous interpreters. Then there are the messengers in the hall and all the others, the officers, the staff, everyone who has helped to make the work of this Commission so very profitable. We have come to the conclusion of our session but I think this is only the starting point, in a way, because most of us are involved in various ways in our own countries in programmes relating to agriculture and rural development. I think we should go back inspired by the proceedings here and also by the various addresses. In the ultimate analysis, we have been quarelling about words; any number of papers, tomes of papers and resolutions, if they could have developed the rural areas, the rural areas would have been developed long ago. Ultimately it is only hard work and dedicated action at the local level that will make all the difference.

I think those of us who have helped in formulating the resolutions should also resolve that we will do our best both to help FAO and our own national governments to convert words into reality. Otherwise the growing gap between precepts and practice is creating a considerable degree of disenchantment among the poor people and the more we bridge this real gap, in addition to the potential gap, the better it will be for everyone concerned.

I apologize for having kept you all so late and I thank every one of you.

Applause

Applaudissements

Aplausos

The meeting rose at 20. 15 hours

La séance est levée a 20 h 15

Se levanta la sesión a las 20. 15 horas