



C 93/INF/1
November 1993

conference

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

E

Twenty-seventh Session

Rome, 6 - 25 November 1993

REPORT OF INFORMAL MEETING OF

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Rome, 9 November 1993)

CONTENTS

Paragraphs

I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 6
II.	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACH	
A.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION PLAN OF ACTION	7 - 12
B.	IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCED AGENDA 21	13 - 35
C.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO PLAN OF ACTION FOR INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)	36 - 46

APPENDIX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

APPENDIX B: AGENDA

For reasons of economy this document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies unless strictly indispensable.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Informal Meeting of Representatives of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) attending the 27th Session of the FAO Conference as observers was convened on Tuesday, 9 November 1993. A list of participants at this meeting is attached as Appendix A. This report is submitted for the attention of the Conference.
2. The meeting was opened by the out-going Chairperson, Ms Francesca Ronchi Proja (International Federation for Home Economics), who is also Coordinator of the Ad Hoc Group of INGO Representatives to FAO residing in Rome. On the Ad Hoc Group's proposal, Mr Ermond Hartmans (Caritas Internationalis) was appointed as Chairperson of the meeting. Ms Barbara Dinham (Pesticides Action Trust/International Organization of Consumer Unions) was named Vice-Chairperson and a drafting group consisting of the following persons was constituted: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Coordinator of the Ad Hoc Group of INGO Representatives, Ms Joanna Koch (Chair of NGO Working Group on Nutrition, Geneva/Associated Country Women of the World), Mr Antonio Onorati (Crocevia/International Organization of Consumer Unions).
3. The informal meeting provided the opportunity for INGOs' views and suggestions on the activities and programmes of the Organization to be reported to the Conference. The Ad Hoc Group of INGO Representatives had been closely involved in preparing the meeting and selecting the subjects for discussion: Sustainable development and participatory approach, with special reference to the implementation of the International Conference on Nutrition Plan of Action, the UNCED Agenda 21, and the FAO Plan of Action for Integration of Women in Development. The approved Agenda is attached as Appendix B.
4. The Director of the Office for External Relations (OER) welcomed the participants and noted that the meeting took place within the broad context of changes under way in the UN system and the way it relates to NGOs. Already in the Programme of Work and Budget for the 1992-93 biennium FAO had affirmed its intention to strengthen its cooperation with NGOs and had created a consolidated focal point merging the FFHC/Action for Development with the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs. The mandate of the resulting OER includes ensuring liaison and information exchange, promoting policy dialogue, and developing specific innovative programmes of FAO/NGO cooperation whose experience can be incorporated into FAO's mainstream technical cooperation activities. OER interprets its role not as a filter for NGO contacts with FAO, but as a catalyst seeking to promote as wide a range of interaction as possible with FAO technical units and regional and country offices.
5. Over the past two years OER has worked on developing tools for information exchange such as the Development Education Exchange Papers focusing on themes of mutual interest to FAO and NGOs, and is building up a computerized data base on NGOs. Policy dialogue has been furthered at regional level by initiatives such as an FAO/NGO consultation on sustainable agriculture and rural development in Asia hosted by the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific last September. At national level, FAO has provided technical support to a federation of farmers' organizations in Senegal to organize a national forum seeking ways to deal with the impact of structural adjustment on peasant agriculture. Considerable effort has been directed to working with NGO partners in the South and with FAO technical units to formulate an FAO/NGO cooperation programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of NGOs in Africa, Asia and Latin America to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development at the level of peasant farmer households. Extra-budgetary funds are being sought for this programme, which it is hoped will get under way next year.
6. Ms Francesca Ronchi Proja, IFHE, Coordinator of the Ad Hoc Group, reported briefly on the activities of the Group since the INGO meeting of 12 December 1991. These were based mainly on the recommendations of that meeting. Most of 1992 was spent in organizing NGO participation at the ICN events (Preparatory Committee in Geneva, ICN in Rome), in collaboration with the Nutrition Working Groups of Geneva and New York and the ICN Secretariat. In 1993, major

activities were: preparations for the present INGO meeting, in consultation with FAO staff; follow-up of ICN; preparation for and participation in COAG and Council meetings, including briefing sessions with FAO officers concerned. The Coordinator acknowledged the support received from all members of the Ad Hoc Group and from FAO staff and thanked them for their continuous interest and collaboration. The Coordinator trusted that this meeting would be as successful as the one in 1991.

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION PLAN OF ACTION

7. The Director, Food Policy and Nutrition Division reported on FAO action, in collaboration with WHO, to follow up on the International Conference on Nutrition and promote implementation of the Plan of Action on Nutrition. He recalled that this Conference had involved an extensive preparatory process at country, regional and international levels, including a Preparatory Committee in Geneva in August 1992, during which great emphasis had been placed on NGO participation and input. FAO is encouraging governments to prepare national plans of action, as agreed at the Conference. Intersectoral groups at country level have been or are being formed to help in this preparation and the Organization is assisting developing countries, within available resources, by sending expert missions to the field. FAO has produced guidelines on "Developing Plans of Action for Nutrition", which have been distributed to all Member Governments and to FAO Representatives. These guidelines refer to NGOs as key actors, and in some countries NGOs are already participating in the intersectoral groups. Regional meetings have been organized in Asia, Africa and Central America and a number of national seminars held. FAO has requested the Geneva NGO Working Group on Nutrition to prepare guidelines on how NGOs can become involved in the implementation of the ICN Plan of Action. In addition, the Organization is working with individual INGOs on specific initiatives. FAO will continue to maintain close contact with the Working Groups on Nutrition in Rome and Geneva, with whom the Organization has been collaborating since before the Conference.

8. INGO participants reported on action taken by their organizations at the international and national levels. The INGOs present, many of whom had participated in the ICN, confirmed their commitment to the themes of the Plan of Action, each in their own fields of interest. It was felt that there is an urgent need for action to be taken to solve the problems of rural poverty, hunger and malnutrition and relieve the multiple burdens of women, particularly those in rural areas. It was noted that NGO contributions to the ICN Plan of Action had enhanced the paragraphs dealing with food production and the role of women. The importance of NGOs is emphasized in several sections of the Plan of Action; their involvement at national level, in partnership with governments, is considered vital. It was stressed that the guidelines being prepared by the Geneva NGO Working Group on Nutrition should be simple and pragmatic. INGOs which have affiliates in developing countries should be encouraged to disseminate information and facilitate action at national level. FAO was urged to support such initiatives by supplying information to INGOs.

9. A participatory approach should be applied to all activities related to the Plan of Action to ensure that the decision-making process takes into account the real needs of people, especially the rural poor. It was reported that farmers' representatives who attended the ICN had emphasized the following points: the importance of encouraging the production of traditional food crops, such as roots and tubers, and of ensuring that their seeds and planting material be readily available; the need for producers to receive remunerative prices for food crops and to have access to inputs and credit; the effect of food aid and dumping on local food production and markets. Participants expressed agreement with the statement in paragraph 60 of Document C 93/22 that a rapid process of

liberalization of trading systems could lead to a decrease of local production and thus be detrimental to small farmers.

10. It was stressed that the role of NGOs is important in improving levels of education generally and, in particular, in providing correct nutritional education at all levels. In this respect, special attention should be given to the rural sector, including both men and women.

11. The meeting was informed by an NGO participant that the World Bank is holding a Hunger Conference at the end of November 1993. A regrettable lack of coordination with ICN follow-up and an inadequate involvement of NGOs in this Conference were reported.

12. The Director, Food Policies and Nutrition Division reiterated his appreciation for the good relations which have been maintained with INGOs on nutrition-related matters. He confirmed that FAO will be pleased to disseminate information on activities related to the follow up of the ICN to all INGOs and NGO groups working to achieve the objectives of the Plan of Action.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCED AGENDA 21

13. The Special Adviser to the Director-General, Assistant to the Director-General for Environment and Sustainable Development expressed his appreciation for the interest of NGOs in discussing the follow-up to UNCED. The substantive participation of NGOs in discussions concerning the very complex questions of sustainable development and the environment, related to nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, has been very significant before, during and after UNCED.

14. In discussing implementation of Agenda 21, he suggested INGO participants should consider not only their already-established formal cooperative relationships with FAO but also opportunities for cooperation in programmes and projects at the regional and national level.

15. FAO is making every effort to integrate SARD throughout the work of the Organization. NGO action is particularly called for in connection with the need for people's participation in development. This approach, however, acquires full significance only in the context of specific programmes and field projects such as those for Integrated Pest Management (IPM), reforestation, and soil conservation. While recognizing the great diversity of INGOs' interests, he nevertheless wished to draw attention to certain issues which are the subject of discussion inside as well as outside FAO. These issues occur at the interfaces between sectors, where potential conflicts between objectives of production and of environmental protection need to be addressed. NGO participants were invited to comment on three main subjects:

1. The basic cause of deforestation, particularly in the tropics, and desertification. Among these is, first and foremost, insufficient, inequitable and inefficient agricultural development on land already in production.
2. Biodiversity. This patrimony of all peoples needs to be both conserved and properly utilized. Biological diversity cannot be separated from the diversity of farming systems, rural societies and their cultures.
3. Effects of liberalization of trade and markets on the prospects for SARD. Such liberalization may, in certain instances, induce further degradation of the environment and natural resources.

16. The INGO participants made comments on these major issues but also raised other related questions with regard to the implementation of Agenda 21 of UNCED. Their comments are summarized under the following headings.

FAO's Relationships with NGOs

17. There has been a growing relationship between NGOs and FAO and it is hoped that this relationship will be further extended in the future. The connection of INGOs which have formal relations with FAO is much appreciated, but other forms of collaboration are also desirable. Many of these already exist but it was suggested that FAO further explore formal and informal collaboration including:

- * find ways for NGOs at national or regional level to have greater participation and, particularly, ensure the collaboration of farmer, peasant, and rural people's organizations;
- * examine the possibility of including NGO participants in programming and planning country missions for SARD follow-up action, since NGOs are generally very familiar with local conditions and are cost-effective;
- * further encourage the participation of NGOs as observers on expert panels;
- * recognize that there are many different kinds of NGOs with different structures, objectives and activities. It was felt useful to identify the different kinds of NGOs - ranging, for example, from community-based people's organizations to professional organizations or industry-based NGOs - in order to clarify appropriate forms of collaboration with FAO;
- * organize FAO/NGO regional consultations on SARD like the one held in Asia and FAO/NGO cooperation programmes at regional level;
- * invite NGOs to participate as observers in other consultations on technical aspects of SARD, such as IPM, and in regional and sub-regional SARD networks and task forces;
- * identify local NGOs for consultation and participation in SARD-related field activities;
- * complete the NGO data base presently in progress as soon as possible, to facilitate collaboration between FAO and the NGOs, particularly at the country level.

Support for SARD

18. Participants welcomed the work undertaken by FAO to establish new approaches to agricultural development, and suggested that criteria be developed for evaluating SARD projects. Governments were urged to give every possible support and resources to implement SARD programmes. The process of programme planning and guidelines as presented in document C93/10, however, does not make sufficient provision for the inputs of the rural people directly affected by such policies and programmes.

19. It was suggested that, in the 70 countries in which national coordination committees on sustainable development are well established, it would be interesting to ascertain to what extent non-governmental and peasant farmers' organizations are included. This should also be studied in the 14 countries which have a draft and/or final Agenda 21 Plan of Action. It would be very useful if the difficulties encountered regarding NGO participation could be pinpointed so that possible corrective action could be taken in the future.

20. Several participants suggested that a greater distinction be made between profit and non-profit NGOs in relation to a growing tendency to privatize extension services. It was felt that

privatized, profit-oriented services could not be counted on to invest time and resources in the entire range of rural development activities. Governments are urged to retain responsibility for agricultural extension services which, it is felt, in many countries require considerable strengthening and greater interaction with rural people's organizations to promote SARD. NGOs could be of great assistance in this regard.

21. It was suggested that more emphasis should be placed in international agricultural research centres (CGIAR) on farming systems research, the involvement of farmers' and peasants' organizations in determining the work plan of the centres, conducting agricultural research and sharing of available know-how with rural communities. Links between the international centres and national research organizations should be strengthened and every safeguard should be taken to ensure that research findings be freely available to farmers.

22. In relation to agro-ecological systems in both the north and south, some participants emphasized the need to ensure that soil nutrients are replaced in order to maintain soil fertility and produce sufficient quantities of food to meet the demand of growing populations. However other participants underlined the need to develop more effective use of on-farm inputs, and soil- and environment-conserving methods drawing on the experience gained in traditional farming systems (peasant and native peoples).

People's participation

23. The importance of people's participation in ensuring the successful implementation of SARD was stressed. Consultation at all levels is important to win acceptance of and put into practice the far-reaching policy proposals developed by FAO. Participants in projects and programmes should be involved in all project stages, including formulation, implementation and evaluation, on an on-going basis.

24. Participants urged governments to encourage organization of rural peoples for self-reliance, and FAO to assist governments in this respect. Strengthened people's and farmers' organizations will more effectively achieve the objectives of SARD.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

25. Noting the possible negative impact of pesticides on the environment and health, participants strongly supported FAO's initiatives relating to IPM. They requested that the provisions of FAO Field Programme Circular No. 8/92 be fully applied in IPM and, in particular, those contained in the following section: "Presence of pests does not automatically require control measures, as damage may be insignificant. When plant protection measures are deemed necessary, a system of non-chemical pest methodologies should be considered before a decision is taken to use pesticides. Suitable pest control methods should be used in an integrated manner and pesticides should be used on an as-needed basis only, and as a last resort component of an IPM strategy. In such a strategy, the effects of pesticides on human health, the environment, sustainability of the agricultural system and the economy should be carefully considered."

Trade liberalization and structural adjustment

26. Participants felt that structural adjustment programmes are pushing producers towards an ever greater degree of specialization and monoculture, including the use of potentially harmful chemicals. Concern was expressed about the impact of trade liberalization in destabilizing markets. It was noted that structural adjustment policies may have a negative impact on world market prices of agricultural products. FAO's action in this regard was supported and the Organization was urged to continue to draw attention to contradictions between the goals of SARD and structural adjustment policies.

Poverty and SARD

27. Participants considered that, in developing countries, poverty is the major cause of environmental degradation. As long as absolute poverty, experienced disproportionately by women and children, is not eradicated, fragile eco-systems will be under threat. Millions of the world's poorer women face the cruel dilemma that activities vital to the survival of their families in the short term can also damage the environment on which long-term survival depends. The eradication of these serious problems is a major objective of SARD, and participants pledged their full collaboration with FAO in working towards it.

28. It was also noted that food producers, particularly agricultural workers and landless farmers and farm labourers, are often those least able to afford to buy food and other necessities of life and suffer from poor nutrition and sanitation. This group of rural people are the concern of many NGOs and FAO is urged to give special attention to programmes of land reform and employment creation which could benefit them.

Promoting local food production

29. Participants suggested that FAO use its influence to find a better balance between the demands of industrialized markets and affluent consumers for export commodities on the one hand, and meeting the demand for basic minimum quantities of food for the under-nourished on the other. This would include strengthening local and regional markets which provide outlets for local production.

Plant genetic resources and diversified agricultural systems

30. In order to ensure that the farmer plays an important role in safeguarding genetic diversity and genetic resources, participants felt that farmers and native people should have property and/or guaranteed land use rights. To exercise these rights farmers and peasants need to be organized through their own associations. In cases in which farmers cannot practise proper genetic resource conserving measures without endangering their livelihood, participants felt that governments should consider providing subsidies to compensate for loss of income.

31. Several participants stressed that the diversity of agricultural systems should be maintained in order to support the local market of traditional food supplies, diversify production, help rural families obtain sufficient income to ensure a balanced diet, and provide employment opportunities for women and rural households.

32. Participants felt that germplasm now existing in traditional farming systems should remain the property of countries and not become the property of private enterprise, so that the seeds and planting materials of traditional crops will be freely available to all farmers.

33. It was noted that the theme of World Food Day (WFD) 1993, "Harvesting Nature's Diversity", had stimulated public interest in biodiversity through the work of the WFD Committees. The Technical Consultation on Plant Genetic Resources would be taking place in 1995, and INGO representatives felt that active NGO participation in the preparatory process should be sought.

Forestry and agriculture

34. INGOs expressed their concern at the lack of interrelations in Agenda 21 between forestry and SARD. They recognize the efforts FAO is making to link agriculture and forestry in land use and rural development activities. Some participants drew attention to the need for further research on the structural and socio-economic aspects of this problem, in particular on agro-forestry systems.

35. The Special Adviser of the Director-General expressed appreciation for the many contributions from NGOs in the debate. He noted that NGOs influence public opinion and can thereby help to shape the policies and attitudes of governments and international organizations. NGOs can play an important role in monitoring the implementation of the agreements reached by governments at UNCED. National committees for sustainable development and bodies such as the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) provide other channels for NGO inputs. Continued FAO/NGO exchange of information and cooperation activities in the field of sustainable development and environment was essential in the follow-up of UNCED.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO PLAN OF ACTION FOR INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)

36. The Chief, Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development Service (ESHW), illustrated the progress achieved by FAO in the eight areas of the FAO Plan of Action on WID and highlighted some ways in which NGOs and FAO can work together in the implementation of the Plan of Action:

- linking with ongoing FAO project activities where joint operations can be established for mutual support;
- contracting NGOs to carry out specific activities in the implementation of FAO projects, for example, village studies, data collection or training courses in local languages;
- promoting awareness of the United Nations World Conference on Women in 1995 and participating in national committee activities by linking with Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development on Planning and Women units;
- carrying out and disseminating joint case studies on NGO experiences, which is also a good means for NGOs to gain more visibility and credibility;
- collaborating in various other joint activities with professional organizations to build women's leadership, managerial and organizational skills in order to help women form unions or federations such as women farmers' organizations, entrepreneurs' and business unions or to assist in designing legislation which protects women's rights and ensures a more equitable position within the traditional family system.

37. In the debate participants highlighted several issues which are summarized below.

38. The role of rural women in food security and as key food producers was emphasized. As such they should be fully involved at all stages and levels of food production, processing and marketing projects and food security programmes. They also need to be included in training programmes for new crops and improved varieties, crop rotation, mixed farming and new farming practices. It was emphasized that roots and tubers (especially cassava) should be given particular attention in countries where they are staple foods.

39. Rural women's knowledge of agricultural and food production should be utilized in project preparation and decision making. They should also play a more important role in monitoring and evaluating how natural resources are managed at national and international levels. Importance should be given to income-producing activities for women to increase their economic independence within the context of the family.

40. Participants indicated that they would welcome closer collaboration with FAO in the area of WID. It would be useful to have information on FAO projects with women, particularly those

with NGO involvement. It was suggested that FAO analyse and make available information on women's roles in agricultural cooperatives.

41. Participants expressed appreciation for the gender approach which FAO is adopting with regard to WID, since the concept emphasizes the necessity of men and women sharing in family/household responsibilities and other activities.

42. Participants emphasized the importance of FAO participation in the World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 and welcomed the Organization's full involvement in all stages of its preparation. They felt that every effort should be made to include national NGOs in the national committees established for the preparation of the Conference.

43. Participants recalled that the United Nations had declared 1994 The International Year of the Family (IYF). It was hoped that the Organization would be fully involved in the preparation, celebrations and activities planned for that year. Participants enquired about the plans under way in FAO, pointing out the importance of the subject, the difficulties faced by families nowadays and the need to support the family in its various forms, since it is the basic unit of society.

44. Some participants pointed out the need to pay attention to the increasing number of women affected by AIDS, and the problems of a growing aging population.

45. Appreciation was expressed for the fact that the B.R. Sen Annual Award and the A.H. Boerma Award have both been given to outstanding women this year.

46. The Chief, ESHW replied to a number of points made during the discussion and assured participants of FAO's commitment to the issues raised. She welcomed the suggestion to meet with NGOs to discuss cooperation, particularly regarding the IYF and the Beijing Conference.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD (ACWW)

Ms Joanna Koch
Ms Carmela Basili

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (CI)

Mr Ermond Hartmans
Ms Patricia Wohlrab

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (EAAE)

Ms Ornella Arimondo

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION (EAAP)

Mr Nicolas Frydlender

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN IN LEGAL CAREERS (FIFCJ)

Ms Antonietta Cescut

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL (GREENPEACE)

Mr Francesco Martone
Ms Domitilla Senni

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN (IAW)

Ms Dorothy Oben
Ms Angkarb Poonnachit Korsieporn

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (IAAE)

Ms Margaret Loseby

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA)

Mr Lino Visani
Ms Loredana Bellezza

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (ICW)

Ms Lydie Rossini van Hissenhoven

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS (IFAP)

Ms Giuseppina Pelà

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOME ECONOMICS (IFHE)

Ms Francesca Ronchi Proja

INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (IFA)

Mr Ernst Köpke
Mr N. Salvo

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS UNION (IOCU)

The Pesticides Trust - Eurolink Business Centre (UK)

Ms Barbara Dinham

Consumer Policy Institute (USA)

Mr Michael Hansen

Raapalmira (Colombia)

Ms Elsa Nivia

Centro Internazionale Crocevia (Italy)

Mr Antonio Onorati

INTERNATIONAL RAIFFEISEN UNION (IRU)

Federazione Italiana delle Casse Rurali ed Artigiane

Mr Fulvio d'Adamo

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE (ISHS)

Mr B. J. van der Borg

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILIES ORGANIZATIONS (IUFO)

Mr André Duffaure

Mr Sandro Vota

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (IUFRO)

Mr R. Morandini

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LATIN NOTARIES (UINL)

Mr Giuseppe Ramondelli

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC)

Ms Marina Miraglia

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS (WAGGGS)

Ms Elena Lodi-Fè

WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS (WUCWO)

Ms Maria Morfaw

Ms Rebecca Ngongi

Ms Carla Romersi

* * * *

CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO (CICS)

Ms Nelida Ancora (Italy)

KENYA FREEDOM FROM HUNGER COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr Moses G. Mbugua (Kenya)

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE TO FAO

Archbishop Alois Wagner (Vatican)

WORLD FOOD DAY (WFD)

Ms Patricia Young

U.S. Committee for World Food Day (USA)

APPENDIX B

27th Session of FAO Conference

November 1993

Informal meeting of observers of INGOs

9 November 1993

Philippine Room - C-277

Agenda

Morning session - 9:30 - 12:30

Opening by outgoing Chairperson, Ms Francesca Ronchi Proja (International Federation for Home Economics)

Introductory statements

- i) Ms Kay Killingsworth, Director, Office for External Relations
- ii) Ms Francesca Ronchi Proja, Coordinator of Ad Hoc Group

- 1. Adoption of Agenda
- 2. Nomination of Vice-Chair and drafting group
- 3. Sustainable development and participatory approach, with special reference to:
 - i) Implementation of the International Conference on Nutrition Plan of Action.

Introduction

Mr J. Lupien
Director
Food Policy and
Nutrition Division
(ESN)

Luncheon Break

Afternoon Session - 14:30 - 17:30

ii) Implementation of the UNCED Agenda 21

Introduction

Mr P.J. Mahler
Special Adviser to the
Director-General/ADG for
Environment and Sustainable Development
Office of the Director-General
(ODG)

**iii) Implementation of the FAO Plan of Action
for Integration of Women in Development.**

Introduction

Ms L. Kirjavainen
Chief
Women in Agricultural Production and
Rural Development
(ESHW)

4. Any other matters.