



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
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Agriculture
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des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación



CONFERENCE

Twenty-eighth Session

Rome, 20 October - 2 November 1995

WORLD FOOD SUMMIT

BACKGROUND¹

1. The Council at its Hundred and Seventh Session considered the Director-General's proposal to hold a World Food Summit, in order to enable the Organization's Member Nations to address at the highest political level the issue of world food security. It agreed that the Summit initiative was both timely and pertinent in the light of the challenges facing individual countries and the international community in achieving lasting food security for all.
2. The Council therefore underlined the importance of a well targeted and well focused Summit and stressed that preparations should involve Member Nations at an early stage. In this context, it was considered opportune that the meeting of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in April 1995 have a first discussion on the documents which would be developed for adoption at the Summit.
3. The CFS at its Twentieth Session considered document CFS 95/4, "Elements for Possible Inclusion in a Draft Declaration and Plan of Action on Universal Food Security" which constituted a draft outline for the Summit main documents, and reported on its deliberations to the Council in June 1995.

COUNCIL: HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SESSION (JUNE, 1995)

4. In his opening address to the Hundred and Eighth Session of the Council, the Director-General stressed his conviction that the responsibility for ensuring food security lay with Heads of State and Government. He observed that although over the years numerous ministerial-level conferences and meetings had addressed food security issues, never before had Heads of State and Government come together to seek solutions. Furthermore, in a time of stunning technological

¹ CL 107/REP; CL 108/REP; CL 108/10; CL 108/12.

developments in many fields, some 800 million people worldwide continued to suffer from chronic undernutrition. The Director-General informed the Council of the arrangements he was making to prepare for the Summit, emphasizing that the technical underpinnings would be of high quality, while expenditures would be kept to a minimum. The time-consuming and costly practice of preparatory committees would be avoided, and normal FAO meetings would be utilized to prepare the Summit. Finally, the Director-General underlined that the Summit was not intended as a platform for the pledging of contributions, nor was he proposing that it call for new funding mechanisms or institutions. (The full text of the Director-General's statement is contained in Appendix D of CL 108/REP).

5. The Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations in the report of the CFS and made further recommendations regarding issues to be given greater attention in preparing the draft text of the Summit main documents. The Council considered that the CFS should play the role of focal point during 1996 for the discussion by Members of the proposed Summit final documents. It suggested that in addition to its already-scheduled January 1996 session, a second session of the CFS in 1996 could be held, possibly in September, to synthesize the conclusions of the Regional Conferences and prepare a consolidated text for submission to the Summit.

6. The Council also emphasized the importance of broad participation by international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, as well as of the academic and research community. The Secretariat was encouraged to seek inputs from these groups in preparing the draft texts and in making arrangements for the World Food Summit.

7. The Council expressed its support for the Director-General's initiative to propose the World Food Summit, which it hoped would lead to concrete, immediate and effective action at international and national levels, by governments and all other sectors of civil society. Noting that the Director-General would submit the proposal formally to the Conference at its Twenty-eighth Session, the Council recommended that the Conference approve the convening of the World Food Summit in Rome in November 1996 and that it make the necessary provisions in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-97 to permit its success.

ACTION FOLLOWING THE COUNCIL SESSION

8. Preparation of the documentation necessary for the CFS and Regional Conferences in 1996 is now well underway, in line with the guidance given by the CFS and Council. Wide canvassing for inputs and comments is being undertaken among intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations and individuals.

9. The Director-General has been keeping member countries constantly informed as his consultations and preparations have progressed. In addition to his visits to countries, he has had several meetings with an informal consultative mechanism composed of the Chairmen of the Regional Groups and certain other Permanent Representatives.

10. A note outlining the proposal to convene the World Food Summit and the rationale behind it was first issued in late 1994. The note has been updated periodically with information on the schedule of intergovernmental preparations, practical arrangements made within the Secretariat, and the support extended in various intergovernmental fora, and circulated widely - to all Member Nations and the Permanent Representatives to FAO, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the media. This document, as revised in August 1995, is contained in the attached Appendix.

11. Accordingly, taking into account the guidance received, the support expressed, and the results of consultations both formal and informal, the Director-General is pleased to formally submit to the Conference his proposal that FAO convene a World Food Summit in November 1996. In

view of the fact that the rationale for and basic information on the proposal as outlined above has already been documented, the Director-General submits the proposal in the form of a draft resolution for the consideration of the Conference.

Draft Resolution/95

World Food Summit

THE CONFERENCE,

Reaffirming the "inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition", as enshrined in the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974;

Cognizant of the fact that hunger, and armed conflicts over food and natural resources, constitute a threat to the security and stability of nations, regions and the global community;

Aware that 800 million people still do not have access to enough food to meet their basic daily needs for nutritional well-being, that 199 million children under the age of five suffer from protein and energy deficiencies, and that despite progress in reducing the incidence of undernutrition, hunger may continue to afflict some 730 million by the year 2010 unless action is taken;

Recalling the contributions made by governments to international consensus achieved by the World Food Conference in 1974 and the International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, as well as the agreements made in other international conferences and summits in recent years;

Recalling also the constructive contribution made by non-governmental organizations, representatives of the private sector, the academic and research communities, the media and other groups to the successful preparation of such conferences, to their deliberations and to effective subsequent follow-up action;

Conscious of the fact that policies in many sectors - agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, commerce, transport, labour, health, finance - have important impacts on national food security, and that responsibility for guaranteeing a nation's food security belongs to the highest level of political leadership;

Aware that never before have the world's leaders come together to assess the state of global food security and focus their attention specifically on securing the most basic of human needs - food;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 108th Session of the Council that the Conference approve the convening of the World Food Summit in Rome in November 1996 and make the necessary provisions in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-97 to permit its success;

Expressing its appreciation of the Director-General's efforts in carrying out a comprehensive series of consultations on the matter, and in ensuring that preparations at the technical level are of high quality, while keeping costs to a minimum;

Welcoming the expressions of support from numerous high-level intergovernmental fora for the convening of a world summit on food security;

Expressing its gratitude for the early contribution to the Summit process made by the Government of Canada in hosting the Ministerial Meeting on World Food Security and the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of FAO;

1. Decides to convene, under Article VI.5 of the FAO Constitution, a World Food Summit at the level of Heads of State or Government, in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996;
2. Decides further that Heads of State or Government will be invited to address the Summit on 16 and 17 November, and that Ministers of those countries not represented at the level of Head of State or Government, as well as all observers, will be invited to make their statements during the period from 13 to 15 November;
3. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Italy to act as host to the Summit and to provide political, material and diplomatic support to FAO for its organization;
4. Decides that the Summit shall have as its objectives: (a) to serve as a forum at the highest political level to marshal the global consensus and commitment needed to redress a most basic problem of humankind - food insecurity; (b) to raise global awareness of the food security problem and promote the search for solutions; (c) to adopt policies and strategies, as well as a plan of action for implementation by governments, international institutions and all sectors of civil society to achieve sustained progress towards universal food security; (d) to reinforce international cooperation in combating hunger and undernutrition; and (e) to contribute, through the achievement of greater food security, to global stability and peace;
5. Approves the arrangements made by the Director-General for the preparation of the World Food Summit;
6. Approves the proposal of the Director-General to invite to the Summit:
 - a) representatives of all Members and Associate Members of FAO or of the United Nations, of its Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - b) observer(s) from the Holy See;
 - c) observer(s) from the Sovereign Order of Malta;
 - d) observer(s) from the Palestine Liberation Organization;
 - e) representatives of the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - f) observers from other relevant intergovernmental organizations;
 - g) observers from relevant non-governmental organizations and private-sector associations;
7. Calls upon governments to be represented at the level of Heads of State or Government;
8. Urges governments to include in their delegations representatives of relevant national non-governmental organizations and, as appropriate, of the private sector;
9. Decides that the Committee on World Food Security shall serve as focal point for preparation of the Summit documents, and of draft Rules of Procedure as appropriate;
10. Calls upon the Regional Conferences in 1996 to address those food security issues and concerns which are region-specific in nature, and through their contributions to lend the needed regional dimension to the draft Summit documents;
11. Invites countries to participate actively in the preparations and follow-up activities at all appropriate levels;
12. Invites intergovernmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to cooperate actively in preparations

for the World Food Summit, at national, sub-regional and regional levels, and in supporting follow-up action;

13. Invites the Director-General to open a special Trust Fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources to facilitate the preparations for and holding of the World Food Summit;

14. Requests further that the Committee on World Food Security report through the Council to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Conference in 1997, on all aspects of the World Food Summit and its follow-up.

APPENDIX
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
Rome, 13-17 November 1996

BASIC INFORMATION

The initiative The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has proposed to convene a World Food Summit in November 1996 in Rome, with the aim of renewing the commitment of world leaders at the highest level to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the achievement of food security for all, through the adoption of concerted policies and actions at global, regional and national level.

Background At the 1974 World Food Conference, governments examined the global problem of food production and consumption, and solemnly proclaimed that "every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties". However, more than twenty years later the goal of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition "within a decade", as expressed by that Conference, has not been reached. Since the World Food Conference, a number of major conferences have addressed certain aspects related to food security in the context of their particular agendas; but world leaders at the highest level have not had the opportunity to assess the state of global food security and focus their attention specifically on securing the most basic of human needs: food.

The problem Almost 800 million people in developing countries today face chronic malnutrition and 199 million children under the age of five suffer from acute or chronic protein and energy deficiencies. At present, as many as 88 nations fall into the category of low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs): 42 in sub-Saharan Africa, 19 in Asia and the Pacific, 9 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 in the Near East/North Africa and 12 in Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States. At the same time, commitments of external assistance (bilateral and multilateral) to developing country agriculture are declining: they dropped from US\$10 billion in 1982 to US\$7.2 billion in 1992 (in constant 1985 US dollars). Agriculture's share in total official development finance also fell from 24 percent to 16 percent over the same period. To make matters worse, fisheries resources are being overexploited and forests are being destroyed, with available arable land per caput currently at 0.25 hectare.

According to current estimates, by the year 2030 world population will rise from the present 5.7 billion to 8.7 billion. As population grows, per caput availability of arable land will decrease even further, thus heightening the need to intensify agricultural production and making greater demands on finite natural resources. If no action is taken to reverse the present trend, the number of chronically undernourished people may still be some 730 million by the year 2010, over 300 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

Serious concern at this dismal situation has been expressed internationally on many occasions in recent years. In particular, at the 27th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1993, which met at the Ministerial level, Member Nations expressed "deep concern" at the present situation and the future prospect, and stressed that "the world's major problems in food, nutrition and sustainability require immediate action at national and international levels in order to attack the root causes of persistent food insecurity, notably the inadequate overall development and, particularly, agricultural and rural development".

Why a Summit?

Against this background, during 1994 the Director-General of FAO consulted a large number of Heads of State and Government and delegations from all regions, and found an emerging consensus on the need to convene a World Food Summit as early as possible in order to renew the commitment to achieving food security for all and agree upon effective policies and strategies dealing with the root causes of hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s and beyond the year 2000. The issue was considered serious and complex enough to be dealt with, for the first time in fifty years of existence of FAO, by the highest leaders of Member States, who have the authority, capacity and wisdom to provide guidance to face this daunting challenge.

The personal participation of Heads of State and Government in the Summit would mobilize all the government departments required to provide a comprehensive vision of the multifaceted dimensions of the food issue: not only the Ministers of Agriculture (who meet regularly every two years at the FAO Conference) and related technical departments (fisheries, forestry, environment, water resources, rural development), but also the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Economy, Development Cooperation.

The high visibility of a Summit would also be more effective in raising awareness at the level of policy and decision-making in the public and private sectors, as well as among the media and the public at large.

What is expected from the Summit

The Summit is intended to provide a forum at the highest political level to address the need for global commitment and action to redress the most basic problem of mankind: food insecurity. It is expected to lead to the adoption of appropriate policies and strategies at international and national levels, as well as a plan of action for implementation by all parties concerned: governments, international institutions, and all sectors of civil society.

Since it would be a world summit, it should have a global perspective in dealing with all aspects of food security and address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition in all parts of the world, while at the same time incorporating the specific regional dimensions of the problems and their solutions.

What the Summit is not

The Summit is not a pledging conference, nor is it aiming to create new financial mechanisms, institutions or bureaucracy. Each Member Nation will consider independently how and what it might wish to contribute to the implementation of the policies, strategies and the plan of action that would be adopted by the Summit.

Global support

The growing support for the Summit, confirmed by discussions at the 106th, 107th and 108th Sessions of the Council and at the FAO Regional Conferences, by resolutions and recommendations adopted at different

international meetings, and conveyed at the highest political levels of Member Nations, has given a large political base to the Summit.

By June 1995, Heads of State or Government from 75 countries in all regions of the world had personally expressed to the Director-General, on the occasion of his official visits to their countries or during their visits to FAO and at high-level international meetings, their commitment to support the Summit. Resolutions or statements of support have been adopted in numerous fora (*see Annex I*).

More commitments of support are expected to follow. It is particularly important to add that the Government of Italy has confirmed its readiness to cooperate fully with FAO in organizing the World Food Summit and has pledged its material and diplomatic support to the Organization in this regard.

Dates of the Summit

The 108th Session of the FAO Council recommended that the Conference approve the convening of the World Food Summit in Rome in November 1996. It is envisaged that the Summit will extend from 13 to 17 November - with a ministerial segment from 13 to 15 November, and the Heads of State and Government segment on 16 and 17 November. The Summit would be preceded by a meeting of senior officials on 11 and 12 November.

Summit with a difference: sound preparation at a reduced cost

The Summit is being planned with the utmost care with a view to keeping the costs to a minimum while, at the same time, ensuring a sound preparation in terms of physical arrangements and logistics, technical and policy documents, and consultation with governments, NGOs, private-sector as well as other intergovernmental organizations including the UN system organizations and the Bretton Woods institutions. Some of the steps taken in this direction are highlighted below:

- The preparatory work will be conducted through the normal scheduled sessions of FAO's Governing Bodies, Regional Conferences and other meetings. No special intergovernmental preparatory meetings are envisaged, in order to avoid the major expenses usually associated with them.
- The Summit will be held in Rome, at FAO Headquarters, using existing conference facilities and services, and avoiding costs (to both the Organization and Member Nations) resulting from holding such a meeting away from Headquarters.
- The organizational work has been entrusted to a small Secretariat of Professionals seconded from other FAO departments, who will return to their normal work after the Summit. Under the overall guidance of a Steering Committee, chaired by the Director-General, the Secretariat will work in liaison with other FAO units, with other organizations including NGOs, and with national secretaries appointed by member countries. The Permanent Representatives will be participating fully in the process.
- Maximum use is being made of FAO's own expertise to prepare the comprehensive set of technical documents required by the Summit, and the cooperation of other organizations is being sought in their preparation.
- While the basic costs of holding the Summit, to be kept to a minimum, will be financed by FAO's Regular Programme, voluntary contributions in cash and kind will be used to cover other costs, in particular to encourage wide participation from developing countries and for related NGO activities.
- All participants will be encouraged to avoid holding receptions and dinners and to donate any funds which would have been used for hospitality to the

financing of the "Special Programme for Food Production in Support of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries".

Preparatory meetings

The preparatory process will involve broad-based consultations with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. All preparatory meetings will be held taking advantage of normal sessions of existing bodies and other events already scheduled to take place. The sequence and timing have been changed in some cases to accommodate Summit preparations. The calendar, as currently envisaged, is built upon the regularly scheduled meetings of FAO governing bodies, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the FAO Regional Conferences.

In addition, the International Symposium to be organized by the Federal Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec in October 1995 in Quebec, in the context of the observance of the 50th Anniversary of FAO, will make it possible for NGO and private-sector representatives attending the meeting to present their perspectives on food security issues to the Ministerial Meeting and thus make a significant input to the Summit.

Member Nations are being encouraged to use other meetings already scheduled within their region to discuss the specific implications of food security issues, in addition to the consultations which will take place at FAO Regional Conferences. (*Annex II gives an at-a-glance outline of the intergovernmental preparations for the World Food Summit.*)

Sound technical basis for policy decisions

A key aspect of the World Food Summit is the solid analytical foundation on which preparations will be based. In addition to the draft policy document and the draft plan of action to be submitted for the direct consideration of the Heads of State and Government, the major issues of relevance will be presented through a series of analytical background papers covering past development, the present situation and future trends.

These technical papers will highlight issues and options to be considered by national governments, civil society and the international community, and address the major issues alluded to in the Summit's policy and plan of action documents (*see Annex III*).

The preparation of technical background papers is one of the areas in which the Summit will involve important FAO partners, such as the World Bank, Regional Development Banks, IFAD and WFP. Cooperation is being sought from others (UNFPA, UNEP, WHO, UNICEF, WTO, CGIAR) for the preparation of papers on food production and population growth, food production and environmental impact, food production and nutrition, food and international trade, etc. All documents will be subject to scientific peer review, and the drafts will be sent for comments to member countries during 1995 and in the early part of 1996.

The Director-General is fully committed to exploring all appropriate avenues that can help make the World Food Summit a true milestone in pursuit of the most fundamental of human rights for all people at all times: the right of sufficient access to food.

ANNEX I
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
Rome, 13-17 November 1996

RESOLUTIONS OR STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT ADOPTED

Forum	Date and Place
30th and 31st Summits of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)	6-11 June 1994, Tunis 26-28 June 1995, Addis Ababa
2nd Ministerial Consultation on Agricultural Policy Reform in Central and Eastern Europe	27-28 September 1994, Warsaw
Conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture of the Non-Aligned Movement	10-11 October 1994, Bali
1st Summit of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA, ex-PTA)	8-9 December 1994, Lilongwe
7th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	13-14 December 1994, Casablanca
4th Meeting of Ministers responsible for Food Security and Rural Development of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	14-16 January 1995, Teheran
103rd Session of the Council of the League of Arab States	29 March 1995, Cairo
16th Meeting of Central American Presidents	29-31 March 1995, San Salvador
Ministerial Conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement	24-28 April 1995, Bandung
8th Summit Meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	2-4 May 1995, New Delhi
Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Maghreb Union	18 June 1995, Algiers
16th Annual Conference of Heads of Government of the CARICOM	4-7 July 1995, Georgetown
21st Session of the Latin American Council, Latin American Economic System (SELA)	12-13 July 1995, San Salvador

ANNEX II
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
Rome, 13-17 November 1996

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATIONS

Date	Event	Expected outcome
25-28 April 1995	Committee on World Food Security (CFS) 20th Session	First discussion of elements for possible inclusion in draft policy and plan of action documents. Report to Council.
5-16 June 1995	FAO Council 108th Session	Discussion of elements for possible inclusion in the draft policy and plan of action documents. Report to Conference.
18 July 1995	Informal discussions in Rome with Member Government representatives	Discussion of draft paper for Ministerial Meeting (Quebec).
11-13 October 1995	Quebec Symposium*	Meeting involving NGOs and private sector. Outcome to be reported to Ministerial Meeting.
14-16 October 1995	Ministerial Meeting (Quebec) on occasion of FAO's 50th Anniversary	Topic: "Investment to achieve food for all". Outcome of discussions to be fed into Summit preparations. Quebec Declaration to be endorsed during commemorative ceremony for 50th Anniversary of FAO.
18-19 October 1995	FAO Council 109th Session	
20 October - 2 November 1995	FAO Conference 28th Session	Deliberation on arrangements for the Summit, and adoption of Resolution on the Summit.
3 November 1995	FAO Council 110th Session	
4-9 December 1995	International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security (Kyoto, Japan)	Outcome will be fed into Summit preparations.
29 January - 2 February 1996	Committee on World Food Security (CFS) 21st Session	First formal discussion of draft texts for policy and plan of action documents.

* Non-FAO event.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATIONS (cont.)

Date	Event	Expected outcome
26-30 March 1996 (provisional)	Regional Conference for the Near East and North Africa	Under item on preparation of World Food Summit, discussion of regional/sub-regional component of plan of action.
16-20 April 1996 (provisional)	Regional Conference for Africa	Under item on preparation of World Food Summit, discussion of regional/sub-regional component of plan of action.
29 April - 3 May 1996 (provisional)	Regional Conference for Europe	Under item on preparation of World Food Summit, discussion of regional/sub-regional component of plan of action.
14-18 May 1996 (provisional)	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific	Under item on preparation of World Food Summit, discussion of regional/sub-regional component of plan of action.
17-23 June 1996	Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources (Berlin, Germany)	Outcome will be fed into Summit preparations.
2-6 July 1996 (provisional)	Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	Under item on preparation of World Food Summit, discussion of regional/sub-regional component of plan of action.
September 1996 (to be determined)	Committee on World Food Security (CFS) 22nd Session	Synthesis of outcomes of Regional Conferences and agreement on documents for submission to the Summit.
1-10 October 1996	FAO Council 111th Session	Review of arrangements for Summit.
16 October 1996	World Food Day	
11-12 November 1996	Senior officials meeting	Resolution of any remaining problems with policy and plan of action documents and finalization of arrangements for Summit.
13-15 November 1996 16-17 November 1996	World Food Summit: - Ministerial segment - Heads of State/ Government segment	Adoption of policy and plan of action documents.

ANNEX III
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
Rome, 13-17 November 1996

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- *Food and Agriculture: Global Developments since the World Food Conference* (issued in provisional form as WFS 96/TECH/1).
- *Investment in Agriculture: Evolution and Prospects* (issued in provisional form as WFS 96/TECH/3) (Contributions from IFAD and regional financing institutions will be incorporated in the final version.)
- *Food Production: The Critical Role of Water* (issued in provisional form as WFS 96/TECH/2).
- *Lessons from the Green Revolution - Towards a New Green Revolution.*
- *Food for Consumers: Marketing, Processing and Distribution.*
- *World Food Issues: Problems of Security and Ethics.*
- *Overall Socio-Political and Economic Environment for Food Security at National, Regional and Global Levels.*
- *Food Security Assessment Paper* (provisional title).
- *Food Security Successes and Failures* (provisional title).
- *Food Aid in the Promotion of Food Security on a Sustainable Basis (especially at community and household levels)* (provisional title), to be prepared in collaboration with WFP.
- *Food Production and Population Growth* (provisional title), to be prepared in collaboration with UNFPA.
- *Food Production and the Impact on the Environment* (provisional title), to be prepared in collaboration with UNEP.
- *Food Production and Nutrition* (provisional title), to be prepared in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.
- *Food and International Trade* (provisional title), to be prepared in collaboration with WTO and UNCTAD.
- *Agricultural Research Needs for the Next Fifteen Years* (provisional), to be prepared in collaboration with CGIAR.

Note: The first three documents have already been despatched in provisional form. The next five are expected to be issued by end-1995, the remainder by early 1996.