



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
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Organisation
des
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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

REPORT OF INFORMAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 21 October 1995

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Informal Meeting of Representatives of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) attending the 28th Session of the FAO Conference as observers was convened on Saturday 21 October 1995. A list of participants at this meeting is attached as Appendix A. Following usual practice, this report, which has been prepared by the INGO drafting group, is submitted for the attention of the Conference.

2. The Informal Meeting provided the opportunity for INGOs' views and suggestions to be reported to the Conference. According to its usual procedure the Ad Hoc Group of INGO's Representatives to FAO Residing in Rome (the AHG), in consultation with the FAO, prepared the meeting and selected two items for the agenda: the forthcoming World Food Summit in 1996 and FAO follow-up to the International Women's Conference in Beijing. The approved Agenda is attached as Appendix B.

3. The meeting was opened by the out-going Chairperson, Mr. Ermond Hartmans (Caritas Internationalis) who reported on the activities of the AHG since the INGO meeting of 9 November 1995 (see below). On the AHG's proposal, Ms. Barbara Dinham (Consumers International/Pesticides Action Network) was appointed Chairperson of the meeting and Ms. Giuseppina Pelà (International Federation of Agricultural Producers) was named Vice-Chairperson. A drafting group consisting of the following persons was constituted: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Filippo Cortesi (International Catholic Rural Association) Coordinator of the AHG of INGO Representatives, Ms. Francesca Ronchi Proja (International Federation for Home Economics), Mr. Antonio Onorati (Consumers International/Crocevia).

4. In reporting on the activities of the AHG since 1993, Mr. Hartmans drew attention to statements presented at meetings of the FAO Council, the Committee on World Food Security and the Committee on Agriculture. There have been three meetings with the Director General of FAO, Mr. Jacques Diouf: in April and November 1994 and May 1995. The AHG prepared a document entitled 'Working relations between FAO and INGOs', which was officially submitted to the Director General and is pending discussion. The document suggests strengthening relations in three areas: programming, policy and operations. The Group prepared comments on the draft 'Platform for Action' for the 4th Conference on Women in Development, Beijing, 1995. Considerable time was devoted to follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), including:

- a) participating in preparation of guidelines for implementing ICN recommendations on the role of NGOs in nutrition;
- b) preparing a document on the 'Nutrition Project Selection Guidelines' to assist NGOs in planning nutrition projects for submission to donors;
- c) preparation of NGO workshops to be held in developing countries to mobilize national NGOs in implementing nutrition activities recommended by the ICN and national Plans of Action. The first workshop will be held in Ghana in December 1995, with a second one planned for Malawi. A regional workshop for Latin America is planned in November 1995 in Peru with FAO support, and the AHG will also be represented there. Mr. Hartmans also informed the meeting that Ms. Francesca Ronchi-Proja had stepped down as coordinator of the AHG, and introduced the new Coordinator, Mr. Filippo Cortesi (International Catholic Rural Association).

5. The Director of the Office for External Relations (OER), Mr. Jean Syrogianis Camara, affirmed the importance of the role of NGOs in programming, policy making and operations and stressed intention to further strengthen relationships with NGOs where relevant, in line with FAO policy.

6. Mr. Doug Daniels, Chief of the new Unit for Cooperation with the NGOs and the Private Sector in the Technical Cooperation Department, welcomed participants and conveyed the FAO commitment to work with NGOs in the field. The Unit has given programme support to Asian NGOs and is now developing work with NGOs in West Africa. The Unit will also emphasize information exchange between NGOs and FAO. The WFS has been hailed as a very important initiative by many NGOs, which have indicated their intention to become involved.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Follow-up to the Beijing World Conference on Women (WCW) 1995

7. The Director, Division of Women's People's Participation in Development (SWD), Ms. Leena Kirjavainen, reported on the highlights of the Beijing Conference and the FAO inputs to its preparation and development, including the contribution to the Platform for Action. She reported that the FAO Director General addressed the Plenary and described FAO's long-standing commitment to promoting the advancement of women; he noted that the full empowerment of rural women is central if they are to influence the direction of social and economic change. He also pledged the organization to help Member Nations implement the Platform for Action.

8. In order to promote a greater awareness among Conference participants on the specific constraints on women in rural areas, FAO coordinated the Special Event "Life and Work of Rural Women: A Fairer Future", in collaboration with 11 other UN Agencies and NGOs. The panel presentations focused on issues from rural financing and grassroots efforts to empower rural women, to women's roles as producers and managers of indigenous farming systems. The event stimulated such lively discourse among the participants that a follow-up workshop was organized by the African Group of States, the Economic Commission for Africa and FAO, in order to continue the discussion on the key problems facing rural women specifically to the Africa region.

9. The Chief, Integration of Women in Development Service, Ms. Marie Randriamamonjy, elaborated with the FAO programme for following-up the Beijing Conference and for the implementation of the Platform for Action. In this respect, FAO has already revised its Plan of Action for WID which now covers the period 1996-2001. Some of the major activities have been to: collect and disseminate data and statistics disaggregated by gender; incorporate gender issues into existing or new working guidelines, manuals and training programmes; prepare gender responsive terms of reference for project identification, formulation and evaluation; conduct applied research on gender issues within FAO fields of expertise; and integrate WID/gender issues into policy advice activities.

10. Cooperation between FAO and NGOs had already taken place at the preparatory phase and plans have been made by FAO to continue such collaboration, for example in areas of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and countries in transition (TCCT), statistics and information, and with cooperatives, rural organizations and universities.

Summary of Discussion

11. Participants expressed appreciation for the work done by FAO in advocating the interest of rural women and in promoting cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), both during the preparation for the World Conference on Women (WCW) and at the Conference itself. The hope was expressed for such cooperation to continue and further strengthened within the context of the implementation of the FAO Plan of Action on Women in Development (WID). It was noted that the new FAO Plan of Action on WID represented an improvement if compared with the previous one since it defines the roles and plans of each division and service within FAO more clearly than the previous text. For this improvement credit has to be given to the WID Service and the training programme that Service has carried out during the recent years for the FAO staff in all disciplines.

12. FAO was requested to provide a simplified version of the new Plan of Action, so that it could be more easily publicized to NGOs at the national and local levels. The meeting was informed that a streamlined illustrated version is already planned.

13. Different forms of cooperation were pointed out: e.g. FAO could encourage the participation of rural and farming women in its own activities at local, regional and international levels; FAO could act in support of activities carried out by NGOs (e.g. in increasing women's participation, including in decision-making in agricultural organization, such as farmers' unions and cooperatives). FAO could even stimulate activities at national levels, by liaising, for instance, with national research and educational institutes, where dealing with women's issues is still considered of secondary importance.

14. Particular reference was made to the importance of women's participation in people's organizations (i.e. trade unions, cooperatives and farmers' unions) for the achievement of sustainable development. In this connection the Chief of the new FAO Service on People's Participation, Ms. Jennie Dey, expressed the wish for strengthening cooperation with NGOs and suggested that this matter be discussed at a meeting with the AHG.

15. Representatives of organizations which were present in Beijing reported on their various forms of participation in the NGO Forum, in the Conference itself and in the other formal and informal meetings. NGOs were very active in organizing workshops and seminars, presenting statements in the Conference plenary, proposing amendments to the Declaration and the Platform for Action, and in liaising among themselves as well as with UN Agencies and other organizations.

16. The Conference highlighted the fact that progress in the improvement of the situation of women had been slow and uneven. In certain cases, especially in economies in transition and least developed countries, women's condition have actually worsened.

17. The role played by women in food and agricultural production received recognition in the Beijing Conference. The Platform for Action includes recommendations for the development of the agricultural sector and proposes detailed action for the improvement of the situation of rural and farming women. In this respect the final version represents a considerable improvement if compared with the original draft, as a result of amendments proposed by FAO and NGOs.

18. Discussions among women farmers and rural women representatives in Beijing, suggested the celebration of a World Rural Women's Day on 15 October, beginning in 1996, to obtain recognition and support for the crucial role of rural women who are mostly farmers and small entrepreneurs. The Rural Women's Day should be closely linked to the World Food Day on 16 October and be launched by interested international, regional, and national organizations through the network of their constituencies. Action undertaken by NGOs leading to the celebration in all parts of the world will strengthen the impact of the Day and stimulate cooperation and a spirit of solidarity among NGO's, governments and intergovernmental organizations. FAO Representatives suggested that details of this proposal should be worked out at a subsequent meeting in FAO.

19. The meeting expressed the view that the lack of progress reported by the Beijing Conference is to be attributed partly to the fact that the burden of household activities is most of the time on women's shoulders, and that burden is considerable, especially in poor rural areas. Under these conditions, the role of women in other spheres of development and in public activities cannot be increased. A more equal sharing of responsibilities with men in the household is essential and to that end a continuous effort of persuasion and of education, starting from early on with children, is required to change the traditional mentality of strict division of roles between men and women. Men have to be educated to recognise their responsibilities as husbands, fathers and active members of families, and not simply as workers outside the family circle. The education of girls and boys and responsibility of their sharing roles should take into account the importance and responsibility of

their sharing roles in the household activities as well as in the family enterprises such as, for ex, the family farming, handicrafts, trading. FAO Representatives informed the meeting that in reviewing the curricula of agricultural and home-economic colleges with FAO assistance the subject of management of household resources is introduced for both for women and men.

20. It was pointed out that full government commitment is essential in ensuring effective promotion of women's status and supporting women's activities through development assistance, including food aid.

21. The participants stressed the importance of collecting more data and estimating the monetary value of voluntary unpaid work which is very often carried out by women and within the household. That lack of data is an impediment to the advancement of women and men. A recommendation on this subject was included in the Platform for Action.

22. Well aware of the need of immediate action to speed up the process for the advancement of women, some NGOs reported on activities already undertaken or planned as follow-up to the WCW in line with the adopted Platform. Such activities included information to members, organization of meetings, publications, preparations and implementation of projects.

WORLD FOOD SUMMIT (WFS), ROME 1996 **Report on the preparations for the WFS from FAO**

23. The Secretary General of the World Food Summit, Ms. Kay Killingsworth introduced the meeting to preparations for the WFS, which aims to reduce the unacceptable levels of chronically undernourished people, as many as 800 million in developing countries or about 20% of their population. The WFS is supported by the Council and this Conference is asked to adopt a resolution to convene the Summit. The FAO has initiated a Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LFDCs) which addresses not only production and stability of food insecurity, but also access to food. NGOs at country and community level are invited to participate. FAO informational activities are also focusing on food security. The WFS aims to mobilize political commitment behind food security, through appropriate policies and strategies and by adopting a plan of action (CL108/12) for implementation by governments, international institutions and civil society. While Heads of State and Government will attend, the FAO hopes NGOs will contribute extensively to the WFS process.

24. Ms. Killingsworth outlined the support which the FAO is seeking from NGOs, which it aims to make another milestone in collaboration of NGOs with FAO by involving NGOs in the analyses of food security problems as well as working toward solutions. She invited NGOs to indicate roles they can play in furthering the objectives of the Summit. The WFS Secretariat is working with the OER and the Unit for Cooperation with the Private Sector and NGOs to promote and facilitate NGO involvement in the preparatory process as well as in the Summit. Participation is sought at three levels:

- Country level: Member Nations have been asked to develop a range of preparatory activities through National Secretariats, and have been asked to include NGOs. NGOs are encouraged to submit to the WFS Secretariat national position papers and case studies.
- Regional level: NGOs are encouraged to participate in the Regional Conferences of FAO (between March and July 1996) and to contribute to the formulation of regional components of the Plan of Action. Countries have been asked to include NGOs in the national delegations.
- Global level: NGOs are invited to participate in both the preparatory activities for the Summit and at the Summit, by sending to the Secretariat comments on the plan of action, studies and technical information and by being actively involved. This has begun with the

NGO Global Assembly on Food Security in Quebec from 8 to 10 October. This gathering of over 200 representatives of NGOs recommended that FAO facilitate hosting an NGO Forum before the Summit.

25. After approval of the Summit by Conference, the Secretariat will expand contacts with NGOs and seek external financial assistance for southern NGOs to enable them to participate in the preparatory process, in the Summit itself and in its follow up. Given the thousands of NGOs worldwide, the FAO wishes to develop criteria for determining which NGOs are involved in enhancing food security and preference will also be given to NGOs which have participated in the preparatory process. Ms. Killingsworth asked for comments on the guidelines that NGOs should have one or more of the following:

- knowledge of and experience in humanitarian assistance - in particular in areas related to food security including food production, processing, distribution, trading, storage, consumption;
- experience in policy advocacy and public information related to food and agricultural development issues;
- knowledge of and experience in working with food producers and consumers;
- experience in normative and/or operational cooperation with FAO in areas of work related to food security.

26. Specifically, NGOs were invited to send written comments on the Summit technical papers and on the draft policy document and plan of action (CL108/12) as early as possible but preferably by early November; providing information about development activities related to food security issues; spreading information about the Summit to NGO constituencies; and for groups based in Rome, to provide welcoming assistance and on-site support to NGOs coming to the Summit.

Views of the participants at the INGO meeting

Support for the WFS

27. Participants welcomed the initiative of the FAO in establishing the WFS and emphasized that the problem of food security does not only lie in supply, but in the inequitable distribution of the world's resources of which poverty is a symptom. They further emphasized that policies for food security must focus on the people that produce food (farmers and workers), particularly in food insecure regions, and on the people who need access to safe food, consumers (working people and their families). They recognized that the fight against hunger and malnutrition is a basic element in the struggle for global peace.

Participation

28. NGOs have already begun mobilising to provide an input, with over 200 attending a meeting before the FAO 50th Anniversary celebration in Quebec. NGOs have stressed their participation not only to the process of the WFS, but also to ensure a strong civil presence at the Summit. Participants emphasized that NGOs must be recognized not only for their role in development and grass root implementation, but also in the important planning stage at national level. While strong collaboration between the WFS and NGOs is sought in the preparatory stage, the meeting emphasized that NGOs need the opportunity to participate directly not only as observers, but in all stages of preparation and in the final WFS.

29. Governments were urged to support the participation of NGOs and people's organisations in the preparation and planning, by ensuring structures are in place to hear their views at a national level, ensuring their participation in government delegations, and by supporting NGO's own activities aimed at providing an input to the WFS.

30. Participants stressed the particular need to ensure that farmers and farmers' organisations be given a prominent position in WFS policy and action. Equal stress was laid on indigenous people's organisations, women and rural communities as well as with NGOs involved in concrete development work at the local level. The WFS should give recognition to effective partnerships. The secretariat was urged to develop an open process to allow the voices of these groups to be heard at the WFS and to seek ways to develop dialogue between these groups and governments, heads of state and inter-governmental organisations, as all will bear responsibility for future food security.

31. The role of consumers organisations was also recognized as important, particularly through their actions in defending the need for healthy food.

32. Professional organisations have much to offer both in terms of training and technology transfer and through concrete action which such organisations have developed, for example working in developing countries with home advisers, scientists and young people to generate self-sustaining capability for monitoring healthy, locally appropriate food supplies, environmental monitoring and other relevant training.

33. As trade unions in general and the organisations of rural workers in particular are key institutions in the WFS, the right of freedom of association is essential in allowing people to form representative and effective organisations for an input to the WFS.

Italian NGO support for WFS

34. The Federation of Italian NGOs, Coordinamento di Iniziative Popolari di Solidarietà Internazionale (CIPSI), Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni non Governative per la Cooperazione Internazionale allo Sviluppo (COCIS) and Federazione Organismi Cristiani di Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV), which, with NGO delegates to the European Union, provides the formal representation of Italian NGOs, is committed to supporting the participation of NGOs from all over the world in both the preparations and the WFS. The Federation has held informal discussions with the Italian parliament in order to obtain a strong commitment from the government for diplomatic, political and financial support. The Federation wishes to bring the voice of the 'children of the earth' to the WFS to ensure food for the world's inhabitants is both sustainable and equitable for future generations. Its plans stress:

- Support for the managers of the land and its biodiversity, particularly peasant and native peoples' organisations, as it is in these hands that our future food security lies.
- Equality of access for civil society to the WFS, with primary support for peasant and native peoples organisations, and NGOs at a local and regional level especially those with a history of involvement in concrete local development action. They seek to achieve equal dialogue with governments and head of state as a discussion among partners with different responsibilities.

35. In ensuring this access and providing an Italian focal point for NGO input to the WFS in Rome, the Italian NGOs will need support, particularly with resources, for effective organisation of representation.

Investment in agriculture and in women

36. The meeting noted that the share of development assistance in agriculture has fallen from 18% to 7% over the last decade and stressed the hope that the WFS will rouse global interest in food and agriculture to ensure its higher prioritization.

37. The biggest constraint on food security is the persistent lack of effective recognition of the role and status of women in agriculture and women farmers. Despite their enormous share in food

production, women farmers have had little say in agricultural decision making. They also face other constraints: lack of credit, lack of land ownership, lack of training and extension support, unpaid work on the farm. Efforts must be combined to empower rural women to obtain a fair and just share of agricultural decision making. Given women's greater share of responsibility in food production, the meeting called for proportionately more investment in women than in men.

Nutrition, health and the burden on women

38. Participants noted that the WFS was a welcome move in consolidating other recent international conferences on nutrition, population and the social summit. Women bear the primary responsibility and burden for solving nutrition and household food security problems which face households. The WFS must address these issues and ensure that education and training on nutrition and household management addresses boys as well as girls, men as well as women to decrease household burden on women, and find ways of encouraging young people to work in the field of food and nutrition improvement.

Sustainable agriculture

39. Participants noted with concern the references in CL108/12 to a 'new green revolution' and stressed a preference for a focus on sustainable agriculture, or a new agrarian reform and a harmonious relationship between food production and nature. Sustainable agriculture is decentralized, encourages participation of rural organisations, is based on equitable social relations, and on efficient use of technologies for the development of sustainable agriculture. The solutions to food security need to focus in the regions that are food insecure

Prioritising the crops of the poor

40. NGOs strongly emphasized the importance of traditional crop production systems in order to preserve biodiversity and meet food requirements of growing populations in developing countries. In particular, roots and tubers were mentioned for their potential of increased production especially in the food deficit countries of Africa South of the Sahara in which these crops represent the major staple food of the population. The possibility of growing cassava in strategic locations as a food reserve should also be explored as cassava can be stored in the ground with little loss for a period of up to two years. In spite of the important role roots and tubers can play in food security, so far the FAO and other bodies have placed little attention to these crops. Equally, other edible plants important to traditional diets receive little benefit from research. The WFS is urged to encourage greater research and investment in these crops by research, development and financial institutions. In urging research into traditional crops (or other edible plants), the meeting also called for a decentralisation of public research in rural areas to favour participatory development.

41. The practice of bilateral and multilateral donors to meet food shortages with imported grain is changing the traditional consumption patterns in food deficit countries thereby creating a demand for products which normally cannot be grown locally. Increased regional food production, especially in developing countries, particularly by promoting the use of traditional food plants to broaden the food base and enhance nutritional states are important elements in improving household food security and increasing household and national income by reducing the need for food imports.

Biodiversity

42. Conservation of biodiversity is essential to ensure better preparation to confront changing economic circumstances. The role of farmers as conservers of agricultural biodiversity and in managing, breeding and preserving food crops must be recognized by the WFS.

Trade issues

43. The Uruguay Round of the GATT and its associated agreements relating to agriculture, such as the elimination of subsidies, and removal of protective barriers, may have an impact on food security. It cannot be assumed that the free trade policies supported under GATT will address household food security. The WFS should therefore address inequalities in trading agreements;

External factors

44. Participants noted that a variety of factors can affect food security and urged the WFS to allow a full hearing to wide ranging issues such as the effect of macro-economic policies, issues of land reform, and the ongoing consequences of past and continuing domination by the North over the South.

Funding

45. Participation in the WFS has been invited by the FAO and welcomed by NGOs. The meeting supported the proposal of the NGO Global Assembly in Quebec to hold a meeting in Rome before the WFS in order to ensure the WFS delegates have the opportunity to hear the voices of NGOs and people's organisations, in particular farmers, peasant farmers and indigenous and rural people's organisations. The FAO is requested to make a contribution to support the offer of the Federation of Italian NGOs (CIPSI, COCIS, FOCSI and NGO delegates to the EU), and to help it seek other funding, through appeals to governments, to ensure a full civil voice at the WFS. This meeting is in addition to local, national and regional participation by NGOs in the WFS.

FAO RELATIONS WITH NGOs

46. There has been a growing relationship between NGOs and FAO and both have expressed a desire to further extend the relationship. The INGO meeting held during the 1993 biennial Conference made a series of recommendations. As noted above, the Director General has met three times over the past year with the AHG which, as a result, produced a paper making further recommendations on working relations. This paper is available through the AHG. The following points on this subject were raised at this meeting:

- The meeting welcomed the proposals for participation being developed for the WFS and hopes these will set new levels of collaboration between NGOs and the FAO.
- In addition, the proposals from the 1993 INGO meeting at the 27th biennial Conference should be further developed (see paragraph 17 of document C93 Inf/1).
- Governments were asked to consider including NGO representatives in their national delegations to FAO. The WFS Secretariat has suggested this approach for the Summit, and the meeting believed the principle could be further extended to enhance dialogue between civil society, governments and international organisations.
- The practice of allowing observers to speak only at the end of a debate in Committees, Council and Conference prevents delegates from consideration of NGO views and experience. While the reasons for the procedure are understood, it is important to vary this practice, particularly in relation to substantive issues under discussion where NGOs have special knowledge, and at extraordinary conferences such as the WFS.
- NGOs stressed their desire to be regarded not only as implementers of government and development agency policies, but also as partners in the elaboration of development policy, and in being valued for their advocacy role. NGOs have special knowledge and experience on subjects relevant to the work of the FAO. The meeting particularly stressed the importance of prioritising contacts with farmers, rural people's organisations and indigenous people's organisations.

APPENDIX A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Associated Country Women of the World:
Ms. Carmela Basili Mastropasqua | International Federation for Home
Economics: Ms. Francesca Ronchi-Proja |
| Caritas Internationalis: Mr. Ermond Hartmans | International Fertilizer Industry Association:
Mr. Narciso Salvo |
| Consumers International:
Ms. Barbara Dinham
Mr. Antonio Onorati | International Union of Family Organisations:
Mr. André Duffaure Mr. Sandro Vota |
| European Association of Agricultural
Economists: Ms. Ornella Arimondo | International Union of Pure and Applied
Chemistry: Ms. Marina Miraglia
Ms. Roberta Onori |
| Fédération Syndicale Mondiale:
Ms. Anna Laura Casadei | VIS-FSM: Mr. Freddy Huck |
| GIFAP/Agrofarma: Mr. Mario Pierucci | Women's International League for Peace and
Freedom: Ms. Bruna Magnani Lomazzi |
| International Commission on Irrigation and
Drainage: Mr. Paolo Buri | World Association for Animal Production:
Mr. Nicolas Frydlander |
| IFCM: Mr. Stephen Umukoro | World Association of Girl Guides and Girl
Scouts: Ms. Elena Lodi-Fé |
| International Association of Agricultural
Economists: Ms. Margaret Loseby | World Union of Catholic Women's
Organisations: Ms. Rebecca Ngongi |
| International Association of Agricultural
Students: Ms. Elena Panich | FAO participants:
Ms. Kay Killingsworth, SWFS
Ms. Leena Kirjavainen, SDWD
Ms. Marie Randriamamonjy, SDWW
Mr. Jean Syrogianis Camara, OER
Mr. Doug Daniels, TCDN,
Ms. Jennie Dey Abbas, SDWO
Ms. Maria Colagrossi, OER
Ms. Nora McKeon, TCDN
Ms. Lamia Tabet-Nême, OER
Mr. Tadj Zekrya, OER
Ms. Isabel Sperl, OER |
| International Catholic Rural Association:
Mr. Filippo Cortesi | |
| International Confederation of Free Trade
Unions: Ms. Maria Teresa Guicciardi | |
| International Cooperative Association:
Mr. Lino Visani | |
| International Council of Women:
Ms. Lydie Rossini-van Hissenhoven
Ms. Jacqueline Lopez | |
| International Federation of Agricultural
Producers: Ms. Giuseppina Pelà | Other agencies:
Ms. Delphine Borione, World Food
Programme; Ms. Vanya Walker-Leigh,
Commonwealth Secretariat |
| International Federation of Women in Legal
Careers: Ms. Teresa Assunta Brugiattelli | |

**APPENDIX B
28TH SESSION OF FAO CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 1995**

**Informal meeting of INGOs Observers
21 October 1995
Malaysian Room 11.00 a.m.**

Agenda

Morning session: 11:00 - 13:00

1. Opening by the outgoing chairperson, Mr. Ermond Hartmans, Caritas Internationalis.
2. Introductory statement: Mr. Jean Syrogianis Camara, Director, Office for External Relations, FAO.
3. Presentation of Unit for Cooperation with the Private Sector and NGOs (TCDN), Mr. Doug Daniels, Chief, TCDN.
4. Adoption of the Agenda.
5. Nomination of vice-chair and drafting group.
6. Main topics:
 - i) Women in Development - Follow-up to Beijing World Conference on Women 1995. Introduction: Ms. Leena Kirjavainen, Director, Division of Women and People's Participation in Development, FAO. Ms. Marie Randriamamonjy, Chief, Integration of Women in Development Service, FAO
 - ii) World Food Summit, Rome, 1996. Introduction: Ms. Kay Killingsworth, Secretary General of the World Food Summit, FAO.
7. Any other matters.