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Folder ID: 30151561

Series: Liaison with external organizations

Dates: 09/02/1966 – 02/28/1967

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ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXT-08

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RETURN TO
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Liaison - United Nations - Food and Agriculture Organization - September 1966 to
February 1967 - Correspondence - Volume 1

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THIS FILE IS CLOSED

AS OF FEBRUARY 1967

PLEASE SEE NEXT VOL.

February 28, 1967

Dear Mr. Fernando:

In my letter of February 17 I told you that we proposed to review Bank reports to see which of them might contain material of relevance for the food production resources study.

Enclosed is a list of those country economic reports and project reports issued since 1962 which relate to a developing country listed in the enclosure to your letter of February 9 and in which there is more than a passing reference to some of the food production resources to be covered in the study. As you know, since June 1965 all of our country economic reports and all appraisal reports on agricultural projects have been sent routinely to FAO. Those of the listed reports which carry post-June 1965 dates are therefore already in your hands. Of the other reports, four, as the list indicates, are being sent to you by air freight. The balance of the listed reports may be consulted at the office of Mr. Peter Reid, the Bank's Liaison Representative to FAO.

We hope that these references will be helpful to you. Work on the narrative portion of the Bank's contribution to the food production resources study is under way, and I hope to be able to send our statement on to you before very long.

Sincerely yours,



Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

Mr. Cedric Fernando, Secretary
Food Production Resources Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Enclosure

SEBoskey:tsb
Cleared with Mr. Takahashi

cc: Mr. Peter Reid

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COMMUNICATIONS
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1967 MAR -1 AM 10:37

Yours, I fear

of the Duties of Citizens

1000 Blackstone Universal Book

ML* 009170 Belarusko' gosudarst.

85

БІЛСІЛСІЯ АОНЛА

Respectfully signed as witness, and I hope to be able to send you an agreement
relative to the location of the bank, a contribution to the good location

Ne probez evere referențele nău pe mărțur pe lău! Moia ou eue

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of relevance for the long Blackston lessons and.

IN MY JOURNAL OF SEPTEMBER 11 I SAID DON QUICHOTTE BELONGED TO

DEPT. OF. DEFENSE:

LEPENTULA 38² JADE

INTERNATIONAL BANK REPORTS OF POSSIBLE RELEVANCE FOR
FAO FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES STUDY

Africa

1. Morocco: Sidi Slimane Agricultural Development Project, TO-432b (1964) 1/

Latin America

1. Argentina: Economic Position and Prospects, Annex III, WH-144a (1965)(pp. 39-41) 1/
2. Chile: Current Economic Position and Prospects, WH-165b (1966), Vol. IV 2/
3. Mexico: Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Region Lagunera and San Juan del Rio Irrigation Districts, TO-520c (1966) 2/

Current Economic Position and Prospects, WH-164b (1966), Vol. IV, (pp. 1-40) 2/

Second Irrigation Project, Adana Province, TO-348b (1963) 1/
4. Nicaragua: Rivas Irrigation Project, TO-276c (1963) 1/
5. Peru: San Lorenzo Irrigation and Land Settlement Project, TO-466a (1965) 1/
6. Uruguay: Second Livestock Project, TO-448a (1964) 1/

Asia and Far East

1. India: Sone Irrigation Project, TO-323b (1962) 1/

Appraisal of a Third Industrial Imports Project, AS-115a (1966), (pp. 15-19) 3/

Purna Irrigation Project, TO-326b (1962) 1/

1/ Available at Mr. Reid's office

2/ Previously sent to FAO

3/ Being sent by airfreight

2. Pakistan:

Industrial Development of Pakistan,
AS-113a (1966)(pp. 76-97) 3/

Agricultural Development Bank, TO-479a
(1965) 1/

Chandpur Flood Protection, Drainage and
Irrigation Project, TO-328c (1963) 1/

Khairpur Ground Water and Salinity Control
Project, TO-331a (1962) 1/

3. Korea:

Appraisal of Second Five-Year Plan,
AS-116 (1966)(pp. 4-10) (Appendix) 2/

4. Thailand:

Third Chao Phya Irrigation Project,
TO-343b (1962) 1/

Me Klong Irrigation Project, TO-446a
(1964) 1/

Petchburi Irrigation Project, TO-319b
(1962) 1/

Near East

1. Iran:

Appraisal of Feeder-Road Project, TO-463a
(1965) 3/

2. Jordan:

Agricultural Credit Project, TO-388a (1963) 1/

3. Turkey:

Seyhan Irrigation Project, TO-348b (1963) 1/

General

Economic Aspects of Water Utilization in
Irrigation Projects, EC-132 (1965) 1/

Evaluation of Agricultural Projects: a study
of some economic and financial aspects,
EC-128 (1964) 3/

1/ Available at Mr. Reid's office

2/ Previously sent to FAO

3/ Being sent by airfreight

Li
FAD

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM F A O Rome		DATED Feb. 23, 1967
SUBJECT Letter enclosing FAO Marketing Guide No. 5 "Agricultural Marketing Boards, their establishment and operation" Addressed to Mr. Evans		
REFERRED TO Projects 416		DATE RECEIVED Mar. 1, 1967 mp

Li
FAD

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM FAO, Rome				DATED ----	
SUBJECT Budget for 1966-1967. One copy in Spanish, and one copy in French.					
The President IBRD				rd	
REFERRED TO		Mr Woods		DATE RECEIVED Feb 22, 67	

LI
FAD

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

IDA

IBRD

IFC

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

FAO, Rome

DATED

SUBJECT

List of National Freedom from Hunger Campaign
Committees.

The President IDA

rd

REFERRED TO

Mr Woods

DATE RECEIVED

Feb 22, 67

U¹
FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM FAO, Rome			DATED ----		
SUBJECT Corrigendum to the report 13 Session of the Conference 20 Nov - 9 Dec 1965. The President IBRD rd					
REFERRED TO Mr Woods			DATE RECEIVED Feb 22, 67		

Li
FAO

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

IDA

IBRD

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CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DATED

--

SUBJECT

Enclosing 10th Session Rome, 31 October 9 November
1966 Project Approved by the Executive Director
Summary of Official request.

REFERRED TO

Mr. Woods

DATE RECEIVED

2/20/67

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FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM				DATED	
FAO Rome, Italy				----	
SUBJECT					
Bulletin about 47th period of sessions, Rome Oct. 17th 1966.					
Addressed to the Pres. IBRD					
REFERRED TO				DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Woods				Feb. 20, 1967 jgv	

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

3/6

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Miss Blake~~

~~839~~

Files

233

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

From

P. Newton

ROUTING SLIP

Date

March 1, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Demuth~~

~~Mr. Hoffmann~~

As if FBO didn't already
have enough to do! Do you
think anyone else need see this?

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

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Please handle.

No action

Very

WHS



G.D. Woods



MAR 1 RECD

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/RU-824 (c)

20 February 1967

Young World Food and Development Regional Seminar for North America
Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. 15-19 May, 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honour to announce that FAO, with the support of Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, is undertaking a special Young World Food and Development Project as part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Under this project FAO is holding over a two year period, a series of Regional Preparatory Seminars and a World Conference designed to expedite the planning and implementation of the world-wide FAO program in support of out of school educational rural youth work contributing to agricultural improvement and rural development in the developing countries of the world.

... The attached folder provides further background information on this Project.

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON

During the past year, under the first phase of the Project, four Regional Preparatory Seminars were held in the developing regions. The purposes of these seminars were to: (1) review the situation and needs of rural youth and out-of-school programs for rural youth in the developing countries; (2) identify the major barriers restricting the further growth of these programs; and (3), determine action project proposals designed to overcome these barriers.

... A summary of the results of these preliminary seminars is attached.

The second phase of the YWFD project will consist of two additional Preparatory Seminars, one in Europe and one in North America. The North American Seminar will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, from 15-19 May 1967.

The specific objectives of the European and North American Seminars are to: promote understanding of the contribution which out-of-school rural youth programs can make to the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the developing countries; review the situation and needs of such programs and the barriers preventing their further growth; examine the action projects proposed by the initial YWFD Seminars, and determine what resources in the more developed countries might be brought to bear in support of the proposed action projects.

The North American Seminar will be conducted in English only.

A number of organizations and institutes in the Region interested in the subject matter of this Seminar are being invited. The interested Departments of the Governments of Canada and of the United States are also being invited to send participants in their individual capacity.

The Director-General hopes that the interested Agencies of the United Nations family will be represented, and will participate actively in this Seminar. Information papers on related programs of others organizations and agencies prepared and reproduced by the contributor, may be distributed; however, owing to the nature of the Seminar and limited time, formal statements will be limited strictly to scheduled papers.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed at the earliest convenience of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend.

Information regarding Seminar plans, housing and other arrangements will be forwarded directly to participants, it being understood that the latter shall be responsible for their own travel, housing and other arrangements relating to the Seminar. It should be noted that neither FAO nor the donor assumes responsibility for costs arising out of death, injury, sickness or other disability of participants attending the Seminar. In the circumstances, it is recommended that all participating organizations provide their representatives with insurance covering the above risks.

1967 MAR -1 AM 8:21

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YOUNG WORLD FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Young World Food and Development (YWFD) Project is an activity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), supported by Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, as a contribution to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Its purpose is to strengthen the work of out-of-school rural youth programs in the developing countries as a contribution to agricultural improvement, better living and freeing the world from hunger. The project will provide, during 1966/1967, six preparatory regional seminars and a world conference of rural youth program leaders and officials of governments and private bodies concerned, at all levels, with such programs.

THE NEED

One of the most critical problems of our time is the race between food production and the rapidly expanding world population. By the end of this century the world's population is expected to double. The bulk of this growth will be in the less developed countries where already a large part of the population suffers from undernourishment or malnutrition. Merely to feed the extra population of the next 35 years **at present levels**, these countries will need as much additional food as is currently produced by all the farmers of the world. This in itself would be a staggering task. However, in order to **improve** nutrition in the developing regions, present world food supplies will actually have to be trebled by the end of the century. This, for the developing countries, implies a fourfold increase in their present production. Only by a massive self-help effort, substantially aided by the more developed countries, can this objective be achieved. Further, as agriculture is the basic industry of the developing countries, its improvement is also the starting point for their general national development. Modern science and technology have made great strides in improving agricultural methods. The necessary technical know-how exists, but one of the conditions for the essential application of such knowledge is an educational process — **changing people and their socioeconomic institutions, so as to take advantage of available knowledge.**

The youth of developing countries is these countries' hope for the future. Most of this youth are in rural areas — largely in farm families. Working with them is an investment in tomorrow's agriculture and rural life, both of which call for substantial changes from today's traditional methods. Yet, because of the exploding youth population, these countries are faced with the prospect of having less resources for such investment than ever before, on a per caput basis.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Between 55 and 60 percent of the population of the developing countries are under 20 years of age. As Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, has recently pointed out, the greatest underutilized resource in the world today is the idle or "fallow" period of the world's underprivileged people. One of the most significant opportunities of our time is the challenge of mobilizing the resources of youth to contribute to its own education while at the same time contributing to production and development. **Youth must become not only a period of investment by society but a period of investment in society by young people.** This is the aim of FAO's Young World Appeal as part of its Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

There are many ways in which youth can be mobilized. The YWFD project will focus on one special area of opportunity — **out-of-school educational rural youth programs.** Such programs have already demonstrated in over 60 developing countries their potential as an effective channel for mobilizing youth in self-help activity. They are multipurpose. In addition to contributing to food production, they help develop organization and leadership skills, literacy, interest in science and education and a spirit of self-help and self-confidence. Their learn-by-doing methods involve youth in activities which are **both educational and productive.** Such programs have also shown that, with increased local support and outside assistance, they can be expanded rapidly.

THE PLAN

Through this project, FAO will encourage its member countries, and interested organizations concerned, to collectively undertake a substantial "breakthrough" effort, with the goal of doubling the size and scope of such rural youth programs in the developing countries each 5 years over the next 15 years. This would ensure that, with an average three to four years' membership, some 30 to 35 million young people will have been actively involved over this period.

At preparatory regional seminars in the developing areas, rural youth program leaders and officials of government agencies and private organizations concerned will be brought together to plan and institute the action necessary to achieve this goal. Through an exchange of successful experience, desirable action programs will be brought to light. While much can be done on a self-help basis, these efforts will require outside assistance from the more developed countries. Accordingly, seminars to be held in Europe and North America will be devoted to planning projects in support of the action programs of the developing countries.

The climax of the YWFD project will be a world conference in Toronto, Canada, in September 1967, during the Canadian Centennial Year celebrations. At this conference, the preparatory findings of the regional seminars will be exchanged and plans made for the implementation of a worldwide program.



TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF YWFD MEETINGS

Regional Seminars

Asia and Far East	September 1966
Africa	October 1966
Latin America	November 1966
Near East	December 1966
Europe	March 1967
North America	April 1967

Worldwide Conference September 1967

THE DONOR

Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, is one of a growing number of private industries which are joining FAO in its Freedom from Hunger Campaign. In sponsoring this project, the donor also honors its home country on the occasion of its Centennial Year celebrations.

A FREEDOM FROM HUNGER PROJECT
Conducted by the
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

41924/3.66/E/1/10000

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	RU: YWFD/66/ FE/AF/LA/NE January, 1967.
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

FAO/MASSEY FERGUSON
YOUNG WORLD FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY REPORT
INITIAL REGIONAL PREPARATORY SEMINARS
IN THE DEVELOPING REGIONS

Asia and the Far East - Bangkok, Thailand, 29 August - 3 September, 1966.
Africa - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24 - 29 October, 1966
Latin America - Lima, Peru, 21 - 26 November, 1966
Near East - Beirut, Lebanon, 5 - 10 December, 1966

I. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF SEMINARS

The general purpose of these initial seminars under the Young World Food and Development Project was to determine ways in which out-of-school programs for rural youth might be strengthened as a means of mobilizing the resources of rural youth to contribute to food production and the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the developing countries.

More specifically, the seminars set out to:

1. Survey the current situation regarding rural youth and out-of-school rural youth programs.
2. Identify major problems and obstacles hampering the development of rural youth programs.
3. Formulate possible solutions to these problems.
4. Study existing successful rural youth action programs within the region.
5. Propose action projects designed to further strengthen out-of-school rural youth programs.

II. PARTICIPATION

The four seminars comprising the first phase of the YWFD Project were attended by a total of 114 delegates from 53 selected countries; 101 official representatives of 39 different international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations; and some 96 observers from the host countries in which the seminars were held.

Participating countries were selected on the basis of their experience with various forms of out-of-school activity for rural youth, relating especially to education and training in the fields of agriculture and home economics. Country delegations were composed of national level leaders and officials from both government agencies and non-government organizations, representing the principal sponsors of such rural youth programs. A wide variety of international organizations and agencies sent representatives to one or more of the seminars.

Among these were leaders and experts with wide international experience who were able to provide helpful information and suggestions. Both the representatives and experienced host country observers participated in the discussions and work of the seminars on an equal basis with the country delegates.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Following the presentation of background papers, seminar participants discussed a number of general questions before proceeding to identify barriers to program growth and propose action projects designed to overcome these barriers.

While the specific conclusions of these discussions were somewhat different in the several seminars, a core of basic ideas ran through all of the meetings. These are summarized below.

All seminars noted and considered the implications of four closely-related problems in today's world, i.e.

- (1) The population explosion which threatens to outrun food production, increasingly offsets progress in development and has caused a sharp rise in the relative number of young people in the population.
- (2) The abandoning of agriculture by youth in the developing countries, through a combination of alienation from traditional agriculture and rural life, the attraction of urban life and hope for employment opportunity.
- (3) The education and training gap faced by large numbers of youth in the developing countries who have never attended, or leave school at an early age, and face years of waiting before they have the opportunity for gainful employment and other responsibilities of adulthood.
- (4) The great need for social and economic reform and the strengthening of rural institutions and services in the developing countries.

Recognizing the key importance of agriculture to general development, attention was repeatedly called to the need for improving agriculture and rural life, if young people were to be encouraged to remain in rural areas and assist with agricultural improvement. It was also recognized that industrial development could absorb only a limited number of rural youth, and therefore agriculture and related agri-business and rural services offered the only real prospect for the productive employment of the vast majority of rural youth in the foreseeable future.

No-one doubted the growing urgency of the food and population problem, nor the fact that it is today's generation of youth who will be called upon to make the improvements which shall be required of agriculture if it is to meet tomorrow's staggering food needs.

Accordingly, the seminars called in one voice for greater investment today in the education and training of tomorrow's farmers and homemakers through all available means. Because of the seminar's special concern with the role of out-of-school programs, attention was directed especially to this area of program development.

Within the Regions, there appears to be an increasing awareness of the need to strengthen out-of-school programs. However, the rapidly expanding dimensions of the problem call for a much more substantial effort than current programs have been able to undertake. In planning for future needs, it was generally felt that existing infra-structure and program experience provided a suitable base on which further program development can be built, but it will be necessary to overcome existing barriers to program growth before substantial improvements can be achieved.

Stress was given throughout the seminars to the need for each country to take the initiative in solving its own problems. At the same time, while some pilot and experimental work was being carried out, it was recognized that most countries lacked both the experience and the financial resources needed to accomplish the level of program development in this field which was desired. Thus, information, advice and assistance from external sources was generally welcomed.

All seminars brought out the need for more effective evaluation and research to (1) assess the achievements and potentialities of current programs; (2) determine the program forms and methods best suited to different conditions; (3) help convince top policy makers and planners of the multiple values of out-of-school programs; (4) determine the interests, outlook and values of today's youth as a guide to their more effective motivation; and (5) provide needed information on economic, social and cultural factors and changes affecting the nature and function of educational youth programs. The need to share the results of such evaluation and apply its findings was also emphasized.

Recognizing that resources for desired programs would always be limited, the participants cautioned that available resources must be used as efficiently as possible, serving the greatest needs, and involving the largest number of youth at the lowest unit cost.

All seminars strongly supported the need to relate all youth work to national development plans.

It was also suggested that ways must be found to involve youth in the process of national planning. This could be achieved directly by the involvement of older youth in the lower levels of the national planning process, but it was also felt that youth participation in democratic youth organizations, helping to determine and act on social-economic problems at their own level of experience, was essentially involving youth in the planning process - as well as training them in citizenship, organization and leadership skills which will have increased value in terms of long-time citizen involvement in national planning.

It was felt that out-of-school rural youth programs should encompass the full range of education and training needed by rural youth, and not being provided by the formal educational system. It was proposed, however, that special emphasis should be given to the needs of youth who have never attended school or are early drop-outs. This also implied that such programs should help to strengthen functional literacy. It was repeatedly stressed that there was a special need to adapt programs to more effectively serve the education and training needs of girls and young women.

All seminars recognized the important roles to be played in this field by both governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, and called for closer cooperation and coordination among those engaged in rural youth programs. The special role of non-governmental organizations in carrying out pilot experimental programs was pointed out. It was agreed, however, that the financial requirements of extending proven programs over larger areas, normally require the involvement of the government, as N.G.O's usually lack adequate resources for doing so in the developing countries.

The problem of conflicting and overlapping interests of government agencies was noted. It was felt that the clarification of this question was of vital importance to the further strengthening of this type of work. Also needed was better understanding and support by higher level policy and planning officials.

The importance of involving the technical agencies of government was recognized if the programs were to have technical substance; and the special role of the Ministry of Agriculture was emphasized in relation to the food production objectives of the YWFD Project. In this connection, participants stressed the importance of governments actively encouraging and working through those established rural youth movements prepared to give emphasis to increased food production.

Each meeting recognized that governments could never provide enough paid rural youth program leadership and gave special attention to the key role to be played by voluntary leaders in strengthening and expanding production-oriented rural youth work. It was agreed that, with the allocation of more resources to the training and support of both paid staff and voluntary leadership, field-level youth program activities could be rapidly expanded.

Great stress was also laid on the need to provide youth access to land and other resources (through credit, land reform and other programs and services) with which viable, individual or group enterprises could be established, providing productive use of their labor. It was pointed out that such enterprises required suitable outlets for the marketing of the goods and services produced, if they were to be successful. Care must also be taken to avoid training programs which prepare youth for non-existent employment opportunities. To avoid both of the above problems, it was strongly proposed that suitable marketing and job opportunity surveys be conducted as a part of program development.

The seminars emphasized the need for an improved and expanded information service for all rural youth movements, to keep them abreast of current events, better informed on social, economic and cultural matters and aware of the development resources actually or potentially available. It was also felt that this would make it possible to stir up public opinion, and thus mobilize young people on a much larger scale for active participation in total development programs. Closely related was the need for effective publicity of work accomplished to help gain the interest and support of parents, the general public and higher officials concerned.

The value of sharing the results of experience and evaluation was often pointed out, and the need was expressed for a clearing house for ideas and program information. It was proposed in one seminar that the Regional Office of FAO might undertake this function.

The participation of a number of international government agencies and non-government organizations in each seminar, served to remind program leaders of the potential value of working closely with these organizations in efforts to achieve mutual objectives. More than one seminar reminded these international bodies of the importance of cooperation and coordination in their relations with national program efforts.

IV. BARRIERS TO PROGRAM GROWTH

The principal problems or barriers restricting the growth of out-of-school rural youth programs in the developing regions were identified by the seminars as follows (following each, the number of seminars mentioning this barrier are shown in parenthesis):

A. Background Conditions

1. Social barriers between traditional adults and modern youth. (2)
2. Lack of effective legislation and/or of law enforcement controlling child/youth labor exploitation and providing social security. (2)

B. Program Design - structure - sponsorship - relationships - coordination - research.

1. Limited financial and other resources. (4)
2. Lack of understanding and support by planning officials and policymakers of agencies and organizations responsible for rural youth programs, and for economic and social development. (4)
3. Lack of effective cooperation and coordination among organizations and agencies engaged in rural youth work. (4)
4. Need for effective evaluation and research, and for sharing results obtained among those concerned. (4)
5. Lack of experience in planning and implementing out-of-school programs for rural youth. (3)
6. Ineffective use or absence of rural youth sponsoring committees (support groups) at all levels. (3)
7. Lack of clear-cut authority and responsibility among the agencies and organizations concerned. (2)
8. Ineffective sharing of available facilities and services (use of existing resources. (2)
9. Limited understanding of how to implement program plans. (2)
10. Limited involvement and support of parents and community leaders. (2)
11. Lack of adequate supporting legislation for encouraging youth activity. (1)
12. Weak public relations programs. (1)

C. Program Staff and Voluntary Leadership. Limitations of paid staff.

1. Acute shortage of full-time rural youth staff - inadequate pre-service and in-service training; continuity of staff, interrupted by low salaries; inadequate staff transportation and other working facilities; suitable staff housing facilities; and low educational level of field staff. (4)
2. Limitations in volunteer leader recruitment, selection training, support and incentives. (4)
3. Lack of effective staff and volunteer leader training programs, facilities and teaching materials. (4)
4. Discrimination against extension workers in rural youth movements, as compared with other services and programs and as regards salaries and working facilities. (1)
5. Limited participation of young people in the leadership of youth movements, through failure to recognize their value. (1)

D. Program Content and Methods

1. Lack of material resources or credit for youth work projects and other incentives for greater participation in productive work projects. (4)
2. Lack of suitable project-related and other educational and training materials, and facilities for the spreading of useful information to isolated rural youth. (4)
3. Ineffective use of learn-by-doing work projects and other improved educational methods. (3)
4. Limited use of program symbols, idealism, social/recreational activity, recognition, competition and other forms of motivation for greater participation of both members and leaders. (3)
5. Lack of relationship of youth program to national development plans and to available marketing opportunities, and to self and other employment opportunities following training. (2)
6. Lack of program activity of interest and value to girls and young women. (2)

7. Dispersion of programs over too many activities in relation to available staff, leadership and other resources. (2)
8. Lack of working equipment, tools and supplies for vocational training centres. (1)
9. Programs not adapted to different levels of literacy or contributing to functional literacy training. (1)
10. Limited use of community service activities contributing to the improvement of rural life. (1)
11. Lack of adaptation of imported youth program ideas to local culture and conditions. (1)
12. Lack of program activities in food preservation and storage field. (1)
13. Lack of attention to training in non-farm entrepreneurship and to assisting with the establishment of youth operated small scale rural service and business enterprises. (1)
14. Limited means of keeping leaders in each country informed on rural youth program experience in other countries. (1)
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V. PROPOSED ACTION PROJECTS

Turning to the definition of specific action projects which might be undertaken to help solve these problems and barriers to program growth, the several seminars listed over one hundred different proposals. Due to lack of time, these were screened and 48 drafting committees undertook to prepare initial rough drafts of an equal number of prototype action project proposals. These were then reported in plenary sessions where additions and corrections were suggested.

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4. A study of the factors of motivation, aspirations, needs and social values among rural youth program participants. (2)
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6. Strengthening the public relations program and/or information services of a rural youth organization. (2)
7. Increasing the involvement and support of parents and community leaders in a rural youth program. (1)
8. Project for the information, orientation and involvement of policy-makers, through fellowships, reports, seminars, regional conferences and observation/study tours. (1)
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C. Program Content and Methods

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(The balance of the proposal topics will be identified in the final Summary Report on these seminars.)

VI. PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP ACTION

While the YWFD Project hopes to help generate outside support for proposed action projects, the seminars recognised the importance of each country first making maximum use of existing resources. To this end, each delegation was strongly urged to take the initiative, upon its return, to convene a national seminar or conference of all existing youth organizations.

The purpose of such a meeting would be to discuss ways and means of involving existing youth organizations both rural and urban in food production activities related to national economic development plans. All seminars recognized that increased cooperation and coordination among the organizations and agencies concerned, could result in more effective utilization of the limited human and financial resources presently available for rural youth work.

Delegates also recognised the importance of such national meetings as a preparatory step to each country's participation in the World YWFD Conference to be held in Toronto, Canada in September, 1967, which will be the climax to the Young World Food and Development Project. It was hoped that each National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee would lend support to the organization of these national conferences as their special contribution to the YWFD Project and the Young World Mobilization Appeal.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Ref. G/X/RU-824 (c)

20 February 1967

Young World Food and Development Regional Seminar for North America
Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. 15-19 May, 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honour to announce that FAO, with the support of Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, is undertaking a special Young World Food and Development Project as part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Under this project FAO is holding over a two year period, a series of Regional Preparatory Seminars and a World Conference designed to expedite the planning and implementation of the world-wide FAO program in support of out of school educational rural youth work contributing to agricultural improvement and rural development in the developing countries of the world.

... The attached folder provides further background information on this Project.

/...

The President
International Development Association
WASHINGTON

During the past year, under the first phase of the Project, four Regional Preparatory Seminars were held in the developing regions. The purposes of these seminars were to: (1) review the situation and needs of rural youth and out-of-school programs for rural youth in the developing countries; (2) identify the major barriers restricting the further growth of these programs; and (3), determine action project proposals designed to overcome these barriers.

... A summary of the results of these preliminary seminars is attached.

The second phase of the YWFD project will consist of two additional Preparatory Seminars, one in Europe and one in North America. The North American Seminar will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, from 15-19 May 1967.

The specific objectives of the European and North American Seminars are to: promote understanding of the contribution which out-of-school rural youth programs can make to the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the developing countries; review the situation and needs of such programs and the barriers preventing their further growth; examine the action projects proposed by the initial YWFD Seminars, and determine what resources in the more developed countries might be brought to bear in support of the proposed action projects.

The North American Seminar will be conducted in English only.

A number of organizations and institutes in the Region interested in the subject matter of this Seminar are being invited. The interested Departments of the Governments of Canada and of the United States are also being invited to send participants in their individual capacity.

The Director-General hopes that the interested Agencies of the United Nations family will be represented, and will participate actively in this Seminar. Information papers on related programs of others organizations and agencies prepared and reproduced by the contributor, may be distributed; however, owing to the nature of the Seminar and limited time, formal statements will be limited strictly to scheduled papers.

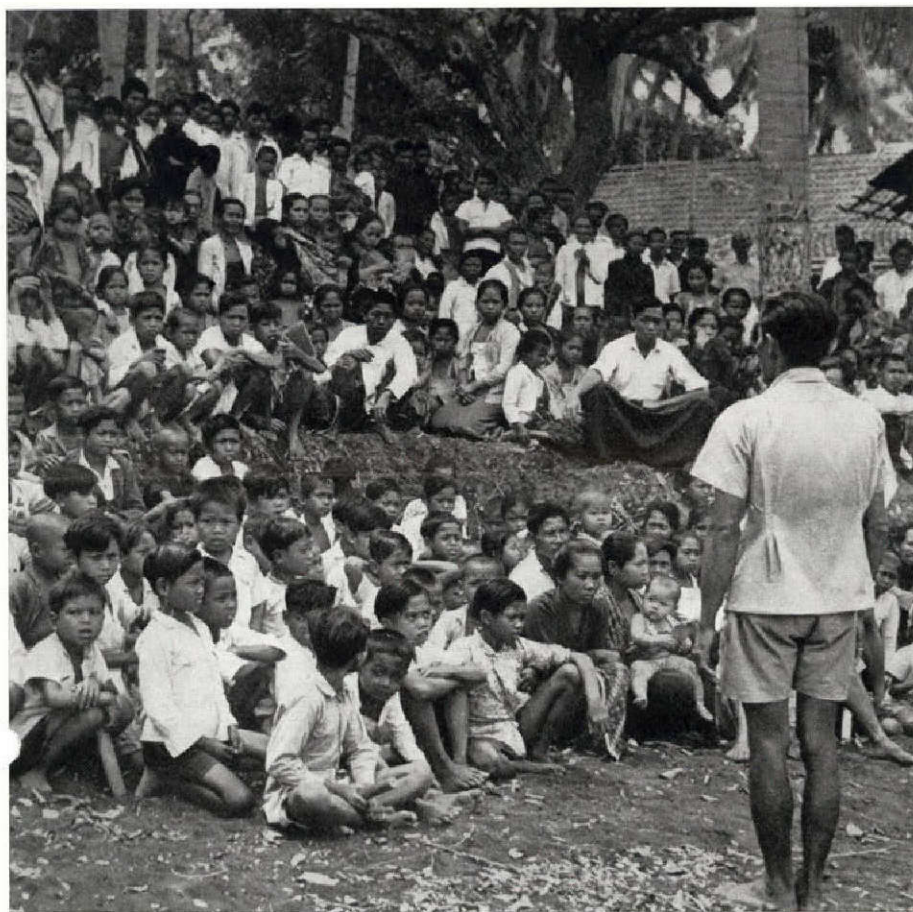
The Director-General would appreciate being informed at the earliest convenience of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend.

Information regarding Seminar plans, housing and other arrangements will be forwarded directly to participants, it being understood that the latter shall be responsible for their own travel, housing and other arrangements relating to the Seminar. It should be noted that neither FAO nor the donor assumes responsibility for costs arising out of death, injury, sickness or other disability of participants attending the Seminar. In the circumstances, it is recommended that all participating organizations provide their representatives with insurance covering the above risks.

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YOUNG WORLD FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Young World Food and Development (YWFD) Project is an activity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), supported by Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, as a contribution to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Its purpose is to strengthen the work of out-of-school rural youth programs in the developing countries as a contribution to agricultural improvement, better living and freeing the world from hunger. The project will provide, during 1966/1967, six preparatory regional seminars and a world conference of rural youth program leaders and officials of governments and private bodies concerned, at all levels, with such programs.

THE NEED

One of the most critical problems of our time is the race between food production and the rapidly expanding world population. By the end of this century the world's population is expected to double. The bulk of this growth will be in the less developed countries where already a large part of the population suffers from undernourishment or malnutrition. Merely to feed the extra population of the next 35 years **at present levels**, these countries will need as much additional food as is currently produced by all the farmers of the world. This in itself would be a staggering task. However, in order to **improve** nutrition in the developing regions, present world food supplies will actually have to be trebled by the end of the century. This, for the developing countries, implies a fourfold increase in their present production. Only by a massive self-help effort, substantially aided by the more developed countries, can this objective be achieved. Further, as agriculture is the basic industry of the developing countries, its improvement is also the starting point for their general national development. Modern science and technology have made great strides in improving agricultural methods. The necessary technical know-how exists, but one of the conditions for the essential application of such knowledge is an educational process — **changing people and their socioeconomic institutions, so as to take advantage of available knowledge.**

The youth of developing countries is these countries' hope for the future. Most of this youth are in rural areas — largely in farm families. Working with them is an investment in tomorrow's agriculture and rural life, both of which call for substantial changes from today's traditional methods. Yet, because of the exploding youth population, these countries are faced with the prospect of having less resources for such investment than ever before, on a per caput basis.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Between 55 and 60 percent of the population of the developing countries are under 20 years of age. As Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, has recently pointed out, the greatest underutilized resource in the world today is the idle or "fallow" period of the world's underprivileged people. One of the most significant opportunities of our time is the challenge of mobilizing the resources of youth to contribute to its own education while at the same time contributing to production and development. **Youth must become not only a period of investment by society but a period of investment in society by young people.** This is the aim of FAO's Young World Appeal as part of its Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

There are many ways in which youth can be mobilized. The YWFD project will focus on one special area of opportunity — **out-of-school educational rural youth programs.** Such programs have already demonstrated in over 60 developing countries their potential as an effective channel for mobilizing youth in self-help activity. They are multipurpose. In addition to contributing to food production, they help develop organization and leadership skills, literacy, interest in science and education and a spirit of self-help and self-confidence. Their learn-by-doing methods involve youth in activities which are **both educational and productive.** Such programs have also shown that, with increased local support and outside assistance, they can be expanded rapidly.

THE PLAN

Through this project, FAO will encourage its member countries, and interested organizations concerned, to collectively undertake a substantial "breakthrough" effort, with the goal of doubling the size and scope of such rural youth programs in the developing countries each 5 years over the next 15 years. This would ensure that, with an average three to four years' membership, some 30 to 35 million young people will have been actively involved over this period.

At preparatory regional seminars in the developing areas, rural youth program leaders and officials of government agencies and private organizations concerned will be brought together to plan and institute the action necessary to achieve this goal. Through an exchange of successful experience, desirable action programs will be brought to light. While much can be done on a self-help basis, these efforts will require outside assistance from the more developed countries. Accordingly, seminars to be held in Europe and North America will be devoted to planning projects in support of the action programs of the developing countries.

The climax of the YWFD project will be a world conference in Toronto, Canada, in September 1967, during the Canadian Centennial Year celebrations. At this conference, the preparatory findings of the regional seminars will be exchanged and plans made for the implementation of a worldwide program.



TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF YWFD MEETINGS

Regional Seminars

Asia and Far East	September 1966
Africa	October 1966
Latin America	November 1966
Near East	December 1966
Europe	March 1967
North America	April 1967

Worldwide Conference September 1967

THE DONOR

Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, Canada, is one of a growing number of private industries which are joining FAO in its Freedom from Hunger Campaign. In sponsoring this project, the donor also honors its home country on the occasion of its Centennial Year celebrations.

A FREEDOM FROM HUNGER PROJECT
Conducted by the
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

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	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	RU: YWFD/66/ FE/AF/LA/NE January, 1967.
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

FAO/MASSEY FERGUSON
YOUNG WORLD FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY REPORT
INITIAL REGIONAL PREPARATORY SEMINARS
IN THE DEVELOPING REGIONS

Asia and the Far East - Bangkok, Thailand, 29 August - 3 September, 1966.
Africa - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24 - 29 October, 1966
Latin America - Lima, Peru, 21 - 26 November, 1966
Near East - Beirut, Lebanon, 5 - 10 December, 1966

I. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF SEMINARS

The general purpose of these initial seminars under the Young World Food and Development Project was to determine ways in which out-of-school programs for rural youth might be strengthened as a means of mobilizing the resources of rural youth to contribute to food production and the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the developing countries.

More specifically, the seminars set out to:

1. Survey the current situation regarding rural youth and out-of-school rural youth programs.
2. Identify major problems and obstacles hampering the development of rural youth programs.
3. Formulate possible solutions to these problems.
4. Study existing successful rural youth action programs within the region.
5. Propose action projects designed to further strengthen out-of-school rural youth programs.

II. PARTICIPATION

The four seminars comprising the first phase of the YWFD Project were attended by a total of 114 delegates from 53 selected countries; 101 official representatives of 39 different international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations; and some 96 observers from the host countries in which the seminars were held.

Participating countries were selected on the basis of their experience with various forms of out-of-school activity for rural youth, relating especially to education and training in the fields of agriculture and home economics. Country delegations were composed of national level leaders and officials from both government agencies and non-government organizations, representing the principal sponsors of such rural youth programs. A wide variety of international organizations and agencies sent representatives to one or more of the seminars.

Among these were leaders and experts with wide international experience who were able to provide helpful information and suggestions. Both the representatives and experienced host country observers participated in the discussions and work of the seminars on an equal basis with the country delegates.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Following the presentation of background papers, seminar participants discussed a number of general questions before proceeding to identify barriers to program growth and propose action projects designed to overcome these barriers.

While the specific conclusions of these discussions were somewhat different in the several seminars, a core of basic ideas ran through all of the meetings. These are summarized below.

All seminars noted and considered the implications of four closely-related problems in today's world, i.e.

- (1) The population explosion which threatens to outrun food production, increasingly offsets progress in development and has caused a sharp rise in the relative number of young people in the population.
- (2) The abandoning of agriculture by youth in the developing countries, through a combination of alienation from traditional agriculture and rural life, the attraction of urban life and hope for employment opportunity.
- (3) The education and training gap faced by large numbers of youth in the developing countries who have never attended, or leave school at an early age, and face years of waiting before they have the opportunity for gainful employment and other responsibilities of adulthood.
- (4) The great need for social and economic reform and the strengthening of rural institutions and services in the developing countries.

Recognizing the key importance of agriculture to general development, attention was repeatedly called to the need for improving agriculture and rural life, if young people were to be encouraged to remain in rural areas and assist with agricultural improvement. It was also recognized that industrial development could absorb only a limited number of rural youth, and therefore agriculture and related agri-business and rural services offered the only real prospect for the productive employment of the vast majority of rural youth in the foreseeable future.

No-one doubted the growing urgency of the food and population problem, nor the fact that it is today's generation of youth who will be called upon to make the improvements which shall be required of agriculture if it is to meet tomorrow's staggering food needs.

Accordingly, the seminars called in one voice for greater investment today in the education and training of tomorrow's farmers and homemakers through all available means. Because of the seminar's special concern with the role of out-of-school programs, attention was directed especially to this area of program development.

Within the Regions, there appears to be an increasing awareness of the need to strengthen out-of-school programs. However, the rapidly expanding dimensions of the problem call for a much more substantial effort than current programs have been able to undertake. In planning for future needs, it was generally felt that existing infra-structure and program experience provided a suitable base on which further program development can be built, but it will be necessary to overcome existing barriers to program growth before substantial improvements can be achieved.

Stress was given throughout the seminars to the need for each country to take the initiative in solving its own problems. At the same time, while some pilot and experimental work was being carried out, it was recognized that most countries lacked both the experience and the financial resources needed to accomplish the level of program development in this field which was desired. Thus, information, advice and assistance from external sources was generally welcomed.

All seminars brought out the need for more effective evaluation and research to (1) assess the achievements and potentialities of current programs; (2) determine the program forms and methods best suited to different conditions; (3) help convince top policy makers and planners of the multiple values of out-of-school programs; (4) determine the interests, outlook and values of today's youth as a guide to their more effective motivation; and (5) provide needed information on economic, social and cultural factors and changes affecting the nature and function of educational youth programs. The need to share the results of such evaluation and apply its findings was also emphasized.

Recognizing that resources for desired programs would always be limited, the participants cautioned that available resources must be used as efficiently as possible, serving the greatest needs, and involving the largest number of youth at the lowest unit cost.

All seminars strongly supported the need to relate all youth work to national development plans.

It was also suggested that ways must be found to involve youth in the process of national planning. This could be achieved directly by the involvement of older youth in the lower levels of the national planning process, but it was also felt that youth participation in democratic youth organizations, helping to determine and act on social-economic problems at their own level of experience, was essentially involving youth in the planning process - as well as training them in citizenship, organization and leadership skills which will have increased value in terms of long-time citizen involvement in national planning.

It was felt that out-of-school rural youth programs should encompass the full range of education and training needed by rural youth, and not being provided by the formal educational system. It was proposed, however, that special emphasis should be given to the needs of youth who have never attended school or are early drop-outs. This also implied that such programs should help to strengthen functional literacy. It was repeatedly stressed that there was a special need to adapt programs to more effectively serve the education and training needs of girls and young women.

All seminars recognized the important roles to be played in this field by both governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, and called for closer cooperation and coordination among those engaged in rural youth programs. The special role of non-governmental organizations in carrying out pilot experimental programs was pointed out. It was agreed, however, that the financial requirements of extending proven programs over larger areas, normally require the involvement of the government, as N.G.O's usually lack adequate resources for doing so in the developing countries.

The problem of conflicting and overlapping interests of government agencies was noted. It was felt that the clarification of this question was of vital importance to the further strengthening of this type of work. Also needed was better understanding and support by higher level policy and planning officials.

The importance of involving the technical agencies of government was recognized if the programs were to have technical substance; and the special role of the Ministry of Agriculture was emphasized in relation to the food production objectives of the YWFD Project. In this connection, participants stressed the importance of governments actively encouraging and working through those established rural youth movements prepared to give emphasis to increased food production.

Each meeting recognized that governments could never provide enough paid rural youth program leadership and gave special attention to the key role to be played by voluntary leaders in strengthening and expanding production-oriented rural youth work. It was agreed that, with the allocation of more resources to the training and support of both paid staff and voluntary leadership, field-level youth program activities could be rapidly expanded.

Great stress was also laid on the need to provide youth access to land and other resources (through credit, land reform and other programs and services) with which viable, individual or group enterprises could be established, providing productive use of their labor. It was pointed out that such enterprises required suitable outlets for the marketing of the goods and services produced, if they were to be successful. Care must also be taken to avoid training programs which prepare youth for non-existent employment opportunities. To avoid both of the above problems, it was strongly proposed that suitable marketing and job opportunity surveys be conducted as a part of program development.

The seminars emphasized the need for an improved and expanded information service for all rural youth movements, to keep them abreast of current events, better informed on social, economic and cultural matters and aware of the development resources actually or potentially available. It was also felt that this would make it possible to stir up public opinion, and thus mobilize young people on a much larger scale for active participation in total development programs. Closely related was the need for effective publicity of work accomplished to help gain the interest and support of parents, the general public and higher officials concerned.

The value of sharing the results of experience and evaluation was often pointed out, and the need was expressed for a clearing house for ideas and program information. It was proposed in one seminar that the Regional Office of FAO might undertake this function.

The participation of a number of international government agencies and non-government organizations in each seminar, served to remind program leaders of the potential value of working closely with these organizations in efforts to achieve mutual objectives. More than one seminar reminded these international bodies of the importance of cooperation and coordination in their relations with national program efforts.

IV. BARRIERS TO PROGRAM GROWTH

The principal problems or barriers restricting the growth of out-of-school rural youth programs in the developing regions were identified by the seminars as follows (following each, the number of seminars mentioning this barrier are shown in parenthesis):

A. Background Conditions

1. Social barriers between traditional adults and modern youth. (2)
2. Lack of effective legislation and/or of law enforcement controlling child/youth labor exploitation and providing social security. (2)

B. Program Design - structure - sponsorship - relationships - coordination - research.

1. Limited financial and other resources. (4)
2. Lack of understanding and support by planning officials and policymakers of agencies and organizations responsible for rural youth programs, and for economic and social development. (4)
3. Lack of effective cooperation and coordination among organizations and agencies engaged in rural youth work. (4)
4. Need for effective evaluation and research, and for sharing results obtained among those concerned. (4)
5. Lack of experience in planning and implementing out-of-school programs for rural youth. (3)
6. Ineffective use or absence of rural youth sponsoring committees (support groups) at all levels. (3)
7. Lack of clear-cut authority and responsibility among the agencies and organizations concerned. (2)
8. Ineffective sharing of available facilities and services (use of existing resources. (2)
9. Limited understanding of how to implement program plans. (2)
10. Limited involvement and support of parents and community leaders. (2)
11. Lack of adequate supporting legislation for encouraging youth activity. (1)
12. Weak public relations programs. (1)

C. Program Staff and Voluntary Leadership. Limitations of paid staff.

1. Acute shortage of full-time rural youth staff - inadequate pre-service and in-service training; continuity of staff, interrupted by low salaries; inadequate staff transportation and other working facilities; suitable staff housing facilities; and low educational level of field staff. (4)
2. Limitations in volunteer leader recruitment, selection training, support and incentives. (4)
3. Lack of effective staff and volunteer leader training programs, facilities and teaching materials. (4)
4. Discrimination against extension workers in rural youth movements, as compared with other services and programs and as regards salaries and working facilities. (1)
5. Limited participation of young people in the leadership of youth movements, through failure to recognize their value. (1)

D. Program Content and Methods

1. Lack of material resources or credit for youth work projects and other incentives for greater participation in productive work projects. (4)
2. Lack of suitable project-related and other educational and training materials, and facilities for the spreading of useful information to isolated rural youth. (4)
3. Ineffective use of learn-by-doing work projects and other improved educational methods. (3)
4. Limited use of program symbols, idealism, social/recreational activity, recognition, competition and other forms of motivation for greater participation of both members and leaders. (3)
5. Lack of relationship of youth program to national development plans and to available marketing opportunities, and to self and other employment opportunities following training. (2)
6. Lack of program activity of interest and value to girls and young women. (2)

7. Dispersion of programs over too many activities in relation to available staff, leadership and other resources. (2)
8. Lack of working equipment, tools and supplies for vocational training centres. (1)
9. Programs not adapted to different levels of literacy or contributing to functional literacy training. (1)
10. Limited use of community service activities contributing to the improvement of rural life. (1)
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12. Lack of program activities in food preservation and storage field. (1)
13. Lack of attention to training in non-farm entrepreneurship and to assisting with the establishment of youth operated small scale rural service and business enterprises. (1)
14. Limited means of keeping leaders in each country informed on rural youth program experience in other countries. (1)
15. Lack of correlation between the technical and the human aspects of youth work, and the corresponding need for a better balance between them. (1)

V. PROPOSED ACTION PROJECTS

Turning to the definition of specific action projects which might be undertaken to help solve these problems and barriers to program growth, the several seminars listed over one hundred different proposals. Due to lack of time, these were screened and 48 drafting committees undertook to prepare initial rough drafts of an equal number of prototype action project proposals. These were then reported in plenary sessions where additions and corrections were suggested.

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FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM	
FROM FAO OF THE U.N., Rome		DATED ----	
SUBJECT Papers concerning items 9 and 11, WFP Inter-governmental Committee, Tenth Session, October November 1966.			
The President IDA		rd	
REFERRED TO	Mr Woods	DATE RECEIVED Feb 18, 67	

Messrs. Kamarck and Evans

February 17, 1967

Richard H. Demuth

Inter-Agency Study of Multilateral Food Aid

Attached is a copy of a letter from Sen to Mr. Woods, transmitting copies of a progress report (also attached) to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems on an inter-agency study of multilateral food aid, and requesting the Bank's comments. I have asked Mrs. Boskey to prepare a summary of the report for the information of the President's Council.

I should appreciate your reviewing the report and sending me your comments, for purposes of a reply to Sen.

863
Attachments
SEBoskey:tsb

February 17, 1967

Dear Mr. Abbas:

I will be travelling on Bank business to Europe later this month and should be visiting Rome during the first week of March. If it is convenient for you I should very much like to call on you to pay my respects.

May I ring your office to fix an appointment when I reach Rome.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Liaqat Ali
Economics Department

Mr. Mekki Abbas,
Assistant Director-General
Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
Food and Agricultural Organization of
the U. N.
Via delle Terme di Caracella,
Rome, Italy.

LAli/er

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FAD

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM FAO, Rome				DATED Feb 17, 67	
SUBJECT List of documents and agenda for the Meeting of the General Committee, Rome, 2-3 March 1967. rd					
REFERRED TO Mr Dodd				DATE RECEIVED Feb 22, 67	

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FAO

CORRECTED COPY

February 17, 1967

Dear Mr. Fernando:

I am replying to your letter of February 9 (RE 2/5 IBRD/IDA) which arrived on February 15, concerning the Bank/IDA contribution to the FAO Study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development.

As the Bank/IDA representatives at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in January indicated, we are willing to make available to you such data as we already have which are relevant to your study, although we cannot undertake to make any new analyses or projections or to conduct new investigations for purposes of the study. The data we have are for the most part incorporated in economic reports on individual countries; they do not exist as independent studies. Some, perhaps most, of these reports have already been made routinely available to FAO and we would plan to give you appropriate references to these; to the extent that the reports have not already been sent to you, we would supply them. It will take some time to review the materials here and to determine what may be pertinent to your study. Very probably it is not realistic to expect that this can be done by February 28; we shall do the best we can.

In any event, we hope to have some portion of our contribution in your hands, or on its way, by that date, in particular a preliminary statement of the present activity of the Bank Group in the field of food production resources.

Sincerely yours,

Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

Mr. Cedric Fernando
Secretary
Food Production Resources Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy
SEBoskey:tsb

Cleared with and
cc: Messrs. Demuth, Takahashi and Peter Reid (Rome)

Li
FAO

February 17, 1967

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Sincerely yours,

893

Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

Mr. Cedric Fernando
Secretary
Food Production Resources Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

SEB:tsb

Cleared with and
cc: Mr. Demuth
Mr. Takahashi

L1
F-AO

February 16, 1967

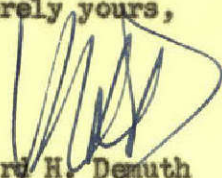
Dr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Sen:

I am replying to your letter to Mr. Woods (FP 7/5), with which was enclosed copies of a progress report to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems on an inter-agency study of multilateral food aid, on which you have invited the comments of the International Bank.

As soon as the paper can be reviewed by the appropriate members of our staff, I shall be glad to send on to you such comments as we may have.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

cc: Mr. Woods
Mr. Consolo

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FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM FAO OF THE U.N., Rome			DATED ---		
SUBJECT Letter enclosing progress report to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. rd					
REFERRED TO Mr Woods			DATE RECEIVED Feb 15, 67		

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FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM				DATED ----	
FAO Rome, Italy					
SUBJECT					
Report of the 11th Session of the Program Committee Sept. 19-29, 1966.					
Addressed to PRES. IBRD					
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods				DATE RECEIVED Feb. 14, 1967 jgv	

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Feb. 15, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Demuth

(SEB)

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.



G.D. Woods

From



FEB 15 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. FP 7/5

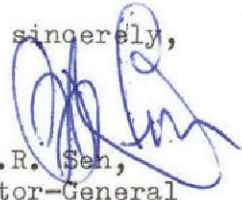
Dear Mr. Woods,

... I have pleasure in enclosing copies of a progress report to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems on an inter-agency study of multilateral food aid. This document, the purposes and terms of reference of which are explained in its foreword and introduction, is being submitted to the Committee on Commodity Problems for consideration at its Forty-First Session to be held from 1 - 15 March 1967. It has been prepared to assist the Committee in its further consideration of multilateral food aid initiated in 1965 and in response to its request for interim reports embodying the preliminary results of the comprehensive study now being undertaken, in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution No. 2096 (XX), by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with me and in cooperation with the heads of other interested international organizations. In addition to constituting an interim report for the Committee on Commodity Problems, the document is a step in the preparation of a joint progress report to be submitted by the Secretary-General and myself to the Forty-Third Session of the Economic and Social Council. The material contained in the paper, together with a chapter on the relation of food aid to total aid to be prepared in the United Nations, will form the basis of this joint UN/FAO progress report.

The first draft of the joint progress report will be discussed at an inter-agency meeting to be convened in April by the Secretary-General, at which account can be taken both of the comments made by the Committee on Commodity Problems at its coming session and of the views of other interested international organizations.

Your comments on the enclosed paper would be appreciated and will be of considerable assistance to both the United Nations and FAO in their further work on the joint progress report.

Yours sincerely,


B.R. Sen,
Director-General

Mr. George D. Woods
President
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

1967 FEB 12 AM 8:21

COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 13 1967

ack. Feb. 16th



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2727

Telex: 81181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref. HP 1/2

Dear Mr. Woods,

I have pleasure in enclosing copies of a progress report to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems on an inter-agency study of multilateral food aid. This document, the purposes and terms of reference of which are explained in its foreword and introduction, is being submitted to the Committee on Commodity Problems for consideration at its Forty-First Session to be held from 1 - 15 March 1967. It has been prepared to assist the Committee in its further consideration of multilateral food aid initiated in 1965 and in response to its request for interim reports embodying the preliminary results of the comprehensive study now being undertaken, in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution No. 2096 (XX), by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with me and in cooperation with the heads of other interested international organizations. In addition to constituting an interim report for the Committee on Commodity Problems, the document is a step in the preparation of a joint progress report to be submitted by the Secretary-General and myself to the Forty-Third Session of the Economic and Social Council. The material contained in the paper, together with a chapter on the relation of food aid to total aid to be prepared in the United Nations, will form the basis of this joint UN/FAO progress report.

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Your comments on the enclosed paper would be appreciated and will be of considerable assistance to both the United Nations and FAO in their further work on the joint progress report.

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen,
Director-General

1967 FEB 15 AM 8:57

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. George D. Woods
President
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. RE 2/5 IBRD/IDA

9 FEB 1967

Dear Mrs. Boskey,

I am writing in connection with the Study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development which FAO is undertaking and in which your Organization has agreed to participate. I understand that you have been nominated as the Liaison Officer and will be responsible for the preparation of the data and statements to be provided by your Organization. This letter is meant not only to establish contact, but also to give you essential information on some aspects of the Study, which should assist you in preparing your contribution.

For the purpose of the Study, production resources would constitute the physical inputs which are used in the production process at the farm level, are purchased by farm operators and are produced by the non-agricultural sector for use in the agricultural sector. The Study would also concentrate on those items which are of strategic importance in expanding food production. Although this tends to pre-judge to some extent the items to be included, there would be general agreement that requisites like fertilizer and pesticides would fall into this category. Some of the other factors to be taken into account in selecting the production resources to be dealt with in the Study are that fixed capital items should be excluded and the requisites should, as far as possible, be specific to agriculture and be imported in significant quantities by developing countries.

Mrs. Shirley Boskey
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

RECEIVED 12 UNID: 63

ack. Feb. 17th



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1967 FEB 15 AM 10:03

Dear Mrs. Boskey,

I am writing in connection with the study on food production resources in Agricultural Development which FAO is undertaking and in which your organization has agreed to participate. I understand that you have been nominated as the Liaison Officer and will be responsible for the preparation of the data and statements to be provided by your organization. This letter is meant not only to establish contact, but also to give you essential information on some aspects of the study, which should assist you in preparing your contribution.

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Mrs. Shirley Boskey
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

1967 FEB 15 AM 10:03
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GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

On the basis of these criteria, we propose to deal with the following production resources in the Study - fertilizers; pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and fumigants; spraying equipment; irrigation equipment used at the farm level such as pumps; agricultural tractors and associated implements; tools and implements used in agriculture. An important question that arises is whether seeds should be included. On the one hand, improved seeds are a vital requisite and form an essential component of an input package. On the other, seeds are not produced by the non-agricultural sector, are not traded, internationally, in significant quantities and would have to be adapted to the conditions in each country before they can be distributed widely. On balance, I would like, at this stage, to include seeds and leave a final decision on this to a later point in the Study.

... I attach a detailed list of the production resources to be covered in the Study. It gives against each class the relevant SITC No. and the corresponding BTN heading. Some requisites, e.g. fertilizer or seeds are specific to agriculture and no problem arises. With others, however, the SITC category is broad and includes several items whose end use would be non-agricultural. In such cases, I have selected those whose end use would probably be mainly agricultural and, if it is possible, the information should refer only to these. If, however, such a separation cannot be had, I would like information on the whole SITC category, leaving to a later stage the decision on the probable proportion used in agriculture.

... For the Study the developing countries would exclude the Southern European countries as well as Japan, North Vietnam, North Korea, Mainland China and Outer Mongolia. Turkey would, however, be included. It would also be useful to have the information, where possible and relevant, by the four principal developing regions, i.e. Latin America, Africa, Near East, and Asia and the Far East. I attach a list of the developing countries appropriately classified. Within the regional totals, if information could be shown separately for some of the principal countries (indicated in the list by an asterisk) the relevance of the Study would be greatly enhanced. It seemed to me that the base year for the statistics should be 1962/64 (3 year average) while the projections would be to 1975 and where possible to 1980. If you see any difficulties in adopting these, I would be grateful to hear from you as soon as possible.

... I am also attaching a copy of the Outline of the Study. You will observe that contributions by your Organization to Chapters 3(b) and 6(b) are needed for inclusion in the Study. The Director-General has written already to UN, UNIDO, UNDP and OECD requesting such contributions. In addition, the IBRD/IDA representatives to the first

session of the Ad Hoc Committee indicated, at an informal meeting, that your Organization would be in a position to assist with fairly comprehensive information and data on Chapter 2.II, particularly items (c) and (d), on Chapter 4, and on some of the sub-items of Chapter 5, e.g. (e) and (h). I would be most grateful if you would confirm that we could look forward to such contributions by 28 February, as was agreed to at the session of the Ad Hoc Committee. *Fertilizer*

Yours sincerely,

Cedric Fernando

Cedric Fernando,
Secretary,

Food Production Resources Program.

*no
comparative
study
sure then
access
to econ. Rep*



EA: FRP/67/11
17 January 1967

OUTLINE OF STUDY ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. General considerations

(a) Past trends and projections of food production and consumption, taking into account nutritional factors. Current position in food situation. (Cross reference to UN study on multilateral food aid.)

(b) Factors contributing to these trends in food production in developing countries.

(c) Consequences of lagging food production on economic development and implications with regard to agricultural and development policies in developing countries. Examination of the need for stimulating increased agricultural productivity in the developing countries.

(d) In view of the above, the need for comprehensive and integrated policies for solution of food problem of developing countries, with particular emphasis on the following:

- (i) Realistic planning and implementation of national agricultural policy for increasing food production and improving distribution.
- (ii) Priority of objective of increasing food production in developing countries, and implications for aid policy.

2. Role of food production resources in stimulating agriculture in developing countries

- I. (a) Definition of purposes to which production resources should be directed.
- (b) Definition of Food Production Resources covered by this study.
- (c) Role of Food Production Resources in increasing productivity.
- (d) Factors governing effective utilization of these resources:
 - (i) Technical factors (such as transport and storage of production resources; the need to test their local performance in the various ecological conditions facing the farmer).
 - (ii) Institutional factors (such as problems of distribution to the farmer, land tenure and credit arrangements, extension services and follow-up mechanisms).
 - (iii) Economic factors (such as agricultural policies including price policies, purchasing power, market prospects, and incentives).

II. (a) Present levels of production, trade and utilization in principal food production resources in developing countries.

(b) Projections of future needs of these production resources in relation to demand and production targets and other factors.

(c) Estimate of present and proposed domestic production of these resources in developing countries.

(d) Economic considerations affecting possibility of increasing such production, including availability of domestic and foreign capital therefor and potential role of private enterprise.

(e) Residual import requirements of developing countries listed in order of priority and capacity to use effectively. Export availability on global basis.

3. Availability of food production resources assistance to developing countries

(a) From bilateral sources.

Present trends including geographical distribution; forms of aid in terms of investment, technical assistance and commodities including the proportion of general purpose aid which is and which could be devoted to this purpose; types of programs and projects receiving aid; and proportion of bilateral assistance to total flow of aid.

(b) Present multilateral programs and activities in the field of food production resources. (The Director-General was requested to invite other agencies and programs to submit statements on this topic.)

(i) UN, including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD

(ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC

(iii) FAO

(iv) WFP

(v) Regional Development Banks.

(c) Summary of total flow of present aid.

4. Additional resources required to increase food production

(a) Consideration of how much could be accomplished by developing countries themselves.

(b) Consideration of additional aid needed and capable of being effectively utilized by developing countries.

5. Major factors to be considered with regard to such food production resources aid, from the points of view of both donors and recipients

(a) tied aid and balance of payments effects

(b) aid in kind and real cost considerations

- (c) effect on investment and domestic production of food production resources
- (d) effect on agricultural production
- ✓ (e) absorptive capacity
- (f) technical capability of farmers and their attitudes
- (g) effect of sectoral earmarking on the supply of other forms of aid
- ✓ (h) total aid resources and the question of additionality
- (i) effect on normal patterns of trade and transport.

6. Consideration of proposals and possibilities for increased activity in the field of food production resources in the light of the above study

(a) Possible expansion of activities of FAO including the proposal of the Director-General of FAO for an FAO operated Food Production Resources Program: its objectives, priorities; the scale of the Program and types of contribution required; the criteria for assistance and qualifications for effective absorption and the type of projects which might be considered.

(b) The possibilities for new or increased activities in this field by other agencies or programs. The Director-General was requested to invite specially the following agencies to provide statements on this subject for inclusion in the study:

- (i) UN, including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD
- (ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC
- (iii) WFP
- (iv) Regional development banks
- (v) OECD.

(c) Possible arrangements for ensuring the most effective relationships between multilateral and bilateral programs in this field.

List of Developing Countries Classified by Region
for the study on
Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development

Region: LATIN AMERICA (28)

- *Argentina
- *Bolivia
- *Brazil
- Br. Honduras
- Guyana
- Carribean Dependent Territories
- *Chile
- *Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- *Ecuador
- El Salvador
- French Guiana
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- *Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- *Peru
- Puerto Rico
- Surinam
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Uruguay
- *Venezuela

Region: AFRICA (39)

- *Algeria
- Angola
- Burundi
- *Cameroun
- Central African Republic
- Chad

AFRICA (cont.)

Congo (Brazzaville)
*Congo (Kinshasa)
Dahomey
*Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
*Ghana
Guinea
*Ivory Coast
*Kenya
Liberia
Libya
*Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
*Morocco
*Mozambique
Niger
*Nigeria
Rhodesia
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spanish Territories
*Tanzania
Togo
*Tunisia
Uganda
Upper Volta
*Zambia
Others

Regions: NEAR EAST (13)

Federation of South Arabia
*Iran
*Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Saudi Arabia
*Sudan
*Syria
*Turkey
*United Arab Republic
Yemen
Others

Region: ASIA and FAR EAST (17)

- *Afghanistan
- *Burma
- Cambodia
- Ceylon
- *China (Taiwan)
- Hong Kong
- *India
- *Indonesia
- Laos
- *Malaysia
- Nepal
- *Pakistan
- *Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- *Republic of Vietnam
- *Thailand
- Others

Note: *It would be appreciated if information is shown for these countries individually.

Detailed List of Agricultural Production Resources to be Discussed in the
Study on
Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development

SITC No.	ITEM	BTN No.
	<u>Seeds</u>	
292.5	Seeds, Fruit and Spores for Planting	12.03
271	<u>Fertilizers</u>	
	<u>Fertilizers, crude</u>	
271.1	Natural fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin, not chemically treated	31.01
271.2	Natural sodium nitrate	31.02A
271.3	Natural phosphates, n.e.s., whether or not ground	25.10
271.4	Natural potassic salts, crude	31.04A
561	<u>Fertilizers, manufactured</u>	
561.1	Nitrogenous fertilizers and nitrogenous fertilizer materials (other than natural), n.e.s.	31.02B
561.2	Phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizer materials (other than natural) (including super-phosphates and basic dephosphorization slag)	
561.21	Basic slag (Thomas slag)	31.03A
561.29	Phosphatic fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.e.s.	31.03B
561.3	Potassic fertilizers and potassic fertilizer materials (other than crude natural potassic salts)	31.04B
561.9	Fertilizers, n.e.s.	31.05
599	<u>Pesticides</u>	
599.2	Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants (including sheep and cattle dressing) and similar preparations	38.11
	If possible the information should refer to the following items which are part of the above category:	
	B.H.C., put up as insecticide	
	Benzene hexachloride, put up as insecticide	
	Calcium arsenate, insecticidal and disinfectant mixtures containing	
	Chlordane prepared as insecticide	
	Copper acetate, insecticidal and fungicidal mixtures containing	
	Copper aceto-arsenite, insecticidal mixtures containing	
	Copper naphthenate in mineral oil solution	
	Copper sulphate, insecticidal and disinfectant mixtures containing	
	Cresote oil, disinfectant mixtures containing	

DDT in mineral oil solution

Fungicides

Fungicides

Insecticides

Lead arsenate, insecticidal mixtures containing

Nicotine, insecticidal mixtures containing

Paradichlorobenzene put up as insecticide

Parathion prepared as insecticide

Paris green prepared as insecticide

Pentachlorophenol prepared as fungicide

Plant hormones, weed-killing

Poison for animal pests

Pyrethrum, insecticidal mixtures containing

Rodenticides

Rotenone, insecticidal mixtures containing

Sprays, insecticidal, fungicidal

Squill, used as rat poison

Sulphur, put up as fungicide, insecticide or disinfectant

Two-four-D, weed-killer

Weed-killing preparations

719

Machinery and appliances (other than electrical)
and machine parts, n.e.c.

719.21

Pumps for liquids

84.10

If possible the information should refer to the following items which are part of the above category:

Pumps, centrifugal, for liquids

Pumps, drainage

Pumps, ejector, for liquids

Pumps, injection for diesel engines

Pumps, irrigation

Pumps, lift, for liquids

Pumps, motor, for liquids

Pumps, multi-cylinder, for liquids

Pumps, multi-piston, rotary, for liquids

Pumps, piston, for liquids

Pumps, plunger, for liquids

Pumps, pressure, for liquids

Pumps, primer, for liquids

Pumps, reciprocating, for liquids

Pumps, rotary, for liquids

Pumps, siphon

Pumps, suction, for liquids

Pumps, water, for internal-combustion engine

Pumps, water, hand

Pumps, water, mechanical

Rams, hydraulic

Wheels, elevating, for liquids

719.64	<u>Spraying machinery</u> If possible the information should refer to the following items which are part of the above category:	84.21
--------	--	-------

Dusters, agricultural, for spreading insecticides, fungicides
Guns, flame, agricultural
Guns, Hydraulic (liquid jet types)
Heads, sprayer or sprinkler, for spraying machines and mechanical appliances
Lances for liquid or powder spraying machines
Nozzles for spraying machines
Spray guns, for liquids, powders, air or steam
Sprayers, agricultural, machine
Sprayers, hand, mechanical (excl. toilet sprays)
Sprayers, knapsack
Sprayers, mechanical, fixed, transportable or mobile (excl. spraying or sprinkling vehicles), for powders or liquids
Spraying appliances, mechanical, for powders or liquids

712	<u>Agricultural machinery and implements</u>	
712.1	Agricultural machinery and appliances for preparing and cultivating the soil	84.24
712.2	Agricultural machinery and appliances for harvesting, threshing and sorting	84.25
712.5	Tractors, other than road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations If possible the information should refer to the following items which are part of the above category:	87.01A

Tractors, agricultural
Tractors, caterpillar type
Tractors, equipped with fixing devices (excl. those for tractor-trailer combinations)
Tractors (excl. industrial tractors for internal transport and road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations)
Tractors, garden
Tractors, walking
Tractors, wheeled (excl. industrial tractors for internal transport and road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations)

695	<u>Tools for use in the hand or in machines</u>
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695.1	Hand tools of a kind mainly used in agriculture or forestry	82.01
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FAO

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM	
FROM		DATED Feb. 8, 1967	
W. H. Pawley FAO Rome, Italy			
SUBJECT			
Letter enclosing statement on Methodology and Organization of IWP in 1967.			
Addressed and			
REFERRED TO Mr. Kamarck		DATE RECEIVED Feb. 15, 1967 jgv	

Li
FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM				DATED	
W.H. Pawley FAO Rome, Italy				Feb. 8, 1967	
SUBJECT					
Letter enclosing statement on Methodology and Organization of IWP in 1967.					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO				DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Friedman				Feb. 15, 1967 jgv	

Li
FAO

February 8, 1967

Dear Dr. Sen:

At Mr. Woods' request, I am replying to your recent (undated) letters (G/X-13/DGa) to him, transmitting the final outline of the proposed Study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development. ✓

As I informed you by cable yesterday, the Bank/IDA Liaison Officer for purposes of that study will be Mrs. Shirley Boskey of this Department, with whom Mr. Fernando may communicate directly. We hope to have our contribution to Chapters 3(b) and 6(b) of the proposed study ready by the date of February 28 which you suggest.

As I believe Mr. Demuth indicated at the January meeting of the Inter-governmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program, we would be willing to be represented, on an informal basis, on the Inter-Agency Committee which you propose might meet, as required, to review the drafts of the study and suggest modifications and improvements in approach and content.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

M. L. H.
Dr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

590 SEBoskey:tsb
Cleared with and
cc: Mr. Takahashi

L
FAB

February 7, 1967

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a copy of an undated letter from Sen on the food production resources study which came down to us this morning from Mr. Woods, with a note from him asking that it be sent to you on vacation. There was also a cable from Sen to Mr. Woods, inquiring the name of the Bank/IDA liaison officer. We are having a blizzard and Mike is not in, so I have sent a cable over his signature to Sen, saying that I shall be the liaison officer. I have sent a copy of the cable to Peter Reid for information and a copy of the letter, to which, as you will see, is attached the final outline for the proposed study, to the members of the ad hoc committee. The Bank is very underpopulated today, but I know that work on our contribution to the study is in progress and I shall try to extract materials from the various composers later this week. I'll do up a reply to the Sen letter for Mike to send tomorrow.

My best to Eunice.

Sincerely,

SB

Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
c/o Governor Paiewonsky
Government House
St. Thomas, V.I.

Attachment

SEB:tsb

B
FAO

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee

February 7, 1967

Shirley Boskey 856

FAO Food Production Resources Study

Attached is a copy of a letter from Sen to Mr. Woods, to which is attached the final outline for the proposed study on food production resources. Our attention is called particularly to paragraphs 3(b) and 6(b). You will note that FAO would like to receive our material by February 28. A cable has been received from Sen asking for the name of the Bank/IDA liaison officer; Sen has been informed that I will be the liaison officer.

SEB:tsb

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Takahashi
Channugam
Collier
Jentgen
Votaw

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SEN
FOODAGRI

ROME

DATE: FEBRUARY 7, 1967

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: ITALY

ITT

TEXT:
Cable No.:

✓
RE YOUR CABLE TO MR WOODS COMMA IBRD/IDA LIAISON OFFICER FOOD
PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM WILL BE MRS SHIRLEY BOSKEY COMMA
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT STOP REPLY TO LETTER G/X-13/DGa
FOLLOWS

HOFFMAN

INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Shirley Boskey

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE Shirley Boskey
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Takahashi for information

For Use by Archives Division

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: 3

СРОЧНО ПОД ПИШОМ:

FEB 7 11 37 AM 1967

STEVENS AND CO. DISTRIBUTION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

FEBRUARY 7, 1967 320PM

LOG NO.:

ITT TELEX/7

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROMA

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. WOODS

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

WOODS ✓

REMYLET G/X/13/DG(A) OF 27/1 WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING SOONEST NAMES
IBRD/IDA LIAISON OFFICERS FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM

SEN FOODAGRI

AB

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Feb. 3, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Hoffman

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.

*Send a copy to
Dicky even
on holiday
did like to
see it*

G.D. Woods

Fr *



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X-13/DG(a)

Study on Food Production Resources in
Agricultural Development: Revised Outline

Sir,

... I have the honour to transmit herewith the final outline of the proposed Study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development, as approved at the First Session of the Inter-governmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program held in Rome on 12 and 13 January 1967.

The Ad Hoc Committee indicated that the work of other international organizations in this field should also be covered in the Study, and I would therefore draw your particular attention to Chapter 3-b, Present Multilateral Programs and Activities in the Field of Food Production Resources and to Chapter 6-b, The Possibilities for New or Increased Activities in the Field by Other Agencies or Programs. I was requested to invite the agencies mentioned therein to submit statements for inclusion in the Study, and I look forward to receiving your statements on these two topics.

During the session the Ad Hoc Committee emphasized that the other international organizations concerned should collaborate in the study. I too consider such collaboration essential, since we would have to draw on your work for the preparation of several Chapters of the Study.

To facilitate such participation, I suggested both at the preliminary meeting with representatives of international organizations and at the session of the Ad Hoc Committee that each organization appoint a Liaison Officer to assemble the available data and prepare the contributions for the various Chapters. I understood from the representative of your organization that there would be no difficulty in nominating such a Liaison Officer, and I would appreciate it if his name were communicated to me as soon as possible. This would enable the special unit, which

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

ack. Feb 8th

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1967 FEB -3 AM 8:36

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

ON 1/24/67, [Illegible]

IT WAS DETERMINED THAT [Illegible]

THE RESULTS OF THE [Illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



I have set up in the Economic Analysis Division under Mr. Cedric Fernando, to communicate directly with the Liaison Officer indicating the specific Chapters and topics in which he could assist us with data and views.

I also suggested at these meetings the establishment of an Inter-Agency Committee which could meet, as required, to review, collectively, the drafts of the Study and suggest modifications and improvements in approach and content. Some organizations reserved their position on this while others indicated their willingness to participate on an informal basis. I would appreciate having your views on this.

The Ad Hoc Committee decided to meet again on 8 June 1967 to review the position of the Study and prepare a progress report for the Forty-Eighth Session of the FAO Council. The Study in final form has to be presented to the Forty-Ninth Session of the FAO Council for transmission to the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference, both of which will be held in November 1967. Under the circumstances I would appreciate receiving your contributions to the various Chapters by 28 February 1967. I would also suggest that the Inter-Agency Meeting, if the proposal is accepted, take place shortly before the June Session of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B.R. Sen', with a horizontal line drawn across it.

B.R. Sen
Director-General



EA: FRP/67/11
17 January 1967

OUTLINE OF STUDY ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. General considerations

(a) Past trends and projections of food production and consumption, taking into account nutritional factors. Current position in food situation. (Cross reference to UN study on multilateral food aid.)

(b) Factors contributing to these trends in food production in developing countries.

(c) Consequences of lagging food production on economic development and implications with regard to agricultural and development policies in developing countries. Examination of the need for stimulating increased agricultural productivity in the developing countries.

(d) In view of the above, the need for comprehensive and integrated policies for solution of food problem of developing countries, with particular emphasis on the following:

- (i) Realistic planning and implementation of national agricultural policy for increasing food production and improving distribution.
- (ii) Priority of objective of increasing food production in developing countries, and implications for aid policy.

2. Role of food production resources in stimulating agriculture in developing countries

I. (a) Definition of purposes to which production resources should be directed.

(b) Definition of Food Production Resources covered by this study.

(c) Role of Food Production Resources in increasing productivity.

(d) Factors governing effective utilization of these resources:

(i) Technical factors (such as transport and storage of production resources; the need to test their local performance in the various ecological conditions facing the farmer).

(ii) Institutional factors (such as problems of distribution to the farmer, land tenure and credit arrangements, extension services and follow-up mechanisms).

(iii) Economic factors (such as agricultural policies including price policies, purchasing power, market prospects, and incentives).

II. (a) Present levels of production, trade and utilization in principal food production resources in developing countries.

(b) Projections of future needs of these production resources in relation to demand and production targets and other factors.

(c) Estimate of present and proposed domestic production of these resources in developing countries.

(d) Economic considerations affecting possibility of increasing such production, including availability of domestic and foreign capital therefor and potential role of private enterprise.

(e) Residual import requirements of developing countries listed in order of priority and capacity to use effectively. Export availability on global basis.

3. Availability of food production resources assistance to developing countries

(a) From bilateral sources.

Present trends including geographical distribution; forms of aid in terms of investment, technical assistance and commodities including the proportion of general purpose aid which is and which could be devoted to this purpose; types of programs and projects receiving aid; and proportion of bilateral assistance to total flow of aid.

(b) Present multilateral programs and activities in the field of food production resources. (The Director-General was requested to invite other agencies and programs to submit statements on this topic.)

(i) UN, including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD

(ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC

(iii) FAO

(iv) WFP

(v) Regional Development Banks.

(c) Summary of total flow of present aid.

4. Additional resources required to increase food production

(a) Consideration of how much could be accomplished by developing countries themselves.

(b) Consideration of additional aid needed and capable of being effectively utilized by developing countries.

5. Major factors to be considered with regard to such food production resources aid, from the points of view of both donors and recipients

(a) tied aid and balance of payments effects

(b) aid in kind and real cost considerations

- (c) effect on investment and domestic production of food production resources
- (d) effect on agricultural production
- (e) absorptive capacity
- (f) technical capability of farmers and their attitudes
- (g) effect of sectoral earmarking on the supply of other forms of aid
- (h) total aid resources and the question of additionality
- (i) effect on normal patterns of trade and transport.

6. Consideration of proposals and possibilities for increased activity in the field of food production resources in the light of the above study

(a) Possible expansion of activities of FAO including the proposal of the Director-General of FAO for an FAO operated Food Production Resources Program: its objectives, priorities; the scale of the Program and types of contribution required; the criteria for assistance and qualifications for effective absorption and the type of projects which might be considered.

(b) The possibilities for new or increased activities in this field by other agencies or programs. The Director-General was requested to invite specially the following agencies to provide statements on this subject for inclusion in the study:

- (i) UN, including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD
- (ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC
- (iii) WFP
- (iv) Regional development banks
- (v) OECD.

(c) Possible arrangements for ensuring the most effective relationships between multilateral and bilateral programs in this field.



FEB 3 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X-13/DG(a)

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/...

The President
International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1967 FEB -3 AM 8:37

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B.R. Sen
Director-General



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17 January 1967

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- (ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC
- (iii) WFP
- (iv) Regional development banks
- (v) OECD.

(c) Possible arrangements for ensuring the most effective relationships between multilateral and bilateral programs in this field.

February 3, 1967

Dear Mr. Boerma:

Mr. Gordon Williams of the International Monetary Fund has referred to us a copy of your letter dated January 24, 1967 regarding the report of the World Food Program Mission to Jamaica and inviting comments on this report. Since Mr. Williams did not forward the documents which were enclosed with your letter, I should appreciate it if you would send me a set of these documents at your earliest convenience.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Mr. A.H. Boerma
Executive Director
World Food Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy


LPerinbam/bmb

1967 FEB -2 PM 2:54

COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
RECEIVED

February 3, 1967

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Sincerely yours,

Michael I. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Mr. A.H. Boerma
Executive Director
World Food Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

[Handwritten signature]
LPerinbam/vmp

1967 FEB -6 PM 5:24

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

L
FAO

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM FAO Rome, Italy		DATED ----
SUBJECT Report of the Council of FAO at 45th, 46t, and 44th sessions. Addressed to Pres. IBRD		
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Feb. 7, 1967 jgv

4
FAD

Your ref: G/X/CO-820(c)

February 2, 1967

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your note verbale of December 30, 1966 and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to be represented at the Forty-First Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems to be held in Rome from March 1 to 15, 1967.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank will be represented at this meeting by Mr. Dieter Elz of the Bank's Economics Department. I should appreciate it, therefore, if all documentation relating to this meeting could be sent direct to Mr. Elz at this address.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Dr. B.R. Sen
Director General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with and copy to Mr. Macone/Mr. Elz with one copy incoming correspondence
" " " " " Mr. Takahashi

" " Mr. Steckhan
" " Central Files " " " " "

LP:bmb

1021 FEB -3 6W 2:12

COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
RECEIVED

ГЪ: ршр

" " CENTRAL LIES
" " MR. SPECKMAN

" " " " " Mr. Takematsu
 cleared with and copy to Mr. Maccone\Mr. Eiz with one copy including correspondence

House, I-77
 At the House of Representatives
 of the United States
 Room and Representative of the
 District of Columbia
 Mr. B. W. 200

дегелемаше зелацеа деветмаше
 ругеон оцтосе
 раше белуреш

гинекологический

[illegible]

I am byessaq po tuxokan loon emaq eme bannk mttt po loh-

[illegible]

DEVL 2744

CONF. NO.: G\X\60-850(c)

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Li
FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED -----		
FAO Rome					
SUBJECT					
Copy of the "Informe del Consejo de la FAO" - 44th 45th and 46th sessions. - Copy in English					
Addressed to President, IBRD					
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED		
Mr. Woods			Feb. 3, 1967 mp		

L
FAO

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

IDA

IBRD

IFC

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

F A O
Rome

DATED

SUBJECT

Copy of the "Rapport du Conseil de la FAO" - copy in French.

Addressed to President, IBRD

REFERRED TO **Mr. Woods**

DATE RECEIVED **Feb. 5, 1967 mp**

January 30, 1967

Mr. S. H. Khamis
Chief, Trade and Price Branch
Statistics Division
F.A.O. of the U. N.
Via delle Terme de Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Khamis:

Subject: Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

In connection with our work, we are in need of index numbers of agricultural production up to and including agricultural year 1965/66. We have extracted all available information from your 1965 Production Yearbook, but as you know this publication contains indexes up to 1964/65 only.

Our major concern is data for developing countries, but if it were possible for you to provide us with an advanced copy of "Table 10 - FAO Index Numbers of Total Agricultural Production" from your 1966 Production Yearbook, this would be most helpful.

The data are needed quite urgently, and we should be very grateful if you would help us by providing the necessary information, as you so kindly did last year.

Yours sincerely,



Emanuel Levy
Chief,

Comparative Country Data Division
Economics Department

ROUTING SLIP		Date Feb. 2, 1967	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. de Vries		800	
Mr. Perimbam		839	
	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On
REMARKS Is this OK with you? 			
From			

ROUTING SLIP		Date 2/1/67	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Matone			
	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On
REMARKS Your recommendation is O.K. with me.			
From S. Kalmanoff			

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

January 30, 1967

Mr. G. Kalmanoff

Re: Invitation from FAO to attend Meeting of
Committee on Commodity Problems

1. We skipped the annual meeting of the CCP last year due to pressure of work. This year the principal item of business is the Indicative World Plan; for this reason I would like to make a special effort to have the Bank represented.

2. I'd like to go myself but I feel I should stick close to home for the time being to keep the work moving. Therefore, I'd like to have Dieter Elz go to this one. I think he can do full justice to an intelligent following of the IWP discussion and he is also well versed on the question of food aid and surpluses (item V).

3. I recommend that we attend the meeting and nominate Dieter as our observer.


A. J. Macone

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

January 16, 1967

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Macone

G-1038

Mr. de Vries

800

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please advise quickly.

From

Barend A. de Vries

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Jan. 11/67

NAME

ROOM NO.

1. ~~MR. KAMARCK~~ Mr. de Vries

2. MR. EVANS

3. PERINBAM

839

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please advise whether or not
you wish to be represented; if
so, by whom.

From

Lewis Perinbam

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Jan. 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Mr. Hoffman	
<i>Mr. Conzolo</i>	

To Handle	Note and File
Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
Approval	Prepare Reply
Comment	Per Our Conversation
Full Report	Recommendation
Information	Signature
Initial	Send On

Remarks

Please handle.



G.D. Woods



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CO-820(c)

30 December 1966

Invitation to the Forty-First Session of the
Committee on Commodity Problems

Rome, 1 - 15 March 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honor to invite representation at the Forty-First Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, which will be held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 1 to 15 March 1967. The opening meeting will take place on Wednesday, 1 March, at 10.30 a.m.

In accordance with the Committee's decision, the first three days of the Session will be devoted to an examination by the expert members of the delegations of the methodology adopted in the Secretariat's report Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1975 and 1985 (CCP 67/3).

...

The Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes for the session are attached. Further supporting documentation will be circulated in due course.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed as soon as possible of the names and titles of representatives appointed to attend the Session.

✓ The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington, D.C.

ack. Feb. 2

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	CCP 67/1 8 December 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

Forty-First Session

FAO Headquarters, Rome

Wednesday, 1 March 1967

Provisional Agenda

A. List of Main Agenda Items

- I. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- II. Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development
- III. Summary Review of the World Agricultural Commodity Situation, Problems and Policies
- IV. Developments in International Action on General Commodity Matters
- V. Food Aid and Surplus Utilization
- VI. Review of Activities of Commodity Groups and Other Special Commodity Matters
- VII. Organizational Matters
- VIII. Other Business

B. Detailed List of Agenda Items

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. <u>Adoption of Provisional Agenda</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Selection of Items2. Date and Length of the Session and Order of the Discussion <p>II. <u>Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Methodological Aspects2. Policy Implications of the Projections3. Sub-regional studies of Indicative World Plan <p>III. <u>Summary Review of the World Agricultural Commodity Situation, Problems and Policies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. General Situation and Outlook2. National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies <p>IV. <u>Developments in International Action on General Commodity Matters</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. General Review2. Preparations for Second UN Conference on Trade and Development <p>V. <u>Food Aid and Surplus Utilization</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Report of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal2. UN/FAO World Food Program3. Inter-Agency Study of Multilateral Food Aid - Progress Report | <p>VI. <u>Review of Activities of Commodity Groups and Other Special Commodity Matters</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Citrus Fruit2. Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers3. Hard Fibers4. Oilseeds, Oils and Fats5. Rice6. Cocoa7. Tea8. Other Commodities <p>VII. <u>Organizational Matters</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Membership of CCP2. Membership of non-member nations of FAO in the subsidiary bodies of CCP3. Arrangements for the Forty-Second Session of the Committee <p>VIII. <u>Other Business</u></p> |
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C. Notes on Agenda Items and Documentation

Item I. Adoption of Provisional Agenda

1. Selection of Items

The items in this Provisional Agenda are based on decisions made by the Committee at its Fortieth Session.

2. Date and Length of the Session and Order of Discussion

The Committee decided to hold its Forty-First Session in the first quarter of 1967 and to give its main attention at this session to a consideration of the Commodity Projections and the Indicative World Plan. It also decided that the first three days of the Session should be devoted to an examination by the expert members of the delegations of the methodology adopted in the projections.

Provision has been made for a session lasting from Wednesday 1 March to Wednesday 15 March.

A suggested order of discussion and timetable are attached as part D of this document.

Item II. Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development

In accordance with the request made by the Committee at its last Session, the Director-General has despatched copies of the FAO Commodity Projections to 1975 and 1985 to all Member Governments with a request for their comments. The comments received sufficiently in advance of the session will be distributed to members of the Committee, otherwise they will be tabled. As indicated in I above, the expert members of the delegations will devote the first three days of the Session to an examination of the methodology used in the Projections Study.

The Committee will also be informed on the progress of work on the FAO Indicative World Plan. The sub-regional study for the Near East, the first prepared under the Plan, will be made available to the Committee for consideration, together with the Report of the Near East Planning Commission, which considered this study in late November. Statements will also be made on the main conclusions emerging from the studies of East Africa and Western South America.

Item III. Summary Review of the World Agricultural Commodity Situation, Problems and Policies

1. General Situation and Outlook

Under this item the Committee will examine the major developments in the world agricultural commodity situation, problems and policies. Since the Committee will meet earlier in the year than usual, it will not be possible to submit to it the FAO Commodity Review 1967. In place of the full document a brief summary of the commodity situation will be prepared by the secretariat. The Commodity Review will be published later in the year.

Item III (cont.)

2. National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies

The Committee will make its usual review of developments in national agricultural price stabilization and support policies. In accordance with the decision made at the Committee's Thirty-Eighth Session, this review, in years in which the FAO Conference meets, should be a comprehensive survey containing an analysis of developments in national policies over a number of years. A document will be prepared by the secretariat to serve as a basis for the Committee's review.

Item IV. Developments in International Action on General Commodity Matters

1. General Review

Under this item the Committee make its usual review of the activities of other international bodies concerned with commodity questions, including GATT and UNCTAD, and of FAO's co-operation with these agencies.

2. Preparations for Second UN Conference on Trade and Development

The Committee will be informed of the preparations for the Second UN Conference on Trade and Development and of FAO's participation in these preparations.

Item V. Food Aid and Surplus Utilization

1. Report of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal

In view of the relatively short interval since the Committee's Fortieth Session, it was left to the Sub-Committee to decide whether it should present a report at the Forty-First Session.

2. UN/FAO World Food Program

a. World Food Program Activities

The Executive Director of the World Food Program will inform the Committee of recent activities under the Program.

b. Criteria for WFP Price Stabilization Projects

At its Fortieth Session the Committee held a preliminary discussion on the economic implications of price stabilization arrangements and on the criteria for the establishment of price stabilization schemes in response to a request made to it by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program. It decided to give these matters fuller consideration at its Forty-First Session. In accordance with the Committee's request, a secretariat paper on the subject including references to CCP's past work in this field, will be prepared for the Session.

c. Report of the WFP Jamaica Mission

At its last Session the Committee decided that this item should be retained on its agenda so that it might have an opportunity of making observations on the Report of the Jamaica Mission following comments prepared by the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal for the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program. The Comments of the Committee on Surplus Disposal will be circulated. The Report of the Jamaica Mission has already been distributed as document CCP 66/16/2.

Item V (cont.)

3. Inter-Agency Study of Multilateral Food Aid

This item relates to the inter-agency program of studies requested by the United Nations General Assembly at its Twentieth Session (Resolution No. 2096 (XX)), in response to UNCTAD Recommendation A.II.6 on World Food Aid Program and a proposal originally made by the Argentine Government in the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program for modification of the World Food Program.

At its last session the Committee examined the draft outline for the study which the Director-General had prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The views of the Committee on the outline (see paragraphs 62-66 of the report of the Fortieth Session) were subsequently conveyed to the Forty-First session of the ECOSOC. At the same session of the ECOSOC it was envisaged that a joint progress report on the study should be submitted to its 1967 summer session. This proposal and the program of studies as a whole, was later endorsed by the second committee of the UN General Assembly in November 1966.

The Committee also expressed a wish at its last session that "efforts should be made to prepare interim progress reports in the course of the work, bearing in mind such needs as the second session of UNCTAD, the GATT negotiations on cereals and other interested bodies. These progress reports should embody preliminary results under particular sections of the outline". The Director-General will accordingly present a substantive progress report, prepared in consultation with the UN, which will include first estimates of the possible orders of magnitude of an expanded multilateral food aid program on various assumptions, and a preliminary examination of possible alternative policies and institutional arrangements. The material contained in it as modified in the light of the views of the CCP, will form part of FAO's contribution to the joint UN/FAO progress report.

The Committee, in considering the progress report, will wish to express its views on both the approach so far taken in implementing the requested program of studies and on the substantive issues raised in the report regarding the possible size, objectives and policies of an expanded multilateral food aid program.

Item VI. Review of Activities of Commodity Groups and Other Special Commodity Matters

Under this item the Committee will consider matters arising from the reports of its own commodity study groups and questions relating to individual commodities requiring specific decision or attention.

1. Citrus Fruit

The Second Session of the Steering Committee of the Study Group on Citrus Fruit was held in Rome in June/July 1966. The report of this session will be made available to the Committee.

2. Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers

The Committee will have before in the report of the Third Session of the Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers which was held in Rome in September 1966.

Item VI (cont.)

3. Hard Fibers

The Committee will have before it the report of the First Session of the Study Group on Hard Fibers which was held in Rome in September 1966.

4. Oilseeds, Oils and Fats

The Committee will have before it the report of the First Session of the Study Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats which was held in Rome in September/October 1966.

5. Rice

The Committee will have before it the report of the Tenth Session of the Study Group on Rice which was held in Bangkok in November 1966.

6. Cocoa

The Committee will be informed of the stage of intergovernmental consultations on cocoa, including the work of the Statistics Committee of the Study Group on Cocoa.

7. Tea

Arrangements have been made to hold the Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea in February 1967 in London. The report of the Consultation will be tabled during the Committee's session.

8. Other Commodities

Other commodities which the Committee may wish to consider will be reviewed under this sub-item.

Item VII. Organizational Matters

1. Membership of CCP

The FAO Council at its Forty-Seventh Session held in Rome in October 1966 considered the question of the membership of the CCP with particular reference to the representation of African countries. Considering that it was not in a position to take a final decision on this matter, the Council decided to examine the question again at its Forty-Eighth Session (June 1967). It requested the Director-General to prepare a document for its next session, taking into account the views expressed by the CCP. (See document CCP 67/2, Extracts from the reports of the Council and Regional Conferences).

2. Membership of Non-Member Nations of FAO in the
Subsidiary Bodies of CCP

At its last session, the Committee suggested that the Secretariat should prepare a paper to facilitate a review of the rules on membership in subsidiary bodies of member states of the United Nations not Members or Associate Members of FAO with a view to seeking consistency in these rules as applied to the CCP and the Committee on Fisheries.

3. Arrangements for the Forty-Second Session of the Committee

The Committee will wish to consider the approximate date of its Forty-Second Session and to prepare a draft agenda.

D. Proposed Timetable

Wednesday, 1 March	Item I.	Adoption of Agenda
	Item II.	Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development
		1. Methodological Aspects
Thursday, 2 March	Item II.	Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (continued)
		1. Methodological Aspects (continued)
Friday, 3 March	Item II.	Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (continued)
		1. Methodological Aspects (concluded)
Monday, 6 March	Item III.	Summary Review of the World Agricultural Commodity Situation Problems and Policies
		1. General Situation and Outlook
		2. National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies
Tuesday, 7 March	Item II.	Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (continued)
		2. Policy Implications of the Projections
		Drafting Group
Wednesday, 8 March	Item II.	Commodity Projections and Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (concluded)
		2. Policy Implications of the Projections (concluded)
		3. Sub-regional Studies of Indicative World Plan
Thursday, 9 March	Item IV.	Development in International Action on General Commodity Matters
		1. General Review
		2. Preparations for Second UN Conference on Trade and Development

Thursday, 9 March (cont.)	Item V.	Food Aid and Surplus Utilization
		1. Report of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (if submitted) 2. UN/FAO World Food Program 3. Inter-Agency Study of Multilateral Food Aid - Progress Report
Friday, 10 March	Item V.	Food Aid and Surplus Utilization (concluded)
		3. Inter-Agency Study of Multilateral Food Aid - Progress Report (concluded)
	Item VI.	Review of Activities of Commodity Groups and Other Special Commodity Matters
		1. Citrus Fruit 2. Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers 3. Hard Fibers
		Drafting Group
Monday, 13 March	Item VI.	Review of Activities of Commodity Groups and Other Special Commodity Matters (concluded)
		4. Oilseeds, Oils and Fats 5. Rice 6. Cocoa 7. Tea 8. Other Commodities
	Item VII.	Organizational Matters
		1. Membership of CCP 2. Membership of Non-Member Nations of FAO in the <u>Subsidiary Bodies</u> of CCP 3. Arrangements for the Forty-Second Session of the Committee
	Item VIII.	Other Business
Tuesday, 14 March		Drafting Group
Wednesday, 15 March		Adoption of Report

E. CCP Membership 1966-67

(Elected at the Forty-Sixth Session of the FAO Council,
held in December 1965)

ARGENTINA	NETHERLANDS
AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
BRAZIL	NIGERIA
CANADA	PAKISTAN
CEYLON	PHILIPPINES
COSTA RICA	ROMANIA
FRANCE	SENEGAL
GERMANY, Fed. Rep. of	SPAIN
GHANA	SUDAN
INDIA	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ITALY	THAILAND
JAPAN	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
MADAGASCAR	UNITED KINGDOM
MALAYSIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: January 25, 1967

TO: Mr. Woods

FROM: Mr. M'Hamed Bargach
Ministry of Development
Morocco

FILED UNDER: MOROCCO - Mediterranean Consultative Committee(FAO)

SUMMARY: Re: Invitation to a meeting of the Mediterranean Consultative Committee of FAO, to be held in Rabat from April 17 to April 22, 1967.

ack. February 10, 1967

Li
FAO

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		IDA	IBRD	IFC
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM				
FROM F A O Rome			DATED -----	
SUBJECT Circular dated January 19, 1967 on "Schedule of Conferences, Sessions, Training Centres and Semi- nars for 1967" Addressed and				
REFERRED TO Mr. Demuth			DATE RECEIVED Jan. 24, 1967 mp	

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: January 20, 1967

FROM: S. Takahashi *ST*SUBJECT: ROME - FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee
Meeting on Food Production Resources

1. Messrs. Demuth, Reid, Karasz and Takahashi attended the FAO Ad Hoc Committee Meeting on Food Production Resources from January 11-13. An informal interagency meeting was held on January 11 and the intergovernmental meetings were held on January 12-13. The agenda and list of delegates and observers are attached (Annex 1).
2. The meeting agreed on a draft outline for the FAO study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development (Annex 2) and on procedures and time schedule to be followed. Each agency was requested to nominate a liaison officer, to help provide information on various aspects of the study, to prepare statements of their present activities and possible new or expanded activities in the food production resources field given additional resources, and to participate in an informal interagency committee to review and furnish guidance to the study. The Director General FAO will formally invite participation of the various agencies.
3. The agreed outline broadened the scope of the FAO study to include statements from other agencies on possibilities for new or expanded activities in the food production resources field. Mr. Demuth pointed out that the IBRD statement would have to be based on the assumption that new additional resources would be made available for this purpose by donor countries. FAO seemed reluctant to accept this once they felt that even in the absence of additional resources more emphasis should be given to food production resources. It was agreed that in the light of earlier parts of the outline it was not necessary to make the proviso of additional resources explicit.
4. The agreed time table for the study is as follows:
 - Feb 28 - Submission of material from various agencies to FAO on Chapters 1-5
 - May 15 - Informal Interagency Committee Meeting
 - June 6 - Intergovernmental Committee Meeting
 - June 12 - Progress Report to 48th Session FAO Council Meeting
 - Aug 15 - Interagency Committee Meeting
 - Early Sep - Intergovernmental Committee Meeting
 - Oct/Nov - Presentation of Final Report to FAO Council and FAO Biennial Meeting

5. The study will be under the Assistant Director General for Economic and Social Affairs under the direction of Mr. Cedric Fernando, Secretary to the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee and a member of the Economic Analysis Division.

6. The Bank will be asked to provide any material which may be available on the items covered in the outline as well as statements on its past and current activities in this field and possibilities for expansion of activities given additional resources. Mr. Fernando will be visiting the Bank, as well as other agencies, sometime in February.

STakahashi:vr
IBRD

Attachments

cc: Messrs. Raj, Aldewereld, Demuth, Kamarck
Mr. P.A. Reid (Rome)

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	DPR/EA/67/7 6 January 1967
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

Agenda of

First Session of the Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on
The Food Production Resources Program

12-13 January 1967, Rome

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Introductory statement by the Director General.
3. Discussion of the outline of the proposed study Food Production in
Agricultural Development and Assistance Programs.
4. Arrangements for the conduct of the study, including forms and methods
of participation in the study by other international organizations concerned.
5. Date for the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee.



Provisional List of Delegates and Observers attending the
Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee Meeting on Food Production Resources Program
Rome, 12-13 January 1967

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIE

A.C.B. Maiden

Secretary
Department of Primary Industry
Canberra

R.J. Cornish

Agricultural Attaché
Embassy of Australia
Rome

P.J. Flood

First Secretary
Embassy of Australia
Paris

J.C.G. Lloyd

Financial Counsellor
Australian High Commission
London

BRAZIL
BRESIL
BRASIL

J.A. Seixas Corrêa

Counsellor
Embassy of Brazil
Rome

CANADA

P. Freysong

Liaison Officer
Embassy of Canada
Rome

L. Smith

First Secretary
Permanent Canadian Mission to
the OECE
Paris

DENMARK
DANEMARK
DINAMARCA

H.J. Kristonsen

Counsellor
Danish FAO Committee
Copenhagen

C.V. Hansen

Agricultural Counsellor
Embassy of Denmark
Rome

FRANCE
FRANCIA

G.H. Janton

Contrôleur d'Etat
Ministry of Economic Affairs and
Finance
Paris

M. Huriet

Premier Secrétaire
Embassy of France
Rome

J. Wouters

Attaché agricole
Embassy of France
Rome

GERMANY (FED. REPUBLIC OF REP. FEDERALE ALLEMANDE ALEMANIA, REP. FEDERAL DE	H.J. Scharmer H. Janssen	Ministerialrat Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Bonn Administrator Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation Bonn
INDIA INDE	J.S. Mongia	Counsellor (Agriculture) Embassy of India Rome
IRAN	H. Sadegh	Resident Representative of Iran to the FAO Embassy of Iran Rome
ITALY ITALIE ITALIA	Prof. G.U. Papi V. de Asarta A. Ferone Elina Mammone S. Russo Amalia Senesi	Secretary General Italian FAO Committee Member of Italian FAO Committee Member of Italian FAO Committee Member of Italian FAO Committee Counsellor Ministero Marina Mercantile
JAPAN JAPON	Yasuo Yano Akira Arimatsu	Minister Embassy of Japan Rome First Secretary Embassy of Japan Rome
KOREA COREE COREA	Nam Kyu Chung Suk Jae Kang	Vice-President National Agricultural Cooperative Federation Seoul Second Secretary Embassy of Korea Rome

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS ROYAUME DES PAYS BAS REINO DE LOS PAISES BAJOS	F. Pronk A.S. Tuinman	Deputy Director Foreign Agricultural Service Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries The Hague Resident Representative Embassy of the Netherlands Rome
PAKISTAN	Mustafa Kamal	Embassy of Pakistan Rome
POLAND POLOGNE POLONIA	Z. Kamecki J. Majcher	Professeur agrégé Warsaw Permanent Representative of Poland to the FAO Embassy of Poland Rome
SENEGAL	L.L. Kandé	Conseiller Embassy of Senegal Rome
SUDAN SOUDAN	Abdel Rahim El Amin	Assistant Director Department of Agriculture Khartoum
UNITED KINGDOM ROYAUME-UNI REINO UNIDO	A.A.W. Landymore	Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the FAO British Embassy Rome
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	Dorothy Jacobson R. Rossow	Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Washington, D.C. Counsellor for FAO Affairs American Embassy Rome
VENEZUELA	R. Winckelmann A. Brugnoli Cruciani	Asesor Permanente Embassy of Venezuela Rome

OBSERVERS

BELGIUM BELGIQUE BELGICA	H.L. De Belder	Attaché Embassy of Belgium Rome
CEYLON	Yogendra Duraiswamy	Resident Representative of Ceylon to the FAO Embassy of Ceylon Rome
GHANA	J. Sackey	Counsellor Embassy of Ghana Rome
NEW ZEALAND NOUVELLE ZEALANDE NUEVA ZELANDIA	W.J. Falconer	Second Secretary (Commercial) Embassy of New Zealand Rome

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

UN	W. Martin Hill	Deputy Under Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	W. Martin Hill	
	Rafik Asha	Senior Consultant to Administrator
UNIDO	Samuel Lurie	Inter-regional Economic Adviser
UN/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	A.H. Boerma	Executive Director
	J.S. Annan	Assistant to Executive Director
	Thomas C.M. Robinson	Director Program Operations Division
IBRD/IDA	Richard H. Demuth	Director Development Services Department
	Arthur Karasz	Deputy Special Representative of the World Bank in Europe
	Shigeharu Takahashi	Deputy Assistant Director
	Peter A. Reid	IBRD Liaison Representative to the FAO

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

OECD	Ernest C. Parsons	Director, Development Department
	L. Mazzilo	Administrator Economic Development Division

If any amendments are necessary, kindly inform the Secretariat.

OUTLINE OF STUDY ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT1. General Considerations

(a) Past trends and projections of food production and consumption, taking into account nutritional factors. Current position in food situation. (Cross reference to UN study on multilateral food aid.)

(b) Factors contributing to these trends in food production in developing countries.

(c) Consequences of lagging food production on economic development and implications with regard to agricultural and development policies in developing countries. Examination of the need for stimulating increased agricultural productivity in the developing countries.

(d) In view of the above, the need for comprehensive and integrated policies for solution of food problem of developing countries, with particular emphasis on the following:

(i) Realistic planning and implementation of national agricultural policy for increasing food production and improving distribution.

(ii) Priority of objective of increasing food production in developing countries, and implications for aid policy.

2. Role of Food Production Resources in Stimulating Agriculture in Developing Countries.

- I. (a) Definition of purposes to which production resources should be directed.
- (b) Definition of Food Production Resources covered by this study.
- (c) Role of Food Production Resources in increasing productivity.
- (d) Factors governing effective utilisation of these resources:
- (i) Technical factors (such as transport and storage of production resources; the need to test their local performance in the various ecological conditions facing

the farmer).

(ii) Institutional factors (such as problems of distribution to the farmer, land tenure and credit arrangements, extension services and follow-up mechanisms).

(iii) Economic factors (such as agricultural policies including price policies, purchasing power, market prospects, and incentives).

- II. (a) Present levels of production, trade and utilisation in principal food production resources in developing countries.
- (b) Projections of future needs of these production resources in relation to demand and production targets and other factors.
- (c) Estimate of present and proposed domestic production of these resources in developing countries.
- (d) Economic considerations affecting possibility of increasing such production, including availability of domestic and foreign capital therefor and potential role of private enterprise.
- (e) Residual import requirements of developing countries listed in order of priority and capacity to use effectively.
- Export availability on global basis.

3. Availability of Food Production Resources Assistance to Developing Countries

(a) From bilateral sources

Present trends including geographical distribution; forms of aid in terms of investment, technical assistance and commodities including the proportion of general purpose aid which is and which could be devoted to this purpose; types of programmes and projects receiving aid; and proportion of bilateral assistance to total flow of aid.

(b) Present multilateral programmes and activities in the field of food production resources.

(i) UN, including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD.

(ii) IBRD/IDA/IPC

(iii) FAO

(iv) WFP

(v) Regional Development Banks

(c) Summary of total flow of present aid.

4. Additional Resources Required to Increase Food Production

(a) Consideration of how much could be accomplished by developing countries themselves.

(b) Consideration of additional aid needed and capable of being effectively utilised by developing countries.

5. Major factors to be considered with regard to such food production resources aid, from the points of view of both donors and recipients

(a) Tied aid and balance of payments effects

(b) Aid in kind and real cost considerations

(c) Effect on investment and domestic production of food production resources

(d) Effect on agricultural production

(e) Absorptive capacity

(f) Technical capability of farmers and their attitudes

(g) Effect of sectoral earmarking on the supply of other forms of aid

(h) Total aid resources and the question of additionality

(i) Effect on normal patterns of trade and transport.

6. Consideration of proposals and possibilities for increased activity in the food production resources field in the light of the above study

(a) Possible expansion of the activities of FAO including the proposal of the Director General of FAO for an FAO operated Food Production Resources Program: its objectives, priorities; the scale of the program and types of contributions required, the criteria for assistance and qualifications for effective absorption and the type of projects which might be considered.

(b) The possibilities for new or increased activities in this field by other agencies or programs. The Director General was requested to invite specially the following agencies to make statements to be included in the study:

- (i) UN including UNDP, UNIDO and UNCTAD
- (ii) IBRD/IDA/IFC
- (iii) WFP
- (iv) Regional Banks
- (v) OECD

(c) Possible arrangements for ensuring the most effective relationships between multilateral and bilateral programs in this field.

January 20, 1967

Mr. Frank Thomas
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome
Italy

Dear Frank,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 12. Our Ecuadorian report passed the Working Party with only some minor modifications and will be submitted to the Staff Loan Committee next week. Negotiations are scheduled for early February and I hope that the Loan Agreement will be signed without further delay.

I have been on missions to Chile and Colombia in the meantime. The Colombian project apparently has a good start and the Chilean project seems to be in better shape now.

I hope to have you again on one of our next missions.
With best wishes for a happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

W. Schaefer-Kehnert



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref.

12 JAN 1967

Dear Walter,

Thank you very much for the draft report on Ecuador Livestock which reached me yesterday.

Naturally, I will maintain a lively interest in the future of this project and I would be most grateful if you could let me know from time to time how it is progressing in the committee stages.

I am fairly well on the way with the Malagasy project, which shows some promise, although I haven't yet produced my final critical figures.

I am certainly looking forward to seeing you again and everyone else at the Bank, but I wouldn't know when that might be. Please accept my best wishes for a successful New Year and my best regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

F. Thomas

F. Thomas
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

Mr. W. Schaefer-Kehnert,
Projects Department,
Agriculture Division,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

ack Jan. 20th

1967 JAN 18 AM 8:38
COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
GENERAL LINES



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone : 5197

Telex : 8181 FOODAGR

Cables : FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref.

Dear Walter,

Thank you very much for the draft report on Ecuador livestock which reached me yesterday.

Naturally, I will maintain a lively interest in the future of this project and I would be most grateful if you could let me know from time to time how it is progressing in the committee stages.

I am fairly well on the way with the Malagasy project, which shows some promise, although I haven't yet produced my final critical figures.

I am certainly looking forward to seeing you again and everyone else at the Bank, but I wouldn't know when that might be. Please accept my best wishes for a successful New Year and my best regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

F. Thomas

F. Thomas
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

Mr. W. Schaefer-Kennert,
Projects Department,
Agriculture Division,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

1967 JAN 18 AM 9:36
RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

January 19, 1967

Mr. R. W. Bastin
Chief, Sugar & Beverages Section
Commodities Division
Food & Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Bastin:

Many thanks for your letter of January 10 which reached me last night. I have read with great interest the papers prepared for the Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea which is to take place in London, February 20-28.

A small point: in paragraph 21 of the paper CCP: Tah 67/2 you emphasise the action of the government of San Paulo in encouraging tea production in Brazil. The impression I gained there was that the introduction and expansion of tea growing had been mainly the action of Japanese settlers. A big Japanese co-operative told me they had opened their own offices for the export sales of Brazil tea in Buenos Aires, Hamburg and London.

With best wishes to you, your family and your colleagues in 1967.

Yours sincerely,

J. Kahane

JKahane:ms
cc: Mr. Forties

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

JANUARY 18, 1967 931AM

LOG NO.:

WU 7/18

TO:

INTBAFRAD FRIEDMAN

FROM:

ROME VIA UN NEW YORK

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. FRIEDMAN

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

REFERENCE CABLE WILL ARRIVE WASHINGTON 29 FOR
DISCUSSIONS JANUARY 30/31 AS SUGGESTED

GOREUX FOODAGRI ROME

MT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. L.J.C. Evans

January 18, 1967

FROM: S. Takahashi

SUBJECT: ROME - FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee Meeting
on Food Production Resources and discussions
on FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Back-to-Office Report

1. I visited Rome from January 10-13 to attend the FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee meeting on Food Production Resources and to discuss the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program operations. Mr. Demuth represented the Bank and Mr. Karasz and Mr. Reid also attended. Mr. Reid joined me in discussions on the cooperative program.
2. An informal interagency meeting was held on January 11 and the intergovernmental committee meetings were held on January 12 and 13. The meeting agreed on a draft outline for the FAO Study on Food Production Resources in Agricultural Development and on the procedures and time schedule to be followed. Each agency was requested to nominate a liaison officer, to help provide information on various aspects of the study, to prepare statements of their present activities and possible new or expanded activities in the food production resources field given additional resources, and to participate in an informal interagency committee to review and furnish guidance to the study. The Director General FAO will formally invite participation of the various agencies.
3. Agreed minutes on the discussions with Mr. Ergas and his staff on the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program are being prepared.

STakahashi:vr
IBRD

cc: Messrs. Aldewereld
Chadenet
Ripman
Bell
Piccagli
Spottswood
Lipkowitz
Demuth
General Vogel
Miss Van Gasse
Mr. P.A. Reid, Rome

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SEN
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: January 16, 1967

CLASS OF LT
SERVICE:

2-1

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REUR NOTE VERBALE DECEMBER 13 [✓] WORLD BANK WILL BE
 REPRESENTED BY LIAQAT ALI OF BANK'S ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
 AT SECOND AD HOC CONSULTATION ON TEA FEBRUARY 20-28 IN
 LONDON STOP PLEASE SEND DOCUMENTATION ON MEETING TO ALI AT
 BANK HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON DC

HOFFMAN
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Michael L. Hoffman *MLH*

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)*R*. LPerinbam/bmb

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Cleared with and cc to: Mr. Macone
Mr. Ali

cc: Mr. Steckhan

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Dispatch: *h*

ORIGINATOR (File Code)

8

TELETYPE/TYPE

DISPATCHED

For Use by Liaison Division

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN)

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

SIGNATURE

DEPT: DEPARTMENT RELATIONS

NAME: HENRIET T. HODGSON

JAN 16 6 04 PM 1967

TO: MR. BROCKMAN

MR. VIT

STATED WITH AND TO: MR. BROCKMAN

STAFFINGS AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

INTERVIEWED
HODGSON

BANK INFORMATIONAL WASHINGTON DC

LONDON ALSO PLEASE SEND DOCUMENTATION ON WORKING TO VIT VI

VI SECOND TO HOC COMPLETION ON NEW LEBANON 50-52 IN

REPRESENTED BY FIVE VI OF BANK'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VERY HOPE LEBANON DECEMBER 12 1966 BANK WITH RE

Copy No:

TEXT

COPY: TEXT

NOTE

MODIFIED

TO: JEM

SERVICE

CLYSS OF

PL

DATE

January 16, 1967

OUTGOING WIRE

ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR

COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: L.M. GOREUX
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JANUARY 13, 1967

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT Telex

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

144

REFERENCE OUR TELEPHONE DISCUSSION STOP IN VIEW OF STAFF SCHEDULES
HERE SHOULD APPRECIATE YOUR VISITING THE BANK ON JANUARY 30 AND 31
INSTEAD OF JANUARY 24 STOP PLEASE CONFIRM

IRVING S. FRIEDMAN
INTBAFRAD

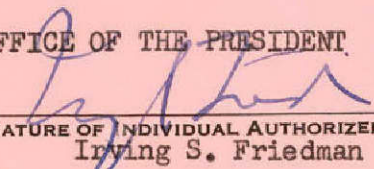
IF CHANGE POSSIBLE FOR YOU.

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME IRVING S. FRIEDMAN

DEPT. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SIGNATURE 
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)
Irving S. Friedman

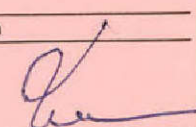
BadeVries :ya

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:
Cleared & cc: Mr. Dyer
cc: Mr. de Vries

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Dispatch: 

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

BURO/INTER: 1/13

DISPATCHED

For use by Washington Division

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO REPRESENT)

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

DEPT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NAME

FRANK S. FRIEDMAN

JAN 13 6 25 PM 1967

cc: Mr. de Lora

cc: Mr. Rael

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY

STANDARD AND COM DISTRIBUTION

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

JAN 13 3 29 PM 1967

1. CHANGE BOTTLE FOR 100

INTERVIEW
FRANK S. FRIEDMAN

INSTEAD OF JANUARY 31, 1967 PLEASE COME

HERE SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR ATTEMPTING THE BANK ON JANUARY 30 AND 31

REFERENCE OUR TELEPHONE DISCUSSION 2/10 IN VIEW OF STAFF SCHEDULES

COPY NO:
TEXT

COUNTRY: ITALY

HOME
ADDRESS
10: F.M. GOMERY

SERVICE:
CLASS OF

DATE: JANUARY 13, 1967

ONGOING MIKE

ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR

COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED		
R.W. Bastin FAO Rome, Italy			Jan. 10, 1967		
SUBJECT					
Letter enclosing set of documents prepared for Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea.					
Addressed to Mr. Kahane					
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED		
Projects 424			Jan. 18, 1967 jgv		

ack. Jan. 19/67

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Jan. 31

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Evans

424

Op. files

237

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Mr. Tazi was enquiring
about the outcome of this
FAO conference.

From

O. H. Calika

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP		Date
Mr. Alter	510	Mr. Knox 584
Mr. Avramovic	1033	Mr. Kruithoff 546
Mr. Bart	640	Mr. Lejeune 1210
Mr. Benjenk	560	Mr. Lutolf 547
Mr. Billington	552	Mr. Mason 622
Mr. Broches	810	Mr. McIvor 606
Mr. Calika	541	Mr. Melmoth 674
Mr. Cargill	600	Mr. Michaels 1217
Mr. Cavanaugh	700	Mr. Mirza 570
Mr. Chaufourmier	510	Mr. Nelson 659
Mr. Cheek	645	Mr. Nurick 805
Mr. Clark	805	Office Services
Mr. Consolo	839	Personnel Division 267
Mr. Cope	640	Projects
de la Renaudiere	560	Mr. Reamy 722
Mr. Demuth	845	Mr. Richardson 646
Mr. de Vries	800	Secretary's Dept. 1205
E.D.I.		Mr. Stevenson 606
Mr. El Emary	541	Mr. Street 600
Mr. Fontein	640	Mr. Tolbert 625
Mr. Friedman	1223	Travel Office 224
Mr. Frost	571	Treasurer's 717
Mr. Ghoshal	670	Mr. Twining 1210
Mr. Goodman	600	Mr. Votaw 611
Mr. Goor	61065	Mr. Wiese 570
Mr. Hartwich	650	Mr. Williams 541
Mr. Hoffman	845	Mr. Woods 1220
Mr. Horsley	559	Mr. Worthington 239
Information Dept.	461	Mr. Lutolf 547
Mr. Kamarck	800	
Mr. Knapp	1220	
		
From: Communications Unit, Room 244, Extension 2023		

JAN 18 1967 FAO
T. H. Williams

Abidjan Office

Mr. Peter A. Reid (Rome)

January 9, 1967

Alfred E. Matter *AM*

Fourth FAO Regional Conference for Africa

As you know FAO held its fourth regional conference for Africa here in Abidjan from November 9-19, 1966, and Mr. Haasjes and I were designated by the Bank to attend as observers.

I would have liked to send to headquarters shortly thereafter a brief report on the conference. But so far I have been unable to do so, because it has simply been impossible to get copies of the final text of the resolutions, which were adopted during the last two days and which were the most important part of the conference. For a month now I have been after Mr. Léger, the UN Representative here in Abidjan, and Mr. Radelet, the FAO Representative here, to provide me with the text of these resolutions, but to no avail. They say that in the rush and confusion of the last two days, only two complete sets were prepared, one of which is in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture here and not accessible, and the other with the secretariat of the conference back in Rome. I have asked Radelet to get copies of these texts from Rome, but he said he has had no reply.

Could you possibly resolve the mystery as to where these texts are? One of the persons that could help would be Mr. Bhattacharjee, who took part in the meeting. Because of the insistence of headquarters for a report on the conference, I would very much appreciate your help in this matter.

cc: Messrs. El Emary/Williams ✓

AEMatter:jr

JAN 19 1967

J. H. Williams

Abidjan Office

January 2, 1967

Mr. Peter A. Reid (Rome)

Alfred E. Matter

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cc: Messrs. El Emery/Williams

AMMatter:jr

1967 JAN 13 PM 5:19

L-FAO

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: JANUARY 9, 1967

LOG NO.: WU 7/10

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: NEW YORK (ROME VIA UN NEW YORK)

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. CONSOLO
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

REFERENCE MY LETTER G/X/CO-835 INVITING PARTICIPATION FOURTH SESSION
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE STUDY GROUP JUTE KENAF AND ALLIED FIBERS AND
PARAGRAPHS 17 AND 18 REPORT THIRD SESSION CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE. IN
ACCORDANCE COMMITTEE'S WISHES I HAVE REVIEWED DECISION TO CONVENE FOURTH
SESSION IN LIGHT OF REPLIES TO INVITATION AND HAVE DECIDED AFTER CON-
SULTATION WITH CHAIRMAN TO CANCEL SESSION

SEN FOODAGRI ROME

AB

1. INFORMATION CASE

01/11/67

JANUARY 9, 1967

DATE AND TIME
OF CASE

RE. CONGO

BU 740

LOC NO.

INFORMATION

TO

NEW YORK (NOTE VIA UN NEW YORK)

FROM

TEXT

REFERENCE BY LETTER 01/09/67 DURING PARTICIPATION FOURTH SESSION
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN HELD IN NEW YORK AND
INFORMATION IS ALSO IN AGREEMENT WITH REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE IN
AGREEMENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE WHICH I HAVE REQUESTED DECISION TO CONSIDER FOURTH
SESSION IN LIGHT OF REPORTING NO INFORMATION AND HAVE DECIDED AGAINST CON-
SULTATION WITH CHAIRMAN TO CLARIFY MATTER

THE SECRETARY

JAN 10 9 22 AM 1967
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM FAO Rome, Italy		DATED Jan. 6, 1967
SUBJECT Letter re: 8th FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, Khartoum, Sudan to be held Jan. 24- Feb. 2, 1967. Addressed to Pres. IBRD		
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Jan. 10, 1967 jgv

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES

DATE: January 6, 1967

FROM: Andrew M. Kamarck *AK*SUBJECT: Meeting in Rome on Proposed Study on World Food Production Requisites Program

On December 30, Mr. Demuth and I met on the outline that FAO had sent on the proposed study. This is a meeting that Mr. Demuth is to attend in the middle of January in Rome. There were two items in the outline: one asking for a section on the impact of aid on the donor countries, and the other on the magnitude of the capital requirements of the developing countries. We agreed that there was no particular relevance to the study to have these two items covered. As far as the rest of this chapter in which these items appeared, the magnitude of the existing flows of aid and so forth, we agreed that this should be covered by OECD but that, if necessary, we should be able to provide something.

We also agreed that there should be another section or chapter inserted before the end of the study. The outline of the study that was provided to us, after reviewing the existing programs, concluded with a chapter outlining the way in which a new program for financing world food production requisites under FAO would be set up. We agreed that there should be first a consideration to what extent existing programs were inadequate and in what way; whether anything could be done to improve existing programs; and, only then, if necessary, should there be a consideration of whether some new program was necessary, and if so, what it ought to be.

cc: Messrs. Friedman
Kalmanoff
Leon
Macone

2-FAO

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ~~DEMUTH~~
INTBAFRAD
PARIS

DATE: JANUARY 6, 1967

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: FRANCE

257

TEXT:
Cable No.: ONE FOR DEMUTH

✓ 1-5-67
FOLLOWING CABLE RECEIVED QUOTE PRELIMINARY MEETING 11/1 OF INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM SCHEDULED OPEN
1500 HOURS PAKISTAN ROOM. YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES CORDIALLY INVITED TO
LUNCH BY MR WELLS 1 O'CLOCK FAO RESTAURANT MEKKI ABBAS UNQUOTE

HOFFMAN

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Michael L. Hoffman

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)
tf

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

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ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch:

[Signature]

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

JANUARY 6, 1967

DATE:

TO: BUREAU
INSTRUMENT
PARIS

TO:

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELETYPE

COUNTRY: FRANCE

COUNTRY:

DATE FOR DEPART

TEXT:
Cable No:

FOLLOWING CABLE RECEIVED QUOTE BUREAU PARIS JANUARY 5, 1967
ORGANIZATIONS ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM SCHEDULED OPEN
1:00 HOURS PAKISTAN ROOM. YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES CORDIALLY INVITED TO
LUNCH BY MR. WELLS 1 O'CLOCK PAKISTAN RESTAURANT MEETI ABBAS UNQUOTE

HOFFMAN

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLERICALS AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

JAN 6 10 19 AM 1967

NAME: Mr. Hoffman JAN 6 10 23 AM 1967

DEPT: Development Services

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

For Use by Archives Division

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch:

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

JANUARY 5, 1967

LOG NO.:

WU 11/6

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME VIA UN NEW YORK

R O U T I N G

ACTION COPY:

MR. DEMUTH

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

PRO DEMUTH

PRELIMINARY MEETING 11/1 OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM SCHEDULED OPEN

1500 HOURS PAKISTAN ROOM. YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES

CORDIALLY INVITED TO LUNCH BY MR WELLS 1 O'CLOCK

FAO RESTUARANT

MEKKI ABBAS FOODAGRI ROME

MP

TYPED

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

JAN 6 8 39 AM 1967

RECEIVED JAN 6 1967

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY; AKA; C. RAY

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JANUARY 5, 1967.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY

OF THE MATTER:

RE: RAY

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-100000)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY; AKA; C. RAY

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JANUARY 5, 1967.

RECEIVED BY

DATE

INITIALS

RECEIVED BY

DATE

INITIALS

ENCLOSURE

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Jan. 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Hoffman

Mr. Conzolo

Mr. Hoffman

files

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

✓ Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.

G.D. Woods

G.D. Woods

From



*With the Compliments
of*

Director-General

TO GOW - IBRD

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome



JAN 10 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. UN 30/3

JAN. 5 1967

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

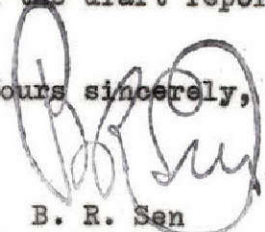
I thank you for your letter of 21 November 1966 concerning the steps to be taken for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on coordination in the field, in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 1090B (XXXIX).

It is noted that a preliminary draft of the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council will be prepared by the UNDP Secretariat on the basis of the comments of the Governments, the members of IACB and the Resident Representatives. I shall be glad to comment on this draft report when it is completed and I assume that it will be made available to the members of IACB prior to the special inter-agency meeting to be convened under the aegis of the ACC, in March 1967.

Meanwhile, I have only few comments to make at the present time, as follows: FAO still considers that the so-called UN principles of Coordination approved by ACC in 1961 remain fully valid and adequate. Our recently concluded "Agreement" (i.e. Memorandum of Agreement concerning the integration of UNDP and FAO field offices at the country level) represents a further concrete and practical step for improved coordination in the field in line with those principles. I suggest, therefore, that your draft report should make reference to this Agreement, provided the UNDP Governing Council at its next session approves the budgetary implications.

The implementation of this Agreement will also facilitate the realization of my concepts, to which you already kindly referred in your introductory statement ("The UNDP Potentials for Progress") to the Second Session of your Governing Council in May 1966, of a "cabinet" composed of Agency Representatives under the Chairmanship of the Resident Representatives (Document DP/R 33). Since you expressed the view that this concept "has much merit" I assume that this concept will also be referred to in the draft report.

Yours sincerely,


B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2797

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

UN 30/3

Ref.

JAN 5 1967

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Yours sincerely,
B. R. Sen
Director-General

1967 JAN 10 PM 6:33

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.



*With the Compliments
of*

Director-General

TO GDW - IDA

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. UN 30/3

JAN. 5 1967

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

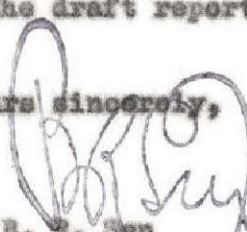
I thank you for your letter of 21 November 1966 concerning the steps to be taken for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on coordination in the field, in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 1090B (XXXIX).

It is noted that a preliminary draft of the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council will be prepared by the UNDP Secretariat on the basis of the comments of the Governments, the members of IACB and the Resident Representatives. I shall be glad to comment on this draft report when it is completed and I assume that it will be made available to the members of IACB prior to the special inter-agency meeting to be convened under the aegis of the ACG, in March 1967.

Meanwhile, I have only few comments to make at the present time, as follows: FAO still considers that the so-called UN principles of Coordination approved by ACG in 1961 remain fully valid and adequate. Our recently concluded "Agreement" (i.e. Memorandum of Agreement concerning the integration of UNDP and FAO field offices at the country level) represents a further concrete and practical step for improved coordination in the field in line with those principles. I suggest, therefore, that your draft report should make reference to this Agreement, provided the UNDP Governing Council at its next session approves the budgetary implications.

The implementation of this Agreement will also facilitate the realization of my concepts, to which you already kindly referred in your introductory statement ("The UNDP Potentials for Progress") to the Second Session of your Governing Council in May 1966, of a "cabinet" composed of Agency Representatives under the Chairmanship of the Resident Representatives (Document DP/R 33). Since you expressed the view that this concept "has much merit" I assume that this concept will also be referred to in the draft report.

Yours sincerely,


B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2125

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

UN 30/3

Ref.

JAN 5 1967

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

I thank you for your letter of 21 November 1966 concerning the steps to be taken for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on coordination in the field, in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 1966 (XVII).

It is noted that a preliminary draft of the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council will be prepared by the UNDP Secretariat on the basis of the comments of the Government, the members of IADP and the Resident Representatives. I shall be glad to comment on this draft report when it is completed and I assume that it will be made available to the members of IADP prior to the special inter-agency meeting to be convened under the aegis of the AGO, in March 1967.

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The implementation of this Agreement will also facilitate the realization of my concept, to which you already referred in your introductory statement ("The UNDP Potential for Progress") to the Second Session of your Governing Council in May 1966, of a "resident" composed of Agency Representatives under the chairmanship of the Resident Representative (Document DP/A.13). Since you expressed the view that this concept "has much merit" I assume that this concept will also be referred to in the draft report.

Yours sincerely,
E. F. B. B.
Director-General

1967 JAN 10 PM 8:33

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. R. Demuth

DATE: January 3, 1967

FROM: S. Takahashi *ST*SUBJECT: FAO - Production Resources Program

1. The proposed FAO study on food production resources in agricultural development assistance programs seems to be much broader in scope than the program originally proposed by the Director General of FAO. Although we cannot determine from the annotated outline the extent to which each subject would be covered many of the items seem to be well beyond the scope of FAO's competence.
2. It is certainly important to put programs for increasing the availability of agricultural production resources into the framework of overall development plans and to coordinate such efforts. The Bank has tried to do this through its lending activities, country economic studies, technical assistance studies and its leadership in consortia and consultative groups. Moreover, during the past three years the Bank has been actively assisted by FAO in this work. However, the proposed study seems to be concerned more with developing broad general solutions to the food problem (in this case emphasis on production requisites) and general criteria for agricultural aid rather than examining the specific needs of each country. Given the great diversity of natural conditions as well as the various stages of social, technical and economic development we are not sure how meaningful such an approach can be.
3. The Bank's experience indicates that there is considerable scope for expanding its own activities in the agricultural field as well as many of the on-going programs of UNDP and FAO. The availability of resources both in terms of finance as well as manpower has been a limiting factor but progress is being made in increasing both money and personnel for agricultural development. The creation of a new program which in the first instance would concentrate on developing global solutions and criteria for assistance would appear to involve an additional drain on resources which could be better utilized for strengthening existing programs bilateral and multilateral as well as private. Unlike the original concept of the World Food Program which was based on existing surpluses, this program would involve diverting new industrial resources and raw materials to aid. Moreover, a substantial part of the aid would have to be in cash. A further disadvantage would be the tying of aid geographically to stated donors, in some cases specific recipients, and functionally to agriculture
4. The administration of such a program under FAO with special governing boards representing governments and industry could be extremely unwieldy. The hard decisions necessary for effectively channelling aid into the most productive projects and programs would be more difficult for such a body than for the Bank which has considerably more financial independence.

5. The availability of farm inputs on soft terms could encourage governments to avoid difficult but necessary changes in policies or institutions even though such changes might be essential for stimulating local production and more efficient distribution of such inputs. FAO's responsibilities for various programs such as the World Indicative Plan, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and some 250 UNDP projects have resulted in considerable administrative burdens. Undertaking an additional program of this magnitude would certainly put a strain on FAO's capacity.

6. The suggestions relating to the coordination of aid programs for agriculture would appear to duplicate work already being done by IBRD in connection with consortia and consultative groups.

STakahashi:vr
IBRD



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. CO 10/100 2nd

Handwritten signature in blue ink, possibly 'Schmidt'.

JAN 10 1967

Dear Kahane,

... As promised I am sending a set of the documents so far prepared for
the Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea. Another set is being sent
officially to IBRD.

I wish you and your family all prosperity in the New Year.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature in blue ink, 'R. W. Bastin'.

R. W. Bastin
Chief, Sugar and Beverages Section
~~Sugar, Beverages and Horticultural~~
~~Crops Branch~~
Commodities Division

Mr. J. Kahane
Agricultural Economist
IBRD
1818 8 Street, North West
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

80:2:NA 18 JAN 1967

COMMUNICATIONS
GENERAL NOTES
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1967 JAN 18 AM 9:08

U.S.A.
Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 G Street, North West
IBED
Agricultural Economics
Mr. J. Karpene

Commodities Division
~~Global Branch~~
~~Sugar, Beverages and Horticultural~~
~~Chief, Sugar and Beverages Section~~
H. M. Beatty

Yours sincerely,

With best wishes,

I wish you and your family all prosperity in the New Year.
officially to IBED.

the second ad hoc consultation on Des. Another set is being sent

... as promised I am sending a set of the documents so far prepared for
Dear Karpene,

181
GO TO/100 SNG

VIA TELETYPE TO CHICAGO FROM

CABLES: FOODAGRI ROME

TELEX: 8181 FOODAGRI

TELEPHONE: 2181

OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR



PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Jan. 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Hoffman~~

~~Mr. Conzolo~~

File

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

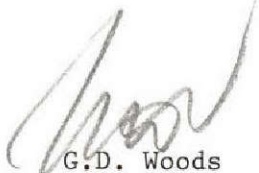
Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.



G.D. Woods

Fr*

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



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

JAN 10 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF 810 (Add.1)

30 December 1966

Eighth FAO Near East Regional Conference
Khartoum Sudan, 24 January - 2 February 1967

The Director-General has the honour to refer to the Information Note, Document NERC 67/INF/1, attached to his communication, reference G/X/CF-810 of 21 October 1966, on the forthcoming FAO Regional Conference for the Near East.

The Director-General wishes to point out the difficult hotel situation in Khartoum, and to ask that all delegates cooperate fully with the Government of the Sudan as this is a time of year when there is a particularly heavy influx of visitors. The addition of some 120 Conference participants will seriously aggravate this situation. The Government has reserved an adequate number of beds, but there are not enough single rooms for all Conference participants.

The Government of the Sudan has requested the Director-General to urge delegations, to make known their requirements as early as possible and to indicate those who are willing to share a room, specifying where possible the person with whom they are prepared to do so.

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON

Additional information regarding hotel prices has been obtained, and is being reprinted, along with earlier information contained in Document NERC 67/INF/1, as Annex I of this Note Verbale.

...

To assist the Host Government in making adequate arrangements for the reception and transportation of participants, early information regarding each delegations, composition, dates, flight numbers and times of arrival would be helpful.

O.V.W.

1967 JUN 10 10 35



ANNEX I

HOTELS RECOMMENDED ^{1/}

Price List

<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Single</u>		<u>Double</u>	
	<u>With bath</u>	<u>Without bath</u>	<u>With bath</u>	<u>Without bath</u>
Sudan Hotel P.T. ^{2/}	500 BB	-	650 BB ^{3/}	-
			900 BB ^{4/}	
Grand Hotel P.T.	-	430 FB	540 FB ^{3/}	500 FB ^{3/}
			900 FB ^{4/}	420 FB ^{4/}
Acropole Hotel P.T.	495 FB	440 FB	-	550 FB ^{5/}
	385 BB	330 BB	-	420 BB ^{5/}
	330 FB ^{6/}	220 BB ^{6/}		
	275 BB ^{6/}			

^{1/} It is expected that there will be a very heavy demand on available hotel accommodation at the time of these meetings. Consequently, it is recommended that Governments advise authorities of their requirements immediately upon receipt of this information. Since hotel rates are different, early requests will be given priority.

^{2/} 100 P.T. = £S 1.000 = \$2.87

^{3/} Single occupancy

^{4/} Shared room

^{5/} Both shared or single occupancy

FB = full board

BB = bed and breakfast

^{6/} Without air conditioning

HOTEL RESERVATION AND ENTRY FORM

21 January - 2 February 1967

Reservation to be sent to:

Director of Agriculture
(Attention: O.M. Ogool)
P.O. Box 285
KHARTOUM
Sudan

Cable: Ogool - Ziraa, Khartoum

I am due to arrive in Khartoum on _____ 1967

at about _____ hours, by _____
(plane - flight number)

Please arrange accommodation at:

_____ Hotel	<u>Single room</u>	<u>with bath</u>	(Please tick accommodation required)
	Double room	without bath	

Date _____ Signature _____
(please print name in block capitals)



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI RÔME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF-810(Add.2)

6 January 1967

Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East
Khartoum, Sudan - 24 January - 2 February 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization presents his compliments, and has the honour to refer to the Provisional Timetable for the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East (Document NERC 67/INF/2) attached to his letter of invitation of 21 October 1966.

The Timetable allows for some discussion of the Indicative World Plan. A provisional study on agricultural development (1965-85) in the Near East has now been completed as part of the Indicative World Plan. This study was reviewed by the Near East Commission of Agricultural Planning and the Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics when they met in Joint Session in Cairo from 26 November to 6 December 1966. Copies of the provisional Study and of the Cairo report are being sent under separate cover.

The Director-General hopes that delegates to the Near East Regional Conference will study these two documents and come prepared to discuss the Indicative World Plan, both in respect of the overall concept and the work so far achieved as set out in the Provisional Indicative Plan for the Near East.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON

~~DDF~~
[Signature]

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Jan. 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Hoffman~~

- [Handwritten: 1) Asst. Dir. of Int. Affairs]*
[Handwritten: 2) Sec'y of State]
[Handwritten: 3) Files]

233

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.

[Handwritten Signature]

G.D. Woods

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



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FAD
JAN 10 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/12-DG(a)

30 December 1966

Botswana and Lesotho

... The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honour to enclose herewith copy of a communication of to-day's date, addressed to His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations, informing him that Botswana and Lesotho became Member Nations of this Organization on 1 November 1966 and on 7 November 1966, respectively.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/12-DG(b)

30 December 1966

Botswana and Lesotho

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that the Governments of Botswana (the former Associate Member Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (the former Associate Member Basutoland) have communicated to me formal instruments confirming their desire to become Member Nations of the Organization and declaring that they accept the obligations of the FAO Constitution. The aforementioned instruments were received on 1 and 7 November 1966, respectively.

As these communications conform with the provisions of the Constitution and with the decisions taken by the Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference, Botswana and Lesotho automatically acquired the status of Member Nation of the Organization on 1 November 1966 and on 7 November 1966, respectively.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B.R. Sen
Director-General

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/12-DG(a)

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The President
International Development Association
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 51181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/12-DG(b)

30 December 1966

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Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B.R. Sen
Director-General

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/12-DG(a)

30 December 1966

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The President and Chairman
of the Board
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref.

G/12-DG(b)

30 December 1966

Botswana and Lesotho

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Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B.R. Sen
Director-General

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

December 29, 1966

Mr. A. Leeks
Chief, Grains and Rice Branch
Commodities Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Tony:

You may be interested in the following extract from a letter received from F. T. Holden, the General Manager of Unga Millers Ltd.:

"This is just a line to thank you for kindly asking a former colleague of yours in Rome to send me some FAO publications. I have just received two papers: one reporting on trends in world grain consumption and the other dealing with an economic survey of modern flour mills in developing countries. Both are most interesting and informative and I am grateful to you for having them sent. The one disappointment is that the paper on Sorghum has not been sent and I was looking forward to it with particular interest."

You will note that he would be very interested in anything you could let him have regarding sorghum.

Have you been able to decide yet when you will be visiting us at the Bank in January? My best wishes to you and your colleagues for a happy and prosperous 1967.

J. K.

J. Kahane

cc: Mr. Veraart

JKahane:at
IBRD

Your ref.: G/X/9-DG(b)

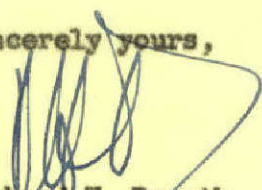
December 28, 1966

Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Sen:

Further to my letter of December 16, concerning the First Session of the FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program, to be held at FAO Headquarters on January 12 and 13, this note is to inform you that I shall be accompanied to the meeting by Mr. Arthur Karasz, Deputy Special Representative of the World Bank in Europe, and Mr. Lionel J. C. Evans, Assistant Director for Agriculture in our Projects Department, as well as by Mr. Peter Reid. We will also be attending the informal interagency meeting scheduled for January 11.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

RHD:tf

cc: Mr. Consolo
Mr. Evans

2-FA0

Form No. 27
(7-61)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: FOODAGRI

DATE: December 28, 1966

ROME

CLASS OF
SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Telex

2TT

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:

Cable No.:

ATTENTION BRONSEMA REMITTED YOUR ACCOUNT CHAMANBANK NEW YORK

\$154,330 TODAY stop LETTER FOLLOWS.

REAMY
INTBAFRAD

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
GENERAL FILES

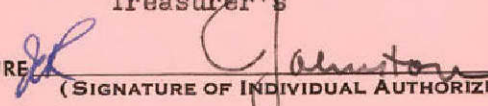
DEC 28 11 15 AM 1966

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME A. F. Johnston

DEPT. Treasurer's

SIGNATURE 
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

RJ/JDB/mpc

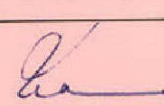
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

DEC 28 2 04 PM 1966

For Use by Archives Division

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: 

ORIGINAL (1st copy)

DISPATCHED DISPATCHED

For use by American Division

BY AIR MAIL

SIGNATURE (Signature of individual authorized to sign)

GENERAL GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

DEPT. DEPARTMENT OF

NAME A. E. Johnston

DEC 28 6 04 PM 1966

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY

STANDARDIZATION AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

TELETYPE

GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

DEC 28 11 12 AM 1966

UNRECORDED
REPLY

STATION 1330 LODGE ST. FELLER BOTTOMS

ATTENTION BRONSONA NEWELL RD. LONE WOODS CHAMBERLAIN NEB NEB

CABLE NO. TEXT

CODING: TEXT

HOME

REMARKS: CLASS OF

REF: 1330

TO: WOODSCHI

DATE: December 28, 1966

OUTGOING WIRE

ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

(2-21)

Form No. 33

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR

COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

2-FAO

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: **DECEMBER 27, 1966 1120 AM**

LOG NO.: **WU 14/27**

TO: **DEMUTH INTBAFRAD**

FROM: **ROME VIA UN NEW YORK**

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. DEMUTH
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

**FORMAL PRELIMINARY MEETING PRODUCTION REQUISITES PROGRAM SCHEDULED
AFTERNOON 11TH JANUARY. REGARDS**

SEN ROME

NA

INCOMING CABLE

400517

TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: AMEMB
SUBJECT: [illegible]

1200 AM

12/27/66

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE

1200 AM

TO:

FROM:

TEXT

RE: [illegible]

12/27/66

END

DEC 27 1 11 PM 1966

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1000

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

DECEMBER 26, 1966

410PM

LOG NO.:

ITT TELEX/26

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME

ROUTING

ACTION COPY:

MR. REAMY

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

PRO REAMY

GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL SETTLE OUTSTANDING INVOICES TOTALLING DOLLARS

156,998.16 BY CABLE DEPOSITING FUNDS BANCA COMMERCIALE BEFORE 31 DECEMBER

BRONSEMA

FCA

acc. Dec. 28/66

TYPE

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

DEC 26 2 01 PM 1966

• • •

END

RECEIVED

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW YORK, ON DECEMBER 26, 1966.
THE INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO YOU FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

1966

1966 1966

1966 1966

1966 1966

1966 1966

1966 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	DATE: 12/26/66 TIME: 2:01 PM BY: [illegible] TO: [illegible]
---	---

1966 1966

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM		FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITEDNATIONS Rome			
		DATED Dec 22, 1966			
SUBJECT		Re invitation to the First Session of the Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program Rome Jan 12-13			
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Dec 27/66		fca	

Your ref: G/X/CO-835(a)

December 22, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your note verbale of November 8, 1966, and enclosure, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be represented at the Fourth Session of the Consultative Committee of the Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers to be held in Rome from January 30 to February 1, 1967.

We much appreciate your kind invitation but I regret to inform you that, owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for us to send a representative to this meeting. I should be grateful, however, if you would kindly arrange for documentation relating to this meeting, together with the final report of it when it is issued, to be forwarded to Mr. A. J. Macone of the Bank's Economic Department, at this address.

Sincerely yours,

Federico Consolo
Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with and cc: A. J. Macone
cc: G. C. Wishart

Central Files with incoming correspondence

2 LP:cl!

2-FAO

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED		
F A O Rome			Dec. 21, 1966		
SUBJECT					
Letter with enclosed provisional estimates for 1970 of producers' cash revenue and of t.o.b. earnings from the principal agricultural exports.					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED		
Mr. Bruce			Dec. 29, 1966 mp		

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Jan. 4, 1967

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Hoffman

JAN 5 1967

[Signature]

839

[Signature]

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.

[Signature]

G.D. Woods

Fr *

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



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF-810

NERC 67/1 Addendum

A note verbale was received from the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic in Rome requesting the Director-General of FAO to include two additional items on the Agenda of the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, to be held in Khartoum from 24 January - 2 February 1967.

The two items are:

1. Utilization of the Arabic language in FAO Regional Conferences and Technical Meetings.
2. Report on the Work and Findings of FAO Regional Commissions and Committees held during the past two years.

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Attached hereto are two Secretariat notes on these items. Your delegation is kindly urged to examine these and obtain briefs on each of the relevant items should these be accepted for inclusion in the Regional Conference Agenda, when this is discussed at the first working session on 24 January 1967.

Rome, 21 December 1966

TO
PRES-
IBRD

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC 67/1 Addendum 1 December 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, SUDAN - 24 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 1967

UTILIZATION OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IN

FAO REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCES IN THE NEAR EAST

(note by the Director-General)

1. In a cable dated 17 November 1966, the Government of the United Arab Republic has requested the inclusion on the Agenda of the Eighth Regional Conference for the Near East of an item entitled "Utilization of the Arabic language in FAO regional and technical conferences".
2. In accordance with Rule XXXVIII, the working languages of the Organization are English, French and Spanish. This Rule was adopted by the FAO Conference and an amendment of the Rule would require a decision of the FAO Conference.
3. The Budget of the Organization provides only for the use of the above working languages. No budgetary provision is made for any other language, either for interpretation or documentation at conferences. In the case of regional and technical conferences in the Near East Region, interpretation and documentation in English and French are provided, but not Spanish, since there is no Spanish-speaking country in the Region.
4. Where a conference is being held jointly with another Agency which has additional working languages, the working languages of both FAO and the other Agency may be provided for, on condition that the other Agency meets the additional resulting costs. This is often the case with sessions of joint committees with WHO, for example, where Russian may be required.
5. Similarly, if particular Member Governments wish to have interpretation in a language other than English, French and Spanish, the additional language is provided on condition that the Government or Governments concerned advance funds to be held in trust to meet the cost of the additional interpreters required, or that the additional interpreters be provided by the Government.
6. In practice, additional languages have, on a number of occasions, been utilised at FAO conferences according to this formula. At the FAO General Conference in 1965 the delegations of German-speaking countries provided German-language interpreters at their own expense for part of the session. Similarly, at conferences held in Brazil, the Brazilian Government usually provides interpreters to and from Portuguese at its own expense. At the Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East Region held in Kuwait, 10 to 15 October 1966, the Government of Kuwait met the cost of all interpretation, including interpreters into and from Arabic.

7. With regard to documentation for regional and technical conferences, FAO does not provide translation of documents from or into non-working languages of the Organization. Where a Government so wishes, it may at its own expense undertake the translation of documentation into another language. Thus the Brazilian Government has on several occasions provided translations of FAO conference documentation into Portuguese. Such translations are not official translations of the Organization.

8. Under the present rules the only way the Arabic language can be used for regional conferences and technical meetings would be for the interested countries to supply the necessary funds. If, however, the Arabic language is to be used in FAO Regional Conferences and technical meetings, and if the existing practice as outlined is regarded unsatisfactory, it would be necessary for the interested countries to take the matter to the forthcoming FAO Conference for decision. If the Conference were to approve the proposal to add the Arabic language, additional funds would be required roughly at the level of \$1,300,000.- per year.

9. This estimate is based on the assumption that all conferences of world wide interest, of regional interest and of the governing bodies of the Organization would have full Arabic interpretation. Provision of Arabic interpretation for training centers and seminars is not included in this estimate. It is also assumed that the following material would be translated and reproduced, amounting to approximately 5,000,000 words of translation, 12,000 pages of typing and 3,000,000 page impressions:

- a) all preparatory papers and meeting reports including S.O.F.A., Program of Work and Budget, etc.
- b) all Circular State Letters
- c) certain public information material
- d) Basic Texts
- e) Indicative World Plan (worldwide plan only)

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC 67/3 Addendum
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

Item 5 of the
Provisional Agenda

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, SUDAN - 24 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 1967

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEAR EAST REGIONAL

COMMISSIONS AND BODIES

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All countries of the Near East Region are members of the Commission. In addition Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are associate members of the Commission. The last Session of the Commission was attended by ten member countries (Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Republic and the Yemen Arab Republic.) There were also observers from Turkey, U.S.A., U.N., the Arab League and the International Statistical Education Centre, Beirut.

Discussions centered around (a) the Near East Study under the Indicative World Plan, (b) the gaps in data and economic studies for current and prospective agricultural development planning in countries of the Near East, (c) training programs in Agricultural Planning and Agricultural Statistics.

The Joint Session acknowledged the importance of the Near East Study under the Indicative World Plan and recommended that (a) the Study should be revised in the light of comments to be received from member governments. (b) That the FAO should hold a seminar or working party on irrigation problems and policies in the Near East in view of the key role of irrigation in the agricultural development of the Region. (c) That the FAO should promote the exchange of information between member countries concerning the various aspects of desalinization of water and assist member countries, at their request, in studying the feasibility of establishing pilot desalinization plants.

2. The Creation of the Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics was authorized by the 11th Session of the Conference in 1961. The Commission held its Third Session jointly with the Near East Planning Commission in Cairo from 26 November to 5 December 1966. (See paragraph 1 above).

There are 15 member countries of the Commission. At this Session, 11 countries from the Region, in addition to observers from two other countries and from three other organizations, took part. The purpose of the meeting was to (a) review the gaps in the statistics available in member countries which were important in agricultural development training and work out a phased program for the development

of these statistics, (b) discuss the problems relating to the promotion of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture in the Region, and (c) to review the state of agricultural statistical education and training in the Region.

The Commission worked out a detailed phased program for the development of agricultural statistics and economic studies needed for agricultural development in the Region and urged member countries to improve their statistical organization so as to enable the implementation of this program. The Commission also urged member countries to take part in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, to take advantage of the FAO Voluntary Census Fund and expedite their pledges of contributions to the Fund. The Commission recommended a number of measures that would assist countries to successfully implement their participation in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The Commission also recommended a number of measures for the improvement of education, training and research in agricultural statistics in the countries of the Region, including revision of the program of the proposed Regional Research and Training Institute in Agricultural Statistics in Baghdad, Iraq, and its early submission to UNDP/SF.

3. The Near East Forestry Commission was established by the 7th Session of the Conference in 1953. All member countries in the Near East Region, in addition to Cyprus and Turkey, are members of the Commission. No meeting of this Commission has been held since the last Session of the Regional Conference in October 1964.

4. The Near East Plant Protection Commission was established by the 12th Session of the Conference in 1963.

Present membership:

Iran	Libya	Syria
Iraq	Pakistan	U.A.R.
Jordan	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Kuwait	Somalia	
Lebanon	Sudan	

At their first Session held in Jordan from 7-14 June 1965 the Commission established its statutes, and rules of procedure. It also reviewed the current situation of the major plant pests and diseases in the Region. It agreed to continue publication of the bi-monthly reports on the plant pests and disease situation in the Region. The delegates exchanged ideas on how the present plant protection problems might be resolved.

5. The Near East Commission on Land and Water Use was established by the 46th Session of the Council in December 1965. Membership is open to all Member Nations which are serviced by the Near East Regional Office. This Commission has not yet held its first meeting.

6. The Desert Locust Control Commission for the Near East was approved by the 47th Session of the Council in October 1966. Present membership:

Iraq	Saudi Arabia	U.A.R.
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The main activities of this Commission will be the coordination of locust control and research in the Region. This Commission has not yet held its first meeting.

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The U.N. Special Fund is giving substantial assistance to this program, and at a special meeting in Rome from 28-30 November 1966 it was agreed that the UNSF project would continue until April 1968.

The FAO Arabian Peninsular Desert Locust Control Sub-Committee, which is a Sub-Committee of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, held its 24th Session in August 1965 in Damascus, and its 25th Session in November 1966 in Kuwait. The status of the locust situation was discussed, and member countries were urged to maintain their vigilance in this strategic area.

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Rome, 21 December 1966

To PRES - IDA

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC 67/1 Addendum 1 December 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SEN
DIRGEN
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: DECEMBER 21, 1966

CLASS OF
SERVICE: NLT

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

Dec. 20/66
REURCAB TO MR. WOODS I CAN BE AVAILABLE FOR PROPOSED PRELIMINARY MEETING
ON JANUARY ELEVEN PROVIDED SCHEDULED FOR AFTERNOON. REGARDS

DEMUTH
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Richard H. Demuth

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

RHD:tf

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Evans

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Dispatch:

DISPATCHED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

DEC 21 5 57 PM 1966

[Handwritten signature]

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DISPATCH

ON 'THANVIL ETEAM' RECORDED SCHEDULED FOR VALLEHOOH RECORDS
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OUTGOING MAIL

ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RECORDS SECTION THE DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Evans
[Signature]

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

DECEMBER 20, 1966

LOG NO.:

WU 1/21

TO:

DEMUTH INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME VIA UN NEW YORK

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. DEMUTH

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

FAO INVITING PARTICIPATING AGENCIES IN THE FOOD PRODUCTION RE-
SOURCES STUDY FOR MEETING ON THE 11TH PRIOR TO THE MEETING OF
THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON 12TH HOPE YOU CAN COME

ERGAS FOODAGRI ROME

DEC 21 8 30 AM 1966

MT

IDA

IBRD

IFC

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

FAO
Rome

DATED

Dec. 20, 1966

SUBJECT

Letter with enclosed copy of the above's Program
Monthly Report on Actual Assignments Scheduled
for November/December 1966 and December/January 1967

Addressed to Mr. Veraart

REFERRED TO

Projects 416

DATE RECEIVED

Dec. 29, 1966 mp

DEC 20 REC'D

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

DECEMBER 20, 1966 1603

LOG NO.:

WU TELEX/20

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. WOODS

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

PRO WOODS

WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD ARRANGE FOR YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TO
MEETING 12/13 JANUARY ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM TO BE
AVAILABLE FOR PRELIMINARY MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONCERNED ON 11 JANUARY TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE FORMS OF PARTICIPATION
IN CARRYING OUT PROPOSED STUDY. AIRMAILING ANNOTATED STUDY OUTLINE.
PLEASE CABLE AGREEMENT.

SEN FOODAGRI ROME

*Given to RBS (and Demuth) by tel.
@ 4W - 1320 Off.*

12/20

Mr. Woods: 12/21
1. To see, please
2. Mr. Demuth has
promised to handle.
RBS Dec. 21

✓ Answered by
12/21/66 MT

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

TYPE6

DEC 20 10 32 AM 1966

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Mr. L. J. C. Evans December 20, 1966

From: Don Stoops

Subject: URUGUAY - Loan 407-UR - Livestock Development Project -
FAO Regional Conference
Back-to-Office Report

1. Pursuant to terms of reference dated November 23, 1966, I visited Uruguay from December 5-11 to review progress of Loan 407-UR and to attend the Regional FAO Conference.

2. Loan 407-UR is progressing well. Outstanding problems concerning loan terms, interest rates, and so forth which had been the subject of communications with the Banco del Republica and the Honorary Commission have been readjusted in a satisfactory manner and in accordance with the loan documents. No outstanding problems of any consequence presently remain unresolved.

3. I spent 4 days at the FAO Conference. It was a large conference attended by the Ministers of Agriculture or other appropriate officials of the Latin American countries and by representatives of FAO, both from the Regional Office in Santiago and the Headquarters Office in Rome. Dr. Sen, Director General, personally attended for the first week. Observers from the Bank, UNDP, IDB, and other international organizations also attended. The theme of the Conference was financing of agricultural development. Plenary sessions tended to be general and were prolonged by the length of speeches made by country representatives. Working party sessions were more specific and to the point. The working party on livestock development emerged with two resolutions of particular interest to the Bank:

1. financing of foot-and-mouth disease control programs;
2. technical assistance and training of management personnel for livestock development projects in Latin America.

Copies of these resolutions will be available for discussion in the Bank as finally passed by the plenary session after my departure.

DStoops:nw - IERD

cc: Messrs. Aldewereld, Chadenet, Ripman	Gen. Vogel
Messrs. Evans, Takahashi, Guinness	Miss Van Gasse
Messrs. Wenzell, Bell, Spottswood,	Operational Files
Sadove/Lipkowitz, Demuth, Schmidt	

L. F. AD


INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

DECEMBER 20, 1966

LOG NO.:

WU 1/21

TO:

DEMUTH INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME VIA UN NEW YORK

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. DEMUTH

INFORMATION
COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT:

FAO INVITING PARTICIPATING AGENCIES IN THE FOOD PRODUCTION RE-
SOURCES STUDY FOR MEETING ON THE 11TH PRIOR TO THE MEETING OF
THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON 12TH HOPE YOU CAN COME

ERGAS FOODAGRI ROME

MT

MEMBERSHIP LIST

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

MR. DEWITT

1000 1ST AVE

NEW YORK

1000

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

1000

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

1000

1000

THE AD HAS BEEN RECEIVED ON 12TH NOV 1966
SOURCES STONY FOR MEETING ON THE 12TH NOV TO THE MEETING OF
THE INVITING PARTIES/AGENCY IN THE 1000 PRODUCTION

ERRATA PROGRAMME NAME

DEC 21 8 35 AM 1966

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM				DATED	
FAO Rome, Italy				-----	
SUBJECT					
Provisional information in Spanish about 47th session of the council, Oct. 17-28, 1966. Another copy in English, and another in French.					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO				DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Woods				Dec. 17, 1966 jgv	

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

DECEMBER 16, 1966

1900

LOG NO.:

ITT TELEX/16

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. DEMUTH

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

149 PRO DEMUTH

REURCAB 159 LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR VISIT RE

PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM AND SHALL BE

AVAILABLE REGARDS

REID FOODAGRI ROME

MP

December 16, 1966

Your ref.: G/X/9-DG(b)

Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Sen:

Mr. Woods has asked me to reply to your letters of November 25[✓] inviting the World Bank and the International Development Association to attend the First Session of the FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program, to be held at FAO Headquarters on January 12 and 13.

This letter is to inform you that I will serve as the Bank's representative at this meeting, accompanied by Mr. Peter A. Reid, our Liaison Officer to FAO. There may be one or more additions to our delegation; if so, we will inform you promptly.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

RHD:tf

cc: Mr. Ripman/Mr. Evans
Mr. Consolo
Mr. Wishart
Mr. Peter Reid
Mr. Ergas, FAO, Rome

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: PETER REID
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 1966

CLASS OF
SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ *Relex*

COUNTRY: ITALY

27 T

TEXT:
Cable No.: 159 ✓

PLANNING TO COME TO ROME JANUARY ELEVEN TO ATTEND FIRST SESSION BANK
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM
SCHEDULED JANUARY TWELVE AND THIRTEEN. HOPE YOU AVAILABLE SERVE AS
MEMBER BANK DELEGATION. PLEASE CABLE. REGARDS

DEMUTH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Richard H. Demuth

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

RHD:tf

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Ripman

For Use by Archives Division

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *fk*

acc. Dec. 16/66

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: _____
FROM: _____
COUNTRY: _____
TEXT: _____
Cable No.: _____

DATE: _____
CLASS OF SERVICE: _____
CLASS OF SERVICE: _____

PLANNING TO COME TO WASH JANUARY TWELVE AND THIRTEEN
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
JANUARY TWELVE AND THIRTEEN
MEMBER BANK UTILIZATION. PLEASE ADVISE.

DEPT

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CELEBRATION OF 50TH BIRTHDAY

44-15 JAN 21 PM 1969

[Handwritten signature]

44-15 JAN 21 PM 1969

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

RE: _____

ORIGINAL FILE COPY

IMPORTANT: See instructions on the reverse side for handling this

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES

DATE: December 15, 1966

FROM: Andrew M. Kamarck *amk*

SUBJECT:

At a meeting today with Mr. Demuth and Mr. Ripman it was agreed that the meeting called by FAO on a proposed study on FAO's proposal for financing of agricultural prerequisites should be attended by Mr. Demuth. This will mean that Mr. Demuth will have to prolong his visit in Europe to attend the meeting on January 12 and 13.

It was also agreed that the Projects Department would prepare material for him on what it is we do in the way of agricultural financing and in particular any impact of such financing on agricultural prerequisites.

AMK:nme

cc: Messrs. Friedman
de Vries
King
Leon
Macone

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

January 16, 1967

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Lewis Perinbam

~~804~~ 840

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

As per our telephone conversation I am attaching herewith FAO invitation to Tea Meeting. Mr. Macone has designated me to represent the Bank.

From

Liaqat Ali

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Jan 4

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. ~~W. W. Wagoner~~
~~Samuel~~

800

Counts

829

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Are you interested?
If so, who? Please note
date on page 2.

From

Counts



DEC 29 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CO-833(c)

13 December 1966

Invitation to Second Ad-Hoc Consultation on Tea
London, 20 - 28 February 1967

Reply requested by 13 January 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honor to invite representation at the Second Ad-Hoc Consultation on Tea, which he is convening in accordance with the request made by the First Ad-Hoc Consultation on Tea held in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon in May 1965, as endorsed by the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) of FAO at its Thirty-Eighth Session in June 1965.

The main purposes of this Consultation are to consider the current situation and trends in the world tea economy, the problems facing the tea industries of the developing countries whether of an immediate or of a longer term nature, and to make recommendations to the CCP.

The Consultation will be held in London, from 20 to 28 February 1967.

... The Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes (CCP:T/ah67/1) are attached. Other documents and information on arrangements for the session will be despatched in due course.

./...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON D.C.

acc. Jan. 16/67 (cable).

To facilitate the preparatory arrangements, the Director-General would appreciate being informed, by not later than 13 January 1967, of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and curves, positioned below the main text block.

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	CCP: T/ah 67/1 26 October 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

SECOND AD HOC CONSULTATION ON TEA

London, 20-28 February 1967

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- I. Opening of Session
- II. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
- III. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- IV. The problems facing the tea industry
 - (i) The current situation and short-term outlook
 - (ii) The longer-term outlook
- V. The structure and organization of the market for tea
- VI. Problems of tea statistics
- VII. Other business
- VIII. Report to the CCP

AGENDA NOTES

The Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea is being convened by the Director-General in accordance with the recommendation of the first Ad Hoc Consultation held in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from 10-17 May 1965, as endorsed by the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems in June 1965.

Following a comprehensive review of the supply/demand situation and the problems of the world tea economy, the first consultation recommended that "the Committee on Commodity Problems request the Director-General to convene another meeting in about eighteen months of Member Governments interested in the production and consumption of tea to review latest developments in world production of tea, production plans and programs, trends in world consumption, trade and prices, promotion activities and other aspects of the tea industry and trade."

The Second Ad Hoc Consultation will be held, at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom, in London from 20 to 28 February 1967.

After the official opening it is suggested that the business of the Session might proceed as follows:-

Item II: Election of Chairman and Vice Chairmen

Item III: Adoption of Provisional Agenda

Item IV: The problems facing the tea industry

The meeting will no doubt first wish to make a careful review of the major developments in the world tea economy since the last meeting and the short-term and longer-term outlook. On the basis of its findings, it will be able to define the problems facing the tea industries and the governments of the exporting countries and decide what measures can be taken internationally to deal with these problems.

(i) The current situation and short-term outlook

The meeting may find it convenient to discuss first the short-term outlook, say to 1968. To facilitate discussion the Secretariat will prepare and circulate in advance of the meeting a comprehensive study of trends in production and consumption, giving the implications for prices, trade and export earnings. The factors responsible for variations in prices in different markets and between different grades will be identified as far as possible, with the implications for the future.

(ii) The longer-term outlook

The meeting will want to discuss the long-term outlook of the industry up to 1975 with particular reference to export earnings. This will be based, on the production side, on past increase in yields and on present planting programs; and on the consumption side, on the rates of growth of population and income and the response of demand to changes in income. Account will also be taken of the possibilities of expanding consumption to absorb the increased volume of tea produced and the consequent effect on the level of world trade in the commodity and on its potential as an earner of foreign exchange. The Secretariat will circulate a document on this subject based on the FAO Commodity Projections.

Item V: The structure and organization of the market for tea

A study will be made of the structure and organization of the market to ascertain what further factors have an influence, either temporary or of a continuing nature, on the prices realized for tea and on the export earnings of producing countries. The effects of consumer preferences for teas of a particular origin or type and the implications of bilateral trade agreements and the incidence of tariffs and other fiscal changes in importing countries will also be examined.

Item VI: Problems of tea statistics

In its report the first Ad Hoc Meeting on Tea requested the Director-General to expand the activities of FAO in the field of tea statistics to the extent of the financial resources available and suggested that he convene a meeting of experts from the countries principally interested and from international organizations. The report of this Consultation on Tea Statistics, held in March 1966, will be presented to the Ad Hoc Meeting, with a review of the work so far done in FAO on tea statistics.

Item VII: Other business

Item VIII: The report of the meeting, with its recommendations, will be submitted to the CCE, which will hold its next Session in March 1967.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: December 9, 1966

TO: Mr. R. Demuth

FROM: Mr. Arthur Karasz

FILED UNDER: DEVELOPMENT- O.E.C.D./D.A.C.

SUMMARY: Re: Meeting of DAC on November 29 and 30 to discuss matters relating to the production of food.
The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a program for future discussion. According to document DAC(66)31, the following subjects will be analyzed:

- (a) FAO's Food Production Resources Program.
- (b) The Projections in FAO's Indicative World Plan(1965-85)
- (c) Agricultural policies and aids needs, with special reference to the situation in the largest food deficit countries(probably including Brazil, India and Pakistan)

Ltr dtd December 16, 1966 from Mr. Demuth to Mr. Karasz

L-FAO
x Ind. World Pl.

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM FAO United Nations			DATED _____		
SUBJECT Enclosing report on Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1975 and 1985, and also draft of "Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development"					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO Mr. Avramovic			DATE RECEIVED Dec. 2, 1966 jk		

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED -----		
FAO Rome, Italy					
SUBJECT					
Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1975 and 1985. Volume II.					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO Mr. Avromovic			DATE RECEIVED Dec. 2, 1966 jgv		

✓
No. 119

November 30, 1966

Mr. M. A. Burney
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Chamber of Commerce Building
P.O. Box 3372
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dear Mahmud:

✓
Many thanks for your letter of November 19, 1966 (No. 98), with attachments, on your attendance as an observer at the FAO/Massey Ferguson Regional Seminar on Young World Food and Development Project (Addis Ababa, October 24-29). I am not surprised what you found the meeting not too exciting. At least your attendance gave us an idea on this seminar and those which will follow.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

O. H. Calika
Africa Department

see
OHC Calika:mk

cc. (with cc. incoming letter): Messrs. Hoffman
Evans

✓ Attachments are being circulated as follows: Messrs. Hoffman
Evans
Op. Files 7

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Memo

DATED: November 29, 1966

TO: Messrs. El Emary/Williams

FROM: Alfred E. Matter

FILED UNDER: West Africa Office

SUMMARY: Mr. Boumendil, an irrigation engineer from FAO, was very helpful in assessing, with Messers Springuel and Haasjes, the SEMRY irrigation Project in Cameroon.

November 28, 1966

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I am writing to you on the advice of Mr. Beever with whom I talked just before his departure from Rome for India. Mr. Beever will have mentioned to you that we are examining world fishmeal situation and outlook. In this connection, I would like to avail myself of the knowledge and expertise which your Division possesses. I expect to be in Rome during the week beginning December 12 for a couple of days and would very much like to call on you and your colleagues.

I will ring up your office when I reach Rome to fix an appointment.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,



Liaqat Ali
Export Projections and Trade
Analysis Division
Economics Department

R.W. Harrison, Esq.
Director
Fishery Economics and Products Division
Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N.
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

35

November 28, 1966

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I am writing to you on the advice of Mr. Beaver with whom I talked just before his departure from Rome for India. Mr. Beaver will have mentioned to you that we are examining world fisheries situation and outlook. In this connection, I would like to avail myself of the knowledge and expertise which your Division possesses. I expect to be in Rome during the week beginning December 12 for a couple of days and would very much like to call on you and your colleagues.

I will ring up your office when I reach Rome to fix an appointment.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,



Director
Fishery Economics and Products Division
Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N.
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

R.W. Harrison, Esq.

Director

Fishery Economics and Products Division

Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N.

Via delle Terme di Caracalla

Rome, Italy

1966 NOV 29 PM 4:32

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: REID
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: NOVEMBER 25, 1966

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

NLT

Sele

Ht

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT: ✓
Cable No.: 151

REUR 140 ✓ ADLER UNABLE ATTEND FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE PUNTA DEL ESTE DECEMBER 5
DUE TO PRIOR COMMITMENTS STOP IN EXPRESSING OUR REGRETS YOU MIGHT SUGGEST
TO RESPONSIBLE FAO OFFICIALS NEED FOR LONGER NOTICE PARTICULARLY IF ATTENDANCE
SENIOR BANK OFFICIALS DESIRED STOP STOOPS PLANNING ATTEND FIRST THREE DAYS
OF CONFERENCE AND THEN WILL UNDERTAKE OPERATIONAL COMMITMENT IN URUGUAY STOP
IF DEVELOPMENTS AT CONFERENCE NECESSITATE EXTENDING HIS PARTICIPATION THROUGH
FIRST WEEK THIS COULD BE ARRANGED ON THE SPOT REGARDS

DEMUTH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME RICHARD H. DEMUTH/pnn

DEPT. DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Adler
Mr. TakahashiRelevant portions cleared with
Messrs. Adler and Stoops

For Use by Archives Division

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: _____



DEC 7 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/9-DG(b)

25 November 1966

Invitation to the First Session of the FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee
on the Food Production Resources Program
Rome, 12 - 13 January 1967

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honour to invite representation at the First Session of the FAO Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Program, to be held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, on 12 and 13 January 1967. The Session will open on Thursday, 12 January, at 10.30 a.m.

The FAO Council at its Forty-Seventh Session in October 1966 decided to establish this Ad Hoc Committee of 20 FAO Member Nations, to consult with the Director-General on the content and conduct of a study to examine the problem of increasing the availability of agricultural production resources to developing countries. The Council also requested the Director-General to invite representatives of the IBRD/IDA, the United Nations particularly the UNDP, the WFP and any other UN Agency or Program as appropriate and the OECD to participate in such a study.

/...

The President
International Development
Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

ack. Dec. 16/66

The Council indicated that the study should be carried out in the light of the Director-General's proposals on this topic which are found in FAO Council Document CL 47/9, the Director-General's introductory statement to the Council, the comments thereon made by Governments at the Council Session and any other relevant information.

The main purpose of the First Session of the Ad Hoc Committee will be to consider an outline of the content of the proposed study, and to advise on its conduct. Some of the principal elements in the study would include topics such as:

- a) The importance of and necessity for additional international assistance to agriculture, and the role of production resources in stimulating agricultural productivity in the developing countries;
- b) Levels of bilateral assistance being provided in the form of agricultural production resources;
- c) Examination of the present role of multilateral action by FAO in this field;
- d) Resources required for an expanded bilateral and multilateral program to increase the availability of agricultural production requisites;
- e) Features of the proposed FAO Food Production Resources Program;
- f) The relationship of the proposed FAO Food Production Resources Program to bilateral aid programs and other multilateral agencies.

A more detailed draft outline of the content of the study will be placed before the Ad Hoc Committee at its Session.

^{Res. files.}
The following documents are attached for information:

- a) FAO Council Document CL 47/9
- b) Introductory Statement by the Director-General to the Forty-Seventh Session of the Council on the proposed Food Production Resources Program
- c) Verbatim Report of the discussion on this item at the Plenary Session of the Forty-Seventh Session of the FAO Council
- d) Extract of the Report of the Forty-Seventh Session of the FAO Council dealing with this topic

The Director-General would appreciate being informed at an early date of the names and titles of the representatives designated to attend this Session.



COUNCIL	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	CL: 47/Prov. Report (Extract)
CONSEIL	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
CONSEJO	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

PROVISIONAL REPORT
(Extract)

Food Production Resources Program 1/

63. The Director-General in introducing document CL 47/9 stated that suggestions for the establishment of a Food Production Resources Program had been made regularly since 1958, when it had first been proposed at an FAO Far East Regional Conference. It had now become a matter of extreme urgency owing to the critical food situation facing the developing countries. There was now no alternative but for these countries to increase their own food production as rapidly as possible, and this could only be done through the more intensive and effective use of production resources. These countries were however, unable to increase their utilization of these requisites as they neither had the foreign exchange for their import nor could they manufacture them as yet on the required scale. The case for increased international assistance was therefore clearly established.

64. The Director-General added that to have the necessary impact on the rate of food production, the level of the Program should be set at \$500 million annually, the major part of which would be on a bilateral basis. A multilateral program of \$50 million which would not compete with but would complement and reinforce bilateral schemes should also be established as part of the Program. The primary criterion for granting assistance under the Program should be that these production resources were directed to countries where the needs were most urgent, and also where these requisites could be used immediately and without waste. FAO, owing to its technical competence and its work and experience in the developing countries could assist in guiding and supporting the Program. This would represent only a logical extension of the Organization's activities in this field, and the administrative arrangements could be kept simple and flexible. The Program would also contribute substantially to the development of FAO into an operational body concerned with assisting directly the developing countries to achieve a satisfactory rate of food production.

65. The Director-General indicated that his proposals raised two main sets of questions which need to be investigated. The first related to the problem of resources, such as where such resources were to be found and whether these would be additional to the present flow of aid. This matter also involved not only the policies of the major donor countries and FAO, but also other international agencies such as the IBRD/IDA, UNDP and OECD. The second main question relates to the role of FAO under the multilateral portion of the Program. While the multilateral part of the Program had to be dealt with chiefly by FAO owing to its Charter responsibilities to raise

1/ Agenda item 7. See also para. 17 above, and para. 203 below.

levels of agricultural production and nutritional levels, these involved a number of interrelationships which needed to be examined and this would have to be done in consultation with the various United Nations Agencies and Programs who are concerned.

66. There was general agreement in the Council with regard to the Director-General's analysis of the critical food situation and the importance of the problem of food production resources. The Council agreed that it would be valuable if the proportion of aid programs devoted to agricultural production resources were to rise. Most delegations supported the presentation of the Director-General in principle, and many delegations expressed support for several details of these proposals. Some delegations however, expressed some doubts about certain aspects of these proposals, e.g. the proliferation of multi-lateral funds, the right of recipient countries to decide for themselves the form in which aid was required, the impact that the Program might have on the industries of agricultural requisites already existing in developing countries, the possibility that such a program might be at the expenses of bilateral or other multi-lateral aid schemes; other delegations, however, were in favour of giving the multilateral component more prominence in the Program.

67. The Council accepted the idea of a study of all the problems involved in the effort to increase both the availability and the effective use of increased agricultural production resources by the developing countries, to be conducted jointly with other international organizations having a major concern.

68. The Council decided that an intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee of FAO Member Nations should be set up, with approximately equal representation of both developed and developing countries, to consult with the Director-General on the conduct and content of a study that could examine the problem of increasing the availability of agricultural production resources to the developing countries in the light of the Director-General's proposals, the comments thereon made by Governments and in the Council, and any other relevant information. It was decided that the Committee should be composed of the following twenty countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

69. The Council also requested the Director-General to invite representatives of the IBRD/IDA, the United Nations particularly the UNDP, the WFP and any other United Nations Agency or program as appropriate and the OECD to participate in such a study.

70. The Ad Hoc Committee should make a progress report on the study to the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council. At the same time, the Director-General should call the attention of the Council to any additional financial implications involved. The Director-General was invited to arrange for the submission of a report on the study to the Forty-Ninth Session of the Council for transmission to the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

x 2-PAO
orig. - 5- Coffee

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF NOVEMBER 24, 1966
WIRE:

LOG NO.:

TO: Mr KAMARCK

FROM: LONDON

ROUTING
ACTION COPY: MR. KAMARCK
INFORMATION COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT: FAO AND ICO AGREE CONTRIBUTING
PRIMO 32, 000 EACH FOR DEMEND STUDY PLUS

SECUNDO APPROXIMATELY 13, 000 EACH FOR ADDITIONAL COSTS ORIGINAL

APPROPRIATIONS RECALCULATED BASIS NEW WAGES RATES.

BLAU INTERCAFE LONDON

2-FAO

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

NOVEMBER 24, 1966 331PM

LOG NO.:

TELEX/24

TO:

INTBAPRAD

FROM:

ROMA

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. ADLER - EDI
MR. DEMUTH
INFORMATION
COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT:

✓
140 ADLER/DEMUTH

CENTRAL THEME FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE PUNTA DEL ESTE DECEMBER 5 TO 17
IS FINANCING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. DIRECTOR GENERAL HAS ASKED ME
TO TRANSMIT SPECIAL INVITATION JOHN ADLER ATTEND COMMENCEMENT CONFERENCE
TO DELIVER GUEST LECTURE ON GENERAL ASPECTS OF FINANCING DEVELOPMENT AND
TAKE PART PROCEEDINGS NEXT DAY OR TWO. FAO ALSO LOOKING FORWARD TO
ATTENDANCE STOOPS AS BANK REPRESENTATIVE FOR AT LEAST FIRST WEEK.
PLEASE ADVISE

REID

AB

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)					
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM					
FROM				DATED	
FAO Rome, Italy				Nov. 1966	
SUBJECT					
Letter enclosing documents for FAO Regional Conference for Near East, Khartoum, The Sudan to be held Jan. 24 - Feb. 2, 1967.					
Addressed to Mr. Woods, Pres. IBRD and IDA.					
REFERRED TO				DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Woods				Nov. 23, 1966 jgv	

Headquarters:
Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

NOV 28 1966
142



Chamber of Commerce Building
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
P. O. Box 3372 Telephone 44375 Cable Address - INTBAFRAD



November 19, 1966

Letter No. 98

Mr. Hursit Calika
Africa Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Hursit:

As you know, I was the observer for the Bank at the Regional Seminar conducted by FAO/Massey-Ferguson on Young World Food and Development Project, held in Addis Ababa from October 24 to 29. I must admit that after attending the opening session and the first day of the Seminar, I found myself out of depth and so only barely kept in touch with what went on that whole week. As you probably know, the Seminar in Addis Ababa is one of the four Regional Seminars organized by the same group. In August, a similar Seminar was held in Bangkok; the third one is to be held in Beirut; and the fourth in one of the Latin American countries, some time in December. A world-wide conference on the same subject will then be held in Toronto in 1967, to coincide with the Centennial ceremonies of Canada's independence. Mr. Warren E. Schmidt (FAO) is the Project Leader and was the moving force behind the Seminar in Addis as well. He told me that the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminars in Addis Ababa and in other places will be summarized and made available to the participants before the world conference next year. He has promised to send us copies. The report on the Addis Ababa Seminar is likely to be received here before the first half of December; no doubt you will have a copy.

The little that I heard during the discussions in Addis was devoted to the problem of keeping the youth in the rural area and engaging them in agricultural productive activities rather than permitting them to go to urban centers which only aggravates unemployment problems and also creates various social problems. There were a number of recommendations such as the awareness on the part of the policy-makers of the problems of rural youth; proposals for formulating programs for young women in the rural areas; setting up of national youth councils; planning of curricula to suit the needs of rural youth, etc., etc. There is nothing more I can add. I am enclosing herewith a set of documents distributed at the Seminar.

/ need
for

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Burney
M. A. Burney

Enclosures

Ack Nov 30/66

Headquarters:
Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



Chamber of Commerce Building
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
P. O. Box 3372 Telephone 44375 Cable Address - INTBAFAD



November 19, 1966

Letter No. 98

Mr. Hurst Calika
Africa Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Hurst:

As you know, I was the observer for the Bank at the Regional Seminar conducted by FAO/Masssey-Ferguson on Young World Food and Development Project, held in Addis Ababa from October 24 to 29. I must admit that after attending the opening session and the first day of the Seminar, I found myself out of depth and so only barely kept in touch with what went on that whole week. As you probably know, the Seminar in Addis Ababa is one of the four Regional Seminars organized by the same group. In August, a similar Seminar was held in Bangkok; the third one is to be held in Beirut; and the fourth in one of the Latin American countries, some time in December. A world-wide conference on the same subject will then be held in Toronto in 1967, to coincide with the Centennial ceremonies of Canada's independence. Mr. Warren E. Schmidt (FAO) is the Project leader and was the moving force behind the Seminar in Addis as well. He told me that the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminars in Addis Ababa and in other places will be summarized and made available to the participants before the world conference next year. He has promised to send us copies. The report on the Addis Ababa Seminar is likely to be received here before the first half of December; no doubt you will have a copy.

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Sincerely yours,

M. A. Burney
for

Enclosures

November 17, 1966

Mrs. P. Okura-Leiberg
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
(North American Regional Office)
1325 G Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20437

Dear Mrs. Okura-Leiberg:

Thank you very much for sending us a full set of documents concerning the third session of the FAO study group on jute, kenaf and allied fibers. They will indeed be of value to us.

Sincerely yours,


Noriaki Mori
Investment Officer

cc: Circulation

NH:ve

November 17, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your letters of October 21 and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to be represented at the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East to be held in Khartoum from January 24 to February 1967.

We much appreciate your kind invitation but I regret to inform you that, owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for us to send a representative to this Conference.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department

Dr. B.R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with Mr. Evans
Mr. Fontein
Copy to Mr. Wishart

LPerinbam/bmb



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5757

Ref. SP 16/1.303.6
(FH/INT.13)

14th November, 1966

Dear Mr. Ballantine,

As a prospective participant in the YWFD Regional Seminar for the Near East, to be held in Beirut, Lebanon, 5 - 10 December, we know the enclosed material will be of interest to you. *Ed Dir*

Those outside of Beirut are urged to notify Mr. Tannous Khalil, Ministry of Agriculture, Beirut, of their travel plans and hotel needs, if they have not already done so.

The enclosed agenda is still tentative, but this is essentially the plan which will be proposed to the seminar. The initial Seminar Paper B-1 provides a general rationale and frame of reference for the YWFD Project. Because of limited time the opening day, participants are requested to have read especially, Papers B-1, B-2 and B-5, before the opening of the seminar.

Also enclosed are a few case studies. We hope additional case studies will be available at the seminar. These will not be formally presented, but will serve as background and reference material for discussion and work groups.

Leaders of rural youth programs are encouraged to send or bring a suitable set of exhibit materials on their programs for display at the seminar. Such items as enlarged photographs, general descriptive materials, leader guides, teaching aids and project materials would be of interest. If possible, they should bring 75 - 100 copies of one or two items describing their program in general for exchange with the other program leaders attending.

We are looking forward to working with you at the Beirut Seminar.

Sincerely yours

Warren E. Schmidt

Project Leader

Young World Food Development Project.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

Nov. 18

TO:

1. Mr. Chadenet
2. Mr. Ripman
3. ~~Mr. Evans~~
4. Oper. Files



ms.
(original) ST

FROM:

S. Aldewereld



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

~~XX~~

~~XX~~

IBRD Liaison Office
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

97

Letter No. 130

11th November, 1966

97

Mr. S. Aldewereld
Vice President and Director
Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Siem:

These are some comments on highlights of the 47th Session of the FAO Council. Mr. Sen's proposal for a World Food Production Resources Program was the outstanding item for discussion, but there were also several other key issues on which I shall comment first.

The Council's review of the FAO report "State of Food and Agriculture, 1966" concluded that 1965-66 was a disastrous year for food production. Droughts had occurred coincidentally in an unusually large number of countries with a resultant stalemate in food production. Meanwhile, world population had increased by 70 million.

Mr. Boerma's presentation of the Fourth Annual Report of the World Food Program was well received. Pledged resources amounted to \$155.5 million against the target of \$275 million for 1966-1968. As resources were already 70 percent committed, the Council endorsed unanimously the appeal of UNESCO for additional donations. The support of the USA delegation was noteworthy. The US has liberalized its previous pledge by continuing to match pledges made by other countries after July 31st last. The matching would be with commodities, against pledges of both commodities and unrestricted cash. The United States will also meet the shipping costs of these additional commodities. The representative of the United States also described the important changes in food policy embodied in draft legislation, then in the last stages of consideration by the US Congress. This legislation would take the place of Public Law 480 on its expiry. The US representative said that the new United States' food program is not based on the concept of surplus utilization but provides, on the contrary, for the deliberate production of food to meet food-aid requirements. In conformity with the United States' policy of increasing assistance through multilateral bodies, the new bill in Congress refers specifically to the World Food Program, with a statement that the United States should work for the expansion of the Program beyond

X-FAO
x-2nd. World Pl.
(24)

Fifth November, 1966

Letter No. 130

U.S.A.
Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 H. Street, N.W.
and Development
International Bank for Reconstruction
Projects Department
Vice President and Director
Mr. S. Albenweird

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The Council's review of the WAO report "State of Food and Agriculture, 1966" concluded that 1965-66 was a disastrous year for food production. Droughts had occurred coincidentally in an unusually large number of countries with a resultant estimate in food production. Meanwhile, world population had increased by 70 million.

The United States should work for the expansion of the Program beyond its present limits. In conformity with the United States' policy of increasing assistance through multilateral bodies, the new bill in Congress refers specifically to the World Food Program, with a statement that it is not based on the concept of surplus utilization but provides, on the contrary, for the deliberate reduction of food to meet food-aid requirements. The US representative said that the new United States' food program legislation would take the place of Public Law 480 on its expiry. This was in the last stages of consideration by the US Congress. The important changes in food policy embodied in draft legislation, commodities. The representative of the United States also described the United States will also meet the shipping costs of these additional ties, against pledges of both commodities and unrestricted cash. countries after July 1st last. The matching would be with commodity- support of the USA delegation was noteworthy. The US has liberalized unanimously the appeal of UNESCO for additional donations. The resources were already 70 percent committed, the Council endorsed to \$125.5 million against the target of \$275 million for 1966-1968. World Food Program was well received. Pledged resources amounted Mr. Boerms' presentation of the Fourth Annual Report of the

its established goals.

The progress report on the Indicative World Plan also had a favorable reception from both developed and developing countries. The objectives of the study were strongly supported and it was generally thought that progress had been satisfactory. However, ^{1/} only time will tell whether the target date of 1968 can be met. ^{1/}

There was no significant discussion of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program.

.... I am enclosing a copy of the draft report of the Council on the proposal for a food production resources pool. Mr. Sen, when introducing the subject, asked for further study of the proposals rather than for any decision concerning them at this stage. I understand that this was because he had heard previously of the lack of support of donor countries. The study, as set out in paras 6 and 7 of the draft report (CL 47/Rep. II), was agreed. Johnnie Miller cleared the draft with Dick Demuth by telephone. No doubt the Bank would expect to see the draft terms of reference before deciding whether to accept the invitation to participate.

The developing countries represented on the Council as well as a number of countries represented by observers strongly supported the proposed food production resources pool. Kenya was the exception, although it had given support before the meeting. After listening to the debate, Bruce McKenzie thought that the Council should realize that the proposal was not supported by donor countries and was therefore a "non-starter." A few of the recipient countries expressed reservations about the bilateral component of the proposals on the grounds that, (i) FAO involvement might delay the flow of bilateral aid; (ii) FAO should not be associated in any way with the political undertones of bilateral aid; or (iii) the development of local agricultural input industries might be retarded.

I gathered, from discussions outside the Council chamber, that most, if not all, of the developed countries would have liked the proposals to have been rejected without further study.

During the debate, none of the potential donor countries supported the multilateral component of the proposed Program. They were opposed

^{1/} Irving Friedman and Andy Kamarck took part in meetings last week of the Advisory Committee to IWP. We discussed the position afterwards and Irving is satisfied that the objectives of study are well worthwhile and also is pleased with the general conduct of the work.

to setting up a new aid agency; they doubted whether additional resources would be provided, felt that any such scheme might better be administered by existing agencies, and were anxious lest inputs provided as proposed would hold back domestic industries in the recipient countries.

Representatives of the donor countries were, for the most part, much more neutral in their attitude towards the bilateral component. All stated that their countries would continue their aid programs which included agricultural inputs. Some thought that they might seek technical advice from FAO. Others said that they would be willing to make their own experience available to FAO. A significant point which emerged was that the flow of agricultural requisites under existing bilateral aid resources already exceeds, or would soon exceed, Mr. Sen's target of \$450 million. The USA will provide £300 million in agricultural production resources this year and expects this amount to increase to \$400 million or \$500 million in the next two years. The UK, which provided 487,000 tons of fertilizer and 37,000 tons of pesticides in 1965, expects future provisions to increase rapidly. France and Germany are also providing significant quantities of agricultural inputs.

The representatives of four of the donor countries (Canada, UK, Japan and NZ) were frank enough during the debate to oppose openly both the proposals and the further study of the proposals. The remaining donor countries, and notably USA, were apparently not prepared to antagonize the recipient countries and rationalized to varying degree. Mr. Sen, in his summing up, was able to take advantage of this vacillation to minimize the opposition and to obtain acceptance of the study proposal. A further point which might be of interest is that Mr. Sen accepted the existing flow of agricultural requisites under bilateral aid as almost meeting the objective of his Program. This, of course, conceded that resources for the bilateral component of the proposed Program would not be additional to existing aid resources.

I have thought it desirable to hold up typing of this letter until my own secretary returned from sick leave. However, Johnnie Miller intended to write to Dick Demuth, so that you may already have seen his report. Jim Evans was here on Monday in transit to India, and had useful discussions concerning our Program.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,


P.A. Reid

IBRD Liaison Representative

Draft

Food Production Resources Program

1. The Director-General in introducing document CL 47/9 stated that suggestions for the establishment of a Food Production Resources Program had been made regularly since 1958, when it had first been proposed at an FAO Far East Regional Conference. It had now become a matter of extreme urgency owing to the critical food situation facing the developing countries. There was now no alternative but for these countries to increase their own food production as rapidly as possible, and this could only be done through the more intensive and effective use of production resources. These countries were however, unable to increase their utilization of these requisites as they neither had the foreign exchange for their import nor could they manufacture them as yet on the required scale. The case for increased international assistance was therefore clearly established.

2. The Director-General added that to have the necessary impact on the rate of food production, the level of the Program should be set at \$500 million annually, the major part of which would be on a bilateral basis. A multilateral program of \$50 million which would not compete with but would complement and reinforce bilateral schemes should also be established as part of the Program. The primary criterion for granting assistance under the Program should be that these production resources were directed to countries where the needs were most urgent, and also where these requisites could be used immediately and without waste. FAO, owing to its technical competence and its work and experience in the developing countries could assist in guiding and supporting the Program. This would represent only a logical extension of the Organization's activities in this field, and the administrative arrangements could be kept simple and flexible. The Program would also contribute substantially to the development of FAO into an operational body concerned with assisting directly the developing countries to achieve a satisfactory rate of food production.

3. The Director-General indicated that his proposals raised two main sets of questions which need to be investigated. The first related to the problem of resources, such as where such resources were to be found and whether these would be additional to the present flow of aid. This matter also involved not only the policies of the major donor countries and FAO, but also other international agencies such as the IBRD/IDA, UNDP and OECD. The second main question relates to the role of FAO under the multilateral portion of the Program. While the multilateral part of the Program had to be dealt with chiefly by FAO owing to its Charter responsibilities to raise levels of agricultural production and nutritional levels, these involved a number of interrelationships which needed to be examined and this would have to be done in consultation with the various United Nations Agencies and Programs who are concerned.

4. There was general agreement in the Council with regard to the Director-General's analysis of the critical food situation and the importance of the problem of food production resources. The Council agreed that it would be valuable if the proportion of aid programs devoted to agricultural production resources were to rise. Most delegations supported the presentation of the Director-General in principle, and many delegations expressed support for several details of his proposals. Some delegations however, expressed some doubts about certain aspects of these proposals, e.g. the proliferation of multi-lateral funds, the right of recipient countries to decide for themselves the form in which aid was required, the possibility that such a program might be at the expenses of bilateral or other multi-lateral aid schemes. *Other delegates considered that the multilateral component should be expanded.*

the impact that the program might have on the industries of agriculture requires already existing in these countries,

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

U.S.A.
Canada
U.K.
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Australia
Denmark
Netherlands

Pakistan
Iran
Senegal
Ethiopia
India
Korea
Venezuela
Poland
Brazil
Sudan

5. The Council (~~with some members reserving their position~~) accepted the idea of a study of all the problems involved in the effort to increase both the availability and the effective use of increased agricultural production resources by the developing countries, to be conducted jointly with other international organizations having a major concern.

6. The Council decided that an intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee of FAO Member Nations should be set up, with approximately equal representation of both developed and developing countries, to consult with the Director-General on the conduct and content of a study that could examine the problem of increasing the availability of agricultural production resources to the developing countries in the light of the Director-General's proposals, the comments thereon made by Governments and in the Council, and any other relevant information. It was decided that the Committee should be composed of the following countries :

* * * * *

7. The Council also requested the Director-General to invite representatives of the IBRD/IDA, the United Nations, particularly the UNDP, the WFP and any other United Nations Agency or program as appropriate and the OECD to participate in such a study.

8. The Ad-Hoc Committee should make a progress report on the study to the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council. At the same time, the Director-General should call the attention of the Council to any additional financial implications involved. The Director-General was invited to arrange for the submission of a report on the study ^{to} of the Forty-Ninth Session of the Council for transmission to the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Mr. John Duncan Miller
Special Representative in Europe
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
4, Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France

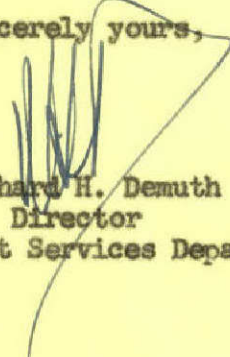
November 8, 1966

Dear Johnnie:

Thank you for your letter of November 3, enclosing your report of the same date on the FAO discussion of Dr. Sen's Food Production Resources Program. It must have been an interesting negotiation. Although I don't see any real possibility of the Program being adopted, at least in the relatively near future, I am clear that we haven't seen the last of it.

I hope to be in Paris the first week of January and will be looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department

RHD:tf

[Incoming letter routed to (1) Mr. Aldewereld, (2) Mr. Demuth;
Attachment routed to: (1) Mr. Aldewereld, (2) Agricultural
Division, (3) Economics Department, (4) Op. Files.]

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Dec. 7, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Mr. Demuth	
<i>Mr. Consolo</i>	

XX	To Handle	Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
	Approval	Prepare Reply
	Comment	Per Our Conversation
	Full Report	Recommendation
	Information	Signature
	Initial	Send On

Remarks

Please handle

For G.D. Woods



DEC 7 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CO-835(a)

8 November 1966

Invitation to the Fourth Session of the Consultative
Committee of the Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers
Rome, 30 January - 1 February 1967

Reply requested by 31 December 1966

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments
and has the honor to invite participation at the Fourth
Session of the Consultative Committee of the Study Group
on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers. This Committee agreed
provisionally at its Third Session to hold its Fourth
Session in early 1967.

The Director-General, after consultation with the
Chairman of the Committee, has arranged for the Consultative
Committee to meet at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 30 January
to 1 February 1967. The Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes
are enclosed. Further documentation will be circulated
at the beginning of the Session.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed by
the end of December 1966 of the names and titles of the
representatives designated to attend. The decision to convene
the session will be reviewed in the light of the replies to
this invitation, in accordance with the terms of the Report
of the Third Session of the Committee (paragraph 21).

O. V. W.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street NW
WASHINGTON D.C.

cc. The President, Inter-
national Development
Association, Washington

acc. Dec. 22/66

DEC 7 REC'D

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION



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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2797

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref. G/X/CO-835 (a)

8 November 1966

Invitation to the Fourth Session of the Consultative
Committee of the Study Group on Late, Kena and Allied Fibers
Rome, 30 January - 1 February 1967

Reply requested by 31 December 1966

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Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments
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of the Third Session of the Committee (paragraph 21).

0.0.0

cc. The President, Inter-
national Development
Association, Washington

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street NW
WASHINGTON D.C.
DEC 7 1966
11 8:40

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	CCP:JU/CC 67/1 28 November 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

STUDY GROUP ON JUTE, KENAF AND ALLIED FIBERS

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Fourth Session

Rome, 30 January to 1 February 1967

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- I. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- II. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- III. Review of the 1966/67 Season to date
- IV. Prospective Requirements and Crop Plans in 1967/68
- V. Conclusions and Recommendations for 1967/68
- VI. Date and Place of the Fifth Session of the Committee
- VII. Any Other Business
- VIII. Adoption of the Report of the Session

AGENDA NOTES

III. Review of the 1966/67 Season to Date

The Committee may wish to review the recommendation made at the Second Session in January/February 1966 with regard to crop size and growers' prices in 1966/67, as well as price developments since the start of the season, the monthly evolution of sales of raw fiber from the main exporting countries, and related matters. In addition, while the Third Session of the Committee was unable to make any recommendations on an indicative export price or on the phasing of purchases during 1966/67, by the time of the Fourth Session the development of the market situation may warrant the Committee's further consideration of these matters with reference to the second half of the current season.

IV. Prospective Requirements and Crop Plans in 1967/68

Estimates of fiber requirements and crop plans for the 1967/68 season, based on Governments' replies to the Committee's questionnaire, will be submitted to the Session for the Committee's consideration.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations for 1967/68

Under its terms of reference, the Committee is required at its Fourth Session to recommend "planting, production and related policies". It may in particular, as at its Second Session, wish to make recommendations on the size of crop to be aimed at for the 1967/68 season, and the appropriate level of growers' floor prices.

VI. Date and Place of the Fifth Session of the Committee

The Fifth Session of the Committee is to be held at the commencement of the 1967/68 marketing season. Past sessions of the Committee at this stage of the season were the First (held on 1-3 September 1965) and the Third (held on 7-9 September 1966).



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CO-835(a)

8 November 1966

Invitation to the Fourth Session of the Consultative
Committee of the Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers
Rome, 30 January - 1 February 1967

Reply requested by 31 December 1966

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The Director-General, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, has arranged for the Consultative Committee to meet at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 30 January to 1 February 1967. The Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes are enclosed. Further documentation will be circulated at the beginning of the Session.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed by the end of December 1966 of the names and titles of the representatives designated to attend. The decision to convene the session will be reviewed in the light of the replies to this invitation, in accordance with the terms of the Report of the Third Session of the Committee (paragraph 21).

O.V.W.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street NW
WASHINGTON D.C.

cc. ✓ The President, Inter-
national Development
Association, Washington

acc. DEC. 22/66



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2707

Telex: 81181 FOODAGR

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref: G/X/CO-835 (a)

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Rome, 30 January - 1 February 1967

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O. V. W.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street NW
WASHINGTON D.C.
cc: The President, Inter-
national Development
Association, Washington
1966 DEC - 7 AM 8:39

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	CCP:JU/CC 67/1 28 November 1966
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

STUDY GROUP ON JUTE, KENAF AND ALLIED FIBERS

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Fourth Session

Rome, 30 January to 1 February 1967

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- I. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- II. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- III. Review of the 1966/67 Season to date
- IV. Prospective Requirements and Crop Plans in 1967/68
- V. Conclusions and Recommendations for 1967/68
- VI. Date and Place of the Fifth Session of the Committee
- VII. Any Other Business
- VIII. Adoption of the Report of the Session

AGENDA NOTES

III. Review of the 1966/67 Season to Date

The Committee may wish to review the recommendation made at the Second Session in January/February 1966 with regard to crop size and growers' prices in 1966/67, as well as price developments since the start of the season, the monthly evolution of sales of raw fiber from the main exporting countries, and related matters. In addition, while the Third Session of the Committee was unable to make any recommendations on an indicative export price or on the phasing of purchases during 1966/67, by the time of the Fourth Session the development of the market situation may warrant the Committee's further consideration of these matters with reference to the second half of the current season.

IV. Prospective Requirements and Crop Plans in 1967/68

Estimates of fiber requirements and crop plans for the 1967/68 season, based on Governments' replies to the Committee's questionnaire, will be submitted to the Session for the Committee's consideration.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations for 1967/68

Under its terms of reference, the Committee is required at its Fourth Session to recommend "planting, production and related policies". It may in particular, as at its Second Session, wish to make recommendations on the size of crop to be aimed at for the 1967/68 season, and the appropriate level of growers' floor prices.

VI. Date and Place of the Fifth Session of the Committee

The Fifth Session of the Committee is to be held at the commencement of the 1967/68 marketing season. Past sessions of the Committee at this stage of the season were the First (held on 1-3 September 1965) and the Third (held on 7-9 September 1966).

November 8, 1966.

Mr. L. C. Arulpragasam,
Land Tenure & Settlement Branch,
Rural Institutions & Service Division,
FAO,
Rome,
Italy.

My dear Arul:

Thank you for your letter dated November 2 and the enclosure.

I spoke to Mr. Shigeharu Takahashi who is in charge (in the absence of Mr. Lionel J. C. Evans, who is abroad just now) of the Agriculture Division of IBRD's Project Department, gave him your letter and your CV and told him about you, your outstanding career and your proven competence.

Mr. Takahashi will be writing to you shortly. Meanwhile, my best wishes in your assignment in Rome.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



JC:nc

J. Channugam,
Senior Engineer

cc. Mr. Takahashi

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: SENIOR STAFF MEETING SSM/M/66-42

DATED: November 4, 1966

TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER: SENIOR STAFF MEETING

SUMMARY:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM

2. Mr. Demuth reported that the FAO Council had resolved the difficulties which had arisen in the course of discussion of Dr. Sen's agricultural production resources proposal (SSM/M/66-41, paragraph 9) by setting up an inter-governmental working party, on which 20 countries, half of them developed and half of them underdeveloped, would be represented, to study the whole problem of food production requisites. International organizations such as the Bank, OECD and UNDP would be invited to advise and cooperate with the working party, but would not be represented on it. The portion of the Council's report setting up the working party made no specific mention of Dr. Sen's proposal, thus avoiding any possible implication that the creation of the working party was an endorsement in principle of the proposal.

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM John Duncan Miller IBRD London, S.W.1, England		DATED Nov. 3, 1966
SUBJECT Letter enclosing report of FAO Council Meeting on Food Production Resources Program. Addressed and		
REFERRED TO Mr. Damuth		DATE RECEIVED Nov. 7, 1966 jgv

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION:

SENIOR STAFF MEETING SSM/M/66-41

DATED:

October 31, 1966

TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER:

SENIOR STAFF MEETING

SUMMARY:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM

9. Mr. Demuth reported that Mr. Miller was in Rome attending a meeting of the FAO Council, which was discussing Dr. Sen's agricultural production resources proposal. This contemplated a \$500 million annual program to make available to the developing countries fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and other agricultural production requisites. This proposed program was to be administered, as to \$450 million, by bilateral sources and, as to \$50 million, by FAO, which would serve as coordinator of the whole program. All but two of the developing countries had supported the program, while the capital-exporting countries had all opposed it with varying degrees of vigor. In particular, the U.K., Canada and New Zealand had opposed Dr. Sen's suggestion that an inter-governmental working party be set up to study the proposal further. The U.S., on the other hand, had taken the position that it would support further study by a working party if the Bank were a member of the study group. The Bank was taking the position that, while it would cooperate with any working party set up by governments to consider the proposal, it would be inappropriate for the Bank as an international organization to serve as a member of a body composed primarily of governmental representatives.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: SENIOR STAFF MEETING SSM/M/66-111

DATED: October 31, 1966

TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER: SENIOR STAFF MEETING

SUMMARY:

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

10. Mr. Demuth, in reply to Mr. Knapp, said that the Governing Council of the World Food Program had proposed an increase to \$275 million in the total sum to be devoted to the World Food Program. At the pledging conference, however, only \$150 million had been pledged. Recently, at the General Assembly, the U.S. had offered to match any increase by other countries of contributions above this figure.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

November 1, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Rosen

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Re: FAO Production Resources Program

The papers on the above subject have been obtained from Mr. Demuth's office and are attached.

You need read only Mr. Takahashi's two-page memorandum of October 7, 1966 to Mr. Demuth.

From

James S. Raj

ROUTING SLIP

Date

October 26, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Woods

1220

Mr. Rosen

You should wire
yourself into this - it will
finally arrive at Fertilizer

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

The attached indicates that a solution to the problem of handling Dr. Sen's proposal has been agreed upon which seems to me fully acceptable from the standpoint of the Bank. It goes further towards giving the Sen proposal a decent burial than I thought likely at this juncture.

From

Richard H. Demuth

L-740

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: OCTOBER 26, 1966 607PM

LOG NO.: TELEX/26

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: PARIS

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. DEMUTH
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

741 FOR DEMUTH

CONFIRM MY TELEPHONE CALL TODAY. MILLER TELLS ABOUT DISCUSSION CONCERNING
FAO PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM: AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON A DRAFT TEXT
WHICH WILL NOT BE A RESOLUTION BUT JUST PART OF THE COUNCIL REPORT "THE
COUNCIL WITH SOME MEMBERS RESERVING THEIR POSITION ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF A
STUDY OF ALL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE EFFORT TO INCREASE BOTH THE AVAILABI-
LITY AND THE EFFECTIVE USE OF INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESOURCES
BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE COUNCIL DECIDED THAT AN AD HOC COMMITTEE
OF FAO MEMBER COUNTRIES SHOULD BE SET UP WITH APPROXIMATELY EQUAL REPRESENT-
ATION OF THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON THE CONDUCT AND CONTEXT
OF A STUDY THAT WOULD EXAMINE THE PROBLEM. (THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIST OF
16 MEMBERS 8 DEVELOPED AND 8 DEVELOPING)

THE COUNCIL ALSO REQUESTED THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TO INVITE REPRESENTATIVES
OF IBRD UNDP OECD AND OTHER INTERESTED UN AGENCIES TO PARTICIPATE." THIS
DRAFT WILL BE DEBATED AT COUNCIL MEETING OF THURSDAY OR LATEST FRIDAY OF
THIS WEEK.

SEN WILL NOT SIT ON COMMITTEE. COMMITTEE WILL CONSULT WITH HIM ON WHICH
INSTITUTIONS TO INVITE AND WHAT TERMS. BANK WILL BE FREE TO DISCUSS ITS
OWN TERMS OF PARTICIPATION

KARASZ

MP

*700
Food Resources*

ROUTING

ROUTED

OCTOBER 26, 1966

ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELETYPE

INTERCOM

PARIS

TO: FOR MEMPHIS

CONSENT OF THE MEMPHIS COUNCIL TODAY. MEMPHIS TALKS ABOUT DISCUSSING CHANGING
TWO PROTECTIVE RESOURCES PROGRAMS: AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON A DRAFT TEXT
WHICH WILL NOT BE A RESOLUTION BUT PART OF THE COUNCIL REPORT THAT
COUNCIL WITH SOME MEMBERS INVOLVED THEIR POSITION ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF A
STUDY OF ALL PROGRAMS INVOLVED IN THE REPORT TO INCREASE WITH THE AVAILABLE
LITTY AND THE EXISTING USE OF LAND AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS THROUGHOUT
BY THE MEMPHIS COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL DECIDED THAT AN AD HOC COMMITTEE
OF TWO MEMBERS SHOULD BE SET UP WITH APPROXIMATELY EQUAL REPRESENTA-
TION OF THE MEMPHIS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ON THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE
OF A STUDY THAT WOULD HANDLE THE PROGRAM. (THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIST OF
10 MEMBERS 5 MEMPHIS AND 5 SURROUNDING)

THE COUNCIL ALSO REQUESTED THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TO INVITE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE MEMPHIS AND OTHER INTERESTED IN MEMPHIS TO PARTICIPATE. THIS
DRAFT WILL BE REVISITED AT COUNCIL MEETING ON TUESDAY OR LATEST FRIDAY OF
THIS WEEK.

THE WILL NOT BE A COMMITTEE. COMMITTEE WILL CONSULT WITH HIM ON WHICH
DELEGATIONS TO INVITE THE MEMPHIS. THERE WILL BE MORE TO DISCUSS THE

OCT 26 1 32 PM 1966

COMMUNICATIONS
GENERAL FILES

BT

ENDAGE

1411

25 October 1966

Mrs. A. Binder
Chief, Grain Section
Food and Agriculture Organization
Rome, Italy

Dear Mrs. Binder,

The study on Foreign Supply and Demand Projections by the
U.S. Department of Agriculture I referred to in my last letter to you
has now been published. I enclose a copy.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dieter Elz
Economics Department

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: October 21, 1966

TO: The President
IBRD
IFC

FROM: FAO
Rome

FILED UNDER: STUDIES - Forestry

SUMMARY: Re: Invitation to the World Symposium on Man-Made Forests and their Industrial Importance, to be held in Canberra, April 14 - 25, 1967.

Ltr dtd November 23, 1966 from Mr. L. Perinbam to Dr. B.R. Sen
re: Appreciate invitation but owing to other commitments it will not be possible for the Bank to send a representative to the Symposium.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Nov. 4/60

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~MR. Evans ST~~

Mr Perinbam

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please advise whether or not
you wish to be represented

Regret we will
not be able to attend

ST.

From

Lewis Perinbam

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Nov. 4/60

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Fountain *DF*

Mr. Perinbam *K*

No thank you; someone from
Agr. Div. might be interested
DF

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please advise whether or
not you wish to be represented

From

Lewis Perinbam *D*

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



NOV 1 REC'D NOV 2 P.M.
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF-810(c)

21 October 1966

Invitation to the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East
Khartoum, The Sudan - 24 January to 2 February 1967

Reply requested by 24 November 1966

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, presents his compliments, and has the honour to invite representation at the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, to be held in Khartoum, The Sudan, from 24 January to 2 February 1967.

The main objective of the Conference is to provide an opportunity for broad policy discussions of selected issues in the field of food and agriculture, which are of major importance to the countries of the Region. These discussions are expected to offer valuable guidance to FAO on how it can best assist Member Governments in the realization of their plans and programs for agricultural development.

... FAO will present background papers of the Agenda items; copies of the Provisional Agenda and Provisional Annotated Agenda are attached, along with an Information Note and a Provisional Timetable for the guidance of participants.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed as soon as conveniently possible, and in any case not later than 24 November 1966, of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend this Conference.

O.V.W.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
WASHINGTON

cc:- The President
International Development
Association
WASHINGTON

acc. 11-17-66



EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, THE SUDAN

24 January to 2 February, 1967

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

A. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

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

B. THE WORK OF FAO IN THE REGION AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

4. The Food and Agriculture Situation
 - a) Policy Statement by the Director-General
 - b) Statements by Delegates
5. Report on FAO Program Implementation in the Region

C. MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

6. The World Food Program
7. Trade and Development
 - a) Major Issues in International Commodity Trade
 - b) Market Organizations and Government Services
 - c) Agriculture and Industrial Development
8. The Management and Rational Utilization of Fisheries Resources with Special Reference to Problems of Common Exploitation
9. Dry Farming in Areas of Low Rainfall
10. Planning, Organization and Financing of Area Development through Land Settlement Projects
11. Mobilization of Rural Youth for Development
12. Coordination of Activities in the Fight Against Malnutrition in Children

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

13. The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region
14. Date and Place of the next Regional Conference.

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC 67/1(a)
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, SUDAN - 24 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 1967

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA

A. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

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

NERC 67/1
67/1(a)

B. THE WORK OF FAO IN THE NEAR EAST AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
SITUATION

Part B of the Provisional Agenda is designed to offer a clear and up-to-date picture of the overall agricultural development situation in the Region.

4. The Food and Agriculture Situation in the Near East

NERC 67/2

Background documentation will be prepared by the Secretariat summarizing recent trends in agricultural* production, trade, food supplies, levels of nutrition and other main aspects of the food and agricultural situation in the Region, with emphasis on the relation to agricultural and overall economic development plans. The documentation will also include an account of the short-term outlook for the main agricultural commodities of importance to the Region.

(a) A policy statement by the Director-General

The Director-General will make a policy statement commenting on the broad aspects of the food and agricultural situation in the Region, in relation to the objectives, methods of work and activities of FAO in the Near East. A special place will be given, in this statement, to FAO's Indicative World Plan and its bearing upon regional problems. It will highlight some of the important relationships between trade and development. Other items will include dry farming, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and its Young World Mobilization Appeal, the role and scope of agricultural information services and the importance of coordination in the fight against malnutrition in children.

*Note: The term "agriculture" and its derivatives, throughout this text, include: farm crops, fisheries and marine products, forestry and forest products and livestock.

(b) Country statements, which Heads of Delegations will be invited to submit in two forms:

- (i) a written statement on the food and agricultural situation in their countries reviewing national progress made (based on past recommendations by FAO meetings for government action where relevant) over the past biennium; and highlighting the gaps that require special attention during the next biennium if further improvements are to be made in coordinated agricultural development within the framework of overall economic and social progress. Attention should be given to the development of Freedom from Hunger National Committees and the role these have played in helping to accelerate development.

(note: The Secretariat cannot accept responsibility for translation, duplication or distribution of such written statements. It is suggested that those governments wishing to submit such a document should arrange for it to be made available at the Conference Documentation Desk in sufficient numbers of copies for distribution to Heads of Delegations (40 in English and, if possible, 10 in French or a summary in French).

- (ii) an oral statement on substantive issues included in the Agenda of particular interest to the government concerned. The statement will ordinarily refer to the policy issues raised by the Director-General in his introductory statement and lay particular emphasis on how these may affect the national situation or on the measures which need to be taken both by governments and FAO to achieve agricultural improvements. It is suggested that the oral statements be limited to 20 minutes so as to give time for discussion on the Indicative World Plan and on any other aspect of FAO's action raised by the Director-General which is not covered by an item listed in the provisional agenda.

5. Report on FAO Program Implementation in the Region

NERC 67/3

The Regional Representative's review of FAO's practical contribution to agricultural development in the Region over the past biennium will also be submitted in two forms:

- (a) a written statement relating, in detail, FAO's action and achievements as based upon past recommendations, stressing the continuing nature and objectives of some of these activities, the scope and purpose of various established commissions and the causes of any shortcomings in the past program.
- (b) an oral statement relating past activities to particular problem areas stressed in the Director-General's statement and those of Heads of Delegations; and outlining in some detail any new fields of activity, as they emerge from country statements, where special assistance would appear necessary.

C. MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

In addition to examining the state of food and agricultural development in the Region, and FAO's activities in contributing to its improvement, the Regional Conference serves as a forum for discussion of problems and policies of major significance as they relate to FAO's interests and responsibilities in the Region. The following (Part C. Items 6 - 12) have been selected for discussion at this Eighth Regional Conference for the Near East.

6. World Food Program

NERC 67/4

While the World Food Program represents only a small part of total food aid, it has been able to show in its three-year experimental period (1963-65) that multilateral food aid can make a useful contribution to both economic and social progress through supporting a wide range of projects. Problems in the transport, handling, storage and distribution of food have been encountered, and in large measure, solved. An indication of the acceptance of the Program is that it has been extended for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable and has been endowed with substantially increased resources for the period 1966 to 1968. The views of the Regional Conference are sought on problems so far encountered with food aid in the Region and on how the WFP may help solve them. The views of governments are also sought on the further potential for multilateral food aid in the region, and on how the Program can contribute most effectively to the execution of projects for agricultural and general economic growth in harmony with FAO's objectives.

7. Trade and Development

(a) Major Issues in International Commodity Trade

NERC 67/5

A paper will be presented to the Conference reviewing the basic problems and policy issues confronting the Region with regard to trade in agricultural products. The analysis will examine such problems as the slow growth of effective demand on both internal and export markets, the difficulties of access to new markets, and investigations into market requirements as to quality, quantities and timing. The problem of price fluctuation will also be discussed, and the possibility of diminishing such fluctuation to acceptable levels. The paper will summarize what is being attempted at international and regional levels to find solutions. The possibilities of developing trade within the region and with other less developed regions will also be considered, and the relevance to the Region of certain new currents of thinking in regard to international trade. The issues will be placed in the setting of current international policy consultations, including, as appropriate, those in the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and its study groups, UNCTAD, GATT and the Commodity Councils.

(b) Market Organization and Government Services

NERC 67/6

In many countries of the Near East the efficiency and capacity of the marketing systems have not kept pace with agricultural development. As a result, existing marketing facilities and organizations are under great strain and this is one of the major obstacles to accelerated agricultural development. Inadequate marketing organization is also one of the reasons for the difficulties countries experience in securing their share of the agricultural markets in Near East countries and in Europe.

To improve the present market structure, the active assistance of governments is essential, particularly in the field of training, research, extension, grading, standards, market information and transport facilities. Most countries have taken measures in this field but the approach has so far been largely incoherent and frequently more on an ad hoc basis than incorporation in longer term projects. The growing economic and political integration of the region makes it extremely important that governments make a coordinated effort to improve the marketing structure of the region.

It is expected that a discussion on this topic will lead to such a common approach and will also indicate ways and means of achieving more efficient marketing and when and where FAO assistance could be usefully employed.

The proposals made by the recent "FAO Near East Regional Conference on Marketing and Refrigeration of Perishable Produce", calling for the establishment of a regional marketing commission, transport service organization and government marketing improvement services, emphasize the need felt in the countries for marketing improvement measures.

(c) Agriculture and Industrial Development

NERC 67/7

The paper will discuss the following problems:

- a) the links between agriculture and industrialization; the place of industries processing agricultural products and industries producing agricultural requisites in the program of industrialization and their effects on the agricultural sector;
- b) some economic aspects of agricultural processing and agricultural requisite industries; capital and labour requirements, effects on rural income and employment, location factors and economies of scale; .
- c) essential requirements for the successful establishment and operation of agricultural processing industries (pre-investment survey, training, management, demonstration, pilot plants, financing and marketing);
- d) policies promoting industrial development at the national, regional and international levels;
- e) the role of FAO in the promotion of industries based on agriculture and industries providing inputs for agriculture.

8. The Management and Rational Utilization of Fisheries Resources with Special Reference to Problems of Common Exploitation

NERC 67/8

Successive depletion of stocks of fish in areas readily accessible to the industrialized countries has resulted in the exploitation of new fishing grounds in distant waters and the use of long-range fishing vessels. We are now approaching a period when almost all stocks will be accessible from any coastal country. Even now, intensive fishing has caused a decline in stocks (resulting in a lower catch per unit fishing effort and therefore higher costs per unit catch) and in some cases, even in a reduction of total yield despite increased fishing.

Some of the questions which arise are: (1) What yields may be expected both now and in response to foreseeable increases in fishing effort? (2) What effect on any decrease in the yield of the stock is attributable to fishing? (3) What optimum yield can be sustained indefinitely? (4) What degree of stock management is necessary?

Governments desiring to promote fishery development will, therefore, need to direct more research resources into fish stock assessment and associated environmental studies, while improving their statistical systems, in order to measure more accurately catch in relation to fishing effort. New techniques of rapid fish stock assessment are now available.

With the development of UNDP activities and the creation of a Committee on Fisheries, FAO can assist governments both in ascertaining the answers to some of the questions posed above as well as by promoting, where needed, more effective international consultative machinery. The IPFC and the ACMRR already provide machinery for the coordination of research. At a later stage,

international regulatory machinery will need to be established by those nations directly concerned with heavily fished fishery resources and their management.

In view of the importance of fishery development to the countries of the region, it is hoped that they will express their views on the effect of present practices in the national setting and discuss the action which needs to be taken by them individually and collectively in the future.

9. Dry Farming in Areas of Low Rainfall

NERC 67/9

Making the best use of the land and the limited water resources in semi-arid areas is a problem facing all the countries of the region. Considerable time and effort has been spent by most countries in the region on improving irrigation, but too little has been spent on the non-irrigated portions of the region. In examining the many facets of the problem, due regard is to be given to:

- (a) examination of the meaning of the term "dry farming";
- (b) determining the best use of the land, consistent with good soil and moisture conservation;
- (c) selecting the types of crops and applying the practices that will give the best returns from the land and limited water resources available, and still maintain the soil;
- (d) coordination of the various land uses, farming systems and improved techniques through farm management studies for maximum returns from the land;
- (e) changes needed in land tenure and institutional aspects to facilitate adoption of improved land use and management practices.

The Conference will furnish an opportunity for member governments to exchange experiences and to examine the risks involved in various types of land use and systems of dry farming; to examine courses of action open to them in their efforts to increase the production from semi-arid lands consistent with conservation of the soil; seek ways to determine optimum size of farm holdings in various climatic zones for specific systems of land use and propose ways of utilizing FAO's assistance in these fields.

10. Planning, Organization and Financing of Area Development through Land Settlement Projects

NERC 67/10

In an effort to speed up the pace of development, many countries are undertaking area development and land settlement projects. Frequently these projects have the dual purpose of developing the particular area and, at the same time, serving as a pilot area designed to determine how similar development may be undertaken on a broader, perhaps country-wide scale. The focus of attention in any particular project may be on land development through irrigation or drainage, on livestock development, on cultivation of export crops, on implementation of tenure reform through land settlement, on cooperative or joint farming, or on some other measure for agricultural development. Area developments to improve conditions of nomads while still in nomadic stage and the projects for the permanent settlement of semi-nomadic population are special types of area development which are peculiar to several countries in the Near East region. The FAO Development Centre on Land Policy and Settlement for the Near East held in Tripoli, Libya, in October 1965, placed special emphasis on the need for planning of integrated settlement projects with special reference to the problems in the settlement of nomadic populations.

Regardless of the particular focus of attention in a project, physical engineering and technical aspects, economic considerations, and social aspects including institutional and organizational matters are involved. Success within the development area itself and in providing a pattern for expansion depend upon careful planning, on the approaches adopted for training and organizing the services of the people involved, and on supplying adequate means for financing the project.

Discussion of this topic will permit delegates to exchange experience relating to planning, execution and financing of area development and land settlement projects and to take a more integrated approach to the question of financing agricultural development and to make more effective use of the limited available resources. The results of the discussion should provide a basis for policy decisions concerning the approach to such projects which will ensure their success within the framework of national policies, and thus contribute substantially to overall national development.

11. Mobilization of Rural Youth for Development

NERC 67/11

The 12th Session of the FAO Conference called for an expanded program to strengthen out-of-school rural youth work throughout the world, especially in the developing countries. During the past two years, a foundation has been laid for such a program.

With the launching in 1965 of the Young World Mobilization Appeal under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and a growing appreciation of the key role which agricultural improvement must play in the economic growth of the developing countries, greater initiative is anticipated in this field over the next biennium. There is also a rapidly growing interest in out-of-school youth work by the UN family, in which FAO has a key role to play, as the great majority of the youth of the developing countries are in rural areas.

The new emphasis on youth stems from a growing recognition that improvement in the quality of the human factor is more significant for development than investment in physical resources, particularly in the earlier stages of national development. Youth, in turn, is increasingly regarded as the ideal field of investment at the human level. The new volunteer programs initiated by governments and non-governmental organizations, many in association with FAO, are an indication of the growing recognition of international solidarity of youth.

The Conference will offer an opportunity to: discuss the response to the Young World Mobilization Appeal; review and evaluate the current status of out-of-school rural youth programs and voluntary service programs; and determine guidelines and program ideas for the further strengthening of such work within each region. It is expected that such discussions will also provide guidance for the related phase of the Indicative World Plan.

12. Coordination of Activities in the Fight against Malnutrition in Children

NERC 67/12

FAO, as well as other specialized agencies, such as UNICEF and WHO, have been active in the fight against malnutrition in children for many years. Recently USAID has decided to implement a plan of bilateral assistance to combat malnutrition in the pre-school children in the developing countries and has requested FAO's cooperation. Moreover, WFP is considering similar support on a multilateral basis at the request of the governments concerned. Thus it is very appropriate now to bring to the attention of all concerned the need and scope for intensifying action in a coordinated way between national governments and international agencies. The discussions at the Conference can, therefore, be

focussed on relevant policy issues and the types of programs to implement them in the light of the specific needs and resources of the region concerned. Thus it is hoped that the Conference will provide policy level guidance to member governments as well as to FAO and other international agencies.

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

13. The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region

The Regional Conference is the principal FAO policy meeting held in the region. Its purpose is to review FAO's work in the region in the light of the food and agricultural situation, and to provide guidance to the Organization in the preparation of future programs of work both in respect of new and continuing activities.

The Regional Representative, in his summing up of the Conference discussions, will "signpost" the main lines of action to be followed by FAO with governments' suggestions in drafting the Program of Work and Budget 1968-69 for submission to the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference in 1967.

14. Date and place of the next Regional Conference.

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC 67/INF/1
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, SUDAN - 24 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 1967

INFORMATION NOTE

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Location

By courtesy of the Government of the Republic of Sudan the Conference will be held at the Headquarters of the Khartoum Rural Council in Khartoum North from 24 January to 2 February 1967.

2. Inaugural Session

The inaugural meeting will take place at the Headquarters of the Khartoum Rural Council on Tuesday, 24 January 1967 at 10.00 hours.

3. Agenda and Organization of Work

The Provisional Agenda (Doc. NERC 67/1) and annotations (NERC/67/1(a)) were enclosed with the invitation, together with a suggested timetable. Details of each day's meeting will be circulated as the Order of the Day.

4. Working Languages

English and French will be the working languages of the Conference. Simultaneous interpretation in English and French will be provided at the plenary meetings.

5. Press Liaison and Information

Throughout the Conference a member of FAO's Information Division will be available to deal with press enquiries and matters of public information.

6. Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Conference is composed of officials designated by the Director-General of FAO, assisted by the staff placed at FAO's disposal by the Government of the Republic of Sudan. The individual members of the Secretariat, their functions and location in the Conference building, will be posted on the notice board in the entrance to the Conference Hall.

B. DOCUMENTATION

1. Working Documents

These will have been sent to all participants before their arrival in Khartoum. Document NERC/67/INF/3 lists all Conference documents issued prior to 15 October 1966.

Upon arrival participants will be able to obtain extra copies in English or in French from the Documents Distribution Counter. Documents prepared during the Conference will likewise be obtainable from the Distribution Counter.

2. Draft recommendations and amendments

Participants wishing to submit draft recommendations or other texts to be acted upon by the Conference, should hand such texts, if possible in four typed copies, in one of the working languages, to the office of the Conference Secretary.

As already stated in the annotated agenda (NERC 67/1(a)), it should be noted that it will not be possible for the Secretariat to translate or reproduce speeches, statements or other documents which delegations may wish to circulate other than those referred to above.

Delegations who may wish to circulate statements or other material related to the agenda are therefore requested to bring with them sufficient copies and hand them to the Secretariat for distribution.

3. Advance texts of speeches and statements

Where set speeches or statements are to be made (for example under agenda item B. 4(b)), it would help the Secretariat, and ensure accuracy in interpretation, if copies of the texts could be made available beforehand. Wherever possible, four typed copies should be handed to the Conference Secretary.

C. OTHER SERVICES

1. Reception and Registration

All participants are requested to register on arrival with the Reception Service, situated on the ground floor of the Headquarters building of the Khartoum Rural Council. This service will distribute mail and messages, look after lost property and deal with general enquiries.

2. List of participants

A provisional list of participants will be issued at the beginning of the Conference and revised as necessary. Corrections or additions to the list should be handed to the Conference Officer.

3. Post and Telecommunications

- a) Postal address: Khartoum Rural Council, (for use during duration of
Khartoum North. (Conference only - 24 January
(to 2 February

Cable address: FOODAGRI CONFERENCE KHARTOUM NORTH

- b) Communications regarding the Conference and hotel reservations should be addressed as follows:-

i) Postal address: Director of Agriculture
Attention: O.M. Ogool
P.O. Box 285
Khartoum, Sudan

ii) Cable address: Ogool - Ziraa Khartoum

4. Snack Bar

A bar and snack bar are at the disposal of participants during normal Conference hours.

5. Currency Regulations

Travellers entering or leaving the Sudan may bring with them or take out the following provided it is declared on SC Form 73 which can be obtained from the Customs port of entry:-

- A. Sudanese notes and coins to the value of ten pounds except from Saudi Arabia.
- B. Notes and coins of other countries to any value allowed by the laws of the country concerned provided that such notes and coins were either imported into the Sudan by the traveller or purchased by him from an authorised dealer.
- C. Any negotiable instruments, travellers cheques, etc., provided that they are issued from authorised dealers.

6. Immunization Requirements

Cholera: Vaccination required from arrivals from infected local areas except from children under 1 year of age.

Yellow Fever: Vaccination required from arrivals by air from infected local areas. Travellers who have been in that part of Sudan south of 15° N latitude and are proceeding to a receptive area are required to possess a vaccination certificate. Travellers who have not been south of that parallel and leave Sudan for the United Arab Republic are advised that on arrival in the U.A.R. they will be required to possess a location certificate.

Smallpox: Vaccination required from arrivals from all countries.

T.A.B.: Vaccination is recommended.

7. Entry Formalities

The Government of the Republic of Sudan has undertaken to facilitate the entry of delegates and assist them with customs and health clearance. Cameras, musical instruments, typewriters, binoculars and perambulators imported by temporary visitors are exempted from customs duty, with the exception of firearms which are dutiable and need permits from the Ministry of Interior. Normal entry requirements, apart from the health certificates mentioned under the preceding heading are a valid passport and an entry visa. Normally entry visas are obtainable from Sudanese Embassies abroad, but in cases where this is not possible, Mr. A.M. Ogool, the Conference Liaison Officer, will make arrangements with the Department of Passports and Immigration to issue entry visas at the

airport on arrival. It is therefore necessary to keep the Conference Liaison Officer informed, in good time, of the cases where such arrangements are required.

8. Reception on arrival and hotel accommodation

Participants are requested to complete the attached form and airmail it to the Director of Agriculture (attention: O.M. Ogool) P.O. Box 285, Khartoum, Sudan, to enable hotel reservations to be made.

If, for any reason, it should not be possible to send the notice of arrival sufficiently in advance, this may be done by cable addressed to:
Ogool - Ziraa Khartoum.

A Reception Committee will arrange meeting participants at the Airport and vehicles will be available for transportation of participants to hotels. It is suggested that baggage be labelled "FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE KHARTOUM" in block letters to assist the Reception Committee Representatives.

9. Local Transport

In order to facilitate attendance at Conference sessions, the Government of the Republic of Sudan will arrange a bus service at regular intervals between the hotels and the Conference Hall for the exclusive use of participants. Schedules will be communicated on arrival.

10. Climate

The climate in Khartoum in January is delightful. It will be slightly warm in the day-time, but quite cool in the evenings. Participants are advised to bring medium-weight clothing.

11. First Aid

Medical care, if needed, will be available at the hospital which is only a few yards away from the Conference Hall.

12. Delegate's lobby and writing room

Will be arranged in the Conference building.

13. Air Travel connections to Khartoum

A representative from Sudan Airways will be present at the Conference premises to make all the necessary travel arrangements for the delegates.

14. Banking facilities

There are facilities for cashing travellers cheques at the hotels where delegates will be staying. However, whenever a delegate needs to go to the bank, transport can be provided.

15. Post, Telegraph and Public Telephones

There will be a Post and Telegraph Office at the Conference building where stamps can be purchased and telegrams dispatched.

16. Official Receptions

Delegations wishing to give receptions are requested to inform the Conference Secretariat soon after their arrival with a view to facilitating an orderly program of social events.

17. Electricity

The electric current in Sudan is 50 cycles 240 volts.

ANNEX A

HOTEL RESERVATION AND ENTRY FORM

21 January - 2 February 1967

Reservation to be sent to:

Director of Agriculture
(Attention: O.M. Ogool)
P.O. Box 285
KHARTOUM, Sudan

Cable: Ogool - Ziraa, Khartoum

I am due to arrive in Khartoum on _____ 1967 ^{*/}

at about _____ hours, by _____
(plane - flight number)

Please arrange accommodation at:

_____ Hotel	Single room	with bath	(Please tick accommodation required)
	Double room	without bath	

Date _____ Signature _____
(Please print name in block capitals)

^{*/} To ensure hotel reservations, please do not delay despatch for want of flight or other details. These may be sent later by cable.

Annex BHOTELS RECOMMENDED ^{1/}Price List

<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Single</u>		<u>Double</u>	
	<u>With bath</u>	<u>Without bath</u>	<u>With bath</u>	<u>Without bath</u>
Sudan Hotel P.T. ^{2/}	500 BB	-	650 BB ^{3/} 900 BB ^{4/}	-
Grand Hotel P.T.	-	430 FB	540 FB ^{3/} 900 FB ^{4/}	500 FB ^{3/} 420 FB ^{4/}
Acropole Hotel P.T.	-	275 FB 220 BB	-	550 FB ^{5/} 420 BB ^{5/}

^{1/} It is expected that there will be a very heavy demand on available hotel accommodation at the time of these meetings. Consequently, it is recommended that Governments advise authorities of their requirements immediately upon receipt of this information. Since hotel rates are different, early requests will be given priority.

^{2/} 100 P.T. = LS. 1.000 = \$ 2.87

^{3/} Single occupancy

^{4/} Shared room

^{5/} Both shared or single occupancy

FB = full board

BB = bed and breakfast

	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	NERC/67/INF.2
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

KHARTOUM, SUDAN - 24 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 1967

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE

Tuesday,	24.1.67	10.00 hours 11.30-14.30	Inaugural Ceremony Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen Policy Statement by Director-General Country Statements
Wednesday,	25.1.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	Country Statements Country Statements Discussion of Indicative World Plan
Thursday,	26.1.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	Report on FAO Program Implementation in the Region World Food Program
Friday,	27.1.67	Open	
Saturday,	28.1.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	Major Issues in International Trade Market Organization and Government Services
Sunday,	29.1.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	Agriculture and Industrial Development The Management and Rational Utilization of Fisheries Resources with Special Reference to Problems of Common Exploitation
Monday,	30.1.67	8.30-11.30 } 11.45-14.30 }	Dry Farming in Areas of Low Rainfall
Tuesday,	31.1.67	8.30-11.30 } 11.45-14.30 }	Planning, Organizing and Financing of Area Development and Land Settlement Projects
Wednesday,	1.2.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	Mobilization of Rural Youth for Development Coordination of Activities in the Fight Against Malnutrition in Children
Thursday,	2.2.67	8.30-11.30 11.45-14.30	The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region Concluding Items

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: October 20, 1966

FROM: Michael L. Hoffman *MLH*SUBJECT: FAO Proposal for \$500 million - Agricultural Input Program

Bernard Zagorin called me this afternoon to say that they had a cable from a U.S. representative at an FAO meeting in progress in Rome (presumably this is the FAO Council), saying that Sen's proposal for a large international program of supplying fertilizer, shovels, etc. to less developed countries to build up food production was meeting with completely negative responses from the Western countries. Sen is trying to salvage something by getting approval for a "study" of the proposal. The U.S. representative thought maybe if such a study were not given to FAO alone but to FAO and the Bank jointly, it might look more attractive. Zagorin wanted my offhand reaction as he had a cable and he felt that he had to answer right away.

I told him that we had heard about Sen's proposal although we had never been formally asked to react to it except in the context of an ACC discussion last week where the matter was raised by Sen. I said that I did not know exactly what if anything Mr. Woods had said at the ACC, but that our agriculture people had serious reservations as to whether FAO could or should get involved in any such large-scale crash program in view of the fact that its facilities were already overburdened in trying to cope with its present obligations. I said that I did not know what the Bank reaction would be if we were formally requested to join in a study of this proposal but that I was pretty sure that we would very much rather not be asked. I reminded him that we have our problems working jointly with FAO in a number of other areas. I said I was not at all sure that we would feel able to devote the necessary staff to such a study even if we were asked. I volunteered the personal opinion that in a general way we felt that there were too many large and expensive studies being proposed in the U.N. complex, merely because governments were not able to make up their minds to say yes or no on policy issues. I said that as far as the Bank group was concerned we were getting very budget-conscious about these proposals.

Mr. Zagorin said that he thought that he could answer his cable on the basis of my reactions.

MLH:tsb

cc: Mr. Demuth
Mr. Consolo
Mr. Kamarek
Mr. Evans
Mr. Reid (Rome)

2-FAO
October 14, 1966

Dear Mr. Mandefield:

In the absence of Mr. Graves, I wish to thank you for sending us a copy of the report on the activities of the Publications Division and the paper on the Documentation Center.

Having been closely connected with FAO's publications program in the past, I am particularly pleased to have had a chance to read your report and note the considerable progress made in the last couple of years.

Sincerely,

Lars J. Lind
Deputy Director of Information

Mr. H.W. Mandefield
Director
Publications Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy

cc: Mr. Graves

LJL
LJL/jsw

October 14, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 23, 1966, and enclosures, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to be represented at the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America to be held in Punte del Este, Uruguay, from December 5 to 17, 1966.

I am pleased to inform you that the World Bank group will be represented by Mr. Don Stoops of the Bank's Projects Department. Owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for Mr. Stoops to attend the entire conference; however, he plans to be present on December 6 and 7 when the FAO/IBRD joint program is expected to be discussed. If, therefore, any changes are made in your program which necessitate consideration of this item at another time please advise us so that Mr. Stoops may amend his itinerary accordingly. In the meantime, we should appreciate it if documentation relating to this meeting were sent to Mr. Stoops at this address.

One copy of Mr. Stoops' registration form is attached; in accordance with your request, a second copy of this form is being sent to the Resident Representative of the UNDP, Montevideo.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

msf
Dr. B.R. Sen
Director General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with Mr. Evans
Mr. Alter
Cleared with and copy to Mr. Stoops
Copy to Mr. Wishart

D
cc: Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Casilla de Correo 1207
Montevideo, Uruguay
LPerinbam/bmb

October 14, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 23, 1966, and enclosures, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to be represented at the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from December 2 to 17, 1966.

I am pleased to inform you that the World Bank Group will be represented by Mr. Don Stoops of the Bank's Projects Department. Owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for Mr. Stoops to attend the entire conference; however, he plans to be present on December 6 and 7 when the FAO/IBRD joint program is expected to be discussed. If, therefore, any changes are made in your program which necessitate consideration of this item at another time please advise us so that Mr. Stoops may attend his itinerary accordingly. In the meantime, we should appreciate it if documentation relating to this meeting were sent to Mr. Stoops at this address.

One copy of Mr. Stoops' registration form is attached; in accordance with your request, a second copy of this form is being sent to the Resident Representative of the UNDP, Montevideo.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Cleared with Mr. Evans
Mr. Alter
Cleared with and copy to Mr. Stoops
Copy to Mr. Wishart

COMMUNICATIONS
UNIT
1966 OCT 18

Dr. B. R. Sen
Director General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

cc: Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Casilla de Correo 1207
Montevideo, Uruguay

Mr. R. Rowe

October 13, 1966

M.M.M. van Gent *aw*

FAO - Production Resources Program

1. You asked me for comments on the FAO proposal to establish a Production Resources Program as described in document EC/O/66 - 148. An appraisal of the proposal needs a profound study of different aspects of international, especially bilateral, aid, which I am at the moment unable to make. The following comments therefore represent only my general impressions.
2. Supply of material requisites to underdeveloped countries can certainly increase their food production in a rapid way. It is also true that coordination of bilateral aid would be useful. It may however be doubted if the extended program proposed by FAO is realistic.
3. A yearly amount of \$500 million for the program seems quite ambitious. As there was in 1963 only \$404 million in aid spent for agricultural capital projects, I would guess that no more than ten per-cent of this amount was spent for agricultural production requisites. It cannot be expected that the donor countries can and will increase at short notice their aid for only a small part of the agricultural sector to the amount proposed by FAO.
4. It is also very doubtful if the aid receiving countries are able to absorb the proposed flow of production requisites, at least during the first years. The establishment of distribution channels and especially the build up of an extension service which can teach the farmers how to use these requisites effectively, are slow processes. The reason why food production stagnated in the past was more often a lack of agricultural extension, organization and marketing than a lack of production requisites. There are several examples of projects where production requisites were amply available, but either were not, or were improperly, used.
5. It is further questionable if the aid giving countries are willing to have part of their total aid coordinated by FAO, which up to now has almost no experience in handling large aid programs. I would think that if coordination of bilateral aid is really wanted, preference would be given to an experienced organization, that can cover the overall aspects of development and not only of food production.

- 2 -

6. It appears to be the intention of FAO to channel handling and distribution of the production requisites in the aid receiving countries through and in cooperation with local (governmental) agricultural agencies. This choice seems strange as just as in the fields of fertilizers and machinery, the best established distribution and maintenance circuits are generally run by private enterprises.

7. Summarizing I would say that a more limited program (in the order of \$50 million in total) would be appropriate. Such a program could perhaps best be administered by the World Food Program (WFP), which already has some experience with a similar form of providing aid, which is partly pledged in kind.

cc: Mr. G.F. Darnell

MM:ivanGent:1kt
IBRD

October 11, 1966

Mr. J.C. Abbott
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy

Dear John:

It is likely I will be passing through Rome within the coming month and hope that I will be able to stop over for a brief visit.

I am enclosing the ECAFE/FAO Jute Marketing Study - sorry you had to remind me to return this document.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elco L. Greenshields
Agriculture Division
Projects Department

Encl:

*refers to letter
of 10/3/66*

ELGreenshields:hsd

October 10, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 16, 1966, and enclosures, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation to be represented at the Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to be held in Rome from October 31 to November 9, 1966.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank will be represented by Mr. Peter A. Reid, the Bank's Liaison Representative to FAO. I should appreciate it, therefore, if you would arrange to send documentation relating to this meeting direct to Mr. Reid at FAO (Room 139A).

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Mr. A.H. Boerma
Executive Director
World Food Programme
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with and copy to: Mr. Reid
Cleared with Mr. Evans
Copy to Mr. Wishart
CENTRAL FILES with incoming correspondence

2
LP:bmb

L-FAO
x2-ACC

Mr. Woods

October 10, 1966

Richard H. Demuth

FAO - Production Resources Program

Attached is a memorandum, dated October 7, from Mr. Takahashi describing the FAO proposal for a Production Resources Program and analyzing the principal questions raised by the proposal. Mr. Takahashi prepared the memorandum at this time because, at Dr. Sen's request, the FAO proposal is on the agenda for discussion at the ACC meeting this week.

It seems clear from the attached memorandum that the proposed program is likely to be beneficial only if it is administered in a very hard-headed and non-political way. Administered otherwise, it might well have the same kind of adverse effect on local efforts to increase agricultural production as the P.L.480 surplus food program is believed to have had in a number of instances. I don't think anyone can realistically expect FAO, under presently foreseeable circumstances, to be a hard-headed administering agency.

We have not learned of any significant government support for the proposal among the major industrialized countries and it may well come to naught for lack of such support. On the other hand, if the program should come into operation, it would probably be important for the Bank to assure, to the extent possible, that the fertilizer and other production resources at the disposal of the program were provided in a manner consistent with the agricultural production policies and programs being supported by Bank Group financing.

I suggest that your position at the ACC be that the proposal raises a number of important questions - i.e., those listed by Takahashi - which need to be carefully considered before ACC throws its support behind the program. In particular, it is not at all clear that it would be desirable to make FAO into another lending agency, especially at a time when it already has an immense load of work which it has not altogether fully digested. On the other hand, if governments decide to set up the program, with or without urging by the ACC, the Bank would be willing to cooperate in helping FAO to use the resources provided as effectively as possible.

cc: Mr. Aldewereld
Mr. Miller
Mr. Karasz
Mr. Consolo
Mr. Reid
Mr. Evans
Mr. Takahashi

RHD:tf

2-7-60

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED		
FAO OF THE U.N., Roma			----		
SUBJECT					
Special delivery. Advance copy of Volume II of Commodity Projections Report and of Near East Study - for the Director's General's Advisory Panel on IWP.					
rd					
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED		
Mr Woods			Oct 8, 66		

Mr. R. Demuth

October 7, 1966

S. Takahashi *ST*

FAO - Production Resources Program

I. FAO's PROPOSAL

1. Proposal - FAO is proposing a new method of increasing aid to agriculture in developing countries. This is to consist of a Production Resources Program under which donor countries are to supply fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery, irrigation equipment (small farm pumps) as well as cash to pay for transport of the material and for the services of experts, including FAO's overhead charges. The target is \$500 million. The details have not been fully worked out. FAO is seeking authorization at this time to further develop the idea and to prepare detailed plans.
2. Organization - FAO proposes that the aid be distributed in two ways: a) the larger part, nine-tenths of the total, (\$450 million) would be bilateral. This would, however, be extended in consultation with FAO which would provide planning and technical advice; b) one-tenth of the total, (\$50 million) would be distributed on a multilateral basis through a set-up largely parallel to that of the World Food Program. It should be noted, however, that FAO is proposing to keep this multilateral set-up within FAO and not as a largely independent organization such as WFP.
3. Contributions - Contributions should be voluntary and should be in the form of grants. Donor countries could contribute either in cash or in kind. Industrial firms producing requisites could contribute in the form of goods, services or concessional prices. Other non-governmental organizations could also contribute.
4. Recipients - Aid would be extended both on program and project approach, both subject to strict appraisal by FAO. Aid should be concentrated on a few viable projects and agricultural credit institutions should play a major role in its distribution. The aid would be in the form of 25 year loans to the country with 10 years grace and no interest.
5. Purpose - Not enough aid is being given to agriculture. Furthermore, the provision of production inputs has been neglected as against capital investments and provision of expert assistance. According to FAO, the emphasis on the supply of production inputs and services rather than cash would have a multiple advantage: a) some donors might find it easier to supply goods than cash; b) physical supplies would be more certain to be used for agriculture in the recipient countries than cash which might be diverted to other purposes; c) the supply of fertilizers, pesticides, etc., would be a kind of seeding program which might lead to the production of these requisites within the recipient country. Of special interest to the Bank is the statement that some of the investments financed by the Bank, particularly irrigation, but also settlement, had suffered

from the lack of production requisites. These investments could, therefore, be aided by the new program.

II. COMMENTS

6. A good deal of aid has already been extended in the form of production inputs. The USA has laid increasing stress on the use of counterpart funds to provide agricultural inputs. FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign has organized similar aid. Some of this has been through a special fertilizer program consisting mainly of demonstrations of the use of fertilizer. For this, the fertilizer has so far been donated by fertilizer industries, but the industry has been pressing FAO to take the whole cost of this program into its regular budget in the future. This matter will probably come up at this year's FAO Conference in November. The WFP has also organized some supplies of agricultural machinery both from donor countries and from firms such as Massey Ferguson. The new FAO/Industry Cooperative Program is to promote the setting up in developing countries of industries to supply fertilizers and other requisites.

III. QUESTIONS

7. A major question is whether aid under the Production Resources Program would be additional to that supplied otherwise. In particular, whether it would diminish resources for IDA. Unlike the original concept of the WFP, the new Program would not dispose of surpluses already existing, but would involve diverting industrial resources and raw materials to aid. Furthermore, the FAO estimates that a substantial part of the total value of the aid would need to be in cash. For the FAO Program (\$50 million) about 40 percent would be cash. (The pledges to WFP made early in 1966 were for about \$101 million in commodities, \$20 million in services and \$33 million in cash.)

8. The Program leads to additional tying of aid both geographically, i.e., to stated donors and functionally, i.e., to agriculture. In some cases, specific donors would specify specific recipients.

9. Would the administration of the multilateral part of the program under FAO not result in delays and inflexibility? A special Governing Board is envisaged - possibly even two, one for governments and one for industry. Would such an organization under FAO leadership be able to take the hard decisions and impose conditions needed for channelling the aid into the more productive projects and programs?

10. Would the availability of farm inputs on soft terms encourage governments to avoid difficult but necessary changes in policies or institutions which may be essential for stimulation of local production and more efficient distribution of such inputs?

11. The most important question is can a program of this magnitude be handled efficiently by FAO whose other programs and responsibilities

are continuously expanding. The demands of the World Indicative Plan, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and 250 UNDP projects, in addition to their normal work have resulted in considerable administrative burdens. Would the FAO be able to take on an additional program of this magnitude?

S. Takahashi:vr
IBRD

Cleared with Mr. Evans
cc: Mr. Aldewereld
Mr. P. Reid
Mr. J.P. Miller
Mr. Arthur Karasz

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: October 7, 1966

TO: Mr. Andrew Kamarck

FROM: Mr. E.M. Ojala
Director, Commodity Division
F.A.O.

FILED UNDER: STUDIES - Livestock

SUMMARY: Re: FAO's future program on meat. Wishing for an exchange of information on the subject.

Ltr dtd October 25, 1966 from Mr. Macone to Mr. Ojala re. welcomes the suggestion.

October 7, 1966

Dear Dr. Sen:

On behalf of Mr. Woods I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 23, 1966, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be represented at the Young World Food and Development Regional Seminar for the Near East to be held in Beirut from December 5 to 10, 1966.

While we appreciate your kind invitation I regret to inform you that, owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for us to send a representative to this seminar. However, I should be glad if you would kindly arrange to forward a full set of documents concerning it, and the final report of it when it is issued, to Mr. D.S. Ballantine, Head of the Education Division of the Bank's Projects Department, at this address.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Dr. B.R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with Mr. Evans
Cleared with and Copy to Mr. Ballantine
Copy to Mr. Wishart

R

LP:bmb



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/11-DG(a)

OCT. 7 1966

Indonesia

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments and has the honour to inform that he has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia a letter dated 18 August 1966 stating that Indonesia is ready to resume active participation in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and requesting him to consider Indonesia's notice of withdrawal from the Organization dated 12 February 1965 as superseded.

The Director-General also wishes to inform that Indonesia has settled in full its contribution for 1965 and 1966.

Under these circumstances the Director-General has informed Indonesia that it resumes its full rights and obligations as a Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization with immediate effect. The matter will be reported to the next session of the FAO Conference in 1967.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON

International Development Association

The President
International Development Association
WASHINGTON



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TELEGRAMS: 3281

TELEX: 3281 FODAGRI

ADDRESS: FOODAGRI, ROME

VIA DELLA TRONCA 41, 00187 ROME

0/11-00(a)

Ref.

OCT 7 1966

Indonesia

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments and has the honor to inform that he has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia a letter dated 10 August 1966 stating that Indonesia is ready to resume active participation in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and requesting him to consider Indonesia's notice of withdrawal from the Organization dated 12 February 1965 as superseded.

The Director-General also wishes to inform that Indonesia has decided in full its contribution for 1965 and 1966.

Under these circumstances the Director-General has informed Indonesia that it resumes its full rights and obligations as a Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization with immediate effect. The matter will be reported to the next session of the FAO Conference in 1967.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
WASHINGTON

International Development Association

The President
International Development Association
WASHINGTON

16 OCT 1966 08:40

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
RECEIVED

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM FAO United Nations Rome		DATED
SUBJECT Enclosing Review of Statutory bodies.		
Addressed and REFERRED TO Mr. Wodds		DATE RECEIVED Oct. 4, 1966 jk

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. S. Takahashi

DATE: October 4, 1966

FROM: J. Kahane J.K.

SUBJECT: FAO: Production Resources Program

1. FAO is proposing a new method of increasing aid to agriculture in developing countries. This is to consist of a production resources program under which donor countries are to supply fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery, irrigation equipment (small farm pumps) as well as cash to pay for transport^{and} for the services of experts. It should be noted that this cash element would be about 40 percent of the total value of the aid.

2. FAO proposes two means of distributing the aid: (a) bilateral, which they estimate at nine-tenths of the total, i.e., \$450 million, and (b) multilateral for one-tenth. This multilateral aid would be through a set-up largely parallel to that of the World Food Program. (Certainly WFP was asked by some governments, especially India, to supply production requisites, but WFP replied that its charter limited its aid to food.) It should be noted, however, that FAO is proposing to keep this requisite program within FAO and not as a largely independent party such as WFP.

3. FAO Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign has a special fertilizer program which consists mainly of demonstrations of the use of fertilizer in developing countries. The actual fertilizer used for this has, I believe, so far been donated by fertilizer industries, but I believe that the industry has been pressing FAO to take the whole cost of the program into its regular budget. This matter will no doubt come up at this year's FAO conference in November.

4. The new FAO/Industry Cooperative Program is to promote the setting up in developing countries of industry to supply fertilizers and other requisites. I do not know what progress has been made in this so far, but this program was only started recently.

5. The main problem is ^{whether} ~~that~~ such aid would be additional to that supplied at present. Unlike the WFP, it would not be a question of donors getting rid of existing surpluses but would mean diverting industrial resources to aid. The FAO proposal would seem to increase the proportion of total aid at least as far as the bilateral nine-tenths is concerned.

6. FAO proposes that these requisites be given not as grants but as loans very similar to those of IDA.

7. Of special interest to the Bank is the suggestion that some of the investments financed by the Bank, particularly irrigation, but also settlement, have suffered from the lack of production requisites. These investments could, therefore, be aided by the new program.

JKahane:gcb
IBRD



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref.

PU 2/2

Projects Dept. Correspondence

ANS'D BY E.L. Greenshields

DATE October 11, 1966

OCT. 3 1966

Dear Elco,

What are you doing these days? Is there a chance that you will be passing again through Rome? Otherwise, could you mail back the ECAFE/FAO Marketing Study on Jute which we lent you? I would not bother you if it were not that this is a unique copy.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Abbott
Deputy Director
Economic Analysis Division

Mr. Elco Greenshields
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

101 OCT 10 1966

101 OCT 10 1966

acc 10/11/66



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone : 2797

Telex : 81781 FOODAGR

Cables : FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref.

PU 2/2

Project Dept. Correspondence

AND BY E. Greenhield

DATE October 1966

OCT 3 1966

Dear Elco,

What are you doing these days? Is there a chance that you will be passing again through Rome? Otherwise, could you mail back the BCAR/FAO Marketing Study on Jute which we lent you? I would not bother you if it were not that this is a unique copy.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Abbott

J.C. Abbott
Deputy Director
Economic Analysis Division

Mr. Elco Greenhield
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

1966 OCT 10 AM 8:54

COMMUNICATIONS
FIVE
FIVE

Don't forget

October 3, 1966

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 8, 1966, and enclosure, and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be represented at the FAO/WHO/UNDP Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs for Selected Countries in Latin America, to be held in Popayan, Colombia from November 10 to 17, 1966.

We much appreciate your kind invitation but I regret to inform you that, owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for us to send a representative to this seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Dr. B.R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Cleared with Mr. Evans
cc: Mr. Wishart
CENTRAL FILES with incoming correspondence

2
LP:bmb

September 30, 1966

Dr. N. H. Mukerjee
Soil Fertility Specialist
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the
Far East
Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

Dear Dr. Mukerjee:

It was indeed my pleasure to have had the opportunity of meeting and working with you again in Tokyo. I am grateful for your contribution to the work of the Standing Committee On Soil Science of the 11th Pacific Science Congress.

Before our departure, you were kind enough to have promised to send me more detailed information on the simple field fertilizer trials being conducted with FAO support in "over 30 countries" of Asia, The Far East, Latin America and Africa. I am also interested to have copies describing the FAO soil fertility projects in Korea, The Philippines and Thailand, and the final report of the same project in Iran which had been completed.

I will be much obliged if you would be so kind as to send them to me at your earliest convenience.

With Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

HTChang:smm

IBRD

Sept. 30, 1966

H. T. Chang
Agricultural Division,
Projects Department



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref.

29 September 1966

Dear Mr. Graves

The Program Committee of FAO has instituted a series of reviews of the work of the various divisions of the Organization at intervals of four years. At the time of the first review of the Publications Division's activities in 1962, my predecessor, Mr. Duncan Wall, sent to the heads of the publishing services of the United Nations and agencies an information copy of the document presented to the Committee, PC 6/5.

... As several colleagues expressed interest in that document, I am sending you copies of the two reports which have just been considered by the Program Committee. While these may contain nothing that is not familiar to you, you may find them of interest for purposes of comparison, precedent and inter-agency transfer of information.

On the question of free distribution of publications to Member Governments (PC 11/2(c), para. 28), the Committee was unanimous in turning down my proposal to reduce quotas. Our present "generous" formula will therefore be maintained.

Sample copies of the first two Indexes produced by our Documentation Center are available on request.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Mandefield
Director

Publications Division

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction + Development
1818 H Street N.W.
WASHINGTON
U.S.A.

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 OCT -4 AM 9:32

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-157111)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION





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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Item 2(iii) of the
Provisional Agenda

DECLASSIFIED

PC 11/2(c)
July 1966

AUG 26 2025

RESTRICTED
(Special List)

WBG ARCHIVES

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

19-29 September 1966

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES: PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

SUMMARY

This paper is presented to the Program Committee as a basis for the second review of the program activities of the Publications Division. The first such review took place at the Sixth Session of the Committee in 1962.

The paper, after describing the purpose of the work of the Publications Division, its organization and main areas of activity, reports on the methods adopted to achieve these objectives. A few of the main problems encountered are analyzed and the results achieved are evaluated in terms of production statistics and qualitative assessments. Future trends of the work of the Division are considered in conclusion.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

1. The objectives of the work of the Publications Division remain those defined in the program review document placed before the Committee at its Sixth Session and before the Council at its Thirty-Ninth Session in 1962. ^{1/} The Constitution of FAO lays down for the Organization the task of disseminating information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture and provides that Members will, through the Organization, report to one another on the measures taken and the progress achieved in these fields. The process of dissemination of information and mutual consultation among Members is inseparable from the production and distribution of publications and documents.
2. The material thus produced, in accordance with established policies, is largely determined by three groups of activities, i.e. the program of meetings, the publications program set forth in the biennial Program of Work and Budget submitted to the Conference, and the technical assistance and development programs conducted by the Organization.

II. ORGANIZATION AND MAIN AREAS OF WORK

3. The Conference, at its Thirteenth Session, approved a new structure for the Division. This three-branch organization was introduced on 1 January 1966. It reflects the three main areas of work of the Division, i.e., (i) translation, (ii) editing and (iii) production and distribution, to which is added the documentation ...Centre, which is now being set up. The chart in Appendix A shows how the Division ... is organized and a manning table, by programs, is given in Appendix B.
4. All translation at Headquarters, whether by staff or under contract, is the responsibility of the Translation Branch. This is a most important area of the Division's work, as it gives effect to the Organization's policy of conducting its business and publishing the results of its work in three languages equally. Working papers and reports of meetings represent some three quarters of the output of the staff translators. The work of the Editorial Branch is mainly, though not exclusively, related to the preparation and issue of printed publications, including the examination of manuscripts before approval for publication, typographical design, illustration, improvement of language, organization of material, proofreading and seeing through the press. The Production and Distribution Branch attends to printing (whether in the Organization's own workshop or at commercial printing plants), storage, distribution (whether free or by sales) and dispatch.

III. METHODS ADOPTED TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

5. In pursuing its objectives, the Division seeks to meet the three fundamental requirements of timeliness, quality and economy, the achievement of which constitutes its principal aim. ^{2/} These requirements are, to some extent, conflicting ones and the endeavour is to obtain a satisfactory balance between them by such means as advance planning, assignment of priorities, production scheduling, quality control, control of the volume of documentation, cost analysis, improvement of productivity and the like. To the extent that these means are applied effectively, the Division will achieve its main purposes as a centralized servicing division and publisher for the Organization as a whole.
6. An essential feature of the working method of the Division is its system of central control over all operations. This control is located in the Processing Control Unit of the Production and Distribution Branch. It ensures that all work
^{1/} PC 6/5 and CL 39/10.
^{2/} See Report of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, para.352.

received is recorded and its progress followed as it passes through as many as five successive sections; that production statistics are kept uniformly; and that the service as a whole is responsive to the needs of users, subject to overriding priorities and policies. This has proved indispensable in the management of the Division's work which in 1964/65 involved an average of 75 to 80 "jobs" daily and, in the first five months of 1966, an average of 100. Cohesion is furthered also by the three-branch structure referred to in paragraph 5, which has resulted in greater devolution of management functions and delegation of authority at appropriate levels.

7. The three translation sections are directed by a Branch Chief, who is able to promote uniformity of standards and co-ordination. Without detriment to the paramount importance of quality a determined effort is being made to increase staff translation output by 10 percent through better reference and terminology services, through the practice of releasing unrevised translations, in suitable cases, when the translation has been done by a translator/reviser specialized in the subject matter, and by means of a higher degree of specialization among staff.

8. The Editorial Branch brings together a chief typographic designer, editors, proofreaders and illustrators, who together constitute a team that can ensure that FAO publications are produced to the high professional standards of presentation and content expected from a large intergovernmental organization. The comments on manuscripts made by the Chief of the Editorial Branch are well received by authors, and the knowledge that manuscripts will be scrutinized as to quality and cogency tends to have a salutary effect on the care with which authors organize their material and draft the text submitted for publication.

9. A systematic scheme of classification and coding of FAO documents was adopted in 1965 and is now being gradually introduced. Its purpose is to facilitate the identification and retrieval of any document throughout all phases of production, distribution and utilization, by giving certain immediate information, coded form, as to its status, audience, and origin. The three main classes are:

- P - Publications, i.e., material which, by reason of its special importance, permanent character or value to a widespread public, is to be distributed to all Member Governments and placed on sale to the public;
- M - Main Documents, the contents of which are definitive (e.g., Meeting Final Reports and Project Final Report);
- W - Working Papers, produced primarily for distribution to participants in a meeting or project and to staff concerned as a basis for consideration, discussion, study and action (e.g., preparatory meeting papers, draft, interim, fact-finding and planning papers, which are not definitive).

10. Based on the above classification and its sub-classes, rules are being developed so as to apply suitable production standards, distribution patterns and periods of retention to each type of material in a consistent manner. A rule has also been adopted requiring that certain types of papers be prefaced by brief summaries prepared by the author. Such summaries are intended to tell the reader what subjects he will find discussed and act as a guide to the document. The summaries will be recorded, reproduced and circulated by the Documentation Centre. The rule is being implemented gradually.

11. In the Production and Distribution Branch, the ever-growing volume of material to be handled has necessitated a constant development of mechanization. The present scale of operation has been achieved by means of the installation of larger presses, accelerated plate-making facilities and high-capacity machinery for folding,

gathering, stitching and trimming in the Internal Printing Unit; of tying and envelope feeding machines and improved addressing machinery in the Dispatch Unit; and of compact mobile shelving for more efficient and accessible storage of stocks of publications and documents.

12. Special mention should be made here of the complete modernization of storage and dispatching operations, following a survey conducted in 1962 and 1963 by the Organization and Methods Section. ^{1/} The Distribution and Sales Section is now assuming a new basic role as the Organization's central co-ordinating and control area for all distribution, sales and promotional activities, including the designation and servicing of Depository Libraries. The reorganization coincided with the physical movement of stocks to more suitable accommodation in Building C. A totally revised addressing system, with mailing lists by categories of recipients (instead of by titles or series), has been all but completed. ^{2/} The new system affords assistance to technical divisions in selecting distribution outlets and patterns and will facilitate market research for the sale of publications.

13. The following sales promotion methods have been used (financed from \$15,000 in 1962/63 and \$20,000 in 1964/65 authorized as promotion expenditures from the Publications Revolving Fund):

- Production of two editions of the complete catalogue, in 72,000 copies for each edition.
- Production of 19 leaflets, brochures, supplements to the catalogue, descriptive lists of publications, etc.
- Participation, either directly or through Sales Agents, in 16 book fairs, exhibitions, displays, etc., in Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Federal Republic of Germany, United States, United Kingdom, India, France, Japan, Austria, Israel, Yugoslavia.
- Inspections of FAO Sales Agents in Italy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, United States, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Advertisements in nine journals, catalogues and newspapers in India, the Netherlands, United States, France, Argentina, United Kingdom.
- Direct mail campaigns in United States and New Zealand.

IV. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

14. In general, it may be said that the problems encountered in carrying out the Division's work are of three kinds. Firstly, there are the problems raised daily by the need to reconcile speed of production with the limitations of staff dictated by economy and financial stringency, without sacrifice of essential quality. Secondly, conflicts occur when manuscripts reach the Publications Division later than scheduled, or are unscheduled, or are longer than scheduled, while on the other hand they must necessarily be processed before the convening dates of meetings. These conditions make planning possible only at short-range, i.e. when the work is actually in hand. When delays in authorship occur with periodicals, it makes their regular issuance on fixed dates of publication impossible. Thirdly, the work required for extra-budgetary programs, which contains many new elements raises a challenge which cannot always be met with available staff and facilities.

^{1/} This was announced in PC 6/5, para.52.

^{2/} See New Structure of Mailing Lists in Appendix C.

15. In order to cope with the irregularity and urgency of the work flow, internal printing work has occasionally been switched to local commercial offset printing plants, and the fullest use is made of contract translators. There are limitations on the use of contract translation, however, the most important being: lack of familiarity with FAO's terminology, programs and structure; drafting inconsistencies; inadequate linguistic training and professional experience of translation; lack of contact with authors as well as of access to references and precedents; failure to complete the work on time; a somewhat mercenary approach to the work; and competition with other agencies. An evaluation of results achieved is given in the following section of this review.

16. Recruitment of qualified staff translators and editors has proved increasingly difficult. A post of P-1 French editor that became vacant in March 1965 remained unfilled for a year for lack of qualified applicants, despite advertising in the French press. Several translator posts have had to be filled by applicants who did not fully meet standard requirements, or by over-age staff, or by recruitment at the middle of the scale instead of the entrance step. These difficulties are by no means confined to FAO, and reflect a very serious world-wide shortage of competent professional translators, and growing competition for their services among international agencies.

17. The high priority given to FAO's extra-Regular Program work is reflected in the activities of the Publications Division, in the output of project reports and other documents, special periodicals and publications, and in the management of much highly specialized printing, often outside Italy. Since much of the Publications Division work arising from field activities does not fall into established patterns, it requires, and gets, much attention from senior staff. This has hitherto been provided by the Regular Program staff, but the time has come when more assistance must be given from the field programs. The temporary assistance so far financed by such programs has consisted solely of "line" operators. Furthermore even these staffing needs are not always recognized sufficiently in advance for the additional recruits to be obtained in time. And short-term recruitment seldom produces experienced, fully competent staff. Given the importance and value of FAO's work outside the Regular Program, it is essential that Publications Division this work should receive adequate financing from the extra-budgetary programs.

V. EVALUATION OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

18. The quantitative aspect of results achieved is reflected in the following production statistics:

(a) <u>Translation</u> (thousands of words)	<u>By Staff</u>			<u>Under Contract</u>			<u>Total</u>			<u>EFS, Staff + Contract</u>
	E	F	S	E	F	S	E	F	S	
Average 1959-1962	778	4,313	4,010	487	827	406	1,265	5,140	4,416	10,821
1963	879	5,492	5,431	592	1,480	1,020	1,471	6,972	6,451	14,894
1964	1,047	5,519	4,714	858	1,869	919	1,905	7,388	5,633	14,926
1965	890	5,333	4,786	710	2,710	1,292	1,600	8,043	6,078	15,721

Translations done for FAO by the French National Committee totalled 295,000 words in 1964, 987,000 words in 1965 and 539,000 words in the first three months of 1966. The relative amounts of contract vs. staff translation have risen as follows:

	Percentage of Total	Percentage of contract vs. staff translation
1959-1962	16%	19%
1963	21%	26%
1964	24%	32%
1965	30%	43%

(b) Internal Printing

(millions of page-impressions)

Average 1959-1962	49.6
1963	85.0
1964 (non-Conference year)	68.6
1965	86.0
1966 (non-Conference year)	100.0 (est.)

(c) Dispatch

January-March 1964 (3 months)	7,000 packs	80,000 envelopes
October-December 1965 (3 months)	19,000 packs	228,000 envelopes

(d) Sales of publications also show a steady build-up since 1958, when the effects of promotion activities were first felt:

1958	\$ 27,378	\$ 63,434
1959	\$ 36,056	
1960	\$ 44,798	
1961	\$ 50,837	\$ 95,635
1962	\$ 51,697	
1963	\$ 60,454	\$ 112,151
1964	\$ 65,578	
1965	\$ 78,375	\$ 143,953

The 1965 figure represents the largest returns so far recorded in any year. The number of titles listed in the biennial Catalogue of FAO Publications and its Quarterly Supplements has risen from 477 in 1958 to 579 in 1960 and 763 by December 1965.

(e) The Editorial Branch handles every year about 150 yearbooks, monographs, manuals and brochures and about 120 issues of periodicals. Hitherto, about four-fifths of the total has been for the Regular Program the remainder for FFHC, the World Food Program and UNICEF. In addition the Branch edits and proofreads small leaflets etc., and printed covers for documents (mainly for UNDP) to a total of about six man-months per year. About 80 per cent of the chief typographic designer's time is devoted to work on Special Fund final reports, mainly to the supervision of map drafting and

printing. The scale of the editorial operation is comparable with that of such university presses as those of Harvard, Chicago and Cambridge which in 1965 issued respectively 135, 139 and 183 books.

19. Some of the best-selling titles have been:

- Nutritional Study no.6 - Teaching Better Nutrition (English)
First published 1951, reprinted 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963
Copies sold: 4185.
- Nutritional Study No.11 - Food Composition Tables (English)
First published 1954, reprinted 1960 and 1964
Copies sold: 3431.
- Agricultural Development Paper No.53 - Co-operative Marketing for Agricultural Producers (English)
First published 1956, reprinted 1957 and 1962
Copies sold: 2183.
- World Food Problems No.4 - Six Billions to Feed (French)
First published 1963, reprinted 1964 and 1965
Copies sold: 6712.
- Agricultural Study No.43 - The Efficient Use of Fertilizers (English)
First published 1959, reprinted 1960 and 1962
Copies sold: 3341.
- Agricultural Study No. 50 - Improvement of Olive Cultivation (Spanish)
First published 1961, reprinted 1963
Copies sold: 1300.

The above figures may best be evaluated in the light of the experience of the commercial book trade, as summed up in a recent article in a leading publishers' journal 1/:

" ... it is not widely realized outside the book trade that the total number of copies of all titles published throughout the free world averages out at no more than about 7,000 copies a title, and that a very large number run to less than 3,000 copies."

Since "all titles" includes every kind of fiction, children's books, Bibles, dictionaries and other reference books with large print runs, FAO's sales figures, as reflected by the above, are by no means unsatisfactory for technical books with a limited public, particularly in view of the fact that the choice of titles to be published is not dictated by sales prospects, as would be the case in commercial publishing, but by the need for the information in published form in order to carry on the approved programs of the Organization.

20. A relatively new field into which FAO has entered in recent years is that of joint or co-operative publishing in the original language through commercial publishers. This has enabled the Organization to have the results of its work published, despite lack of funds for direct publication. The usual terms of the co-publishing arrangements concluded have provided for royalties to be given to FAO in the form of one-tenth of the total print run, and copies so received have been sent to Member Governments for information. Titles so published have included:

1/ The Bookseller, 16 October 1965, p.1867.

Fishing Boats of the World (1955)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Fishing Boats of the World 2 (1960)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 1 (1959)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 2 (1964)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
The Technology of Fish Utilization (1965)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Pulp and Paper Prospects in Europe (1963)	BLV, Munich
The United Nations at Work (1965)	Pergamon, New York and Oxford
The Use of Induced Mutations in Plant Breeding (1965)	Pergamon, Oxford
Uses of Isotopes in Soil Organic Matters Studies	Pergamon, Oxford
Nos aliments (Our Foods) (1965)	Editions Sociales Françaises, Paris
Catalogue of Names of Fishes, Crustaceans and Molluscs in the Mediterranean (1966)	Vito Bianco, Rome

In preparation

Mediterranean Sheep Breeds (1966)	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.
Mineral Nutrition of Animals (1966)	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.

21. A satisfactory development has been the increase in the number of FAO publications which are translated and published, at no expense to FAO, by governments and commercial publishers. Since 1958 permission has been given for 58 titles to be published in 74 editions in 23 languages. The largest number of translations has been into Turkish, the next largest into Japanese. A list of the translations authorized is given in Appendix D.

22. On 1 January 1962, responsibility for the appointment and servicing of depository libraries was transferred from the FAO Library to the Distribution and Sales Section, Publications Service. The principles governing appointment, respective responsibilities and working arrangements were revised, and a program was undertaken to increase the number of eligible depositories, with emphasis on a more equitable geographical distribution wherever possible. Since 1 July 1963, on the basis of information gathered by way of direct contacts and through FAO Regional Offices and Country Representatives, results have been achieved as follows:

	<u>Newly Appointed Depositories</u>	<u>Member Countries concerned</u>	<u>Total Depositories</u>
1 July 1963	-	-	88
1 July 1964	6	Brazil, Korea, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey	94
1 July 1965	6	Brazil, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Tanzania, West Germany	100
1 January 1966	8	Canada (selective), Colombia (2), Colombia (selective), Thailand, U.A.R. (3)	108
	<u>20</u>		

Of the twenty new depository libraries admitted since 1 July 1963, nine represent appointments in Member Countries where no depositories have hitherto existed, nine were established as additional depositories in Member Countries of large area and/or population, while the remaining two were appointed on a selective basis to

receive publications related to particular fields of interest.

23. Over one year has elapsed since the Committee considered, in April 1965, the question of increasing the proportion of translation done externally under contract. The 1966-67 Program of Work and Budget provides for an annual production of some 11 million words by staff and 5 million by external translators. In the first three months of 1966, jobs done under contract totalled 483,000 words into English, 1,369,000 into French and 160,000 into Spanish, for an amount of \$34,204, plus the cost of letting 526 contracts, estimated at \$3,000 in staff time, postage and telecommunications. It should be recognized that, if this work had been done internally, it would have needed 57 man-months of P-3 translators, costing some \$67,500 (net salaries plus 40 per cent common staff costs).

24. As to quality and timeliness, results have been unequal. Translation of the World Fisheries Abstracts into Spanish has proved extremely poor. Spotchecks of translations done through the courtesy of the French National Committee have revealed that, while many translations contained an unacceptable proportion of errors, generally due to inexperience, lack of understanding of English, and lack of access to authors and earlier FAO documentation on the subject, others could be published, after some revision in the Editorial Branch (where editors are graded at the very junior levels of P-1 and P-2). Completion of translations done through the French National Committee has often been behind schedule, sometimes because of delays in the mail. Work done by external translators in Geneva, though it has also suffered to some extent from the defects inherent in all contractual work, has generally been acceptable, but the supply of competent contract translators in Geneva is limited and rates are rising.

25. On the whole, the conclusions that emerge are:

- (a) Budgetary stringency and the consequent limitations on the employment of full-time staff translators make the use of external translators a necessity.
- (b) The close deadlines set for many translations limit the volume of work that can be farmed out - the present proportion of one-third of the total constituting a maximum. Material for which external translation can be used is restricted to long working papers, monographs and studies of a non-urgent character.
- (c) In order to maintain suitable standards of quality, accuracy and reliability, it is necessary to provide, in the next biennium, for revision in the house of most translations done externally. The present established strength of the Division makes no provision for this.

VI. FUTURE TRENDS

26. At the beginning of 1964, the Report of an Organization and Methods Survey in the Publications Service began with the following comment:

"In almost every international organization publications and reproduction services have constantly found themselves in difficulties when having to meet an increasing demand for their services ... The demand is bound to grow along with the increase in program activities. As far as documents are concerned this increase will be more than proportional as the Organization goes into action-type programs and it will be in response to an increasing need for intercommunication when the Organization grows in size and in

complexity of its various programs of work."

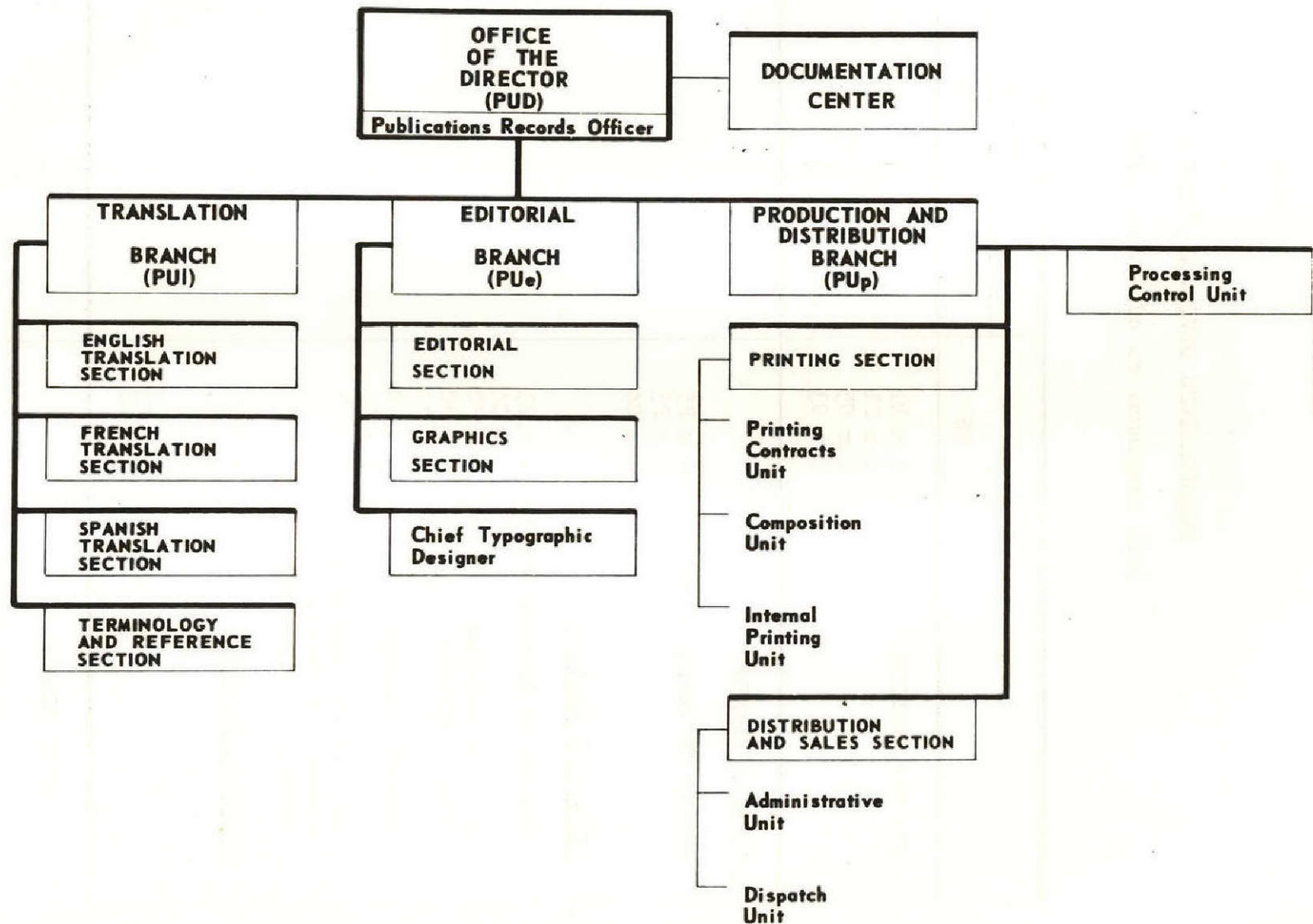
There is evidence that the workload of translation, internal printing and distribution work has been rising at a greater pace than the work of the Organization as a whole and will continue to do so, in any event it may be assumed that the growth of publishing activity will at least be proportionate to the substantive work programs. The present ratio of 2 : 1 for staff translation vs. external translation is likely to continue, but adequate provision must be made for revision of external translations in the House. In order to avoid unduly restrictive measures that would impede the progress of substantive work, the internal printing plant should be equipped increasingly with machinery of a semi-industrial type that will enable it to meet peak demands without the delays that have been too often experienced. While careful co-ordination and review of the program of meetings and conferences should help in controlling the growth of the demands made on the Division for servicing, it has now become clear that the production, and in some cases the translation, of UNDP Project Final Reports alone will represent a staggering load, with several volumes and sets of coloured maps to be produced each week. To face this situation will require strengthening of the Division from extra-budgetary funds on a scale altogether different from what has been considered necessary hitherto.

27. It is planned that the orientation of the work of the Division will increasingly be directed towards improved utilization of the material it produces. In this respect, special mention should be made of the future role of distribution and sales and of the Documentation Centre.

28. Expansion of distribution and sales activities will be dependent largely on the completion and consolidation of the Section's reorganization, and the availability of staff to handle world-wide market research, sales promotion and advertising. However, the sale of publications is hampered by the existing system of free quota copies. No other United Nations agency follows such a "generous" policy. The relationship established in FAO between contributions to the Budget and the number of free copies issued to the Governments requires reconsideration. A uniform quota of 12 copies per Member would result in 44 Members receiving 528 copies, instead of 1600, a saving of over 1000 copies per title - while the remaining 69 Members and Associates, which are all developing countries, would continue to receive the present quota of 12 copies. The present 50 per cent discount would continue to apply on orders from Government agencies and officials. This would have the obvious advantages of curtailing possible waste, and increasing sales as a means of making useful information available to those who are sufficiently interested to purchase the books.

29. The Documentation Centre is called upon to exploit systematically the considerable resources latent in FAO publications and documents and so meet the needs of Member Governments, experts and consultants in the field, Headquarters technical staff and selected segments of the general public (information media, universities and industry). The Centre will eventually broaden its coverage to include certain material that is at present not available, such as reports on research findings (particularly at research stations in developing countries) and outside publications and documents of direct interest to FAO and not covered by existing Documentation Centres. This service is expected to become one of the most effective and convenient instruments that will help to "disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture"... and contribute to "the progress achieved in these fields."

APPENDIX A
ORGANIZATION OF PUBLICATIONS DIVISION (PU)
(1 January 1966)



APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION STAFF

(All programs, as of 1 June 1966)

	RP	Fixed-Term or Indefinite Posts			
		FFHC	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	1 x D1 1 x P1 1 x G5 1 x G3				
EDITORIAL BRANCH					
Office of Branch Chief	1 x P5 1 x P3 1 x G4				
<u>Editorial Section</u>					
Office of Section Chief	1 x P3 1 x G4				1 x G3
English Editors	4 x P2				1 x P2
French Editors	2 x P2 2 x P1				
Spanish Editors	2 x P2 2 x P1				
English Proofreaders	3 x G5				
French Proofreaders	3 x G5				
Spanish Proofreaders	3 x G5				
<u>Graphics Section</u>	1 x P2 2 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
TRANSLATION BRANCH					
Office of Branch Chief	1 x P5 1 x G4				

	RP	Fixed-Term or Indefinite Posts			
		FFHC	UNDP	UNEP	UNICEF
TRANSLATION BRANCH (cont.)					
<u>English Section</u>	1 x P3 2 x P2 1 x G4				
<u>French Section</u>	5 x P4 14 x P3 1 x G4		1 x P3	1 x P3 1 x P3 (6 mos.)	
<u>Spanish Section</u>	5 x P4 10 x P3 1 x G4	1 x P3		1 x P3 1 x P3 (6 mos.)	
<u>Terminology and Reference Section</u>	1 x P2 1 x P1 2 x G4 1 x G3				
REPRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION BRANCH					
Office of Branch Chief	1 x P4 1 x G4				
Processing Control Unit	1 x G7 1 x G6 2 x G4 1 x G2 1 x G1				
<u>Printing Section</u>					
Section Chief			1 x P3		
Printing Operations Off.	1 x P2		1 x G3		
Printing Contracts Unit	1 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
Composition Unit	1 x G6 2 x G5 11 x G4 35 x G3 2 x G2		1 x G3	3 x G3	

	TP	Fixed-Term or Indefinite Posts			
		ETHC	GLDI	REP	UNIONET
<u>Printing Section (cont.)</u>					
Internal Printing Unit	1 x G7 2 x G5 1 x G4 2 x G3 14 x G2 12 x G1	1 x G3 3 x G2 1 x G1	4 x G2 2 x G1	2 x G2 1 x G1	
<u>Distribution and Sales Section</u>					
Section Chief	1 x P3				
Distribution Officer	1 x P2, 1 x G4	1 x G3			
Administrative Unit	1 x G6 2 x G4 6 x G3 1 x G2	2 x G3	1 x G2	1 x G2	
Dispatch Unit	1 x G6 2 x G3 2 x G2 9 x G1	1 x G2	2 x G1	1 x G3 1 x G2	
DOCUMENTATION CENTRE	1 x P3 1 x G6 1 x G4		1 x P4* 1 x P1* 2 x G3* 1 x G2*		

* As of 1 June 1966, none of these posts had yet been established.

Summary by Programs

	<u>RP</u>	<u>FFHC</u>	<u>UNDP</u>		<u>WFP</u>	<u>UNICEF</u>
			<u>Doc. Centre</u>	<u>Other</u>		
D-1	1					
P-5	2					
P-4	11		1			
P-3	29	1		2	3	
P-2	14		1			1
P-1	6					
G-7	2					
G-6	8					
G-5	16					
G-4	29					
G-3	49	4	2	2	4	1
G-2	20	4	1	5	4	
G-1	22	1		4	1	
	<u>209</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

APPENDIX C

New Structure of Plated Mailing Lists

GROUP 1 <u>G O V E R N M E N T S</u>		GROUP 3 <u>INTERNATIONAL BODIES AND WORK</u>	
Subgroup	10 Government Lists : Quota	Subgroup	30 Reserve
	11 FAO National Committees		31 United Nations
	12 Min. of Foreign Affairs		32 Special U.N. Programs
	13 Min. of Agriculture		33 Specialized Agencies and other Org. of the U.N. family
	14 Min. of Health		34 Reserve
	15 Min. of Economic Affairs		35 National Org. for Inter. work
	16 Min. of Education		36 I.G.O.'s : Rec. by FAO
	17 Reserve		37 N.G.O.'s : Rec. by FAO
	18 Other Min. and Government Offices		38 F.F.H.C. Committees
	19 Other officials (observers; perm. delegates and representatives to FAO)		39 Other N.G.O.'s and I.G.O.'s
GROUP 2 <u>FAO : STAFF, GOV. BODIES</u> <u>OTHER ESTABL. BODIES</u>		GROUP 4 <u>SOCIAL AND WELFARE</u>	
Subgroup	20 Reserve	(The aim is to have a representative selection in each subgroup for all the Member Countries of FAO; e.g., all the most important Youth Associations in 47 etc.)	
	21 Headquarters Staff	Subgroup	40 Reserve
	22 Staff at Regional Offices		41 Social Relief and Assistance
	23 Country Representatives		42 Co-operatives, Mutual Assoc.
	24 Project staff		43 Household economics
	25 Conference and Council		44 Health and medical welfare
	26) Committees of the Council		45 Community development
	27)		46 Trade Unions / Other Polit.
	28) Councils, Commissions and		47 Youth Associations
	29) Committees - Art. XIV and VI		48 Reserve
			49 Individuals in above field

GROUP 5 FINANCE, PRODUCTION, INDUSTRY
COMMERCE, etc.

(The aim is to have a representative selection in each subgroup for all the Member Countries of FAO; e.g., all the main banks in 51, etc.)

Subgroup	50	Reserve
	51	Finance
	52	Production : Agr., Fi., Fo.
	53	Productivity, Standardization
	54	Industries : In FAO fields
	55	Other industries
	56	Commerce : Trade, marketing
	57	Reserve
	58	Reserve
	59	Reserve

GROUP 7 EDUCATION, RESEARCH,
DOCUMENTATION ...

(The aim is to have a representative selection in each subgroup for all the Member Countries of FAO; e.g., all the major universities in 71, etc.)

Subgroup	70	Reserve
	71	Universities, high education
	72	Secondary educ.: general and technical
	73	Further education: extension
	74	Research
	75	Reserve
	76	Documentation : libraries doc. centres, archives
	77	Reserve
	78	Reserve
	79	Indiv. scientists or experts

GROUP 6 INFORMATION AND RELATED FIELDS

Subgroup	60	Reserve
	61	Press agencies
	62	General press
	63	Specialized press
	64	Radio/TV, Film producers
	65	Info. centres, press of public relations offices
	66	Publishing and booksellers
	67	Publicity
	68	Other bodies in above fields
	69	Individuals in above fields

GROUPS 8-9 DIVISIONAL LISTS

(To be used for those individuals and institutions which by reason of their specific demands or character cannot be in the common groups)

Subgroup	80	FAO/ODG	Subgroup	90	A + F
	81	TEC		91	ESA
	82	AN		92	CO
	83	FI		93	EA
	84	Reserve		94	RU
	85	Reserve		95	ST
	86	FO		96	PRIA
	87	LA			EXCJ IN
	88	NU		97	IBRD
	89	PL		98	WFP
				99	IFAD

APPENDIX D

**FAO PUBLICATIONS AUTHORIZED FOR TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION IN
LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH 1958-1966**

1. Below is a list of FAO publications which government bodies in member countries, institutes, commercial publishers and others have been authorized to translate and publish in languages other than the three working languages of FAO.

2. In summary the table shows the following:

Number of titles:	58
Number of editions:	74
Number of different languages:	23
Number of editions in each language:	
Arabic	3
Bengali	2
Chinese	2
Czech	2
Dutch	2
German	5
Greek	2
Gujarati	1
Hebrew	1
Hindi	2
Hungarian	1
Indonesian	3
Italian	4
Japanese	9
Korean	1
Persian	6
Polish	3
Portuguese	4
Romanian	1
Tamil	1
Thai	2
Turkish	16
Urdu	1

Title and date of publication by FAO	Languages and date of authorization from FAO
<u>Animal Production and Health Division</u>	
Advances in Cheese Technology (1958)	Turkish (1962)
Diseases of Free-Living Wild Animals (1962)	Czech (1966)
Handbook on Sheep Diseases	Persian (1966)
<u>Fisheries Division</u>	
The Application of Science to Inland Fisheries (Fisheries Study No.8) (1958)	Thai (1962)
The Economics of Fisheries (1957)	Japanese (1958)
Electrical Fishing (Fisheries Study No.7) (1957)	Greek (1965)
Co-operation for Fishermen (1961)	Italian (1964)

Title and date of publication by FAO	Languages and date of authorization from FAO
<u>Forestry and Forest Products Division</u>	
Aspects génétiques de l'amélioration des arbres forestiers (1962)	Romanian (1965)
Choice of Tree Species (1958)	Turkish (1960)
FAO Report No. 586: Report to Government of Israel on Shelterbelts and Windbreaks	Portuguese (1961)
Eucalypts for Planting (1955)	Turkish (1960)
Poplars in Forestry and Land Use (1958)	Czech (1958); Turkish (1959); Arabic (1959)
Rural Problems in the Alpine Region (1961)	German (1963)
Tree Planting Practices for Arid Areas (1955)	Turkish (1963)
Fibreboard and Particle Board (1958)	Polish (1959)
Forest Influences (1962)	Turkish (1963)
International Consultation on Plywood and other Wood-based Panel Products (1963) (Background papers)	Italian (1964)
Tools and Equipment for Planting and Reforestation (Occasional Paper No.3) (1956)	Turkish (1960)
<u>Land and Water Development Division</u>	
The Consumption Use of Water and Possibilities of Double Cropping (FAO Report No. 1671, 1963)	Dutch (1965)
Copra Processing in Rural Industries (1958)	Indonesia (1959)
The Present Situation and Problems of Farm Mechanization (FAO Rep. No. 1016, 1959)	German (1960)
Efficient Use of Fertilizers (1958)	Turkish (1963); Thai (1964)
Playing and Curing of Hides and Skins (1955)	Turkish (1959); Indonesia (1959); Arabic (1962)
Irrigation by Sprinkling (Agric.Dev. Paper No.65) (1960)	Greek (1961)

Title and date of publication by FAO	Languages and date of authorization from FAO
Methods and Machines for Tile and Other Tube Drainage (Agric.Dev.Paper No.78)(1963).	Turkish (1965)
Methods of Farm Management Investigations(1958)	Chinese(1959);Japanese(1959;Korean (1962); Turkish (1962)
Multilingual Vocabulary of Soil Science (1955)	Hungarian (1961); Hebrew (1963)
Processing of Cassava and Cassava Products in Rural Industries (1956)	Indonesian (1959)
Rural Tanning Techniques (1960)	Tamil (1961); Urdu (1964)
Small Farm Implements (1953)	Persian (1958)
Water Lifting Devices for Irrigation (1956)	Persian (1958)
Fertilizers and Their Use (1965)	Turkish (1965)
Pasture and Fodder Report (1966)	Persian (1966)
<u>Nutrition Division</u>	
Calcium Requirements - Report of an FAO/WHO Expert Group (1962)	Japanese (1963)
Milk and Milk Products in Human Nutrition (1959)	Japanese (1960); Italian (1962)
<u>Plant Production and Protection Division</u>	
Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds (1961)	Japanese (1963); German (1964)
Improvement in Olive Cultivation (1961)	Turkish (1962)
Hybrid Maize Breeding and Seed Production (1958)	Polish (1963); Chinese (1964)
Legumes in Agriculture (1953)	Turkish (1964)
Manual of Fumigation for Insect Control (1964)	Turkish (1963)
World Coffee Survey (1962)	Portuguese (1962)
<u>Economic Analysis Division</u>	
Agricultural Planning Studies No.3 (1963)	Arabic (1964)
Marketing Problems and Improvement Programs (1958)	Portuguese (1963)

Title and date of publication by FAO	Languages and date of authorization from FAO
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 13, No.2 (1964)	Polish (1964)
Report of the FAO/ECAFE Expert Group on Selected Aspects of Agricultural Planning in Asia and the Far East (1963)	Turkish (1963)
The Role of Forest Industries in the Attack on Economic Underdevelopment (article from SOFA 1962)	Portuguese (1962)
<u>Rural Institutions and Services Division</u>	
Agricultural Credit in Economically Underdeveloped Countries (1959)	Persian (1964)
Co-operative Thrift, Credit and Marketing in Underdeveloped Countries (Agric. Dev. Paper No.34 (1953)	Bengali (1960)
Fact-Finding with Rural People (FAO Agric. Development Paper No.52) (1957)	Hindi (1963); Italian (1961); Gujarati (1960)
Guide to Methods and Procedures of Rural Credit Surveys (Agric. Dev. Paper No.73) (1962)	Persian (1964)
Land Reform in Italy (FAO Agric. Studies No.53) (1961)	Japanese (1962)
Principles of Land Consolidation Legislation (1962)	Japanese (1962)
<u>DPRLA - Legal Research Branch</u>	
Comparison and Abstracts of Selected Conventions Establishing Fisheries Commissions - Working Paper	Japanese (1963)
<u>DPRLA - Public Information Service</u>	
FAO - What It Is (1964)	German (1964)
<u>FFHC</u>	
Animal Disease and Human Health (FFHC Basic Study No.3) (1962)	Hindi (1964); Bengali (1964)
Possibilities of Increasing World Food Production (FFHC Basic Study No.10) (1963)	Dutch (1963)
6 Billions to Feed (1962)	German (1963)

Title and date of publication by FAO

Languages and date of authorization
from FAO

Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy

Protection of the Public in the Event
of Radiation Accidents

Japanese (1966)



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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Item 2(iii) of the
Provisional Agenda

PC 11/2(o) Corr.1
July 1966

CORRIGENDUM

- Page 3, line 27 "coded form" should read "in coded form".
- Page 5, para. 17 Last sentence should read: "Given the importance and value of FAO's work outside the Regular Program, it is essential that Publications Division support to this work should receive adequate financing from the extra-budgetary programs."
- Page 12, Appendix B Editorial Branch. Under Office of Branch Chief, in RP column, add: 1 x G3



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Point 2(iii) de l'ordre
du jour provisoire

DECLASSIFIED

PC 11/2(c)
juillet 1966

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(Liste spéciale)

WBG ARCHIVES

ONZIEME SESSION DU COMITE DU PROGRAMME

19-29 septembre 1966

ACTIVITES AU TITRE DU PROGRAMME: DIVISION DES PUBLICATIONS

RESUME

L'objet du présent document est de fournir au Comité du Programme des éléments sur lesquels fonder le deuxième examen qu'il doit consacrer aux activités de la Division des publications, le premier ayant été effectué par le Comité à sa sixième session, en 1962.

On y expose le but des travaux de la Division des publications, sa structure et ses principaux domaines d'activité, ainsi que les méthodes adoptées pour atteindre ces buts. Y sont également analysés certains des principaux problèmes qui se sont posés, les résultats obtenus étant évalués sur le plan quantitatif et qualitatif. En conclusion, les tendances futures des travaux de la Division sont passées en revue.

I. BUTS DES TRAVAUX DE LA DIVISION

1. Les buts des travaux de la Division des publications restent ceux qui étaient définis dans l'exposé soumis au Comité à sa sixième session et au Conseil à sa trente-neuvième session, en 1962 1/. L'Acte constitutif assigne à la FAO la tâche de diffuser tous renseignements relatifs à la nutrition, à l'alimentation et à l'agriculture et prévoit que les Membres se tiennent mutuellement informés, par l'intermédiaire de l'Organisation, des mesures prises et des progrès accomplis dans ces domaines. Or, un processus de diffusion de renseignements et de consultation mutuelle entre les Membres suppose nécessairement la production et la distribution de publications et de documents.
2. La documentation ainsi produite, conformément aux politiques établies, répond à trois groupes d'activités: programme des réunions - programme des publications proposé dans le Programme de travail et Budget qui est soumis tous les deux ans à la Conférence - programmes d'assistance technique et de développement exécutés par l'Organisation.

II. STRUCTURE ET PRINCIPAUX DOMAINES D'ACTIVITES DE LA DIVISION

3. A sa treizième session, la Conférence a approuvé une refonte de la structure de la Division. Depuis le 1er janvier 1966, celle-ci s'articule en trois sous-divisions, qui correspondent aux trois principaux domaines d'activités: i) traduction; ii) édition; iii) production et distribution, à quoi il faut ajouter le Centre de documentation, en voie d'organisation. L'organigramme de la Division figure à l'Annexe A, l'Annexe B présente un tableau d'effectifs, par programmes.
4. Tout le travail de traduction assuré au Siège, que ce soit par le personnel permanent ou par du personnel sous contract, passe par la Sous-Division de la traduction. C'est là une activité d'une extrême importance, l'Organisation devant travailler et publier les résultats de son travail également dans trois langues. Les documents et rapports de réunions absorbent environ les trois quarts de la production des traducteurs permanents. La Sous-Division de l'édition s'occupe principalement, mais non exclusivement, de préparer et de faire paraître les publications imprimées, c'est-à-dire qu'elle étudie les manuscrits avant de procéder à leur publication, choisit la présentation typographique et les illustrations, revoit la rédaction et le plan, vérifie les épreuves et contrôle l'impression. Enfin, la Sous-Division de la production et de la distribution assure l'impression proprement dite (soit dans les ateliers de l'Organisation, soit dans les imprimeries commerciales), le stockage, la distribution (gratuite ou payante) et l'expédition des documents produits.

III. METHODES ADOPTEES POUR ATTEINDRE LES OBJECTIFS

5. Dans la poursuite de ses objectifs, la Division cherche à répondre à trois exigences fondamentales - rapidité, qualité et économie - qui constituent les critères de son efficacité 2/. Ces exigences sont jusqu'à un certain point contradictoires et l'on s'efforce de réaliser entre elles un équilibre satisfaisant par divers moyens: planification préalable, détermination de priorités, établissement de calendriers de production, contrôle de la qualité, contrôle du volume de la documentation, analyse des prix de revient, amélioration de la productivité, etc. C'est dans la mesure où ces moyens seront appliqués efficacement que la Division se sera acquittée de sa mission essentielle, qui est d'être le service centralisé d'édition desservant l'ensemble de l'Organisation.
6. La méthode de travail de la Division est caractérisée par un système de contrôle centralisé s'exerçant sur toutes les opérations, par l'intermédiaire d'un bureau de contrôle rattaché à la Sous-Division de la production et de la distribution. Cet organe enregistre chaque travail à l'entrée et le suit au fur et à mesure qu'il passe dans cinq sections successives: il assure la tenue uniforme

1/ Cf. PC 6/5 et CL 39/10

2/ Voir rapport de la douzième session de la Conférence, par. 352.

de statistiques de production et veille à ce que le service dans son ensemble réponde aux besoins des utilisateurs, compte tenu des priorités et instructions générales de l'autorité supérieure. Un tel système est indispensable à la conduite du travail de la Division, qui en 1964-65 recevait en moyenne de 75 à 80 "travaux" par jour, nombre qui est passé à 100 pour les premiers mois de 1966. La cohésion est également renforcée par la structure en trois sous-divisions décrite au paragraphe 5, qui a abouti à alléger les fonctions de direction par délégation d'autorité aux niveaux voulus.

7. Les trois sections de traduction sont placées sous l'autorité d'un Chef de Sous-Division, qui est en mesure de veiller à l'uniformité des normes et à la coordination. Tout en respectant les exigences fondamentales de la qualité, un effort résolu a été entrepris pour relever de 10 pour cent la production des traducteurs permanents, en mettant à leur disposition de meilleurs services de référence et de terminologie, en publiant des traductions non révisées lorsque cela est possible (dans le cas où la traduction a été faite par un traducteur spécialiste du domaine dont il s'agit) et en poussant la spécialisation du personnel.

8. La Sous-Division de l'édition comprend un typographe en chef, des éditeurs, des lecteurs d'épreuves et des dessinateurs, qui forment une équipe capable de garantir aux publications produites par la FAO la tenue de forme et de fond que l'on attend d'une grande organisation intergouvernementale. Les auteurs accueillent volontiers les observations que le Chef de cette Sous-Division formule à propos de leurs manuscrits; de plus, sachant que ceux-ci seront soumis à cette critique, ils sont par là-même incités à apporter un soin particulier à la qualité et à la clarté de l'expression.

9. Un plan systématique de classification et de codification des documents de la FAO a été adopté en 1965 et mis en application progressivement. Il vise à faciliter l'identification et le repérage de tout document au cours des diverses phases de sa production, de sa distribution et de son utilisation, en fournissant sous forme de code certains renseignements immédiats concernant son objet, son public et son origine. On distingue trois grandes classes:

- P - Publications: documents qui, en raison de leur importance particulière, de leur intérêt durable ou de leur intérêt pour le grand public, sont distribués à tous les Etats Membres et mis en vente commercialement;
- M - Documents principaux: ceux dont la teneur est définitive (par exemple rapports de réunions et rapports sur les projets);
- W - Notes de travail, destinées essentiellement aux personnes, etc. appelées à prendre part à une réunion ou à un projet, ainsi qu'aux fonctionnaires intéressés, pour leur fournir une base d'étude, de discussion et de décision (par exemple documents préparatoires aux réunions, projets, rapports intérimaires, enquêtes et plans, qui ne sont pas définitifs).

10. Des règles fondées sur cette classification et ses sous-groupes permettront, selon les divers types de documents, de déterminer de manière plus systématique certaines spécifications de fabrication, ainsi que les schémas de distribution et la durée pendant laquelle les stocks sont conservés. Il a également été décidé que pour certains types de documents, les auteurs devraient fournir un bref résumé, indiquant au lecteur les sujets traités et l'orientation du document. Lesdits résumés seront catalogués, reproduits et diffusés par le Centre de documentation. Cette dernière règle est mise en oeuvre progressivement.

11. Il a fallu mécaniser toujours davantage le travail de la Sous-Division de la production et de la distribution, afin de faire face au volume croissant des documents. Le rythme actuel des opérations a pu être atteint grâce à l'installation de presses de plus grand format, d'appareils de clichage plus rapides et de machines à plus fort débit pour le pliage, l'assemblage, l'agrafage et le rognage des documents dans nos ateliers d'imprimerie; de machines à emballer et à mettre sous pli et des machines adressographes améliorées, au Service des expéditions; enfin, de blocs de rayonnages mobiles qui permettent un stockage plus satisfaisant des documents et publications et qui sont aussi plus accessibles.

12. Il y a lieu de mentionner en particulier la modernisation radicale des opérations de stockage et d'expédition, réalisée à la suite d'une enquête qu'a effectuée en 1962 et 1963 la Section Organisation et Méthodes ^{1/}. La Section Distribution et Ventes assume désormais un nouveau rôle fondamental, représentant en effet le point central où sont coordonnées et contrôlées toutes les activités de distribution, de ventes et de publicité pour l'ensemble de l'Organisation, y compris le choix et la desserte des bibliothèques dépositaires. Cette réorganisation a coïncidé avec le déménagement du stock de documents dans le Bâtiment C, où les locaux sont mieux agencés. Le système de listes d'adresses entièrement révisé, sur la base de catégories de destinataires (et non plus par titres ou par séries) a été mis en place ^{2/}. Il aidera les divisions techniques à choisir les schémas de distribution les plus efficaces et facilitera l'étude des marchés en vue de la vente des publications.

13. Les méthodes suivantes ont été utilisées pour promouvoir la vente des publications (ces dépenses ont été financées par un crédit de 15 000 dollars en 1962/63 et de 20 000 dollars en 1964/65, dont le prélèvement sur le Fonds spécial des publications avait été autorisé):

- Production de deux éditions du catalogue complet, tirées chacune à 72 000 exemplaires.
- Production de 19 prospectus, dépliants, suppléments au catalogue, listes descriptives de publications, etc.
- Participation, soit directe, soit par l'intermédiaire des agents de ventes, à 16 foires - expositions de livres, etc., dans divers pays (Italie, Suisse, Pologne, Rép. féd. d'Allemagne, Etats-Unis, Royaume-Uni, Inde, France, Japon, Autriche, Israël, Yougoslavie).
- Tournées d'inspection auprès des agents de vente des publications de la FAO dans divers pays (Italie, Pologne, Suède, Norvège, Danemark, France, Royaume-Uni, Etats-Unis, Rép. féd. d'Allemagne).
- Insertions publicitaires dans neuf revues, catalogues et journaux (Inde, Pays-Bas, Etats-Unis, France, Argentine, Royaume-Uni).
- Campagnes publicitaires directes par correspondance, aux Etats-Unis et en Nouvelle-Zélande.

IV. LES PROBLEMES

14. On peut dire de manière générale que la Division a rencontré trois types de problèmes dans son travail. En premier lieu vient le problème quotidien qui consiste à produire les documents rapidement avec un personnel nécessairement limité par les exigences d'ordre économique et financier sans pour autant compromettre la qualité indispensable. Deuxièmement, des difficultés surgissent lorsque la Division reçoit les manuscrits avec du retard, sans préavis, ou plus longs que prévu, alors que, d'autre part, il est indispensable d'en assurer la publication avant l'ouverture des réunions. Dans ces conditions, on ne peut planifier qu'à court terme, c'est-à-dire quand le travail est déjà en mains. Lorsque les auteurs tardent à remettre les manuscrits des périodiques, il est impossible de respecter les dates de parution régulière. Troisièmement, les travaux demandés par les programmes extra-budgétaires, qui contiennent de nombreux éléments de nouveauté, posent un problème qu'il n'est pas toujours possible de résoudre avec le personnel et les moyens actuellement disponibles.

15. Pour faire face aux à-coups et aux urgences, certains travaux de multicroie sont parfois aiguillés sur des entreprises en ville et on utilise au maximum les services de traducteurs à la tâche. Cette dernière formule a cependant ses limites, et notamment: connaissance imparfaite de la

^{1/} La réorganisation était annoncée dans le Document PC 6/5, par. 52

^{2/} Voir l'Annexe C.

terminologie, des programmes et de la structure de la FAO; manque d'homogénéité du style; manque de formation linguistique et de métier; manque de contact avec les auteurs, accès difficile à la documentation, ignorance des précédents; non-observation des délais prescrits; conception quelque peu mercenaire du travail et concurrence des autres institutions. Les résultats obtenus sont analysés plus loin.

16. Il apparaît de plus en plus difficile de recruter des traducteurs et des éditeurs permanents pleinement qualifiés. Ainsi, un poste d'éditeur français P-1 devenu vacant en mars 1965 l'est resté pendant un an faute de candidatures acceptables, malgré les avis insérés dans la presse française. Dans plusieurs cas, on a dû pourvoir des postes de traducteurs en faisant appel à des personnes qui ne sont pas entièrement aptes, ou qui ont dépassé la limite d'âge, ou encore qu'il a fallu recruter à un échelon intermédiaire de leur classe et non pas à l'échelon de début. Ces difficultés ne sont nullement limitées à la FAO et elles dénotent une très sérieuse pénurie mondiale de traducteurs professionnels compétents, ainsi qu'une concurrence croissante entre les institutions internationales sur le marché des traducteurs.

17. Les travaux qu'exécute la FAO en dehors de son Programme ordinaire bénéficient d'une priorité élevée. En ce qui concerne l'activité de la Division des publications, ils entraînent la production de rapports sur les projets et autres documents, de publications et périodiques spéciaux, ainsi que par la réalisation d'un important volume de travaux d'impression extrêmement spécialisés, souvent à l'étranger. Etant donné qu'une grande partie des tâches incombant à la Division au titre des activités sur le terrain ne rentre pas dans les catégories établies, le personnel de direction doit leur accorder - et leur accorde - beaucoup d'attention. Jusqu'à présent, cette responsabilité retombe entièrement sur les cadres du Programme ordinaire, mais l'heure est venue pour les programmes extérieurs d'apporter un appui plus important. L'aide temporaire que ces programmes ont financée jusqu'ici s'est bornée à du personnel subalterne. Par ailleurs, même ces besoins de personnel d'exécution n'apparaissent pas toujours assez tôt pour qu'il soit possible de recruter en temps utile. Enfin, le personnel engagé à court terme possède rarement toute l'expérience et toute la compétence requises. Etant donné l'importance et l'utilité des activités qu'exécute la FAO en dehors de son Programme ordinaire, il est essentiel que le concours fourni par la Division des publications soit convenablement financé par les programmes extra-budgétaires.

V. EVALUATION DES RESULTATS OBTENUS

18. Les statistiques de production ci-après donnent une idée des résultats obtenus:

a) Traduction (milliers de mots)	Traducteurs permanents			Traducteurs à la tâche			Totaux par langues			Total général
	A	F	E	A	F	E	A	F	E	
Moyenne 1959-1962	778	4 313	4 010	487	827	406	1 265	5 140	4 416	10 821
1963	879	5 492	5 431	592	1 480	1 020	1 471	6 972	6 451	14 894
1964	1 047	5 519	4 714	858	1 869	919	1 905	7 388	5 633	14 926
1965	890	5 333	4 786	710	2 710	1 292	1 600	8 043	6 078	15 721

Les traductions effectuées pour le compte de la FAO par le Comité national français ont atteint 295 000 mots en 1964, 987 000 mots en 1965 et 539 000 mots durant le premier trimestre de 1966. Le rapport entre traduction extérieure et traduction intérieure a évolué comme suit:

	Traduction extérieure	
	en % du total	en % de la traduction intérieure
1959-1962	16	19
1963	21	26
1964	24	32
1965	30	43

b) Travaux intérieurs d'impression

(millions de pages imprimées)

Moyenne 1959-1962	49,6
1963	85,0
1964*	68,6
1965	86,0
1966*	100,0 (estim.)

*Année où la Conférence n'a pas siégé.

c) Expéditions

Janvier-mars 1964	(3 mois)	7 000 paquets;	80 000 enveloppes
Octobre-décembre 1965	(3 mois)	19 000 paquets;	228 000 enveloppes
Janvier-mai 1966	(5 mois)	45 000 paquets;	503 000 enveloppes

d) La vente des publications ne cesse de se développer depuis 1958, année où les campagnes de promotion ont commencé à faire porter leurs fruits:

1958	\$ 27 378	\$ 63 434
1959	\$ 36 056	
1960	\$ 44 798	\$ 95 635
1961	\$ 50 837	
1962	\$ 51 697	\$ 112 151
1963	\$ 60 454	
1964	\$ 65 578	\$ 143 953
1965	\$ 78 375	

Le chiffre de 1965 constitue le record annuel. Le nombre des titres figurant dans le Catalogue des publications de la FAO et dans ses suppléments trimestriels est passé de 477 en 1958 à 579 en 1960 et 763 en décembre 1965.

e) La Sous-Division de l'édition assure chaque année la parution d'environ 150 annuaires, monographies, manuels et brochures, ainsi que de 120 numéros de périodiques. Jusqu'à présent, les quatre cinquièmes environ de cette documentation ont concerné le Programme ordinaire, le reste étant pour le compte de la CMCF, du Programme alimentaire mondial et du FISE. La Sous-Division édite en outre des dépliants ainsi que des couvertures imprimées de documents, principalement pour le PDNU, tâche qui a absorbé environ six mois de travail d'un éditeur. Le typographe en chef consacre environ 80 pour cent de son temps aux rapports définitifs du Fonds spécial, principalement à surveiller l'impression des cartes. En volume, les travaux d'édition sont du même ordre que ceux des presses d'universités comme Harvard, Chicago et Cambridge qui, en 1965, ont publié 135, 139 et 183 ouvrages respectivement.

19. Certains des titres qui se sont le mieux vendus ont été les suivants:

- Etude de nutrition No 6 - Pour une alimentation meilleure, méthode d'éducation du public (édition anglaise)

- Etude de nutrition No 11. Tables de composition des aliments (édition anglaise)
Paru en 1954; réimprimé en 1960 et 1964.
Nombre d'exemplaires vendus: 3431.
- Collection Progrès et mise en valeur - Agriculture; Cahier No 53 - Organisation coopérative de la commercialisation par les producteurs agricoles (édition anglaise)
Paru en 1956; réimprimé en 1957 et 1962.
Exemplaires vendus: 2183
- Collection FAO: 1^{re} Alimentation mondiale, Cahier No 4. Six milliards de bouches à nourrir (édition française)
Paru en 1963; réimprimé en 1964 et 1965.
Exemplaires vendus: 6712
- Etude agricole No 43 - L'utilisation rationnelle des engrais (édition anglaise)
Paru en 1959; réimprimé en 1960 et 1962.
Exemplaires vendus: 3341
- Etude agricole No 50 - Amélioration de la culture des oliviers (édition espagnole)
Paru en 1960; réimprimé en 1963.
Exemplaires vendus: 1300.

Pour mieux apprécier ces chiffres, on peut les mettre en parallèle avec les résultats enregistrés par l'édition commerciale, comme les résume un article récemment paru dans une grande revue spécialisée 1/:

"..... ce que l'on ne sait pas toujours en dehors des milieux professionnels de l'édition c'est que, dans le monde libre tout entier, le tirage moyen de tous les titres publiés ne dépasse pas 7 000 exemplaires par titre et que, dans de très nombreux cas, il est inférieur à 3 000 exemplaires".

Etant donné que l'expression "tous les titres" comprend tous les romans, livres d'enfants, livres de piété, dictionnaires et autres ouvrages de référence à très fort tirage, le chiffre des ventes réalisées par la FAO n'est nullement négligeable, s'agissant d'ouvrages techniques s'adressant à un public limité, dont le choix n'est pas dicté par les perspectives de vente comme ce serait le cas dans l'édition commerciale, mais par les besoins des programmes approuvés de l'Organisation.

20. Récemment, la FAO a entrepris de faire paraître certaines publications dans leur langue originale, par le moyen d'accords conclus avec des maisons d'édition. Elle a pu ainsi faire paraître les résultats de certains de ses travaux, alors que le manque de fonds ne lui permettait pas de s'en charger directement. D'ordinaire, les contrats de co-édition prévoient à titre de redevance la remise à la FAO d'un dixième du tirage total, les exemplaires ainsi remis étant envoyés aux gouvernements des Etats Membres pour leur information. Parmi les titres publiés dans ces conditions figurent:

Fishing Boats of the World (1955)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., Londres
Fishing Boats of the World 2 (1960)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., Londres
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 1 (1959)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., Londres
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 2 (1964)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., Londres
The Technology of Fish Utilization (1965)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., Londres
Pulp and Paper Prospects in Europe (1963)	BLV, Munich
The United Nations at Work (1965)	Pergamon, New York and Oxford
The Use of Induced Mutations in Plant Breeding (1965)	Pergamon, Oxford
Uses of Isotopes in Soil Organic Matters Studies	Pergamon, Oxford

1/ The Bookseller, 16 octobre 1965, page 1867

Nos aliments (1965)
Catalogue des noms de poissons, crustacés et
mollusques de la Méditerranée (1966)

Editions sociales françaises, Paris

Vito Bianco, Rome

En préparation

Mediterranean Sheep Breeds (1966)
Mineral Nutrition of Animals (1966)

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.

21. Il est encourageant de constater l'accroissement du nombre des publications de la FAO qui sont traduites et publiées par les gouvernements et par des éditeurs commerciaux, sans qu'il en coûte rien à l'Organisation. Depuis 1958, celle-ci a ainsi accordé l'autorisation d'imprimer 58 titres, représentant 74 éditions dans 23 langues. Le plus grand nombre de ces traductions (voir Annexe D) ont été en turc et en japonais.

22. Le 1er janvier 1962, le soin de désigner et de desservir les bibliothèques dépositaires, qui incombait jusque là à la bibliothèque de la FAO, a été confié à la Section Distribution et ventes. Les principes régissant le choix des bibliothèques, la répartition des responsabilités et les accords de travail ont été révisés et on a entrepris d'accroître le nombre des dépositaires reconnus, en s'efforçant d'améliorer chaque fois que possible la répartition géographique. Depuis le 1er juillet 1963, grâce aux informations recueillies par des contacts directs ou par les Bureaux régionaux et les Représentants de la FAO dans les pays, les résultats suivants ont été obtenus:

	<u>Nouveaux dépositaires</u>	<u>Etats Membres intéressés</u>	<u>Nombre total des dépositaires</u>
1er juillet 1963	-	-	88
1er juillet 1964	6	Brésil, Corée, Madagascar, Mexique, Nouvelle-Zélande, Turquie	94
1er juillet 1965	6	Brésil, Indonésie, Liberia, Malaisie, Tanzanie, Rép. féd. d'Allemagne	100
1er janvier 1966	8	Canada (sélection), Colombie (2), Colombie (sélection), R.A.U. (3)	108
	<u>20</u>		

De ces vingt bibliothèques dépositaires nouvelles, neuf se trouvent dans les Etats Membres où il n'y en existait pas encore, neuf se sont ajoutées aux dépositaires existant dans des pays vastes ou très peuplés, tandis que les deux autres ont été désignées sur une base sélective en ce sens qu'elles reçoivent des publications ressortissant à des domaines d'intérêt particuliers.

23. Il y a plus d'un an que le Comité a examiné, en avril 1965, la possibilité d'accroître la proportion des traductions à effectuer sous contrat à l'extérieur. Le Programme de travail et budget pour 1966-67 prévoit la production d'environ 11 millions de mots par les traducteurs permanents et de 5 millions de mots par les traducteurs à la tâche. Durant le premier trimestre de 1966, les traductions extérieures ont représenté 483 000 mots en anglais, 1 369 000 en français et 160 000 mots en espagnol, pour une dépense de 34 204 dollars, à quoi s'ajoute le coût de passation de 526 contrats, estimé à 3 000 dollars (temps des employés, frais d'affranchissement et correspondance). Il faut bien reconnaître que l'exécution de ces traductions à l'intérieur aurait nécessité 57 mois de traducteur P-3, soit une dépense d'environ 67 500 dollars (traitements nets, plus 40 pour cent au titre des charges communes de personnel).

24. Sous le rapport de la qualité et de la rapidité, les résultats sont inégaux. La traduction espagnole des Résumés analytiques des pêches mondiales a été nettement mauvaise. Le contrôle par sondages des traductions effectuées grâce aux bons offices du Comité national français a montré que, si de nombreux travaux contiennent un taux inacceptable d'erreurs - dues en général au manque d'expérience, à la mauvaise compréhension de l'anglais et à la difficulté de consulter les auteurs ou la documentation existant à la FAO sur la question - en revanche les autres pouvaient être publiés après avoir subi une certaine révision de la part de la Sous-division de l'édition (où les éditeurs sont classés aux niveaux très subalternes de P-1 et P-2). Il est souvent arrivé que les traductions effectuées par les soins du Comité national français ne soient pas livrées aux dates voulues, parfois à cause de retards dans l'acheminement du courrier. Le travail des traducteurs de Genève, bien qu'il présente dans une certaine mesure les défauts inhérents à toute traduction sous contrat, est en général acceptable, mais les bons traducteurs disponibles sont en nombre limité et les tarifs sont en hausse.

25. Au total, les conclusions qui se dégagent sont les suivantes:

- a) Les restrictions budgétaires, avec les limites qu'elles imposent à l'emploi de traducteurs permanents travaillant à plein temps, rendent indispensable le recours à la traduction extérieure.
- b) La brièveté des délais impartis pour l'exécution de nombreuses traductions limite le volume qui peut être confié aux traducteurs extérieurs, la proportion actuelle d'un tiers du total représentant le maximum. La traduction extérieure ne convient que pour les documents de travail, monographies et études d'une certaine longueur et ne présentant pas un caractère d'urgence.
- c) Pour produire des traductions présentant la qualité, l'exactitude et la fidélité voulues, il est nécessaire, au cours du prochain exercice biennal, qui vient, de prévoir la révision intérieure de la plupart des traductions faites à l'extérieur. Or, les crédits actuellement alloués à la Division ne le permettent pas.

VI. TENDANCES FUTURES

26. Le rapport d'une enquête consacrée au Service des publications par la Section Organisation et méthodes, au début de 1964, s'ouvrait sur l'observation suivante:

"Dans la quasi-totalité des organisations internationales, les services de publication et de reproduction des documents se trouvent constamment en difficulté lorsqu'un volume de travail accru leur a été demandé... Cette demande ne peut qu'augmenter avec l'expansion des activités du programme. En ce qui concerne les documents, l'augmentation sera plus que proportionnelle à mesure que l'Organisation entreprendra des programmes d'action et elle répondra à un besoin accru d'échange d'informations à mesure que l'Organisation grandira et que ses divers programmes de travail deviendront plus complexes."

Certaines indications montrent que le travail demandé aux services de traduction, d'impression intérieure et de distribution augmente plus rapidement que celui de l'ensemble de l'Organisation et que cette tendance persistera; de toute façon, on peut admettre que l'expansion des travaux de publication ira de pair avec celle des programmes de la FAO. Le rapport actuel de 2 à 1 entre traduction intérieure et traduction extérieure se maintiendra probablement, mais il faut prévoir les moyens voulus pour assurer à l'intérieur la révision des traductions sous contrat. Pour éviter des mesures trop restrictives qui entraveraient la marche de la Maison, il convient d'équiper de plus en plus les services intérieurs de machines de type semi-industriel, qui leur permettront de faire face aux pointes de la demande sans qu'interviennent les retards qui se sont trop souvent produits par le passé. S'il est vrai que la coordination et l'examen attentifs du programme des réunions et des conférences contribueront à limiter l'accroissement du volume des services à fournir par la Division,

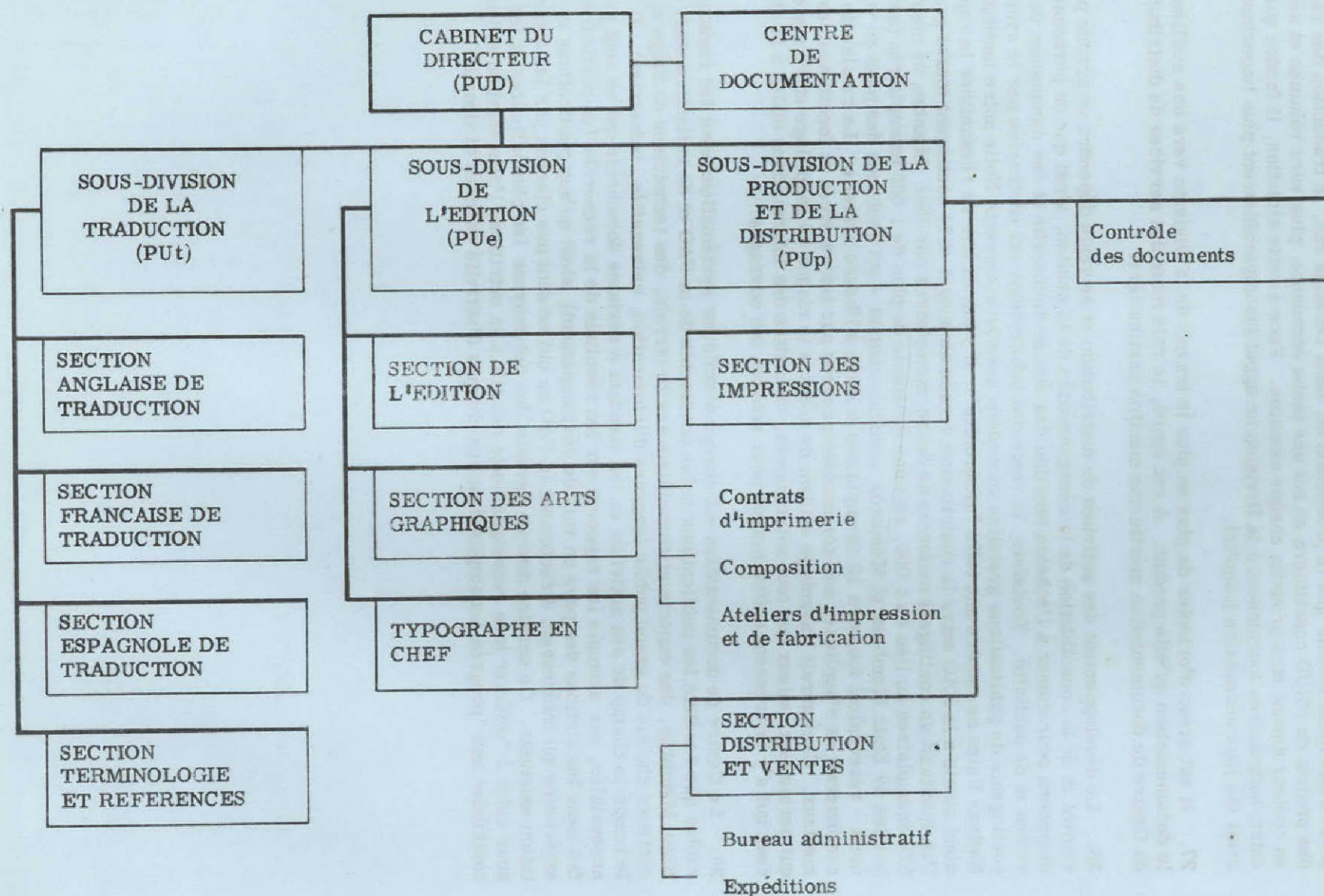
il est désormais évident que la production et, dans certains cas, la traduction des rapports définitifs des projets du PNUD constituera en soi une tâche écrasante, plusieurs volumes et séries de cartes en couleur devant être produits chaque semaine. Face à cette situation, il faudra que les crédits extra-budgétaires fournissent à la Division un appui incomparablement plus important que ce qui avait été jugé nécessaire jusqu'ici.

27. Il est prévu d'orienter de plus en plus le travail de la Division vers une meilleure utilisation de la documentation qu'elle produit. A cet égard, le rôle futur des services de distribution et de vente et du Centre de documentation mérite une mention particulière.

28. Le développement des activités de distribution et de vente dépendra en grande partie de l'achèvement et de la consolidation de la réorganisation de la section, ainsi que du personnel dont on disposera pour mener à l'échelon mondial des études de marché et des campagnes de promotion des ventes et de publicité. Toutefois, la vente des publications est contrariée par le système des contingents de publications gratuites accordées aux gouvernements. Nulle autre institution des Nations Unies ne montre une telle "générosité". Il y aurait lieu de réexaminer le rapport actuellement admis à la FAO entre la contribution versée au budget et le contingent fourni gratuitement. Si l'on instituait un contingent uniforme de douze exemplaires par Etat Membre, 44 membres recevraient 528 exemplaires au lieu de 1 000, soit une économie de plus de 1 000 exemplaires par titre, tandis que les 69 Etats Membres et Membres associés restant - qui sont tous des pays en voie de développement - recevraient toujours 12 exemplaires comme à l'heure actuelle. La remise de 50 pour cent continuerait de s'appliquer aux commandes passées par les services et fonctionnaires gouvernementaux. Ceci aurait l'avantage évident de réduire le risque de gaspillage et d'augmenter les ventes, qui permettent, mieux que tout autre moyen, de mettre des informations utiles à la disposition de ceux qui s'y intéressent suffisamment pour acheter nos ouvrages.

29. Le Centre de documentation est chargé d'exploiter systématiquement les ressources considérables que recèlent les publications et les documents de la FAO et de satisfaire ainsi les besoins des Etats Membres, des experts et consultants sur le terrain, des techniciens du Siège et de certains secteurs choisis du grand public (organes d'information, universités, industries). Il élargira avec le temps le champ de ses activités en les étendant à certains documents qui ne sont pas actuellement accessibles, par exemple les rapports sur les résultats de la recherche (en particulier celle qui se fait dans les stations des pays en voie de développement), ainsi qu'aux publications et documents extérieurs qui intéressent directement la FAO ou qui ne sont pas classés par les centres de documentation existants. Ce service devrait devenir l'un des moyens les plus efficaces et les plus commodes pour aider à "diffuser tous renseignements relatifs à la nutrition, l'alimentation et l'agriculture" et contribuer aux "progrès accomplis dans les champs d'activité énoncés ci-dessus".

STRUCTURE DE LA DIVISION DES PUBLICATIONS (PU)
(1er janvier 1966)



ANNEXE B

PERSONNEL DE LA DIVISION DES PUBLICATIONS

(Ensemble des programmes, au 1er juillet 1966)

	PR	Postes de durée déterminée ou indéfinie			
		CMCF	PNUD	PAM	FISE
CABINET DU DIRECTEUR	1 x D1 1 x P1 1 x G5 1 x G3				
SOUS-DIVISION DE L'ÉDITION					
Bureau du Chef de la Sous-Division	1 x P5 1 x P3 1 x G4				
<u>Section de l'édition</u>					
Bureau du Chef de Section	1 x P3 1 x G4				1 x G3
Editeurs anglais	4 x P2				1 x P2
Editeurs français	2 x P2 2 x P1				
Editeurs espagnols	2 x P2 2 x P1				
Lecteurs d'épreuves anglais	3 x G5				
Lecteurs d'épreuves français	3 x G5				
Lecteurs d'épreuves espagnols	3 x G5				
<u>Section des arts graphiques</u>	1 x P2 2 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
SOUS-DIVISION DE LA TRADUCTION					
Bureau du Chef de la Sous-Division	1 x P5 1 x G4				
<u>Section anglaise</u>	1 x P3 2 x P2 1 x G4				
<u>Section française</u>	5 x P4 14 x P3 1 x G4		1 x P3	1 x P3 1 x P3 (6 mois)	

ANNEXE B (suite)

	PR	Postes de durée déterminée ou			
		CMCF	PNUD	PAM	FISE
SOUS-DIVISION DE LA TRADUCTION (suite)					
<u>Section espagnole</u>	5 x P4 10 x P3 1 x G4	1 x P3		1 x P3 1 x P3	(6 mois)
<u>Section Terminologie et références</u>	1 x P2 1 x P1 2 x G4 1 x G3				
SOUS-DIVISION DE LA PRODUCTION ET DE LA DISTRIBUTION					
Bureau du Chef de la Sous-Division	1 x P4 1 x G4				
Service de contrôle des documents	1 x G7 1 x G6 2 x G4 1 x G2 1 x G1				
<u>Section Impressions</u>					
Chef de section			1 x P3		
Chargé des travaux d'imprimerie	1 x P2		1 x G3		
Contrats d'imprimerie	1 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
Composition	1 x G6 2 x G5 11 x G4 35 x G3 2 x G2		1 x G3	3 x G3	
Ateliers de fabrication et d'impression	1 x G7 2 x G5 1 x G4 2 x G3 14 x G2 12 x G1	1 x G3 3 x G2 1 x G1	4 x G2 2 x G1	2 x G2 1 x G1	

ANNEXE B (suite)

	PR	Postes de durée déterminée ou indéfinie			
		CMCF	PNUD	PAM	FISE
SOUS-DIVISION DE LA PRODUCTION ET DE LA DISTRIBUTION (suite)					
<u>Section Distribution et ventes</u>					
Chef de section	1 x P3				
Chargé de la distribution	1 x P2, 1 x G4	1 x G3			
Bureau administratif	1 x G6	2 x G3	1 x G2	1 x G4	
	1 x G4				
	6 x G3				
	1 x G2				
Expéditions	1 x G6			1 x G3	
	2 x G3	1 x G2	2 x G1	1 x G2	
	2 x G2				
	9 x G1				
CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION	1 x P3		1 x P4*		
	1 x G6		1 x P1*		
	1 x G4		2 x G3*		
			1 x G2*		

*Aucun de ces postes n'avait encore été ouvert au 1er juin 1966.

ANNEXE B (suite)

Récapitulation par programmes

	<u>PR</u>	<u>CMFC</u>	<u>PNUD</u>		<u>PAM</u>	<u>FISE</u>
			<u>Centre de</u>	<u>Autres</u>		
			<u>doc.</u>			
D-1	1					
P-5	2					
P-4	11		1			
P-3	29	1		2	3	
P-2	14		1			1
P-1	6					
G-7	2					
G-6	8					
G-5	16					
G-4	29					
G-3	49	4	2	2	4	1
G-2	20	4	1	5	4	
G-1	<u>22</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>209</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

ANNEXE C

Nouvelle structure des listes d'adresses

GROUPE 1 GOUVERNEMENTS

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|--|
| Sous-
groupe | 10 | Listes des gouvernements:
contingents |
| | 11 | Comités nationaux de la FAO |
| | 12 | Minist. des Affaires étrangères |
| | 13 | Minist. de l'Agriculture |
| | 14 | Minist. de la Santé |
| | 15 | Minist. des Affaires économiques |
| | 16 | Minist. de l'Education |
| | 17 | Réservé |
| | 18 | Autres minist. et serv. gouv. |
| | 19 | Autres fonctionnaires
(observateurs; délégués et
représentants permanents
auprès de la FAO) |

**GROUPE 3 INSTITUTIONS ET ACTIVITES
INTERNALES**

- | | |
|----|---|
| 30 | Réservé |
| 31 | Nations Unies |
| 32 | Programmes spéc. des
Nations Unies |
| 33 | Instit. spéc. et autres organ.
des Nations Unies |
| 34 | Réservé |
| 35 | Organisations nat. pour les
activ. internationales |
| 36 | OIG: Rec. par la FAO |
| 37 | ONG: Rec. par la FAO |
| 38 | Comités CMCF |
| 39 | Autres ONG et OIG |

**GROUPE 2 FAO: PERSONNEL, ORGANISMES
GOUV. AUTRES ORGANISMES
ETABLIS**

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 20 | Réservé |
| 21 | Personnel du Siège |
| 22 | Personnel des Bureaux régionaux |
| 23 | Représentants dans les pays |
| 24 | Personnel des projets |
| 25 | Conférence et Conseil |
| 26) | Comités du Conseil |
| 27) | |
| 28) | Conseils, Commissions et |
| 29) | Comités - Art. XIV et VI |

GROUPE 4 ACTION SOCIALE ET BIEN-ETRE

(Il s'agit d'obtenir une sélection
représentative dans chaque sous-
groupe pour tous les Etats Membres
de la FAO - par exemple, toutes les
principales associations de jeunesse
à la rubrique 47, etc.)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 40 | Réservé |
| 41 | Secours et assistance sociale |
| 42 | Coopératives; mutuelles |
| 43 | Economie familiale |
| 44 | Services sanitaires et médicaux |
| 45 | Développement communautaire |
| 46 | Syndicats/Autres org. politiques |
| 47 | Associations de jeunesse |
| 48 | Réservé |
| 49 | Personnes s'occupant des
domaines précités. |

ANNEXE C (suite)

GROUPE 5 FINANCE, PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIE, COMMERCE, etc.

(Il s'agit d'obtenir une sélection représentative dans chaque sous-groupe pour tous les Etats Membres de la FAO - par exemple, toutes les principales banques à la rubr. 51, etc.)

- 50 Réserve
- 51 Finance
- 52 Production: Agr., pêches, forêts
- 53 Productivité, normalisation
- 54 Industries: dans les domaines FAO
- 55 Autres industries
- 56 Commerce: échanges, marketing
- 57 Réserve
- 58 Réserve
- 59 Réserve

GROUPE 6 INFORMATION ET DOMAINES CONNEXES

- 60 Réserve
- 61 Agences de presse
- 62 Grande presse
- 63 Presse spéciale
- 64 Radio/TV, produc. cinématogr.
- 65 Centre d'inform., presse des bureaux de rel. publiques
- 66 Editeurs et libraires
- 67 Publicité
- 68 Autres organismes dans les domaines précités
- 69 Personnes travaillant dans les domaines précités

GROUPE 7 EDUCATION, RECHERCHE, DOCUMENTATION...

(Il s'agit d'obtenir une sélection représentative dans chaque sous-groupe pour tous les Etats Membres de la FAO - par exemple, toutes les grandes universités à la rubrique 71, etc.)

- 70 Réserve
- 71 Universités, enseign. supérieur
- 72 Enseig. second. et technique
- 73 Enseig. post-scolaire: vulgaris.
- 74 Recherche
- 75 Réserve
- 76 Documentation: bibliothèques centres de doc., archives
- 77 Réserve
- 78 Réserve
- 79 Hommes de science ou experts individuels

GROUPE 8-9 LISTES DIVISIONNAIRES

(A utiliser dans le cas de personnes et institutions qui, en raison de leurs exigences ou de leurs caractéristiques propres, ne peuvent entrer dans les groupes généraux)

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|----|----------------|
| 80 | FAO/ODG | Sous- Groupe | 90 | A + F |
| 81 | TEC | | 91 | ESA |
| 82 | AN | | 92 | CO |
| 83 | FI | | 93 | EA |
| 84 | Réserve | | 94 | RU |
| 85 | Réserve | | 95 | ST |
| 86 | FO | | 96 | DPRLA excl. IN |
| 87 | LA | | 97 | BIRD |
| 88 | NU | | 98 | PAM |
| 89 | PL | | 99 | CMCF |

ANNEXE D

OUVRAGES DONT LA FAO A AUTORISE LA TRADUCTION ET
LA PUBLICATION DANS UNE LANGUE AUTRE QUE
L'ANGLAIS, LE FRANCAIS OU L'ESPAGNOL - 1958-1966

1. On trouvera ci-dessous une liste d'ouvrages de la FAO que des organismes gouvernementaux, des Etats Membres, des éditeurs commerciaux, etc., ont été autorisés à traduire et à publier dans des langues autres que les trois langues de travail de la FAO.

2. Cette table peut se résumer comme suit:

Nombre de titres:	58
Nombre d'éditions:	74
Nombre de langues:	23
Nombre d'éditions dans chaque langue:	
Allemand	5
Arabe	3
Bengali	2
Chinois	2
Coréen	1
Grec	2
Goujrati	1
Hébreu	1
Hindi	2
Hongrois	1
Indonésien	3
Iranien	6
Italien	4
Japonais	9
Neerlandais	2
Ourdou	1
Polonais	3
Portugais	4
Roumain	1
Tamoul	1
Tchèque	2
Thailandais	2
Turc	16

Titre et date de publication par la FAO	Langue de la traduction et date à laquelle la FAO a donné son accord
<u>Division de la production et de la santé animales</u>	
Progrès de la technologie du fromage (1958)	Turc (1962)
Maladies des animaux sauvages vivant en liberté (1962)	Tchèque (1966)
Manuel de pathologie ovine	Iranien (1966)
<u>Division des pêches</u>	
La science appliquée aux pêches intérieures (Etude No 8) (1958)	Thailandais (1962)
L'économie des pêches (1957)	Japonais (1958)
La pêche à l'électricité (Etude No 7) (1957)	Grec (1965)
La coopération entre pêcheurs (1961)	Italien (1964)

ANNEXE D (suite)

Titre et date de publication par la FAO	Langue de la traduction et date à laquelle la FAO a donné son accord
<u>Division des forêts et des produits forestiers</u>	
Aspects génétiques de l'amélioration des arbres forestiers	Roumain (1965)
Le choix des essences forestières pour les boisements et reboisements (1958)	Turc (1960)
Rapport FAO No 586; Rapport au Gouvernement d'Israël sur les rideaux-abris et les brise-vents	Portugais (1961)
Les eucalyptus dans le reboisement (1955)	Turc (1960)
Les peupliers dans la production du bois et l'utilisation des terres (1958)	Tchèque (1958); Turc (1959); Arabe (1959)
La vie rurale dans l'arc alpin: étude internationale (1961)	Allemand (1963)
Les méthodes de plantations forestières en zones arides (1955)	Turc (1963)
Les panneaux de fibre et les panneaux de particules (1958)	Polonais (1959)
Influences exercées par la forêt sur son milieu (1962)	Turc (1963)
Consultation internationale sur le contre-plaqué et autres panneaux dérivés du bois (1963) (Documents d'information générale)	Italien (1964)
Outils et matériel de plantation et de reboisement (1956)	Turc (1960)
<u>Division de la mise en valeur des terres et des eaux</u>	
La consommation d'eau et les possibilités de double récolte (Rapport FAO No 1671) (1963)	Néerlandais (1965)
La préparation artisanale du coprah (1958)	Indonésien (1959)
L'utilisation rationnelle des engrais: étude internationale (1958)	Turc (1963); Thaïlandais (1964)
La mécanisation agricole - Situation et problèmes (Rapport FAO No 1016) (1959)	Allemand (1960)
Cuirs et peaux: dépouillement et conservation (1955)	Turc (1959); Indonésien (1959); Arabe (1962)
L'irrigation par aspersion (Collection FAO Agriculture No 65) (1960)	Grec (1961)
Méthodes et machines pour le drainage par canalisations en poterie et autres matériaux (Collection FAO Agriculture No 78) (1963)	Turc (1965)

ANNEXE D (suite)

Titre et date de publication par la FAO	Langue de la traduction et date à laquelle la FAO a donné son accord
Méthodes d'enquête sur la gestion des entreprises agricoles (1958)	Chinois (1959); Japonais (1959); Coréen (1962); Turc (1962)
Vocabulaire multilingue de la science du sol (1965)	Hongrois (1961); Hébreu (1963)
Traitement du manioc et produits à base de manioc dans les industries rurales (1956)	Indonésien (1950)
Méthodes artisanales de tannage (1960)	Tamoul (1961); Ourdou (1964)
Le petit outillage agricole (1953)	Iranien (1958)
Machines à élever l'eau pour l'irrigation (1956)	Iranien (1958)
Les engrais et leur emploi (1965)	Turc (1965)
Rapport sur les pâturages et la production fourragère (1966)	Iranien (1966)
<u>Division de la nutrition</u>	
Besoins en calcium: rapport d'un groupe d'experts FAO/OMS (1962)	Japonais (1963)
Le lait et les produits laitiers dans la nutrition humaine (1959)	Japonais (1960); Italien (1962)
<u>Division de la production végétale et de la protection des plantes</u>	
Semences agricoles et horticoles: production, contrôle et distribution (1961)	Japonais (1963); Allemand (1964)
Amélioration de la culture de l'olivier (1961)	Turc (1962)
La sélection des maïs hybrides et la production des semences (1958)	Polonais (1963); Chinois (1964)
Les légumineuses en agriculture (1953)	Turc (1964)
La fumigation en tant que traitement insecticide (1964)	Turc (1963)
Enquête mondiale sur le café (1962)	Portugais (1962)
<u>Division de l'analyse économique</u>	
Etudes sur la planification agricole No 3 (1963)	Arabe (1964)
Les problèmes de la commercialisation et leurs solutions (1958)	Portugais (1963)
Bulletin mensuel - économie et statistique agricoles, vol. 13 No 2 (1964)	Polonais (1964)
Rapport du groupe d'experts FAO/ECAFE sur certains aspects de la planification agricole en Asie et en Extrême-Orient (1963)	Turc (1963)
Le rôle des industries forestières dans la lutte contre le sous-développement économique (tiré du SOFA 1962)	Portugais (1962)

ANNEXE D (suite)

Titre et date de publication par la FAO	Langue de la traduction et date à laquelle la FAO a donné son accord
<u>Division des institutions et services ruraux</u>	
Le crédit agricole dans les pays économiquement sous-développés (1959)	Iranien (1964)
Les coopératives d'épargne, de crédit et de vente dans les pays insuffisamment développés (Collection FAO Agriculture No 34) (1953)	Bengali (1960)
Enquêtes rurales (Collection FAO Agriculture No 52) (1957)	Hindi (1963); Italien (1961); Goujrati (1960)
Manuel des méthodes et procédures d'enquêtes sur le crédit rural (Collection FAO Agriculture No 73) (1962)	Iranien (1964)
La réforme agraire en Italie: réalisations et perspectives (Etudes agricoles FAO No 53) (1961)	Japonais (1962)
Le remembrement rural: principes de législation (1962)	Japonais (1962)
<u>DPRLA - Service d'études législatives</u>	
Comparaison et résumé analytique de certaines conventions portant création de Commissions des pêches - Document de travail	Japonais (1963)
<u>DPRLA - Service de l'information</u>	
FAO - Sa structure (1964)	Allemand (1964)
<u>CMCF</u>	
Les maladies animales et la santé humaine (Etude de base CMCF No 3) (1962)	Hindi (1964); Bengali (1964)
Possibilités d'accroître la production alimentaire mondiale (Etude de base CMCF No 10) (1963)	Néerlandais (1963)
Six milliards de bouches à nourrir (1962)	Allemand (1963)
<u>Division mixte FAO/AIEA de l'énergie atomique</u>	
Protection du public en cas de libération accidentelle d'éléments radioactifs	Japonais (1966)

26 mai 1966



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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Point 2(iii) de l'ordre
du jour provisoire

PC 11/2(c) Corr.1
Juillet 1966

Quarante-septième session

Rome, 17 octobre 1966

CORRIGENDUM

Page 11, Annexe B

Sous-Division de l'édition. Au Bureau du Chef de la
Sous-Division, dans la colonne PR, ajouter : 1 x G3.



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

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Point 2 de l'ordre
du jour provisoire

PC 11/2 (d)
Août 1966

COMITE DU PROGRAMME

ONZIEME SESSION

19-29 septembre 1966

EXAMEN DES ACTIVITES DU PROGRAMME :

DIVISION DES PUBLICATIONS (CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION)

SOMMAIRE

Le présent document rend compte des progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne la création du Centre de documentation de la FAO. Il décrit brièvement les objectifs du Centre et les dispositions qui ont été prises au sujet de son financement et de son effectif. Quant aux problèmes rencontrés, il s'agit notamment de mettre en mémoire la masse considérable des documents publiés par la FAO dans le passé, et d'assurer la conformité des index établis par le Centre avec ceux d'autres centres de documentation. Deux index expérimentaux doivent être achevés pour le 15 septembre 1966. La conclusion esquisse brièvement les tendances futures.

Objectifs

1. La treizième session de la Conférence (novembre 1965) a décidé, sur proposition du Directeur général, d'établir un Centre de documentation destiné à mettre la masse des documents de la FAO à la disposition des experts et des autres utilisateurs dans les pays membres.
2. Le Centre sera organisé de manière à pouvoir fournir, sur demande spécifique, des réponses en forme de bibliographies, accompagnées autant que de besoin, par des copies des documents relevés dans la bibliographie. Il préparera également et diffusera des index périodiques de tous les documents choisis, rangés par sujet.
3. Les services du Centre seront mis à la disposition des :
 - experts et consultants de la FAO;
 - experts des Nations Unies et des autres institutions spécialisées;
 - organismes publics des Etats Membres;

- services d'information (presse, radio, etc.)
- organismes et personnes privées, tels qu'universités, industries (moyennant rétribution le cas échéant).

Organisation

4. Une dotation de 55 900 dollars au chapitre III-B et une dotation de 10 000 dollars au chapitre V sont prévues au budget ordinaire pour 1966-67. Une dotation complémentaire de 25 000 dollars a été établie par le Directeur général par prélèvement sur les fonds perçus par la FAO au titre des dépenses d'exécution des projets du PNUD-Fonds spécial pour l'année 1966.

5. En outre, l'Administrateur du PNUD a décidé d'attribuer pendant l'année 1966 1 500 dollars par projet du Fonds spécial confié à la FAO, au moment où chaque projet devient opérationnel. En effet, le Centre de documentation sera utilisé par les experts du PNUD et il devra entre autres tâches assurer une diffusion rapide des données et des informations importantes rassemblées pour les différents programmes du PNUD dont l'exécution est confiée à la FAO. On espère que cette contribution pourra être prolongée au-delà de 1966.

6. Au total, le budget s'élèvera donc à environ 100 000 à 120 000 dollars par an, ce qui est considéré comme nécessaire pour assurer les opérations courantes.

7. Le Centre de documentation fait partie de la Division des publications dans le Département des relations publiques et des questions juridiques. Il doit travailler en collaboration étroite avec la Bibliothèque et le Service des études législatives, également situés dans ce Département. Les effectifs du Centre comporteront un Chef du Centre (P₄), et deux fonctionnaires du cadre organique assistés du nombre voulu d'agents des services généraux requis, soit au total 7 ou 8 postes.

Méthodes de travail

8. Le Centre de documentation rassemble et sélectionne les documents produits par l'Organisation, en utilisant au besoin l'assistance de toutes les unités spécialisées. Certains documents sont stockés sous forme de micro-copies pour pouvoir être soit distribués, soit reproduits.

9. Après une analyse systématique utilisant des descripteurs, c'est-à-dire un vocabulaire soigneusement construit de substantifs constituant une liste globale, les définitions bibliographiques et les descripteurs sont mis sur cartes perforées. L'ensemble de ces informations entre en mémoire d'ordinateur pour la préparation des index et des bibliographies spéciales, et les cartes sont distribuées pour traitement dans une trieuse-statistique qui opère les recherches à partir des groupes de descripteurs.

10. La méthodologie utilisée a été définie grâce à l'assistance de divers consultants appartenant à cinq pays différents et la liste des descripteurs, actuellement en voie d'achèvement, a été établie par des fonctionnaires de la FAO grâce à l'aide substantielle fournie par différents organismes nationaux, notamment la Bibliothèque du Département de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis, et l'Université d'Hohenheim en Allemagne.

Problèmes rencontrés

11. En dehors de la méthodologie, qui a été choisie suffisamment flexible pour être adaptée aux besoins au fur et à mesure qu'ils seront mieux précisés, le premier problème difficile a été l'établissement de la liste de descripteurs. Celle-ci sera corrigée et complétée à l'usage, grâce à un contrôle statistique en cours d'emploi.

12. Un problème particulièrement difficile est celui de l'entrée en mémoire, après sélection, des documents produits par la FAO dans le passé. Des ressources supplémentaires seront nécessaires pour venir à bout de la masse considérable de ces anciens documents qui n'ont pas été classés. On estime que la reproduction à un seul exemplaire des documents épuisés qui doivent être analysés et rangés dans le cadre d'un classement central systématique, compte tenu du coût de l'utilisation des machines électroniques nécessaires, aura probablement une incidence financière d'environ 30 000 dollars. C'est seulement après cette opération que le Centre de documentation pourra assurer son plein service. On projette donc de faire appel au travail volontaire et l'on espère obtenir pendant l'année scolaire 1966-67 l'assistance de plusieurs équipes, fournies notamment par les étudiants de plusieurs séminaires pontificaux, des étudiants en théologie protestante et des étudiants de l'Université de Rome. Des honoraires symboliques seront versés à ces volontaires après vérification de leur travail.

13. Les problèmes rencontrés dans l'avenir seront probablement liés d'une part à la sélection des documents retenus par le Centre, d'autre part à la coordination avec les centres de documentation des autres institutions spécialisées (voir par. 19 ci-dessous).

Evaluation des résultats obtenus

14. Les travaux préparatoires à la création du Centre de documentation avaient commencé en 1965. Le Service des études législatives, fournissant une aide concrète, a préparé et publié entre janvier 1965 et avril 1966 six suppléments à la liste trimestrielle des publications et principaux documents, résumant plus de 400 rapports du Fonds spécial des Nations Unies et du Programme élargi d'assistance technique. La mise en place du dispositif en 1966 a été retardée dans l'attente de la décision de l'Administrateur du PNUD, et par les délais habituels de recrutement. Toutefois, le Centre de documentation a été capable de produire pour septembre 1966 un index complet des 2150 rapports du Programme élargi d'assistance technique établis par des experts de la FAO, classés par titres, auteurs, sujets principaux et mots-clés (ces derniers comprenant une analyse détaillée par sujets et par pays). Enfin, le premier bulletin périodique de diffusion de documentation a été également préparé.

Tendances futures

15. On espère que le bulletin périodique pourra être distribué à partir du premier trimestre 1967. Quant à la masse des documents anciens, on commencera à s'en occuper pendant l'exercice biennal en cours, afin que le Centre puisse fonctionner à plein, du moins en ce qui concerne son programme actuel, dès 1968.

16. Une réunion s'est tenue en février 1966 sous l'égide du Comité administratif de coordination (CAC), groupant les représentants des bibliothèques ou des services de documentation des Nations Unies, de dix institutions spécialisées et de l'AIEA. Cette réunion a recommandé que chaque institution entreprenne l'indexation de ses propres documents et étudie la possibilité de les reproduire sous forme de micro-fiches. Il a été recommandé que les méthodes modernes de traitement de l'information grâce aux machines électroniques soient pleinement utilisées et que les catalogues et les index soient aussi conformes que possible entre eux de manière à se compléter pour assurer leur utilisation maximum.

17. Le Comité consultatif de l'information du CAC, en mars 1966, a examiné ce même problème et s'est montré vivement intéressé à ce que les grands moyens d'information chargés de mettre le public au courant des activités des Nations Unies et des institutions spécialisées puissent disposer des documents nécessaires, ainsi que des services voulus pour les rechercher et se les procurer.

18. Enfin, le Comité consultatif sur l'application de la science et de la technique au développement, dans son troisième rapport au Conseil économique et social (mai 1966) 1/, a souligné la nécessité de mettre au point de nouvelles méthodes de

traitement de l'information pour l'usage des pays en voie de développement; il a recommandé d'établir des résumés analytiques portant aussi bien sur des données non publiées que sur des textes déjà parus, et a souligné "combien il importe d'assurer de façon satisfaisante l'analyse, la diffusion et l'utilisation des rapports pertinents des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas publiés".

19. Outre les efforts de coordination et de compatibilité avec les autres institutions intergouvernementales, le Centre de documentation de la FAO cherchera à établir des accords de coopération avec les différents centres de documentation nationaux. En effet, la FAO ne fera en aucun cas double emploi avec les centres de documentation déjà nombreux qui traitent la littérature technique ou économique publiée. Elle examinera s'il est possible d'établir un vaste réseau de renseignements au bénéfice des pays membres et des experts. Les premières approches à cet effet pourront avoir lieu dans le courant de l'année 1967.

20. Il est apparu que le dispositif mis en place pour le Centre de documentation de la FAO pourrait peut-être rendre un autre service aux pays membres : de très nombreuses stations de recherche et d'expérimentation travaillent sur les problèmes techniques de l'agriculture, et l'expérience prouve que la majeure partie de leurs résultats n'est pas publiée. Le Directeur général se propose d'examiner, en commençant par certains centres spécialisés, si les résultats de recherche - comme aussi les problèmes de recherche - ne pourraient pas être confiés à la FAO, non pas pour publication, mais simplement pour indexation et reproduction éventuelle, sur demande, comme il est prévu de faire pour les documents produits par l'Organisation.

21. A plus long terme, il est intéressant de se demander si un Centre de documentation comme celui-ci, ou plutôt un réseau général de renseignements, ne pourrait pas établir dans les pays ou les groupes de pays en voie de développement des antennes qui serviraient de points de contact avec les chercheurs et disposeraient de certains moyens en matériel et en personnel pour répondre sans délai aux problèmes qu'ils ont à poser.



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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Tema 2 (iii) del
Programa provisional

PC 11/2(c)
Julio 1966

Distr.: RESERVADA
(Lista especial)

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 2 6 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

11º PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL COMITE DEL PROGRAMA

19 - 29 septiembre 1966

ACTIVIDADES DEL PROGRAMA: DIRECCION DE PUBLICACIONES

RESUMEN

Este documento se presenta al Comité del Programa para que sirva de base al segundo análisis de las actividades del programa de la Dirección de Publicaciones. El primer análisis de esta naturaleza se llevó a cabo en el sexto período de sesiones del Comité celebrado en 1962.

Después de exponer los fines que persigue la labor de la Dirección de Publicaciones, su organización y principales esferas de actividad, el presente documento informa sobre los métodos adoptados para alcanzar tales objetivos. Se analizan algunos de los principales problemas planteados y los resultados obtenidos se evalúan expresándolos en estadísticas de producción y estimaciones de carácter cualitativo. Por último, se examinan las futuras tendencias de la labor de la Dirección.

I. OBJETIVOS DE LA LABOR DE LA DIRECCION DE PUBLICACIONES

1. Los fines que persigue la Dirección de Publicaciones siguen siendo los señalados en el documento presentado al Comité en su sexto período de sesiones, y al Consejo en su 39^o período de sesiones celebrado en 1962 ^{1/}. La Constitución de la FAO encomienda a la Organización la tarea de difundir información relativa a la nutrición, la alimentación y la agricultura disponiendo que a través de la Organización los miembros se informen mutuamente sobre las medidas adoptadas y los progresos conseguidos en estas esferas. El proceso de difusión de información y de consultas mutuas entre los Estados Miembros es inseparable de la preparación y distribución de publicaciones y documentos.
2. El material así producido, de conformidad con las políticas fijadas, está condicionado en gran parte por tres grupos de actividades, esto es, el programa de reuniones, el programa de publicaciones expuesto en el Programa de Labores y Presupuesto que se presenta cada dos años a la aprobación de la Conferencia, y los programas de asistencia técnica y de desarrollo que la Organización lleva a cabo.

II. ORGANIZACION Y PRINCIPALES SECTORES DE ACTIVIDADES

3. En su 13^o período de sesiones, la Conferencia aprobó una nueva estructura de la Dirección. Esta nueva estructura, que se concreta en tres Subdirecciones, fue implantada el 1^o de enero de 1966, reflejando los tres principales sectores de actividades de la Dirección, a saber: (i) traducción; (ii) edición y (iii) producción y distribución, a las que se une el Centro de Documentación que actualmente se monta. El gráfico que figura en el Apéndice A permite apreciar el modo en que está organizada la Dirección y en el Apéndice B se encontrará un cuadro del personal, por programas.
4. Todas las traducciones que se hacen en las Oficinas Centrales, por el personal de plantilla o por contrata, competen a la Subdirección de Traducción. Se trata de un sector importantísimo de las actividades de la Dirección, toda vez que lleva a la práctica la política de la Organización de tramitar sus asuntos y publicar los resultados de sus trabajos en tres idiomas en pie de igualdad. Los documentos de trabajo y los informes sobre reuniones representan unas tres cuartas partes de la producción de los traductores de plantilla. La labor de la Subdirección de Edición estriba principalmente, si bien no de un modo exclusivo, en la preparación y edición de publicaciones impresas, incluso el examen de los originales antes de ser aprobados para su publicación, el diseño tipográfico, ilustración, corrección de estilo, organización de material, corrección de pruebas y vigilancia durante la impresión. La Subdirección de Producción y Distribución se ocupa de la impresión de documentos (en los talleres de la Organización o en imprentas comerciales), almacenamiento, distribución (gratuita o no) y expedición.

III. METODOS ADOPTADOS

5. En la realización de sus objetivos, la Dirección procura cumplir los tres requisitos fundamentales de puntualidad, calidad y economía cuya consecución constituye

^{1/} Véase PC 6/5 y CL 39/10

su principal finalidad ^{1/}. Tales requisitos son hasta cierto punto antagónicos y no se escatiman esfuerzos para obtener un equilibrio satisfactorio entre ellos, recurriendo a la planificación anticipada, fijación de prioridades, determinación de fechas para la producción, control de calidad, regulación del volumen de documentación, análisis de costos, elevación de la productividad, etc. En la medida en que se aplican eficazmente tales medios, la Dirección logrará sus propósitos principales como editorial y central de servicios en beneficio de toda la Organización.

6. Una característica esencial del método de trabajo de la Dirección lo constituye su sistema de control central de todas las operaciones, función que corresponde a la dependencia de control de la Subdirección de Producción y Distribución. Dicha dependencia se ocupa de que todos los trabajos recibidos sean registrados y de que se siga su marcha al ir pasando por las cinco sucesivas secciones; que se lleven uniformemente las estadísticas de producción y que el servicio en conjunto responda a las necesidades de los usuarios, a reserva de las prioridades y políticas que se impone respetar. Todo ello ha resultado indispensable en la gestión de las actividades de la Dirección, actividades que en 1964/65 supusieron un promedio de 75 a 80 "trabajos" diarios, y en los cinco primeros meses de 1966, un promedio de 100. A la cohesión contribuye asimismo la estructura de tres Subdirecciones a que se hace referencia en el párrafo 5, que ha tenido por consecuencia una mayor división de las funciones administrativas y delegación de atribuciones en los planos convenientes.

7. Las tres secciones de traducción están dirigidas por un Jefe de Subdirección, el cual puede fomentar la uniformidad de normas y la coordinación. Sin detrimento de la importancia capital que el factor calidad reviste, se despliega un esfuerzo decidido para aumentar en el 10 por ciento el rendimiento de los traductores de plantilla, mejorando los servicios de consulta y terminología, dando salida a traducciones sin revisar en los casos que así convenga cuando la traducción ha sido hecha por un traductor-revisor especializado en la materia y asimismo tratando de conseguir un mayor grado de especialización del personal.

8. La Subdirección de Edición cuenta con un Jefe de diseño tipográfico, editores, correctores de pruebas e ilustradores, que juntos constituyen un equipo capaz de conseguir que las publicaciones de la FAO se produzcan al alto nivel profesional de presentación y contenido que cabe esperar de una gran organización intergubernamental. Las observaciones que sobre los textos formula el Jefe de la Subdirección de Edición son bien recibidas por los autores y la conciencia de que los textos serán examinados en punto de calidad y coherencia tiende a ejercer efecto saludable sobre el cuidado que los autores ponen en organizar su material y redactar el texto presentado para su publicación.

9. En 1965 se adoptó un esquema sistemático de clasificación y codificación de los documentos de la FAO, plan que va implantándose gradualmente. Su finalidad es facilitar la identificación y localización de cualquier documento en todas las fases de producción, distribución y utilización, proporcionando con rapidez determinados datos, en clave, sobre la fase en que se encuentran, público al que va dirigido y origen. Las tres clases principales son:

- P - Publicaciones, esto es, material que por razón de su especial importancia y carácter permanente o utilidad para un público amplio ha de distribuirse entre los gobiernos de todos los Estados Miembros y ponerse a la venta;
- M - Documentos principales, cuyo contenido tiene forma definitiva (v. gr., informes definitivos sobre reuniones y proyectos);

^{1/} Véase informe del 12^o período de sesiones de la Conferencia, párrafo 352.

- W - Documentos de trabajo, que se producen principalmente para su distribución entre participantes de una reunión o proyecto y entre el personal interesado como base para examen, debate, estudio y adopción de medidas (v. gr., documentos preparatorios de reuniones, proyectos de documentos y documentos provisionales, documentos sobre aportación de datos y planificación, que no tienen carácter definitivo).

10. Basándose en la anterior clasificación y sus subdivisiones, van elaborándose reglas a fin de aplicar las convenientes normas de producción, regímenes de distribución y períodos de retención de cada tipo de material de modo congruente. Se ha aprobado asimismo una norma en virtud de la cual determinados tipos de documentos han de ir precedidos por breves resúmenes preparados por el autor. Tales resúmenes se proponen informar al lector sobre los temas tratados y servir de guión del documento. Los resúmenes serán registrados, reproducidos y distribuidos por el Centro de Documentación. Dicha norma va aplicándose gradualmente.

11. En la Subdirección de Producción y Distribución, el volumen cada vez mayor de material ha exigido un constante desarrollo de la mecanización. Se ha conseguido la actual escala de operaciones montando prensas mayores, instalaciones de obtención rápida de láminas y maquinaria de gran rendimiento para el plegado, cosido y recortado en la dependencia tipográfica interna; atadoras y alimentadoras mecánicas de sobres y maquinaria perfeccionada de direcciones en la dependencia de expedición y estanterías móviles compactas para almacenar de forma más eficaz y accesible publicaciones y documentos.

12. Aquí debe mencionarse especialmente la modernización completa de las operaciones de almacenamiento y expedición a raíz de un estudio realizado en 1962 y 1963 por la Sección de Organización y Métodos 1/. La Sección de distribución y Ventas va asumiendo actualmente un nuevo papel fundamental a título de sector central de coordinación y control de todas las actividades de distribución, venta y fomento de ventas, incluso la designación de bibliotecas de depósito y prestación de servicios a éstas. La reorganización coincidió con el traslado de las existencias a locales más idóneos en el edificio C. Está a punto de terminarse un sistema de direcciones totalmente revisado, con listas ordenadas por categorías de destinatarios (y no por títulos o series) 2/. El nuevo sistema representa una ayuda para las direcciones técnicas en la labor de selección de destinatarios y regímenes de distribución y facilitará los estudios sobre mercados para la venta de publicaciones.

13. Se han empleado los siguientes métodos de promoción de ventas (costeados con 15.000 dólares en 1962/63 y 20.000 en 1964/65, cantidades que se autorizó a retirar del Fondo Rotatorio de Publicaciones a título de gastos por fomento de ventas):

- Producción de dos ediciones del catálogo completo, cada una de 72.000 ejemplares.
- Producción de 19 octavillas de publicidad, folletos, suplementos del catálogo, listas descriptivas de publicaciones, etc.
- Participación directa o mediante agentes de venta en 16 ferias del libro, exposiciones, etc. en Italia, Suiza, Polonia, República Federal de Alemania,

1/ Anunciado en el documento PC 6/5, párr. 52.

2/ Véase nueva estructura de listas de dirección en el Apéndice C.

Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, India, Francia, Japón, Austria, Israel y Yugoslavia.

- Inspecciones de agentes de ventas de publicaciones de la FAO en Italia, Polonia, Suecia, Noruega, Dinamarca, Francia, Reino Unido, Estados Unidos y República Federal de Alemania.
- Anuncios en nueve revistas, catálogos y diarios en la India, los Países Bajos, los Estados Unidos, Francia, la Argentina y el Reino Unido.
- Campañas postales directas en los Estados Unidos y Nueva Zelanda.

IV. PROBLEMAS PLANTEADOS

14. En general cabe decir que los problemas que se han presentado al llevar a cabo las actividades de la Dirección son de tres clases. En primer lugar, los que suscita diariamente la necesidad de conciliar la rapidez de producción con las limitaciones de personal, dictadas por consideraciones de economía y falta de medios financieros, sin sacrificar el factor esencial de la calidad. En segundo lugar, se crean problemas cuando a la Dirección de Publicaciones llegan textos con posterioridad a la fecha fijada, o que no han sido previstos, o que son más extensos de lo que se esperaba, aunque, por otra parte, es forzoso prepararlos para antes de la fecha de convocación de las reuniones. Estas condiciones tienen por consecuencia que la planificación sólo sea posible a corto plazo, es decir, cuando se tenga ya en mano realmente el trabajo. Cuando los autores se retrasan en el envío de artículos para las publicaciones periódicas, la salida de éstas en fechas fijas resulta imposible. Por último, los trabajos que llevan consigo los programas extrapresupuestarios, trabajos que entranan muchos elementos nuevos, plantean una dificultad que no siempre puede superarse con el personal y medios de que se dispone.

15. A fin de hacer frente a la irregularidad y urgencia de la masa de trabajo, los textos destinados a impresión interna han sido pasados en ocasiones a tipografías privadas locales que cuentan con instalaciones offset y se recurre en máxima medida a los traductores por contrata. Sin embargo, el sistema de las traducciones externas tropieza con limitaciones, siendo las más importantes la falta de familiaridad con la terminología, programas y estructura de la FAO; falta de uniformidad en la redacción; insuficiencia en punto a preparación lingüística y a experiencia profesional de los traductores; falta de contacto con los autores, así como imposibilidad de acceso a fuentes de consulta y antecedentes; falta de puntualidad en la entrega de los trabajos; un cierto enfoque comercializado del trabajo y la competencia con otros organismos. En la sección siguiente se hallará una evaluación de los resultados conseguidos.

16. La contratación de traductores y editores de plantilla calificados es cada vez más difícil. Un puesto de editor francés (P-1), que quedó vacante en marzo de 1965, permaneció sin cubrir durante un año por falta de candidatos idóneos, a pesar de haberse anunciado en la prensa francesa. Varios puestos de traductor tuvieron que cubrirse con candidatos que no reunían plenamente las condiciones requeridas o por personal que ha rebasado el límite de edad o bien ofreciendo el sueldo del punto medio de la escala y no el del escalón de entrada. Estas dificultades no se limitan en modo alguno a la FAO y reflejan una escasez mundial muy grave de traductores profesionales calificados y una creciente competencia al respecto entre los organismos internacionales.

17. La gran prioridad que se concede a los trabajos de la FAO ajenos al Programa Ordinario, se refleja en las actividades de la Dirección de Publicaciones, en el volumen de informes sobre proyectos y otros documentos, publicaciones especiales, periódicas o no, y en la gestión de muchas ediciones de carácter sumamente especializado que con frecuencia se imprimen fuera de Italia. Como gran parte de la labor de la

Dirección de Publicaciones a que dan lugar las actividades de campo no encaja en molde previamente establecidos, ha de ser y es objeto de gran atención por parte de funcionarios de categoría superior. A esto ha atendido hasta la fecha el personal adscrito al Programa Ordinario, pero ha llegado ya el momento en que ha de concederse mayor asistencia por parte de los programas de campo. La asistencia transitoria sufragada hasta ahora por tales programas ha venido consistiendo exclusivamente en operarios de "cadena". Además, incluso estas necesidades de personal no siempre se reconocen con la suficiente anticipación para disponer a tiempo de personal adicional. Y la contratación a corto plazo rara vez permite localizar personal experimentado plenamente competente. Dada la importancia y utilidad de la labor desarrollada por la FAO fuera del Programa Ordinario, es esencial que el apoyo que la Dirección de Publicaciones presta sea objeto de financiación suficiente por parte de los programas extrapresupuestarios.

V. EVALUACION DE LOS RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS

18. El aspecto cuantitativo de los resultados obtenidos se refleja en las siguientes estadísticas de producción:

a) <u>Traducción</u>	<u>Por personal de plantilla</u>			<u>Por contrata</u>			<u>Total</u>			<u>IFE, Plantilla + Contrata</u>	
	I	F	E	I	F	E	I	F	E		
(miles de palabras)											
Promedio 1959-62	778	4.313	4.010	487	827	406	1.265	5.140	4.416	10.821	
1963	879	5.492	5.431	592	1.480	1.020	1.471	6.972	6.451	14.894	
1964	1.047	5.519	4.714	858	1.869	919	1.905	7.388	5.633	14.926	
1965	890	5.333	4.786	710	2.710	1.292	1.600	8.043	6.078	15.721	

Las traducciones hechas para la FAO por el Comité Nacional Francés, arrojaron un total de 295.000 palabras en 1964, 987.000 en 1965 y 539.000 en los tres primeros meses de 1966. La proporción de traducciones por contrata respecto a las hechas por el personal de plantilla ha ido aumentando como se indica a continuación:

	<u>Porcentaje del total</u>	<u>Porcentaje de la traducción por contrata respecto de la del personal de plantilla</u>
1959-1962	16%	19%
1963	21%	26%
1964	24%	32%
1965	30%	43%

b) Impresión interna

(millones de páginas impresas)

Promedio 1959-1962	49,6
1963	85,0
1964 (año en que no se reúne la Conferencia)	68,6
1965	86,0
1966 (año en que no se reúne la Conferencia)	100 0 (estimación)

c) Expedición

Enero-marzo	1964 (3 meses)	7.000 paquetes	80.000 sobres
Octubre-diciembre	1965 (3 meses)	19.000 paquetes	228.000 sobres
Enero-mayo	1966 (5 meses)	45.000 paquetes	503.000 sobres

d) Las ventas de publicaciones vienen registrando asimismo un aumento constante desde 1958, año en que empezaron a notarse los efectos de las actividades de promoción de ventas.

1958	\$ 27.378	
1959	\$ 36.056	\$ 63.434
1960	\$ 44.798	
1961	\$ 50.837	\$ 95.635
1962	\$ 51.697	
1963	\$ 60.454	\$112.151
1964	\$ 65.578	
1965	\$ 78.375	\$143.953

La cifra correspondiente a 1965 representa el mayor volumen de ventas registrado en un año. El número de títulos que figuran en el Catálogo de publicaciones de la FAO (bienal) y sus suplementos trimestrales se ha elevado de 477 en 1958 a 579 en 1960 y a 763 en diciembre de 1965.

e) La Subdirección de Edición se ocupa cada año de unos 150 anuarios, monografías manuales y folletos y de unos 120 números de publicaciones periódicas. Hasta la fecha unas cuatro quintas partes del total se han dedicado al Programa Ordinario y el resto a la CMCH, el Programa Mundial de Alimentos y el UNICEF. Además, la Subdirección edita y corrige las pruebas de pequeños folletos, etc., y cubiertas de documentos (principalmente para el PNUD) por un total de unos seis meses/hombre al año. Un 80 por ciento de la jornada de trabajo del Jefe de Diseño Tipográfico se dedica a informes definitivos del Fondo Especial, principalmente la supervisión de ejecución e impresión de cartografía. La escala de las operaciones es comparable a la de las editoriales universitarias como las de Harvard, Chicago y Cambridge que en 1965 editaron 135, 139 y 183 libros, respectivamente.

19. Algunos de los títulos de mayor venta han sido:

- Estudio sobre nutrición N° 6 - Buenos hábitos en la alimentación (edición inglesa)
Primera edición 1951, reimpresa en 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963
Ejemplares vendidos: 4.185
- Estudio sobre la nutrición N° 11 - Tablas de composición de alimentos (edición inglesa)
Primera edición 1953, reimpresa en 1960 y 1964
Ejemplares vendidos: 3.431.

- Cuaderno de fomento agropecuario N° 53 - Cooperativas Agrícolas de Comercialización (edición inglesa)
Primera edición 1956, reimpresa en 1957 y 1962
Ejemplares vendidos: 2.183
- El mundo y su alimentación N° 4 - Seis mil millones de bocas (edición francesa)
Primera edición 1963, reimpresa en 1964 y 1965
Ejemplares vendidos, 6.712
- Estudio agropecuario N° 43 - El uso eficaz de los fertilizantes (edición inglesa)
Primera edición 1959, reimpresa en 1960 y 1962
Ejemplares vendidos: 3.341
- Estudio agropecuario N° 50 - Mejoramiento del cultivo del olivo (edición española)
Primera edición 1961; reimpresa en 1963
Ejemplares vendidos: 1.300

Para evaluar acertadamente las anteriores cifras conviene tener en cuenta la experiencia del comercio del libro según se resume en un reciente artículo de una de las principales revistas del ramo 1/.

"...fuera del comercio del libro no se advierte que el total de ejemplares de todos los títulos publicados en todo el mundo libre arroja un promedio no superior a los 7.000 ejemplares por título y que un número crecidísimo no llega a los 3.000 ejemplares."

Como el concepto "todos los títulos" comprende novelas, literatura infantil, biblias, diccionarios y otras obras de consulta de grandes tiradas, las cifras de venta de la FAO no son en modo alguno insatisfactorias, tratándose de obras técnicas de público limitado sobre todo si se tiene en cuenta que la selección de títulos no se hace pensando en la venta, como en las editoriales de índole comercial, sino en la necesidad de la información impresa para llevar adelante los programas aprobados de la Organización.

20. Un campo relativamente nuevo en el que la FAO ha entrado en años recientes es el de la edición hecha conjuntamente o en cooperación, en el idioma original, mediante editores privados. Esta fórmula ha permitido a la Organización publicar los resultados de sus trabajos a pesar de la falta de fondos para hacerlo directamente. Las condiciones usuales de los acuerdos concertados al respecto consisten en reservar a la FAO un 10 por ciento de la tirada total, en concepto de derechos de autor, habiéndose enviado los ejemplares correspondientes a los Estados Miembros para su información. Entre los títulos publicados figuran:

Fishing Boats of the World (1955)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Fishing Boats of the World 2 (1960)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 1 (1959)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
Modern Fishing Gear of the World 2 (1964)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London
The Technology of Fish Utilization (1965)	Fishing News (Books) Ltd., London

1/ The Bookseller, 16 octubre 1965, página 1867.

Pulp and Paper Prospects in Europe (1963)	BLV, Munich
The United Nations at Work (1965)	Pergamon, New York and Oxford
The Use of Induced Mutations in Plant Breeding (1965)	Pergamon, Oxford
Uses of Isotopes in Soil Organic Matters	Pergamon, Oxford
Nos aliments (1965)	Editions Sociales Françaises, Paris
Catálogo de nombres de peces, moluscos y crustáceos en el Mediterráneo (1966)	Vito Bianco, Roma

En preparación

Mediterranean Sheep Breeds (1966)	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.
Mineral Nutrition of Animals (1966)	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, U.K.

21. Una innovación satisfactoria la ha constituido el aumento del número de publicaciones de la FAO que se traducen y publican, sin gasto alguno para ella, por los gobiernos y editores privados. Desde 1958 se ha concedido autorización para publicar 58 títulos en 74 ediciones y 23 idiomas. El idioma al que se han traducido mayor número de obras es el turco, siguiéndole el japonés. En el Apéndice D se encontrará una lista de las traducciones autorizadas.

22. El 1° de enero de 1962, la Sección de Distribución y Ventas del Servicio de Publicaciones quedó encargada de designar y atender a las bibliotecas de depósito, función que antes desempeñaba la biblioteca de la FAO. Se procedió a revisar los principios que regulan la designación, respectivas funciones y condiciones y se emprendieron gestiones para aumentar el número de depositarios que reunieron las condiciones apetecidas haciéndose hincapié en una distribución geográfica más equitativa siempre que fuera posible. A partir del 1° de julio de 1963, a base de información acopiada mediante contactos directos y a través de las oficinas regionales de la FAO y representantes de la Organización en los países, se han conseguido los siguientes resultados:

	<u>Nuevos depositarios</u>	<u>Estados miembros interesados</u>	<u>Total de depositarios</u>
1° julio 1963	-	-	88
1° julio 1964	6	Brasil, Corea, Madagascar México, Nueva Zelandia, Turquía	94
1° julio 1965	6	Brasil, Indonesia, Liberia, Malasia, Tanzania, Repdli- ca Federal de Alemania	100
1° enero 1966	8	Canadá (base selectiva), Colombia (2), Colombia (base selectiva) Tailandia, R.A.U. (3)	108
	20		
	<u>20</u>		

De las veinte nuevas bibliotecas de depósito, nueve representan nombramientos en países miembros en que no existían, otras nueve vinieron a agregarse a las existentes en países miembros de gran superficie o población y las dos restantes fueron designadas a título selectivo para recibir publicaciones relativas a determinados temas de particular interés.

23. Ha transcurrido más de un año desde que el Comité examinó en abril de 1965 la cuestión del aumento de la proporción de las traducciones externas por contrata. El programa de labores y presupuesto para 1966-67 prevé una producción anual de unos 11 millones de palabras por el personal de plantilla y de 5 millones por traductores externos. En los tres primeros meses de 1966 los trabajos por contrata arrojaron un total de 483.000 palabras al inglés, 1.369.000 al francés y 160.000 al español, por la suma de 34.204 dólares, más el costo de expedición de 526 contratos estimado en 3.000 dólares en tiempo invertido por el personal de la Organización, gastos de correos y telecomunicaciones. Debe reconocerse que si esta labor se hubiese llevado a cabo internamente hubiera exigido 57 meses hombre de traductores P-3 por un costo aproximado de 67.500 dólares (sueldos netos más el 40 por ciento de gastos comunes de personal).

24. En lo que respecta a calidad y puntualidad los resultados han sido desiguales. La traducción al español de los Extractos de la pesca mundial ha sido muy deficiente. La comprobación de traducciones hechas gracias a los buenos oficios del Comité Nacional Francés ha revelado que si bien muchas contenían una proporción inadmisiblemente de errores, generalmente debidos a la inexperiencia, a la falta de comprensión del original y a la imposibilidad de consultar a los autores y la documentación de la FAO sobre el tema, otras podían publicarse una vez sometidas a alguna revisión en la Subdirección de Edición (donde los editores tienen los grados muy inferiores de P-1 y P-2). Las traducciones hechas por mediación del Comité Nacional Francés han solido llegar con retraso, debido en algunos casos a deficiencias del servicio de correos. Los trabajos hechos por traductores externos de Ginebra, aunque también han adolecido hasta cierto punto de los defectos inherentes a todos los trabajos por contrata, han sido en general aceptables, pero el número de traductores residentes en dicha ciudad y competentes para estos trabajos es limitado y las tarifas van aumentando.

25. En conjunto, las conclusiones que se desprenden de todo lo dicho son las siguientes:

- a) Las limitaciones presupuestarias y la consiguiente dificultad para contratar traductores de plantilla hacen forzoso recurrir a traductores externos.
- b) La brevedad del plazo fijado para la entrega de muchas traducciones limita el volumen de las que pueden realizarse fuera, constituyendo un máximo la actual proporción de un tercio del total. El material para el que cabe recurrir a traductores externos se limita a documentos de trabajo largos, monografías y estudios de carácter no urgente.
- c) A fin de mantener el conveniente nivel de calidad, exactitud y garantía de los trabajos es menester disponer lo procedente para que en el próximo bienio se revisen en la sede la mayoría de las traducciones hechas por contrata. La actual plantilla de la Dirección no deja margen para tal labor.

VI. FUTURAS TENDENCIAS

26. A comienzos de 1964, el informe de una encuesta sobre organización y métodos en el Servicio de Publicaciones empezaba con la siguiente observación:

"En casi todas las organizaciones internacionales los servicios de publicaciones y reproducción se han enfrentado constantemente con dificultades al tener que atender a una creciente demanda de sus servicios... La demanda no puede por menos de intensificarse con el aumento de las actividades previstas en el programa. Por lo que se refiere a documentos, tal aumento será más que proporcional a medida que la Organización vaya empenándose en programas de tipo activo y habrá de responder a una creciente necesidad de intercomunicación cuando las proporciones y complejidad de los distintos programas de la Organización vayan acrecentándose."

Hay signos de que la labor de traducción, impresión interna y distribución ha ido aumentando con mayor celeridad que el trabajo de la Organización en su conjunto y que seguirá aumentando; en todo caso, cabe suponer que el aumento de las actividades de publicación será el menos proporcionado al de los programas técnicos. Es probable que se mantenga la actual proporción de dos o uno entre el volumen de traducciones internas y traducciones por contrata; sin embargo, se impone adoptar las medidas necesarias para revisar las traducciones externas en las Oficinas Centrales. A fin de evitar medidas excesivamente restrictivas que entorpecerían la marcha de las actividades técnicas, la instalación de impresión interna debe ser dotada en medida cada vez mayor de maquinaria de tipo semi-industrial que le permita atender a la demanda de los períodos críticos sin los retrasos que con harta frecuencia se han registrado. Si bien la coordinación y el análisis escrupuloso del programa de reuniones y conferencias contribuirá seguramente a regular el aumento de las demandas de que la Dirección es objeto, se ha puesto actualmente de manifiesto que la producción y en algunos casos la traducción de informes definitivos de proyectos del PNUD representarán por sí solas una sobrecarga de trabajo abrumadora por tener que producirse cada semana varios volúmenes y series de mapas a todo color. Para hacer frente a esta situación se impondrá reforzar la Dirección con fondos extrapresupuestarios en una escala totalmente distinta de la que hasta la fecha se ha considerado necesaria.

27. Se tiene el proyecto de orientar cada vez más las actividades de la Dirección hacia un mayor aprovechamiento del material que produce. A este respecto debe mencionarse especialmente la futura función de la dependencia de distribución y ventas y del Centro de Documentación.

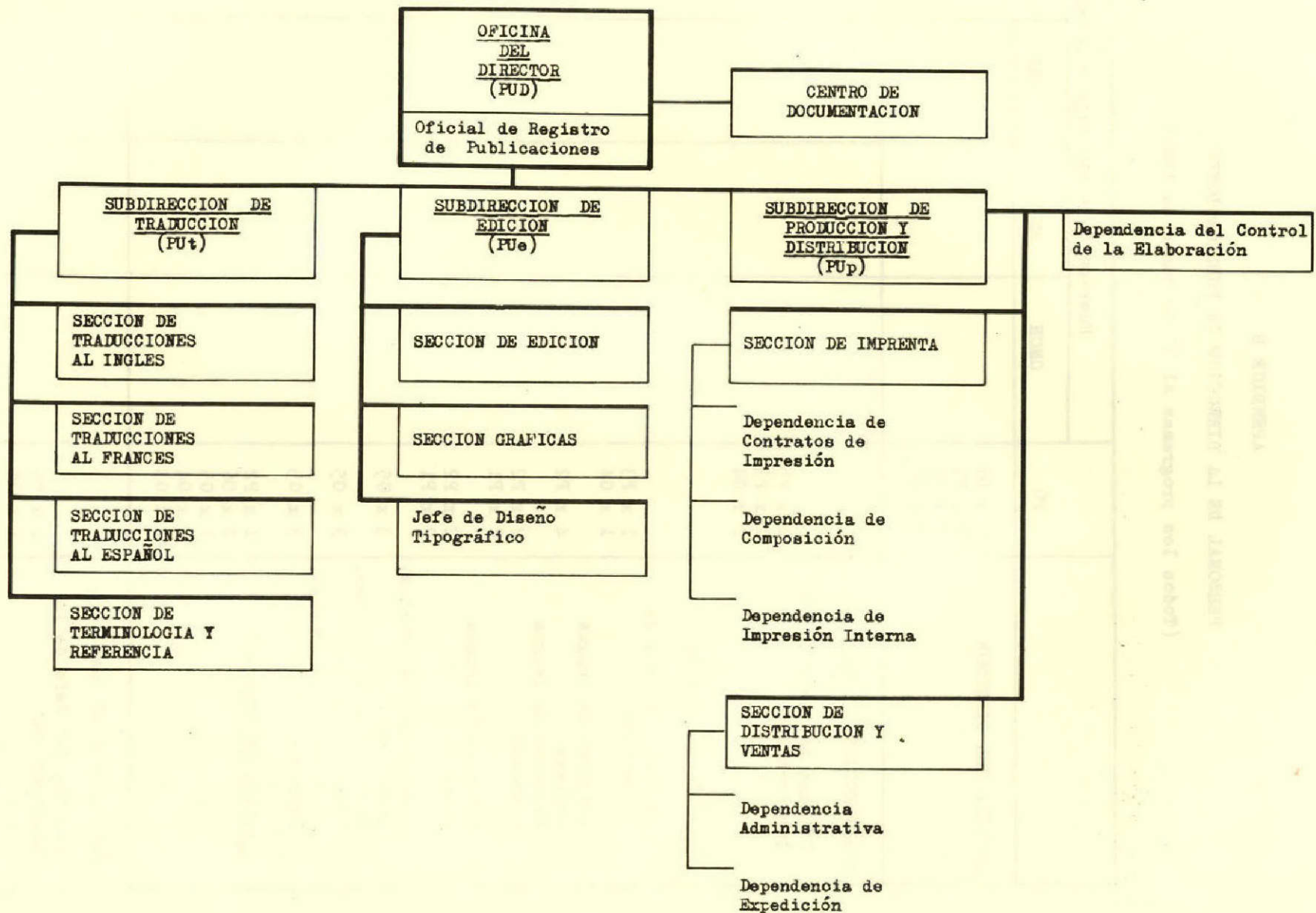
28. La ampliación de las actividades de distribución y ventas dependerá en gran parte de que se ultime y consolide la reorganización de la Sección y de la disponibilidad de personal para los estudios de mercados, promoción de ventas y publicidad en todo el mundo. Sin embargo, la venta de publicaciones se ve entorpecida por el actual sistema de cupos gratuitos. No hay ningún otro organismo de las Naciones Unidas que siga esta política "generosa". Se impone volver a examinar la proporción establecida en la FAO entre las cuotas pagadas por los gobiernos y el número de ejemplares gratuitos enviados a éstos. Un cupo uniforme de 12 ejemplares por Estado Miembro se traduciría en que 44 Estados Miembros recibirían 528 ejemplares, en vez de 1.600, o sea una economía de más de 1.000 ejemplares por título; por su parte, los restantes 69 Estados Miembros Asociados, todos los cuales son países en desarrollo, seguirían recibiendo el actual cupo de 12 ejemplares. El actual descuento del 50 por ciento seguiría aplicándose a los pedidos hechos por organismos oficiales y funcionarios. Esto tendría la ventaja evidente de reducir posibles desperdicios y de aumentar las ventas, como medio de dar a conocer información útil a quienes tienen interés suficiente para adquirir las obras.

29. El Centro de Documentación está llamado a explotar sistemáticamente los considerables recursos latentes en las publicaciones y documentos de la FAO, atendiendo así a las necesidades de los Estados Miembros, expertos y consultores sobre el terreno, personal técnico de las oficinas centrales y determinados sectores del público general (medios de información, universidades e industrias). En último término, el Centro ampliará su campo para abarcar determinado material de que actualmente no se dispone, como informes sobre el resultado de investigaciones (sobre todo en los centros de investigación de los países en desarrollo) y publicaciones y documentos externos de interés directo para la FAO y al que no atienden los actuales centros de documentación. Se espera que este servicio se convierta en uno de los instrumentos más eficaces y convenientes para ayudar a "difundir la información relativa a nutrición, alimentación y agricultura"... y contribuir a "el progreso conseguido en estos campos".

ORGANIZACION DE LA DIRECCION DE PUBLICACIONES (PU)

(1º de enero de 1966)

A P E N D I C E A



APENDICE B

PERSONAL DE LA DIRECCION DE PUBLICACIONES

(Todos los programas al 1° de junio de 1966)

	PO	Puestos de plazo fijo o indefinido			
		CMCH	PNUD	PMA	UNICEF
OFICINA DEL DIRECTOR	1 x D1 1 x P1 1 x G5 1 x G3				
SUBDIRECCION DE EDICION					
Oficina del Jefe de la Subdirección	1 x P5 1 x P3 1 x G4				
<u>Sección de edición</u>					
Oficina del jefe de la Sección	1 x P3 1 x G4				1 x G3
Editores de lengua inglesa	4 x P2				1 x P2
Editores de lengua francesa	2 x P2 2 x P1				
Editores de lengua española	2 x P2 2 x P1				
Correctores de pruebas, lengua inglesa	3 x G5				
Correctores de pruebas, lengua francesa	3 x G5				
Correctores de pruebas, lengua española	3 x G5				
<u>Sección de Gráficas</u>	1 x P2 2 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
SUBDIRECCION DE TRADUCCION					
Oficina del Jefe de la Subdirección	1 x P5 1 x G4				

	PO	Puestos de plazo fijo o indefinido			
		CMCH	PNUD	PMA	UNICEF
SUBDIRECCION DE TRADUCCION (cont.)					
<u>Sección inglesa</u>	1 x P3 2 x P2 1 x G4				
<u>Sección francesa</u>	5 x P4 14 x P3 1 x G4		1 x P3	1 x P3 1 x P3 (6 meses)	
<u>Sección española</u>	5 x P4 10 x P3 1 x G4	1 x P3		1 x P3 1 x P3 (6 meses)	
<u>Sección de Terminología y Referencia</u>	1 x P2 1 x P1 2 x G4 1 x G3				
SUBDIRECCION DE PRODUCCION Y DISTRIBUCION					
Oficina del Jefe de la Subdirección	1 x P4 1 x G4				
Dependencia del control de la elaboración	1 x G7 1 x G6 1 x G4 1 x G2 1 x G1				
<u>Sección de imprenta</u>					
Jefe de la Sección Oficial de Operaciones de Imprenta	1 x P2		1 x P3 1 x G3		
Dependencia de contratos de impresión	1 x G6 1 x G5 1 x G4 1 x G3				
Dependencia de composi- ción	1 x G6 2 x G5 11 x G4 35 x G3 2 x G2		1 x G3	3 x G3	

	PO	Puestos de plazo fijo o indefinido			
		CMCH	PNUD	PMA	UNICEF
<u>Sección de imprenta (cont.)</u>					
Dependencia de Impresión interna	1 x G7 2 x G5 1 x G4 2 x G3 14 x G2 12 x G1	1 x G3 3 x G2 1 x G1	4 x G2 2 x G1	2 x G2 1 x G1	
<u>Sección de Distribución y Ventas</u>					
Jefe de la Sección	1 x P3				
Oficial de distribución	1 x P2, 1 x G4	1 x G3			
Dependencia Administrativa	1 x G6 2 x G4 6 x G3 1 x G2	2 x G3	1 x G2	1 x G2	
Dependencia de Expedición	1 x G6 2 x G3 2 x G2 9 x G1	1 x G2	2 x G1	1 x G3 1 x G2	
CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION	1 x P3 1 x G6 1 x G4		1 x P4* 1 x P1* 2 x G3* 1 x G2*		

* Con fecha 1^o de junio de 1966 no se había establecido ninguno de estos puestos.

Resumen por programas

	<u>PO</u>	<u>CMCH</u>	<u>PNUD</u>		<u>PMA</u>	<u>UNICEF</u>
			<u>Centro de do-</u>	<u>Otros</u>		
			<u>cumentación</u>			
D-1	1					
P-5	2					
P-4	11		1			
P-3	29	1		2	3	
P-2	14		1			1
P-1	6					
G-7	2					
G-6	8					
G-5	16					
G-4	29					
G-3	49	4	2	2	4	1
G-2	20	4	1	5	4	
G-1	22	1		4	1	
	<u>209</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

APENDICE C

Nueva estructura de las listas de direcciones con chapas

GRUPO 1 G O B I E R N O S

- Subgrupo 10 Gobiernos: cupo
- 11 Comités Nacionales de la FAO
 - 12 Ministerios de Asuntos Exteriores
 - 13 Ministerios de Agricultura
 - 14 Ministerios de Sanidad
 - 15 Ministerios de Asuntos Económicos
 - 16 Ministerios de Educación
 - 17 Reserva
 - 18 Otros Ministerios y Entidades Oficiales
 - 19 Otros funcionarios (observadores; delegados permanentes y representantes en la FAO)

GRUPO 2 FAO: PERSONAL, ORGANOS RECTORES, OTROS ORGANISMOS

- Subgrupo 20 Reserva
- 21 Personal de la sede
 - 22 Personal de las Oficinas Regionales
 - 23 Representantes en los países
 - 24 Personal de proyectos
 - 25 Conferencia y Consejo
 - 26) Comites del Consejo
 - 27)
 - 28) Consejos, Comisiones y Comités -
 - 29) Artículos XIV y VI

GRUPO 3 ORGANISMOS Y TRABAJOS INTERNACIONALES

- Subgrupo 30 Reserva
- 31 Naciones Unidas
 - 32 Programas Especiales de las Naciones Unidas
 - 33 Organismos Especializados y otros de la familia de las naciones Unidas
 - 34 Reserva

- 35 Organizaciones Nacionales para trabajos internacionales
- 36 Organizaciones Intergubernamentales: Rec. por la FAO
- 37 ONG: Rec. por la FAO
- 38 Comités de la CMCH
- 39 Otras ONG y Organizaciones intergubernamentales

GRUPO 4 ACTIVIDADES SOCIALES Y BENEFICENCIA

(La finalidad perseguida es conseguir una selección representativa en cada subgrupo de todos los Estados Miembros de la FAO, v. gr., todas las Asociaciones Juveniles más importantes que figuran en 47 etc.)

- Subgrupo 40 Reserva
- 41 Socorro y Asistencia de Tipo Social
- 42 Cooperativas, Mutualidades
- 43 Economía doméstica
- 44 Sanidad y asistencia médica
- 45 Desarrollo de la comunidad
- 46 Sindicatos obreros / Otras agrupaciones políticas
- 47 Asociaciones Juveniles
- 48 Reserva
- 49 Destinatarios individuales en anteriores sectores

GRUPO 5 FINANZAS, PRODUCCION, INDUSTRIA, COMERCIO, etc.

(El objeto que se persigue es conseguir una selección representativa en cada subgrupo de todos los Estados Miembros de la FAO; v.gr. todos los principales bancos en 51, etc.)

- Subgrupo 50 Reserva
- 51 Finanzas
- 52 Producción: agricultura, pesca, montes
- 53 Productividad, normalización
- 54 Industrias en campos de la FAO
- 55 Otras industrias
- 56 Comercio, comercialización
- 57 Reserva

58 Reserva

59 Reserva

GRUPO 6 INFORMACION Y CAMPOS AFINES

Subgrupo 60 Reserva

61 Agencias de prensa

62 Prensa en general

63 Prensa especializada

64 Radio/TV, productores cinematográficos

65 Centros de información, prensa de oficinas de relaciones públicas

66 Editores y libreros

67 Publicidad

68 Otros organismos de los campos citados

69 Particulares de los campos citados

GRUPO 7 EDUCACION, INVESTIGACION, DOCUMENTACION

(El objeto que se persigue es conseguir una selección representativa en cada subgrupo de todos los Estados Miembros de la FAO, v.gr. todas las principales universidades en 71, etc.)

Subgrupo 70 Reserva

71 Universidades, enseñanza superior

72 Enseñanza secundaria: general y técnica

73 Ampliación de estudios: extensión

74 Investigación

75 Reserva

76 Documentación: bibliotecas, centros de documentación, archivos

77 Reserva

78 Reserva

79 Científicos o expertos

GRUPOS 8-9 LISTAS DE LAS DIRECCIONES

(Particulares e instituciones que por razón de sus demandas o carácter no pueden figurar en los grupos comunes)

Subgrupo 80 FAO/ODG

- 81 Dep. Técnico
- 82 Zootecnia y Sanidad Animal
- 83 Pesca
- 84 Reserva
- 85 Reserva
- 86 Montes
- 87 Fomento de Tierras y Aguas
- 88 Nutrición
- 89 Fitotecnia
- 90 Administración y Finanzas
- 91 Asuntos Económicos y Sociales
- 92 Productos Básicos
- 93 Análisis económicos
- 94 Instituciones y Servicios Rurales
- 95 Estadística
- 96 Relaciones Públicas y Asuntos Jurídicos, excepto Información
- 97 BIRF
- 98 PMA
- 99 CMCH

APENDICE D

PUBLICACIONES DE LA FAO APARECIDAS EN IDIOMAS DISTINTOS DE LOS TRES
OFICIALES DE LA ORGANIZACION (ESPAÑOL, FRANCES, INGLES) 1958-1966

1. Figura a continuación la lista de las publicaciones que la FAO ha autorizado a organismos oficiales de países miembros, institutos, editores privados y otros a traducir y publicar en lenguas distintas de los tres idiomas de trabajo de la Organización.

2. Los datos resumidos son los siguientes:

Número de títulos	58
Número de ediciones	74
Número de idiomas	23

Número de ediciones en cada idioma:

Arabe	3	Japonés	9
Bengalí	2	Coreano	1
Chino	2	Persa	6
Checo	2	Polaco	3
Holandés	2	Portugués	4
Alemán	5	Rumano	1
Griego	2	Tamil	1
Gujarati	1	Thai	2
Hebreo	1	Turco	16
Hindi	2	Urdu	1
Húngaro	1		
Indonesio	3		
Italiano	4		

Título y fecha de publicación por la FAO	Idiomas y fecha de la autorización concedida por la FAO
<u>Dirección de Zootecnia y Sanidad Animal</u>	
Recientes progresos en la técnica del queso (1958)	Turco (1962)
Enfermedades de los animales salvajes en libertad (1962)	Checo (1966)
Handbook on Sheep Diseases	Persa (1966)
<u>Dirección de Pesca</u>	
Aplicación de la Ciencia a la pesca continental (Estudios sobre Pesca N° 8) (1958)	Tailandés (1962)
The Economics of Fisheries (1957)	Japonés (1958)
La pesca con electricidad (Estudios sobre pesca N° 7) (1957)	Griego (1965)
Co-operation for Fishermen (1961)	Italiano (1964)
<u>Dirección de Montes y Productos Forestales</u>	
Aspects génétiques de l'amélioration des arbres forestiers (1962)	Rumano (1965)
Elección de especies arbóreas para plantación (1958)	Turco (1960)
Informe N° 586 de la FAO: Report to Government of Israel on Shelterbelts and Windbreaks	Portugués (1961)
El eucalipto en la repoblación forestal (1955)	Turco (1960)
Los chopos en la producción de madera y la utilización de las tierras (1958)	Checo (1958); turco (1959); árabe (1959)
Rural Problems in the Alpine Region (1961)	Alemán (1963)
Métodos de plantación en zonas áridas (1955)	Turco (1963)
Tableros de fibra y tableros de madera aglomerada (1958)	Polaco (1959)
La influencia de los montes (1962)	Turco (1963)
International Consultation on Plywood and other Wood-Based Panel Products (1963) (documentos básicos)	Italiano (1964)
Tools and Equipment for Planting and Reforestation (Occasional Paper N° 3) (1956)	Turco (1960)

Título y fecha de publicación por la FAO	Idiomas y fecha de la autorización concedida por la FAO
<u>Dirección de Fomento de Tierras y Aguas</u>	
The Consumption Use of Water and Possibilities of Double Cropping (Informe Núm. 1671 de la FAO, 1963)	Holandés (1965)
Métodos de elaboración de la copra en las industrias rurales (1958)	Indonésico (1959)
The Present Situation and Problems of Farm Mechanization (Informe N° 16 de la FAO, 1959)	Alemán (1960)
El uso eficaz de los fertilizantes (1958)	Turco (1963); tailandés (1964)
El desuello y la conservación de cueros y pieles como industria rural (1955)	Turco (1959); indonésico (1959) árabe (1962)
El riego por aspersión (Cuadernos de fomento agropecuario N° 65) (1960)	Griego (1961)
Métodos y máquinas para el drenaje por tubos (Cuadernos de fomento agropecuario N° 78) (1963)	Turco (1965)
Metodología de las investigaciones sobre adminis- tración rural (1958)	Chino (1959); japonés (1959); coreano (1962); turco (1962)
Vocabulario multilingüe de la ciencia del suelo (1955)	Húngaro (1961); hebreo (1963)
Elaboración de la yuca y sus productos en las in- dustrias rurales (1956)	Indonésico (1959)
Técnicas de curtición rural (1960)	Tamil (1961); urdu (1964)
Pequeños aperos de labranza (1953)	Persa (1958)
Mecanismos elevadores de agua para riegos (1956)	Persa (1958)
Fertilizers and Their Use (1965)	Turco (1965)
Pasture and Fodder Report (1966)	Persa (1966)
<u>Dirección de Nutrición</u>	
Necesidades de calcio - Informe de un grupo mixto FAO/OMS de expertos (1962)	Japonés (1963)
La leche y los productos lácteos en la nutri- ción humana (1959)	Japonés (1960); italia- no (1962)

Título y fecha de publicación por la FAO

Idiomas y fecha de la autorización
concedida por la FAO

Dirección de Fitotecnia y Protección Fitosanitaria

Las semillas agrícolas y hortícolas (1961)	Japonés (1963); Alemán (1964)
Mejoramiento del cultivo del olivo (1961)	Turco (1962)
Obtención de maíz híbrido y producción de semilla (1958)	Polaco (1963); chino (1964)
Las leguminosas en la agricultura (1953)	Turco (1964)
Manual de fumigación contra insectos (1964)	Turco (1963)
World Coffee Survey (1962)	Portugués (1962)

Dirección de Análisis Económicos

Agricultural Planning Studies No. 3 (1963)	Arabe (1964)
Problemas de la comercialización y medidas para mejorarla (1958)	Portugués (1963)
Boletín Mensual de Economía y Estadística Agrícolas, Vol. 13, N° 2 (1964)	Polaco (1964)
Report of the FAO/ECAFE Expert Group on Selected Aspects of Agricultural Planning in Asia and the Far East (1963)	Turco (1963)
La función de las industrias forestales en la lucha contra el subdesarrollo económico (artículo del SOFA 1962)	Portugués (1962)

Dirección de Instituciones y Servicios Rurales

El crédito agrícola en los países económicamente subdesarrollados (1959)	Persa (1964)
El ahorro, el crédito y la comercialización cooperativos en los países menos desarrollados económicamente (1953)	Bengalí (1960)
La investigación de la vida rural Cuadernos de fomento agropecuario N° 52 (1957)	Hindi (1963); italiano (1961); gujarati (1960)
Guía de métodos y procedimientos para las encuestas sobre crédito rural Cuadernos de fomento agropecuario N° 73 (1962)	Persa (1964)
La reforma agraria en Italia (Estudios agropecuarios N° 53) (1961)	Japonés (1962)

Título y fecha de publicación por la FAO

Idiomas y fecha de la autorización
concedida por la FAO

Dirección de Instituciones y Servicios Rurales (cont.)

La concentración parcelaria -
Principios de legislación (1962)

Japonés (1962)

DPRLA - Subdirección de Investigaciones Legislativas

Comparison and Abstracts of Selected
Conventions Establishing Fisheries
Comissions - Working Paper

Japonés (1963)

DPRLA - Servicio de Información Pública

La FAO - Un resumen (1964)

Alemán (1964)

CMCH

Las enfermedades de los animales y la salud
humana (Estudio básico N° 3 CMCH) (1962)

Hindi (1964); bengali
(1964)

Posibilidades de aumentar la producción mun-
dial de alimentos (Estudio básico N° 10 de
de la CMCH) (1963)

Holandés (1963)

6.000 millones de bocas (1962)

Alemán (1963)

Dirección Mixta FAO/OIEA de Energía Atómica

Protection of the Public in the Event of
Radiation Accidents

Japonés (1966)



Tema 2 (iii) del
Programa provisional

CORRIGENDUM

Página 3, línea 42 - (No afecta al texto español)
Página 6, párrafo 17 - (No afecta al texto español)
Página 14, Apéndice B - Subdirección de Edición. Debajo de la Oficina del
Jefe de la Subdirección, en la columna PO, añádase:
1 x G3



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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Tema 2 del
Programa provisional

PC 11/2(d)
26 agosto 1966

11º PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL COMITE DEL PROGRAMA

19-29 septiembre 1966

ACTIVIDADES DEL PROGRAMA: DIRECCION DE PUBLICACIONES (CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION)

RESUMEN

En este documento se analizan los progresos hechos en las actividades para crear el Centro de Documentación de la FAO y se describen brevemente sus objetivos y las medidas que se han adoptado sobre su presupuesto y personal. Entre los problemas con que se ha tropezado se halla el de la formación de índices del considerable volumen de documentos publicados por la FAO en años anteriores, y el del mantenimiento de la compatibilidad con los producidos por los centros de documentación de otras partes. Para el 15 de septiembre de 1966 se ha previsto que se completarán dos índices experimentales. En las conclusiones se resumen las futuras ampliaciones de este trabajo.

Objetivos

1. La Conferencia, en su 13º período de sesiones, celebrado en noviembre de 1965, aprobó la propuesta del Director General para la creación de un Centro de Documentación con objeto de que los expertos y otros usuarios de los Estados Miembros puedan disponer más fácilmente de la considerable masa de documentos de la FAO.
2. La organización del Centro se hará de tal forma que éste pueda atender las peticiones específicas que se le hagan de bibliografías y facilitar copias de documentos determinados, si fuera necesario. También preparará y distribuirá índices periódicos de todos los documentos seleccionados, clasificados por materias.
3. Los servicios del Centro estarán a disposición de las siguientes personas y entidades:
 - Expertos y asesores de la FAO
 - Expertos de las Naciones Unidas y de otros organismos especializados
 - Servicios oficiales de los Estados Miembros
 - Medios de información (prensa, radio, etc.)
 - Organizaciones privadas, incluso universidades e industrias, y cualesquiera otras personas mediante pago, si fuera pertinente

Organización

4. En el Presupuesto Ordinario correspondiente al bienio 1966-67 se prevén partidas de 55.900 dólares y 10.000 dólares, con cargo a los Capítulos III B y V, respectivamente. El Director General ha asignado una cantidad suplementaria de 25.000 dólares para el año 1966, con cargo a los costos del Organismo de Ejecución del PNUD/Fondo Especial.
5. Además, el Administrador del PNUD ha decidido asignar la cantidad de 1.500 dólares, en 1966, a cada uno de los proyectos del PNUD aprobados durante el año, en el momento en que comience la ejecución de dichos proyectos. Los expertos del PNUD utilizarán el Centro de Documentación y una de sus funciones será la rápida divulgación de datos e información importantes, recopilados en relación con la ejecución de los diversos proyectos del PNUD. Se espera que esta contribución pueda continuar después de 1966.
6. Por tanto, el presupuesto total oscilará entre 100.000 y 120.000 dólares anuales, aproximadamente, que se considera como la cantidad mínima necesaria para poder llevar a cabo las operaciones actuales.
7. El Centro de Documentación forma parte de la Dirección de Publicaciones en el Departamento de Relaciones Públicas y Asuntos Jurídicos. Su labor se realiza en estrecha cooperación con la Biblioteca y con la Subdirección de Investigaciones Legislativas, que también forma parte del Departamento. El personal del Centro consistirá en un Jefe (P-4) y otros dos funcionarios profesionales, con la asistencia necesaria de personal de Servicios Generales, es decir, que constará de 7 u 8 funcionarios en total.

Métodos adoptados para lograr los objetivos

8. El Centro de Documentación recopilará y seleccionará documentos publicados por la Organización, solicitando, en la medida necesaria, la asistencia de las direcciones técnicas y económicas. Algunos documentos se conservarán en forma de microcopias para facilitar su distribución o reproducción.
9. Los documentos se analizarán sistemáticamente mediante el uso de términos descriptores, o sea, un vocabulario cuidadosamente formado de términos básicos que forman una lista limitada. Las referencias bibliográficas y los descriptores se archivarán en fichas perforadas, y todos estos datos se memorizarán en las cintas de la calculadora electrónica para la preparación de índices y de listas bibliográficas especiales, mientras que las fichas perforadas se ordenarán para su ulterior elaboración mediante un clasificador estadístico que realiza la labor de investigación valiéndose de las asociaciones terminológicas del descriptor.
10. Los métodos adoptados se han establecido con la ayuda de varios asesores seleccionados en cinco países, y la lista del descriptor, que está a punto de completarse, ha sido preparada por personal de la FAO con la ayuda importante de varias organizaciones nacionales, entre ellas la Biblioteca del Departamento de Agricultura, de los Estados Unidos, y la Universidad de Hohenheim, de Alemania.

Problemas planteados

11. Aparte de los problemas de metodología, cuyas soluciones tienen flexibilidad suficiente para adaptarse gradualmente a las nuevas situaciones y exigencias, el problema más difícil ha sido la formación de la lista de descriptores. Esta lista se corregirá y completará sobre la base de los cómputos de frecuencia estadística.
12. Otro problema difícil es el que plantea la elaboración, después de hecha la selección, de los documentos publicados por la FAO en los años anteriores. Para poner al día la considerable cantidad de material de la FAO pendiente de clasificación y formación de índices, se necesitarán más recursos. El costo de la reproducción de copias simples de los documentos agotados, para fines de análisis y de archivo sistemático y

centralizado, junto con el costo de los servicios de la calculadora electrónica para su elaboración, se calculan en unos 30.000 dólares. No obstante, en tanto no se haya completado este trabajo, el Centro de Documentación no podrá prestar realmente un servicio completo. Se tienen en estudio proyectos para solicitar la ayuda de voluntarios y se espera que, durante el año académico 1966/67, puedan formarse varios equipos de estudiantes de algunas universidades pontificias, estudiantes de teología protestante y de alumnos de la Universidad de Roma. Una vez que se haya comprobado debidamente el trabajo realizado por estos voluntarios, se les podrá pagar unos pequeños honorarios.

13. Los problemas, que es de esperar se planteen en el futuro, serán probablemente los relacionados con la selección de los documentos analizados por el Centro, y con las interrelaciones y coordinación con los centros de documentación de otros organismos especializados (véase el párrafo 19, más adelante).

Evaluación de los resultados obtenidos

14. La labor de planificación del Centro de Documentación comenzó en 1965. Como aportación concreta al Centro, la Subdirección de Investigaciones Legislativas preparó y publicó, entre enero de 1965 y abril de 1966, seis suplementos a la Lista trimestral de publicaciones y documentos principales, con extractos de más de 400 informes del Fondo Especial de las Naciones Unidas y del FAAT. En 1966 se retrasó la iniciación de las actividades debido a la necesidad de obtener una decisión sobre la cuestión de la ayuda presupuestaria del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, y a los retrasos inherentes a la contratación de personal. Sin embargo, el Centro de Documentación ha podido publicar, a mediados de septiembre de 1966, un índice completo de los primeros 2.120 informes FAO/PAAT, clasificados por títulos, autores, materias principales, y palabras claves (el último es un índice analítico detallado por materias y países). Además, se ha preparado, con carácter experimental, el "Current Awareness Bulletin", primera publicación periódica.

Tendencias futuras

15. Se proyecta que el Boletín periódico pueda distribuirse con regularidad a partir de principios de 1967. En el bienio actual se iniciarán los trabajos relativos a la clasificación pendiente de los documentos publicados en el pasado, con objeto de que el Centro pueda hallarse en plena actividad, en lo que a su actual programa se refiere, en 1968.

16. El Comité Consultivo sobre Coordinación convocó, en febrero de 1966, una reunión de los organismos especializados para tratar de la formación de índices de documentos; a esta reunión asistieron funcionarios de la biblioteca y de los servicios de publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas, de diez organismos especializados y del OIEA. Esta reunión recomendó que cada uno de los organismos inicie la formación de los índices de sus propios documentos y estudie la posibilidad de reproducirlos en formato de microfichas. Se recomendó también que se investiguen todas las mayores posibilidades que recientemente ofrece la utilización de las calculadoras electrónicas, y que se establezca la mayor compatibilidad posible entre las listas e índices para asegurar la coordinación de los diversos sistemas y obtener así una utilidad máxima.

17. El Comité Consultivo de la CAC sobre Información Pública, en su reunión de marzo de 1966, examinó también este problema y expresó considerable interés para que los medios principales de información, cuya misión es informar a la opinión pública de las actividades de las Naciones Unidas y de sus organismos especializados, dispongan de documentación y de medios de investigación y localización selectiva de datos.

18. Por último, el Comité Asesor sobre la Aplicación de la Ciencia y la Tecnología al Desarrollo, en su Tercer informe al Consejo Económico y Social (mayo de 1962) 1/

1/ E/4178, páginas 22, 25-26, 31-32, et passim.

destacó la necesidad de aplicar nuevos métodos de manipulación y elaboración de datos en beneficio de los países en desarrollo, recomendando que los resúmenes comprendan tanto el material no publicado como el publicado, e hizo especial hincapié en la importancia de asegurar debidamente la formación de extractos y la distribución y utilización de los informes importantes de las Naciones Unidas que no se han publicado.

19. Además de las actividades destinadas a establecer la coordinación y compatibilidad con otros organismos intergubernamentales, el Centro de Documentación de la FAO, tratará de concertar medidas de cooperación con diversos centros nacionales de documentación. La FAO no duplicará, en ningún caso, el trabajo de los muchos centros de documentación que se ocupan actualmente, o lo harán en el futuro, de la elaboración de la literatura técnica y económica ya publicada. Se examinará la posibilidad de establecer una amplia red de información en provecho de los Estados Miembros y de los expertos. Las primeras actividades en este sentido pueden iniciarse durante 1967.

20. El sistema establecido por el Centro de Documentación de la FAO podría prestar un servicio más a los Estados Miembros, en los que un gran número de centros de investigación y experimentación se dedican al estudio de los problemas técnicos de la agricultura, y la experiencia demuestra que la mayor parte de los resultados que obtienen en su labor no se publica. El Director General propone que, comenzando por determinados centros especializados, se estudie la posibilidad de que se comuniquen a la FAO los resultados de la investigación, y también los problemas que ésta plantea, no para publicarlos, sino sencillamente para la formación de índices y su posible reproducción en copia simple en caso de que se solicite, del mismo modo que va a procederse con los documentos de la Organización.

21. En una perspectiva a más largo plazo, merece la pena preguntarse si un Centro de Documentación como éste, integrado en una red general de información, podría o no establecer, en los países o regiones en desarrollo, oficinas que sirvan como puntos de contacto con los investigadores y que cuenten con el personal y equipos necesarios para poder resolver inmediatamente los problemas que se planteen.

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

October 4, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Demuth

Mr. Console

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

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Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

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if he wants it
CO.*

M. Lee

From

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



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ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/10-DG(o)

27 September 1966

Status of Guyana

... The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments, and has the honor to enclose herewith copy of a communication of to-day's date addressed to His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations, informing him that on 22 August 1966 Guyana became a Member Nation of this Organization.

O.V.W.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
WASHINGTON

cc:- His Excellency
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Secretari-General
United Nations
NEW YORK

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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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The President
International Development
Association
WASHINGTON

cc:- His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
NEW YORK

2- FAO
x 5- Agriculture

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September 26, 1966

FAO: Production Resources Program

1. Attached for your information is a memorandum, prepared in the Export Projections and Trade Analysis Division of the Economics Department, on the proposal by Dr. Sen, Director General of FAO, to establish a production resources program.

C. F. Owen
Secretary

Attachment

D I S T R I B U T I O N

Committee:

The Economic Adviser to the President, Chairman
Director, Economics Department
Director, Special Economic Studies
Director, EDI
Special Adviser to the President (Mr. Rist)
Senior Adviser, Economics Department
Economic Advisers, Area and
Projects Departments

Copies For Information:

President
President's Council
Directors, Area Departments
Special Adviser to the President (Mr. Schmidt)
Secretary
Treasurer
Director, Office of Information
Director, European Office
Secretary, Loan Committee
Executive Vice President (IFC)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Andrew M. Kamarck

26 September 1966

FROM : Dieter Elz

SUBJECT: Proposal by Dr. Sen, Director-General of FAO, to Establish a
Production Resources Program

1. An item in the press review of August 18 of the Bank for International Settlements refers to a letter sent by Dr. Sen, Director-General of FAO, to member countries, proposing the establishment of a \$500 million a year international help program to advance the technological improvement of food production in developing countries.
2. The item probably is based on a letter sent by Dr. Sen in July 1966 to the agricultural ministers of FAO member countries. In this letter Dr. Sen appealed to the ministers for help in setting-up a Food Production Resources Program with an annual budget of \$500 million to supply manufactured agricultural requisites, e.g., fertilizer, pesticides and farm equipment, to developing countries. This is a new program; it is not connected, nor should it be identified with, the World Food Program (WFP) which is administered jointly by FAO and the U.N.
3. Dr. Sen does not clearly indicate the length of time during which the Production Resources Program would be in operation but from the context of his letter it appears that he is thinking of a period of at least five years.
4. The basis for the \$500 million a year budget apparently is related to a statement by Mr. Woods in which he indicated that the developing countries could effectively use, over the next five years, an average of some \$3-4 billion more of external capital per year than has been provided in the recent past. Referring to this statement, Dr. Sen proposes that overall assistance to agriculture should be increased by at least \$1.5 billion annually, and within the framework of such enhanced aid to agriculture, \$500 million should be allocated annually for the Production Resources Program. The other \$1 billion should be earmarked, according to Dr. Sen, for the expansion of the productive capacity of the agricultural sector through the construction of capital investment projects.

5. Inquiries within the Bank indicate that the Bank was not consulted in arriving at the estimates made by Dr. Sen. The figure of an additional \$1.5 billion a year in agricultural aid as well as the Production Resources Program was referred to in Dr. Sen's speech at the meeting of the O.E.C.D. Development Assistance Committee in Washington in July of this year. Apparently the proposal met a negative response from the representatives of the United States.

6. To substantiate his proposal for the Production Resources Program Dr. Sen pointed out that over the past 10 years (1954/55-1964/65) the developing countries were able to raise food production only at the same rate as the increase in population so that consumption standards have not improved. In 1965-66 the situation has become more critical with a decline in per caput food production in the developing countries and a sharp decline in the North American grain stocks which have made substantial contributions to the food supplies of developing countries. Dr. Sen indicates that it has become absolutely necessary to enable the developing countries to increase their own food production. According to Dr. Sen, the best way to achieve this within the shortest possible time would be through the intensive use of agricultural requisites such as fertilizer, pesticides and farm equipment. Since the developing countries do not have the foreign exchange reserves to purchase these requisites and are not yet able to manufacture them on an adequate scale for themselves, the only way in which they can be supplied would be through an aid program financed by the developing countries.

7. The proposed program would consist of two parts. The major part would depend upon bilateral aid from developed countries. These countries would be required to reorientate their bilateral programs so as to provide agricultural requisites at the rate of \$450 million per year. FAO would assist the planners of bilateral programs by studying the comparative food needs of the developing countries and indicating those countries in which there exist the necessary conditions for effective schemes.

8. The second part of the plan would consist of a multi-lateral program to be developed by FAO with a budget of \$50 million per year. The latter amount would be supplied by voluntary contributions of participating countries and could be in the form of cash, kind, services, staffing or expert services. The underlying idea in setting-up this part of the program is the assumption that some countries will prefer to receive aid on a multilateral basis. A first estimate allocates approximately 40 percent of the total value of the FAO part of the program to fertilizer, 10 percent pesticides, 10 percent other requisites, 10 percent expert services, and 30 percent would be required in the form of cash to meet the transport and other service charges.

9. The overall program would be an integral part of FAO under an administrator who would be assisted by a governing board to formulate general policy. The board would be composed of donor and recipient countries with representation by interested industries. It is also proposed that the program should be closely associated with other international agencies such as UNDP, WFP, the IBRD and the Regional Development Banks.

10. The Production Resources Program described above is actually the second version of the original proposal which was made in March 1966. At that time Dr. Sen proposed to establish the program with a minimum target of \$50 million for the first biennium. At that time the proposal provided that the Director-General of FAO would administer the program along the lines outlined in the second part of the latest proposal, however, with only half the yearly budget (\$25 million) of this proposal. The bilateral part of the recent proposal was not mentioned at this time. The idea to expand the original program in terms of money and scope came about when it was learned that per capita food production in the developing countries declined in 1964/65 and particular when a further reduction in world grain stocks became apparent. The recent situation in grain inventories is discussed in the attached note.

Attachments: I. Note on the World Grain Situation

II. Letter No. 93, July 1966, sent to Ministers of
of Agriculture by Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-
General, FAO

Cleared with Mr. A. J. Maçone

ATTACHMENT I

Memorandum from
Mr. Dieter Elz to Mr.
Andrew M. Kamarck, dated
September 26, 1966

NOTE ON THE WORLD GRAIN SITUATION

1. The press review of the Bank for International Settlements on Dr. Sen's Production Resources Program implies that Dr. Sen stated that even a crash food production plan in the U.S. and Canada could not solve the crisis. This was not said by Dr. Sen in his official proposal for the Production Resources Program, but he did emphasize that the decline in stocks was one of the major factors in proposing the new aid scheme. Some remarks on the current and expected world grain situation seem, therefore, appropriate.

2. The major reason for the reduction in grain stocks (excluding rice) has been the deliberate attempt by the United States to reduce its mounting grain inventories through the wheat and feedgrain production control programs and through PL 480 shipments to developing countries. These stocks have been rising at mounting costs since World War II. In 1964, for example, the cost of storing and transporting surplus stocks within the U.S. amounted to 553 million dollars.^{1/} Grain inventories reached a post-war peak in 1961/62. Thereafter they declined because grain acreage was reduced severely (Table 1).

Table 1:

WORLD GRAIN STOCKS, 1961/62 AND 1964/65

Year	Stocks a/				Total Stocks
	Wheat		Coarse Grain ^{b/}		
	U.S.	Other c/	U.S.	Other c/	
(Million Metric Tons)					
1961/62	36.0	12.7	65.3	4.4	118.4
1964/65	22.3	20.3	50.7	6.7	100.0

a/ Closing stocks

b/ Maize, barley, rye, sorghum and millet.

c/ Canada, Argentina, Australia, France. These countries plus the United States are the major suppliers of the world market. Their grain stocks account for approximately 95 percent of total world grain inventories

Source: FAO Group on Grains, CCP, Tenth Session, April 1966.

3. Experts of the U.S. grain trade estimate that a reserve of approximately 56 million tons of U.S. stocks and no major change in stocks of other exporting countries would represent a sufficient reserve to take account of emergencies such as shortfalls in production through adverse weather. World stocks in 1966/67 are expected to be slightly above this figure.

^{1/} Storing, \$320 million; transportation, \$233 million.

4. The potential grain supply of the United States, however, is greater than indicated by her present inventories. It is estimated that grain output could be increased in a comparatively short time by bringing back into production approximately 60 million acres which have been diverted to other uses (fallow, grassland, etc.) through the acreage diversion program. This acreage could produce approximately 50 million tons of grains (excluding rice).^{1/} A further long-term increase in grain acreage through land reclamation and improvement seems also possible but data to substantiate this claim are not available. Thus, the level of U.S. grain exports within the next decade will be determined more by U.S. policy regarding level of exports than by her potential productive capacity.

5. The development in the reduction of grain stocks was accelerated in 1964-65 by unexpected large purchases by the Soviet Union and Mainland China on the world market and by increased U.S. aid shipments to India. While the latter were emergency shipments caused by shortage of grain due to adverse weather conditions, the fact that Mainland China as well as Russia have signed long-term contracts with major suppliers seems to indicate that their grain shortage may be of a long-term nature. In the past Mainland China and the U.S.S.R. have bought their grains on an ad-hoc emergency basis. Large imports by Mainland China were first made in 1960/61 after a poor harvest and since that time China has purchased around five million tons each year. Little is known about China's further needs, but the conclusion of a contract with Canada to supply between 4.5 and 7.6 million tons of wheat in the next three years starting 1966 indicates that this country will remain a buyer on the world market.

6. Russia became a major buyer of grain on the world market in 1963/64. Because of harvest failure she became a net importer of wheat, the total amounting to approximately 8.3 million tons. Until that year the country was a net exporter of grains (excluding rice) with net exports varying between 0.5 and 2.5 million tons to countries outside the Communist-bloc. Presently, it is difficult to forecast the Russian position on international grain markets. However, the recently concluded trade agreement between Canada and the USSR may indicate future possibilities. In a three year contract Russia undertook to buy nine million tons of Canadian wheat between 1966 and 1969.^{2/} The new Canadian deal is the first time that the USSR entered into a firm long-term contract for specified amounts. The contract implies, that, even without climatic disasters, Russia's own crops cannot be expected to meet both the country's growing needs for food grains and feed at home and her export commitments to her partners abroad. These commitments are estimated to amount to approximately five million tons a year for exports to Eastern Europe, Cuba, and other

^{1/} My own estimate, assuming 35 million acres would be devoted to coarse grains and 25 million acres to wheat at 1963-64 yields.

^{2/} In addition a contract was signed with France to supply 500,000 tons in the coming season.

countries. By importing three million tons a year, Russia appears to be doing no more than to secure the bare minimum of the outside supplies of grain she will need over the years ahead. The decision implies that at least the country's purely domestic grain requirements will be met, but that her position on the world market may be diminished.

7. Thus it may be concluded that in the future approximately an additional five million tons a year will be required on the world export markets to supply the needs of the Communist countries. Canada will be the main supplier of this market and apparently can meet these requirements without reducing her commitments to other countries. In addition, as noted above, a large production potential is available in the United States which could be put to use to meet the rising requirements of grain importing countries. However, after the U.S. made great efforts to reduce her stocks to a level sufficiently large to meet emergency requirements it appears unlikely that surplus stocks would be allowed to accumulate. In the future the increasing demand will probably be met by increasing the area under production, if necessary, but the increased output would likely be offered to a larger degree than in the past for sale under commercial conditions rather than as long-term aid.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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Telephone: 5797

Ref.

*Copy of letter, sent to Ministers of Agriculture,
for your information and advice*

No. 93 July 1966

My dear Minister,

You will remember that I wrote to you in March of this year (Letter No. 92), and, after describing the continuing deterioration of the world food situation, proposed that a food production resources program should be established as soon as possible. In my letter I gave a brief indication of the scope and form of such a program, and proposed that an exploratory meeting of interested governments might be called to advise on its establishment and the conditions under which it might work. I have received letters in reply from a number of governments giving their strongest support for this proposal.

2. In the meantime, the food situation has become more critical than ever, with a further decline in 1965-1966 in per caput production in the developing countries and a sharp run-down in the North American grain stocks which have hitherto made substantial contributions to the food supplies of developing countries. Thus it has become imperative to enable the developing countries within the shortest possible time to increase their own food production, and this can only be done through the intensive use, under proper conditions, of agricultural requisites such as fertilizer, pesticides and farm equipment. The developing countries do not have the foreign exchange resources to purchase these requisites and are not yet able to manufacture them on an adequate scale for themselves. The only way in which they can be supplied, therefore, is through a new international program of assistance to supply them with these agricultural requisites. To have the necessary impact, a massive program of 500 million dollars per annum will be necessary.

3. I am therefore now writing to you again to put forward for your consideration a paper containing more detailed and specific proposals. I propose to put this paper on the agenda of the FAO Council in October, and hope that the Council will then give me advice and guidance on the steps which need to be taken to set up the Program.

4. The main features of the proposals are:

- (a) The program would consist of two parts. The major part would depend upon bilateral aid. It is suggested that the developed countries, all of whom produce some of these agricultural requisites, could, without adversely affecting their balance of payments, reorientate their bilateral programs so as to provide agricultural requisites. The aim would be to reach a total of 450 million dollars per annum of aid in this form.

FAO, with its unrivalled knowledge and technical competence in the field of food and agriculture, would assist the planners of bilateral programs by studying the comparative food needs of the developing countries, and indicating those countries in which there exist the necessary conditions for effective schemes; by formulating realistic projects and making the information available to prospective donors; and, where requested, by helping in the implementation and supervision of projects.

- (b) FAO should also develop its own multilateral program equivalent to 10 percent of the total effort, amounting to 50 million dollars a year. Some countries will prefer a multilateral program, and FAO would have the opportunity to undertake new types of programs which, when proved successful, could be adopted by bilateral programs. The FAO program would concentrate on providing certain requisites of strategic importance and homogeneous type so as to reduce administrative costs. It would need also competent experts, and sufficient finance to meet the administrative, transport and other costs involved. As a first estimate some 40 percent of the FAO Program's total value should consist of fertilizer, 10 percent pesticides and 10 percent other requisites. Expert services would amount to 10 percent, and 30 percent would be required in the form of cash to meet the transport and other service charges. The resources of the program would be voluntary and could be in the form of cash, kind, services, staffing or expert services.

Developing countries, as well as developed countries, may find it possible to contribute, and it would also be open to industries and other non-governmental organizations.

The Program would be an integral part of FAO, under an Administrator, with full access to the technical services and information of the Organization. A Governing Board composed of donor and recipient countries, with representation by interested industries, would be established in order to formulate general policy. Alternatively, if private firms made substantial contributions, there could be a separate private industry segment of the Program, with a separate Governing Board.

The Program would be closely associated with other international agencies, such as the UNDP, WFP, the IBRD, and the Regional Development Banks, so that integrated projects could be developed and put into operation.

5. I put these proposals to you, believing that they represent a real contribution to a problem which has existed for a long time, but which is now assuming alarming proportions, partly because of the steady deterioration in the per caput production of food in the developing countries but also because of the new situation arising out of the reduction in world grain stocks.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and curves, likely representing the initials and surname of the signatory.

B.R. Sen
Director-General

8 July 1966

THE FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES PROGRAM

1. General justification for the establishment of an international assistance scheme

Over the 10 years (1954/55-1964/65) the developing countries were able to raise food production only at the same rate as the increase in population so that consumption standards have not improved. They are now facing a food situation that is even more critical. Per caput food production for 1965/66 in the low-income countries has provisionally been estimated to be significantly below last year's, while on a longer term comparison it has fallen back to the levels of the mid-1950's and is below the pre-war level in all developing regions except the Near East. Projections indicate that if the production of food does not expand at a higher rate than in the last several years, food consumption in these countries could not reach the projected level of demand without massive imports from the developed countries. These countries cannot afford to import on such scale on commercial terms while imports on concessional terms which could assist in bridging the gap between demand and domestic production would be available only in the short run.

The conclusion is clear. The developing countries must take immediate steps to increase their food production as rapidly as possible. Governments have realized this and are giving higher priority in their development plans to agricultural investment, and the policies and measures needed to stimulate agricultural productivity. These countries also recognize that the quickest method to increase food production is through intensive use, under proper conditions, of manufactured agricultural requisites, e.g. fertilizer, pesticides and farm equipment, as is 1/ characteristic of the modernized agriculture of the developed countries. Research and demonstration by governments as well as under the FAO/FFHC Fertilizer Program, which is a demonstration program, have shown that in the developing countries these material requisites do have a substantial and immediate effect on output while pilot schemes have borne out that farmers readily utilize them provided that the scheme is supported by the necessary organization and services.

1/ In European agriculture, expenses on non-agricultural goods and services (fertilizer, pesticides, fuel, lubricants, etc.) have been rising and in 1960/62 comprised more than 40 percent of total current operating expenses. Output, Expenses and Income of Agriculture in European Countries, Vol. I page 54.

2. Specific justification for the scheme

To have the required impact on the rate of food production, the developing countries should be in a position to obtain adequate supplies of these material requisites. Most of these countries currently import nearly the entirety of their supplies of these production resources. For many developing countries the long-term solution would be the domestic establishment or expansion of these industries which the FAO/Industry Co-operative Program, among others, is actively engaged in promoting. But this takes time. Furthermore, the demand for these requisites is rising so rapidly that imports must continue to supply a major portion of the total. Their capacity to import these production resources on the required scale on commercial terms is, however, severely restricted by the acute shortage of foreign exchange. Given the fact that there is receptivity for additional production requisites in these countries and also the fact that productive capacities exist in the developed countries which can be mobilized until output of these material requisites in the developing countries reach adequate levels, one solution is to make these requisites more freely available through a new international assistance program under conditions that will ensure their effective use. This new international scheme could be conceived as consisting of two component Programs. The major one would be on a bilateral basis, while the other would be a multilateral Program operated by FAO. The operation of such a multilateral Program by FAO would represent only a new activity in carrying out its general aims within its area of responsibility and would not involve the establishment of a new Agency.

3. Additional aid to agriculture and the proposed new Program

There appears now a more general realization that donor assistance programs, both bilateral and multilateral, should be reoriented to a greater extent toward stimulating food production. In 1963 the agricultural sector is estimated to have received \$404 million (11 percent) ^{1/} of the aid funds committed for capital projects (primarily large construction works) by the main donor countries and multilateral agencies. Capital investment in these countries is likely to be of limited profitability unless it is accompanied by the provision of production requisites on an adequate scale. In fact, a number of irrigation projects have not reached anticipated levels of output and productivity owing to the failure to pay attention to this and to the need for development at the farm level. There is no readily available information on other forms of aid to agriculture, especially of aid provided in the form of production requisites but it does seem that such aid is not substantial.

^{1/} OECD, The flow of financial resources to less developed countries, 1964, pages 162/3.

A preliminary World Bank enquiry has shown that the developing countries could effectively use, on average over the next five years, some \$3 - 4 billion more of external capital per year than has been provided in the recent past. Within a larger volume of aid and in view of the urgent need to expand food production, overall assistance to agriculture should be increased to at least \$1 1/2 billion annually, and within the framework of such enhanced aid to agriculture, \$500 million should be earmarked annually for a program to supply developing countries with production requisites. A program of this scale would have immediate impact on production. It would, in addition, assist in realizing the potential productive capacity created by other aid projects such as irrigation dams. The other \$1 billion should be earmarked for the expansion of the productive capacity of the agricultural sector through the construction of capital investment projects.

It is clear that the principal economic support for a Program of this scale has to be based on the bilateral aid schemes of the developed countries. All these countries, being producers of some of these production requisites, could participate in a Program of this type, and as the aid would be primarily in kind and tied to domestic industries, their participation would not adversely affect their balance of payments. The aid policies of the developed countries should therefore be orientated to a greater extent toward schemes of this nature.

4. The role of FAO in the Program

(i) Bilateral assistance

It is essential in a Program of this nature to take adequate steps to ensure that the production requisites are directed to countries where the needs are most urgent and where the requisites can be put to the most effective and immediate use. This would require a comprehensive appraisal of the needs of individual countries in the context of the world food situation as a whole, and the formulation of realistic and constructive schemes for the use of these requisites in line with national priorities and other resource availabilities. The achievement of this objective also implies some co-ordination of bilateral aid schemes. These tasks, which contain an undertone of critical review and appraisal, as well as of co-ordination at the intergovernmental level, could be carried out with greater consistency, objectivity and acceptability by a multilateral organization.

This clearly points to a member of the UN family undertaking these responsibilities. The Preamble to the Constitution of FAO states as one of its purposes the "securing (of) improvements in the efficiency of 'he production and distribution of all food and agricultural products". In line with this objective, the functions of FAO include promotion and, where appropriate, recommendation of "national and international action with respect to ... the adoption of improved

methods of agricultural production". In carrying out this responsibility, the Organization has developed, among other activities, a number of programs which are carried out either by itself or in co-operation with other international organizations such as the IBRD and the UNDP. It is recognized in the United Nations family that FAO has the responsibility as well as competence for recommending, formulating and, where necessary, executing programs to stimulate food and agricultural production. Among its own activities in this area of work, specific mention may be made not only of the advice being given to countries but also of the trials and demonstrations being conducted, in particular under the FAO/FFHC Program, on the use of production resources, especially fertilizers. However, the needs of the present situation call for national, intergovernmental and international action to bring about an increase in the use of these production resources on a more vigorous and extended scale. FAO is the only international agency both technically equipped and operationally competent to undertake this task and play a central guiding role in directing appropriate action.

More specifically, FAO could assist bilateral schemes to make production requisites available in volume to developing countries:

- (a) by undertaking studies on the comparative food needs of the different countries in relation to national production plans, identifying, with priorities, the principal food deficient countries or those with a prospective deficiency, and indicating those countries where the conditions for an effective scheme are met as well as the nature and quantities of the requisites needed.
- (b) by formulating realistic projects in the recipient countries for the expanded use of these requisites. It would then make such information available to donor countries (or nongovernmental organizations, including industrial firms) which are in a position to provide the type and volume of the requisites needed. It may also be possible to follow an approach of the consultative group type operated by the IBRD. The aim should be to provide every facility for donor countries or international financial groups to carry out projects under the Program.

FAO would thus become the focal point for co-ordinating and guiding the whole Program along sound lines and it would also be the agency assisting in bringing together donors and recipient countries. The bilateral Program would thus take place in a multilateral setting. To carry out these functions, FAO, in addition to its normal activities of providing information, may find it necessary to undertake special surveys and studies, and in doing so it would be desirable that the fullest use be made of all its existing industrial contacts.

- (c) Although bilateral aid schemes, as a rule, include the technical assistance necessary for implementation, there may be occasions when some supplementary expert services which the donor country (or organization) is not in a position to make available, would be required. FAO should, when so requested, provide such supplementary assistance to work in conjunction with bilateral experts. Where a donor is able to provide only the material requisites, FAO should undertake the full responsibility for providing all the expert services required, in which case these experts would be under the control and supervision of the Organization, and for the implementation of the project.

Carrying out these responsibilities would involve the Organization in added financial costs and arrangements should be made for these to be defrayed. Where, for example, the Organization provides supplementary expert services to a project the donor country should meet the costs of such services.

(ii) Multilateral assistance by FAO

The existence of bilateral aid schemes under the Program does not lessen the need for a multilateral Program. On the contrary, these two are not exclusive but should mutually reinforce each other. In fact, it may be expected that bilateral aid schemes will expand once a multilateral Program is operating effectively. A multilateral Program, even though it may be supplementary in terms of scale could undertake, on a pilot scale, new types of programs which, when proved successful, could be adopted on a more widespread and general basis by bilateral programs. Some countries, in addition, may well prefer a multilateral channel to bilateral arrangements, and FAO should be in a position to assist such countries. The World Food Program provides a close parallel in this respect. The value of food aid distributed under bilateral schemes is many times that provided by the WFP which, in 1964, the first full year of operation, was \$12 million. Nevertheless, it is generally recognized that the WFP plays a positive and definite role in food aid programs.

To provide assistance on a multilateral basis it is necessary that FAO be equipped with material requisites and cash to operate an Agricultural Production Requisites Program. The rest of the report considers in greater detail the level, composition and procedures which should guide such a Program.

* * * *

The FAO Agricultural Production Requisites Program

1. General purposes that should govern the FAO Program

In the operation of the Program, particular emphasis should be given to:

- (a) supporting programs which have an immediate and substantial impact on output. This would imply projects aimed primarily at increasing yields, and the provision of requisites which could be used directly by individual farmers.
- (b) projects designed to increase food production, particularly basic foods, e.g. cereals. This would accord with the aims of the FFHC, be consistent with the prevailing food situation, and would also have greater appeal to donor governments. Schemes to expand the production of export crops with favorable market prospects may also justify inclusion as the additional foreign exchange earnings would permit the increased commercial purchase of requisites needed to stimulate food production.

2. Types of contributions required by the Program

(a) Material requisites

The Program should initially concentrate on providing a few material requisites which are of strategic importance, singly or in combination, in expanding production, and which are in short supply in the developing countries. Limitation to a few requisites of a relatively homogeneous type would reduce administrative costs and also permit their use in several countries. On the above basis, the production requisites that should be included in the Program at this stage are (i) fertilizer, (ii) pesticides and simple equipment for their application, (iii) farm machinery and implements, e.g. light tractors, (iv) irrigation equipment, e.g. small farm pumps.

(b) Expert services

Since it is essential to ensure that the requisites provided are put to effective use, it would be necessary to include provision under the Program for a number of international experts to work in the recipient countries. These experts would provide the necessary expert support and guidance at the project level and would also be able to supervise the operation and implementation of projects under the Program as well as in bilateral projects as requested.

(c) Cash

The Program would necessarily require a certain amount of cash to meet the administrative, transport and other service charges. For example, the ocean freight and port costs at point of loading would, under bulk shipment terms, amount to about one-third of the cost of a ton of fertilizer. Cash would also be required to pay for additional requisites and services of a type needed but not contributed by donor countries.

3. The composition of the Program

It is difficult at this stage to indicate, in precise terms, the composition of the Program which would best meet the needs of the developing countries. It would seem that of the material requisites the greatest weight should be given to fertilizer and pesticides. As a first approximation, 60 percent of the total value of the Program may be allocated to material requisites of which fertilizer, pesticides and equipment would absorb 40, 10, 10 percent respectively. Of the balance 40 percent, the cash component may be set at 30 percent and the cost of expert services at 10 percent. Member countries will be expected to include experts required by them in their UNDP (TA) Programs. However, when detailed information on needs and resources becomes available, it would be possible to refine this tentative distribution.

4. The level of the Program

If as suggested under para. 3 \$500 million is earmarked for a Program of the type being considered, a minimum beginning for the multilateral component of the Program should be \$50 million (10 percent annually), while the bilateral component of the Program would be \$450 million annually. For a biennium the FAO multilateral Program would amount to \$100 million.

5. Forms of contribution

Contributions to the Program should be voluntary and receivable from all countries, and should be grants, as is the case with contributions to IDA.

Contributions could take several forms, and the principal ones are likely to be:

- (i) pledges, partly in kind and partly in cash;
- (ii) pledges totally in kind, with the further undertaking that the transport and other service charges would be met by the donor;

- (iii) pledges totally in cash;
- (iv) pledges totally in the form of services, e.g. shipping and expert services.

The pledges made by the various countries would have different degrees of specificity in that the proportion of the pledge in kind, cash or expert services would vary from country to country, as would the composition of the pledge in kind.

6. Contributions to the Program

(a) Governments

The governments of the developed countries would be the chief contributors to the Program. The establishment of a multilateral Program will naturally depend on governments recognizing the mutual advantages of having such a one alongside bilateral schemes, and hence participating in and making contributions to it.

The governments of a few developing countries may also be in a position to make a direct contribution to the Program. Countries with fertilizer plants or large energy resources like Kuwait, Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Venezuela would be cases in point. It may also be possible that other developing countries would be in a position to make a contribution either in cash or in expert services.

(b) Contributions by industrial firms and other non-governmental organizations

It would be very much in the long term interest of industrial firms producing these requisites to be associated with a program of this type. Industrial firms may participate in the FAO Program in three different ways. First, firms could make direct contributions of material requisites to the Program. Secondly, they may make available expert services under terms and conditions to be negotiated by the Administrator. Finally, firms may grant concessional terms on supplies and sales to the Program.

Other nongovernmental organizations are also likely to make a small but useful contribution, primarily in kind, to the Program. The regulations of the Program should, therefore, include provision for their participation.

7. Qualifications for participation by recipient countries and guidelines and criteria for the selection and operation of country programs and projects

The main consideration which should guide the Program is that the limited resources should be put to the most effective use. To qualify for assistance under the Program there should be clear evidence that the recipient country is able to receive, handle the distribution, and, where appropriate, provide maintenance facilities for the requisites. They would also be expected to make effective counterpart arrangements for the handling and utilization of the requisites, e.g. adequate storage, transportation, etc. They would, in addition, be required to have, particularly in the project area, a sound institutional framework and organization such as satisfactory conditions of land tenure and efficient extension, credit, and marketing systems, all of which are essential elements in stimulating agricultural development.

While assistance from the Program would in the first instance be negotiated with the government of the recipient country, a necessary procedure would be for the Program to work through and in co-operation with a local agricultural agency, e.g. Marketing Boards, Development Banks or Corporations, Co-operative Federal Banks or Federations, etc. The actual handling and distribution of requisites, the collection of repayments by farmers, the maintenance of country (project) accounts would be channeled through such a body. Suitable organizations to serve as channels would be proposed by the government, but the Program should have the right to select, in consultation with the government and after suitable appraisal, the one most suited to the project. The choice of the right channel may well be crucial to the success of the Program.

The Program should, if other requirements are met, be flexible in its approach to ensure that it is responsive to the varying situations and needs of the different developing countries. In most cases, assistance should be given to single, well-defined projects after the programs have been appraised and have satisfied the criteria of the Program. In some cases the Program could support, up to an agreed limit and on agreed conditions, the agricultural development schemes of the local co-operating agency. There would also be schemes which fall between these two, such as a regional development program which would deserve assistance provided that the specific program as a whole could pass scrutiny.

8. Terms of allocation and repayment

Assistance given to the recipient countries would be considered as long-term loans, repayable in 25 years, with a grace period of ten years. There should be no interest charged on loans, but recipient governments would be expected to guarantee the loan agreements. Repayment should be made to the

Program in convertible currency. Suitable arrangements to meet these obligations should be made in recipient countries.

9. Administrative and organizational arrangements for the operation of the Program

There should be established an Administrator of the Program assisted by the necessary Secretariat. As part of FAO, the Program would be supported by and have access to the information, technical knowledge and expertise of the whole Organization. A Governing Board, composed of both donor and recipient countries, and representatives of different categories of industries which show special interest, should also be established. The Board would be responsible for reviewing the problems and operations of the Program and for providing policy guidance. Governments would also be encouraged to include representatives from private industry in their national delegations to the Governing Board, as is done in some commodity consultative groups.

An alternative, especially if private firms make substantial contributions, would be to establish a separate private industry Program based on those contributions, with its own separate Governing Board. This Board would review specifically the private industry segment of the Program as well as advise the Director-General and the Governing Board on the Program as a whole. In all cases, the formulation of overall policy relating to the Program would be the prerogative of the Governing Board.

10. Relationship of the Program with other international bodies and agencies

While FAO would be the central point for the operation of this multilateral Program, every effort should be made to associate other international agencies in its work. The UNDP could, for example, assist the Program not only in the field of Technical Assistance, as indicated in Section 3 above, but also by supporting integrated projects for the establishment and development of the complementary services required, thereby increasing the absorptive capacity of countries for the use of material requisites. The World Food Program and this Program could implement joint projects in those cases where an expanded use of material requisites constitutes an integral part of the project, e.g. land reform schemes. International financial agencies such as the IBRD, IDA and the Regional Development Banks may also be interested, since greater attention is now being focussed on stimulating agricultural productivity, and they may support the Program directly or assist recipient countries to fulfil the preconditions and meet the counterpart requirements set by the Program. These and other interested international agencies should be invited to attend when more extensive consultations on this Program take place, both to seek their views on it and also to investigate the practical forms of co-operation that can be built up between this and other international assistance Programs.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Oct. 4/66

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. BARGANTINE~~

Mr. Perinbam

To Handle

Appropriate Disposition

Approval

Comment

Full Report

Information

Initial

Note and File

Note and Return

Prepare Reply

Per Our Conversation

Recommendation

Signature

Send On

REMARKS

Are you interested?

Unfortunately no one available
but would like to be kept
informed. J. J. B.

From

Lewis Perinbam

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept. 30

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Goans
Mr. Consolo
.. Peniba

839
840

Mr. Consolo / in affair Agriculture
Div. cannot send anyone. I don't know
whether Education Division would be interested.

To Handle

Note and File

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Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

with some one from your
division be going? if so, who?
If not, Peter Reid or Paris Office?

I doubt whether attendance by
Peter Reid or Paris Office would be
justified. WCB 4'X.

From

Consolo



SEP 28 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/RU-826 (e)

23 SEP. 1966

Invitation to the Young World Food and Development
Regional Seminar for the Near East
Beirut, Lebanon, 5 - 10 December, 1966

Reply requested by 15 October 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

I wish to refer to my letter of 6 June introducing the Young World Food and Development joint FAO/Massey-Ferguson Limited Project.

I now have the pleasure to announce the Near East Regional Seminar which will be held in Beirut, Lebanon, from 5 to 10 December 1966, at the kind invitation of the Government of Lebanon. I should appreciate it if you would appoint a representative to attend this Seminar.

The objectives of the Seminar are to survey the current rural youth situation in the Near East; identify the major problems and obstacles hampering the development of out-of-school rural youth programs relating to agricultural improvement and rural development; formulate possible solutions to these problems; study existing successful out-of-school rural youth action programs within the Region; and, propose additional projects designed to further advance the objectives of these programs.

The Seminar will be conducted in English.

The following FAO Member Nations in the Region are being invited to submit candidates:

.../...

Mr. George Woods
President

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

10022658 UN 8:43

COMMUNICATIONS

acc. 10/7/66

SEP 28 REC'D

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION



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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 5757

Telex: 81181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

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Mr. George Woods
President

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

1966 SEP 28 AM 8:43

COMMUNICATIONS
UNIT
RECEIVED

Iran
Iraq
Jordan

Lebanon
Libya
Pakistan

Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Republic

Participation in the Seminar at project expense will be limited to selected government candidates in the following three categories:

- I. National leaders of governmental and non-governmental rural youth programs (majority participation).
- II. National government officials: policy level representatives of planning agencies or ministries concerned with agriculturally related rural youth work (limited representative participation from countries having government sponsored rural youth programs).
- III. Policy level officials of national non-governmental organizations conducting rural youth programs (limited representative participation from countries having non-governmental sponsored rural youth programs).

It is hoped that the various organizations and agencies sharing FAO's interest in the welfare of rural youth as a major factor in agricultural improvement and rural development, will be represented and participate actively in this Seminar.

Information papers prepared by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on their related programs may be distributed. However, due to the nature of the seminar and to limited time, formal statements will be restricted to scheduled keynote papers only. Major emphasis will be given to discussion by country participants and other representatives of specific action project proposals aimed at strengthening out-of-school rural youth programs in the Region.

I would appreciate it if the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend could be communicated to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case not later than 15 October, 1966.

Sincerely yours,

Bris V. Wells

for B.R. Sen
Director-General

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept. 30

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Evans

" Alter

" Peninban

839

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Will someone be going?
If so, who?

IBRD/FAO/TVE
p-24

From

Conrad

SEP 27 1966

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



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF-806(a)

23 September 1966

Invitation to the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America
Punta del Este, Uruguay, 5-17 December 1966

Reply requested by 31 October 1966

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, presents his compliments and has the honor to invite representation at the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 5-17 December 1966.

The main objective of the Conference is to provide an opportunity for broad policy discussions of selected issues in the field of food and agriculture, which are of major importance to the countries of the Region. These discussions are expected to offer valuable guidance to FAO on how it can best assist Member Governments in the realization of their plans and programs for agricultural development.

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD)
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ack. 10/14/66

... FAO will present background papers of the Agenda items; copies of the Provisional Agenda and Provisional Annotated Agenda are attached, along with an Information Note, Registration forms and Provisional Timetable for the guidance of participants.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed as soon as conveniently possible and in any case not later than 31 October 1966, of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend this Conference.

O.V.W.



NINTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 5-17 December 1966

REGISTRATION FORM

Full name **Don Stoops**
Title and post **Agriculturalist, Head of the Agricultural Credit and Livestock**
Address (postal and cable) **Section; Agricultural Division; Projects Department**
..... **1818 H Street, Washington D.C. 20043** **INTBAFRAD**
Representative of **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**
will attend as ~~delegate~~/observer (cross out one)

Arrival:

Will arrive at Montevideo from **Dec. 5**
Flight number Airline
at (time)

Accommodation:

- (1)* No hotel reservation requested
- (2)* Hotel reservation is requested for person/s,
preferably in:
- Name of hotel:
- Type of accommodation and number of persons
- * Cross out one or the other.

- Footnote: (1) Fill this form and send it to the Director-General, FAO, Rome, Italy
at the latest by 31 October 1966 with a copy to the Resident
Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, Casilla
de Correo 1207, cable address UNDEVPRO, Montevideo, Uruguay.
- (2) This form should be filled out in duplicate for each delegate or
participant.
- (3) In order to ensure reservations do not delay sending in this form for
lack of flight details; these can be sent later by cable.

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



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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alber }*

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X/CF-806(a)

23 September 1966

Invitation to the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America
Punta del Este, Uruguay, 5-17 December 1966

Reply requested by 31 October 1966

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, presents his compliments and has the honor to invite representation at the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 5-17 December 1966.

The main objective of the Conference is to provide an opportunity for broad policy discussions of selected issues in the field of food and agriculture, which are of major importance to the countries of the Region. These discussions are expected to offer valuable guidance to FAO on how it can best assist Member Governments in the realization of their plans and programs for agricultural development.

/...

The President
International Development Association (IDA)
Washington D.C.

ack. 10/14/66

... FAO will present background papers of the Agenda items; copies of the Provisional Agenda and Provisional Annotated Agenda are attached, along with an Information Note, Registration forms and Provisional Timetable for the guidance of participants.

The Director-General would appreciate being informed as soon as conveniently possible and in any case not later than 31 October 1966, of the names, titles and addresses of the representatives designated to attend this Conference.

O.V.W.



NINTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, 5-17 DECEMBER 1966

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

A. INTRODUCTION ITEMS

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda, Organization of the Conference

B. THE WORK OF FAO AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

4. Statement by the Director-General

C. MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS (Financial and Related Problems in Agricultural Development)

5. Financing of Agricultural Development (General Aspects)
 - a) Some General and Common Problems in Financing Agricultural Development
 - b) Development Assistance Programs
 - c) Project Formulation and the FAO/IBRD and FAO/IDB Programs
6. Agrarian Reform (Financial Aspects)
7. Development of Human Resources, and Improvement of Institutions and Services
8. Major Issues in International Commodity Trade
9. Marketing and Storage
10. Agricultural Industries
11. Use and Distribution of Fertilizers
12. Livestock Development
13. Forestry and Forest Industries Development

14. Fisheries Development

15. World Food Program

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

16. The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region

17. Date and place of Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America



NINTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, 5-17 DECEMBER 1966

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA

A. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
3. Adoption of the Agenda, Organization of the Conference (LARC/66/1 and LARC/66/1(a))

B. THE WORK OF FAO AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

4. Statement by the Director-General

The Director-General will make a policy statement commenting on the broad aspects of the food and agricultural situation in the Region, in relation to the objectives, methods of work and activities of FAO in Latin America, with emphasis on regional integration efforts and institutions. A special place will be given, in this statement, to FAO's Indicative World Plan and its bearing upon regional problems. Other items will include the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and its Young World Mobilization Appeal, the role and scope of agricultural information services, the importance of coordination in the fight against malnutrition in children, and FAO's initiative in setting up permanent working relations with the private sector of industry as a further element in financing development in Latin America.

Discussion will then be invited on the main aspects dealt with in the Director-General's policy statement, with special reference to their effect in national and regional agricultural development trends.

C. MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS (Financial and Related Problems in Agricultural Development)

The central theme of this Regional Conference is the problem of financing for agricultural development. Public concern with agricultural financing has, in Latin American countries as in most countries of the world, grown in importance in the last few decades in line with the increasing participation and responsibility of the public sector in the fields of social welfare and economic growth. Of course public financing is only one part of the complex picture of agricultural financing. General as well as some more concrete aspects of the agricultural financing problems will be discussed. For this purpose, in the first item of Section C of the Agenda, attention is focused on (a) some general and common problems that arise in financing agricultural development, and (b) and (c), pre-financing aspects and activities of agricultural development. In the subsequent items of Section C

of the Agenda more particular conditions of the financing problems are examined in relation to a selected group of specific aspects, or lines of agricultural development, which merit special attention in the agricultural development plans of almost every country of the region, and are of major significance for the social and economic growth of Latin America as a whole.

5. Financing of Agricultural Development (General Aspects)

a) Some General and Common Problems in Financing Agricultural Development (LARC/66/2)

Allocation of public financial resources for agriculture is a policy decision based on national considerations about priorities for development and the role of the agricultural sector in the process of social and economic growth of each country. Public financing for agriculture involves a number of complementary elements, including promotion of private savings, promotion of economic incentives to agricultural producers, elimination of disincentives and establishment of conditions leading to the existence of a favourable climate for investment in farming and related activities. Agricultural financing should also cover those related sectors with forward and backward links with agricultural production. Public financing for agriculture is not a self-contained and independent activity. It makes available funds for important lines of investment and operational expenditures, but it is mostly aimed to stimulate and make possible private financing of agricultural activities by thousands of individual farmers who in most countries are responsible for the bulk of agricultural investment and production. Availability of credit facilities, institutional and non-institutional, has a major significance in financing of agricultural development. The problems of their reaching small producers and of the high costs of liquid assets needed by farmers to finance expansion of output are tackled effectively only by means of rearranging and strengthening agricultural credit policies, agricultural credit institutions and related services. Foreign financial assistance should be designed to stimulate complementary agricultural investment from domestic sources. There should be coordination of all foreign financial assistance, multilateral and bilateral, with external technical assistance provided to the countries (whether in the form of advisory services, pre-investment projects or food-aid programs), and with the objectives stated in the national agricultural development plans. In studying problems of agricultural financing it is often found that structural and institutional deficiencies (including the shortage or lack of trained staff to plan and implement agricultural development programs) are the real bottleneck and not the problem of the availability of funds.

b) Development Assistance Programs (LARC/66/3)

Since the requests for assistance on the part of the developing countries in the region are steadily increasing, both in volume and scope, due attention should be given to the overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of the development assistance available to countries. The recent merger of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the United Nations Special Fund (UNSF) into what is now called the "United Nations Development Program" (UNDP) will, no doubt, result in yet closer co-ordination of UNDP development assistance, particularly in the programming and project preparatory stages.

The need for adequate preparation and review of project requests, particularly of the larger UNDP-supported Special Fund projects, should be stressed with the view to avoiding delays in the operational stages. In this connection, careful consideration should be given to priorities assigned to projects within the context of the overall national development plans and policies, to the availabilities of sufficient counterpart funds, personnel and facilities essential for the successful implementation of projects and to institutional support and training requirements, depending on the nature of the projects.

Due attention should also be paid to the possibility of establishing "pre-projects" of a smaller size or "pilot projects" of a demonstration nature before embarking on larger size projects, especially those which would require considerable capital investments and institutional development during the execution stage.

A most important aspect to be considered is the follow-up action to be taken by participating governments after international technical assistance has ceased. Most projects for which UNDP assistance has been given require financing either on a national scale only or on a national scale supplemented by foreign investment, whether from international, public or private sources.

In the process of identification and preparation of "bankable" projects arising from UNDP-supported projects, either during their execution or as follow-up immediately after their termination, it is essential that these UNDP projects provide the type of information and data required by national or international banking institutions for considering financial assistance to such investment projects.

c) Project Formulation and the FAO/IBRD and FAO/IDB Programs (LARC/66/4)

Project formulation in agriculture is more complex than in other sectors because of the great number of operators involved. Successive stages of project formulation: project identification, project preparation, project appraisal, loan negotiation, and conditions and procedures of financing. However, the process completes itself only when the investment actually takes place and the increased output materializes.

For adequate appraisal of a project request, specific information and data are required, varying with the type of project. What must essentially be spelled out is the area where the actions are to be exerted, the type and magnitude of actions envisaged, the costs and returns expected. A most important aspect is the provision of an organizational and institutional framework to ensure that adequate use is made of the increased resources.

With project approach in agricultural financing, the project has to stand on its own merits, although the secondary and indirect benefits to the rest of the economy are being increasingly taken into consideration. The difficulty is to give a monetary value to these benefits.

To such agricultural projects as irrigation and reclamation, a whole new range has been added, such as projects on agricultural credit, agricultural education, grain storage, land settlement, livestock production, fish production, timber production (from man-made plantations as well), marketing, processing of agricultural products, etc.

Description of the activities of the FAO/IBRD and FAO/IDB Programs in Latin America.

6. Agrarian Reform (Financial aspects) (LARC/66/5)

The major issues associated with reform financing are being explored in studies led by FAO, sponsored jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (ICAP) and in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The studies, including intensive field investigations in five to eight countries, will cover the following issues: costs associated with reform projects and priorities among them, methods of internal financing of reforms, guarantees and uses of land bonds, systems of land evaluation, repayment systems by beneficiaries, external financing for reform projects and related infrastructure, and the influence of reform financing on monetary stability.

A progress report on these studies will be made to the Conference, thus opening the floor for extensive discussion of the above subjects. It would be also interesting to debate the connection between agrarian reform programs and existing general agricultural development plans at both the policy and operational levels, and to consider the appropriate measures to bring about a better coordination between them.

7. Development of Human Resources and Improvement of Institutions and Services (LARC/66/6)

Investment in the development of physical resources will bring limited results unless accompanied by parallel, often pre-requisite, investment in the development of human resources and in the institutions and services which make production both possible and attractive. Attention is invited to investment in education, training and research institutions; extension services; farm supply, credit and marketing organizations and facilities, whether provided through cooperatives or other arrangements. These are institutions and services used in common by most specific development projects - livestock, food and export crops, fertilizers, etc. - since the economics of their establishment and operation precludes their consideration on an individual development project basis. The financing of such institutions and services themselves gives rise to specific projects for investment.

Through the CIDA studies of Agricultural Education, Extension and Research, and of Credit, some of the needs for both pre-investment and investment projects are being identified. The UNDP is already making a substantial contribution to a number of faculties and research institutions for developing local staff and acquiring much needed equipment. Parallel investment to expand or improve the physical plant for such institutions has not generally been made. Neither pre-investment nor investment has taken place to any appreciable extent in the vital areas of: intermediate level or technical

training in food and agriculture, and the improved general education in rural areas and literacy which must often precede it; organizations, programs and centers for farm youth - male and female; and in the office, warehouses, and even staff for the credit, farm supply, marketing and extension services. The financing of programs and centers for vocational training, leadership development of, and recreation for the farm youth, who make up such a high proportion of the total population in Latin America and who perhaps hold the key to the agricultural progress essential to feeding an expanding population, merit special attention.

In this connection the role of NGOs (e.g. MIJARC, 4-H Clubs, and Students' Associations) as an important form of human expression is to be stressed and their participation in rural youth activities and training programs considered. Consideration should also be given to ways and means of improving and increasing the use of volunteers in association with FAO sponsored field projects. Financial and other support is indispensable for programs leading to a better "infrastructure" through schools, professional organizations, social services, pension schemes, health services, roads, wages and entertainment facilities.

The need for investment in all of these institutions and services will be accentuated with the advent of land reform programs but is also present in their absence.

8. Major Issues in International Commodity Trade (LARC/66/7)

A paper will be presented to the Conference reviewing the basic problems and policy issues confronting the Region with regard to trade in agricultural products. The analysis will examine such problems as the slow growth in production and exports of agricultural commodities, demand prospects, access to markets, and the need for increased export earnings, and summarize what is being attempted at international and regional levels to find solutions. The possibilities of developing trade within the region and with other less developed regions will also be considered. The relevance to the region of certain new currents of thinking in regard to international trade, including new approaches to its external financing, will be considered. The issues will be placed in the setting of current international policy consultations, including, as appropriate, those in the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and its study groups, UNCTAD, GATT, the commodity councils, and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

9. Marketing and Storage (LARC/66/8)

This item would seek to draw attention to marketing and handling procedures for agricultural produce, due emphasis being given to grains and pulses, with the aim of identifying investment opportunities that would (a) improve the incentives to increased production and (b) reduce inefficiency and waste, both physically and from an economic point of view.

The full advantage of agricultural production cannot be realized without improvement throughout the whole marketing chain from producer to consumer. Economic considerations play an important part in the development of the system. Provision also has to be made to ensure the availability of credit both internally and internationally. Particular attention should be devoted to the institutional and organizational aspects concerning the preparation and execution of investment projects in this field. Consideration should be

given to ways of utilizing foreign financial assistance in the execution of small projects (for instance, through global lines of credit to national banks or development institutions). Price stabilization plays an important role and this is where WFP can help by the provision of buffer stocks.

Prevention of wastage features as a key consideration in designing and implementing appropriate systems of marketing and storage. The advantages derived from the introduction of improved handling, storage and transportation techniques are reflected both financially and in achieving a progressive upgrading in quality.

Consideration has to be given to the equipment and building structures to facilitate quality control of the produce and especially freedom from damage from mechanical or biological sources, whose nature and extent should be fully assessed. Geographic and climatic differences within the Region make it inadvisable to adopt, without careful study the techniques and equipment at present employed in more industrialized areas. Adaptation can sometimes prove successful but in a number of cases new techniques and equipment have to be produced to meet the local needs.

Assistance in applied research, demonstration and training in overall aspects of improved marketing and storage of food grains could be provided to specific projects through the UNDP (SF).

10. Agricultural Industries (LARC/66/9)

Considering the great importance of soundly based processing industries in achieving agricultural diversification, improvement in nutrition and the expansion of Latin American exports, emphasis should be directed to the following aspects:

- (i) Need to improve and expand existing industrial plants; improvement of processing, conservation and packing techniques; marketing and distribution arrangements; adaptation of imported methods to local conditions; investment requirements and technical assistance; basic studies required to determine these needs;
- (ii) Selection and application of appropriate technologies; the promotion and establishment of new industries; the importance of low cost and high nutritive value products; problems of industries' size and location; the form and organizational structure of the industrial enterprises; methods for financing the investment requirements (internal and external); gross estimates of these requirements;
- (iii) The role of food regulations and standards in promoting agricultural industries;
- (iv) Training of personnel; financial aspects involved; participation of domestic and external financial organizations;
- (v) Institutional and organizational changes required to promote agricultural industrialization; at the planning, policy and operational levels; pre-investment studies and formulation of projects.

- (vi) Assistance to governments and private industry in this field by UNDP as well as IBRD/FAO and IDB/FAO Programs in the preparation of pre-investment studies and in the formulation and execution of investment projects.

11. Use and Distribution of Fertilizers (LARC/66/10)

The purpose of this item is to focus attention on the major obstacles to larger fertilizer consumption in Latin America. The following aspects merit special attention:

- (i) Measures to be taken at the policy making level (for instance, the establishment of a Policy Committee on Fertilizers, to deal with production, consumption and distribution);
- (ii) Expansion of FFHC Fertilizer Program, including the establishment of pilot projects; financial aspects involved;
- (iii) Financing fertilizer use by farmers: credit needs, cooperatives, etc;
- (iv) General problems of fertilizer prices and their relation to prices of agricultural commodities;
- (v) Supply problems; regional integration of the fertilizer industry; balance between projected demand and supply (1970 and 1975); investments required for expansion of fertilizer industry;
- (vi) Problems of priority: assessment by countries, by ecological regions and by crops, where the use of fertilizers will have greatest short and long term impact on productivity.

The results of the FAO/ECLA/IDB studies on this subject and a progress report on the FFHC Fertilizer Program will be made available to the Conference to serve as basis for discussion, with special reference to its probable follow-up through agreements with ICAP and/or other agencies.

12. Livestock Development (LARC/66/11)

Discussion under this item should be centred around the declining per capita availability of livestock products and of the favourable export potential that exists for these. The overriding importance of beef cattle in the livestock sector should be elaborated in a discussion of priorities for livestock development both within and between animal industries, as well as within mixed agriculture - livestock enterprises. The need for small livestock enterprises should also be considered. All livestock development activities must be closely linked with problems of grassland management and forage production, and an appropriate expansion of organized marketing channels for livestock and their products, and these aspects should be discussed; as well as estimates of the total investment required to increase livestock production, including facilities for processing livestock products for local and export markets.

13. Forestry and Forest Industries Development (LARC/66/12)

Under this item, the capital requirements and investment priorities in forestry and forest industries development will be discussed in the light of the present supply/demand situation and future trends for forestry and forest products in the region. The findings of the FAO/ECLA Latin American Timber Trends Study and FAO's overall appraisal of developments in world wood resources and requirements will serve as a basis for discussion. The development potential of Latin American forest resources and prospects for expanding industries based upon them will be discussed.

The respective role of public and private financing - from both internal and external sources - will be examined, taking into account the propulsive effect of forestry and forest industries development on the whole economy and the protective and social functions of the forests. The institutional pre-requisites - including human resources development - for expanded investment will be discussed, as well as measures for solving the special problems of financing the development of the forestry and forest industries sector, including the preparation of bankable projects.

14. Fisheries Development (LARC/66/13)

- a) Major trends in Latin American fisheries development viewed in relation to capital requirements and financing.
 - (i) Problems of the more dynamic sectors of the industry. Peculiarities of the fish meal sector in terms of rates of capital investment, amortization periods and market trends;
 - (ii) The case of less dynamic sectors developed on the basis of the export trade and showing high rates of capital investment with medium and long term amortization periods (shrimp and frozen fish);
 - (iii) Sectors of moderate growth with high incidence of labour in proportion to total capital requirements, low rates of capital formation and long-term periods of capital amortization (canning and semi-preserved products);
 - (iv) Sectors of relative stagnation where industrial and commercial development calls for high capital investments in all the phases of the productive process and infrastructure. The peculiarities of this sector fall outside current criteria for national and for international financing for development purposes (industries serving the domestic markets with fresh, chilled and frozen products for human consumption);
 - (v) Small-scale traditional fishing.
- b) Appraisal of financial sources for capital requirements in the various sectors.

The role of private, public and international capital financing according to the peculiarities of each sector. Channels and stimuli appropriate for promoting sub-sectorial development in fisheries through a more ample and selective use of available national and international financial sources.

- c) Problems of "human capital formation" for fisheries development in Latin America in regard to financial requisites for investments in training facilities. Overall questions and procedures involved in the financing of development projects for training of fisheries specialists.

15. World Food Program (LARC/66/14)

While the World Food Program represents only a small part of total food aid, it has been able to show in its three-year experimental period (1963-1965) that multilateral food aid can make a useful contribution to both economic and social progress through supporting a wide range of projects. Problems in the transport, handling, storage and distribution of food have been encountered and in large measure solved. An indication of the acceptance of the Program is that it has been extended for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable and has been endowed with substantially increased resources for the period 1966 to 1968. The views of the Regional Conference are sought on problems so far encountered with food aid in the region and on how the WFP may solve them. The views of governments are also sought on the further potential for multilateral food aid in the region, and on how the Program can contribute most effectively to the execution of projects for agricultural and general economic growth in harmony with FAO's objectives.

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

16. The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region

The Regional Representative, in his summing up of the Conference discussions will "signpost" the main lines of action to be followed by FAO with governments' cooperation, during the next biennium. Full account will be taken of these suggestions in drafting the "Program of Work and Budget 1968-69" for submission to the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference in 1967.

17. Date and place of Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1966 0920

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ROMA

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Mr. O. Calika

September 21, 1966

L.J.C. Evans

UNDP(SF)/FAO Projects - Regional Meeting of Project Managers

I attach copies of letter from Henry Ergas dated 13th September and my acknowledgement. ✓ 9/21/66

I believe that regional meetings of Special Fund Project Managers can be very useful. At a previous meeting of Project Managers in Santiago last year McMeekan and Stoops made a contribution which UNDP said was very valuable; their contribution would have been even more useful if we had had more notice than we in fact had. I suggest we might discuss with your Department, Mr. Gordon and DDS how we can most usefully contribute to the Khartoum meeting. After discussion amongst ourselves, we can then talk with Henry Ergas who will be here between September 26 and October 7.

LJCEvans/cq
IBRD

cc: Mr. Gordon
Mr. Rivkin

Atts.

September 21, 1966

Mr. Henry Ergas
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

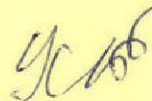
Dear Henry,

UNDP(SF)/FAO Projects - Regional Meeting of Project Managers

Many thanks for your letter SF 4/1 Gen of 13th September. I am very interested indeed to learn of the meeting of Special Fund Project Managers to be held in Khartoum (25 October - 6 November). I personally believe that such meetings can be very useful and I believe that the Bank may have a useful contribution to make. I would like to discuss within the Bank and with Dave Gordon, who will be here over the next two weeks, whether and, if so, how best the Bank might participate. Perhaps we can discuss this with you when you are here.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



L.J.C. Evans
Assistant Director - Projects Department
In Charge of Agriculture

LJCEvans/cq
IBRD

cc: Mr. Calika
Mr. Kruithof
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Rivkin
Mr. P.A. Reid, Rome

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM	
FROM FAO United Nations Rome		DATED Sept. 21, 1966	
SUBJECT Enclosing report on bugetary transfers and expenditure debited to contingencies, from the intergovernmental committee.			
Addressed and REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Oct. 3, 1966 jk	

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept. 27

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Rosen

900

" Perinbaum

829

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Are you interested?
The Board has also received
invitation

From

Comstock

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Oct. 3/66

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. R. P. R.

436

Mr. Perinbam

839

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

The Agenda seems routine but Item 12 could be of concern to Bank. Have we been consulted?

I could attend the more important sessions if this is desired. I have kept a copy of the papers

From

Lewis Perinbam

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept. 27

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. ~~Swans~~

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Mr. Penumbra

829

Mr. Console Peter Reid usually goes
I think. HC 11.28.1x

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Does Peter Reid
and/or Bureau from Paris
go?

From

Count

SEP 26 REC'D

PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL



PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Please quote:
Reference:
Sirvase citat:

WFP/SL/27 (b)

Via delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: WORLDFOOD, ROME
Tel. 5797
Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

16 September 1966

Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee
Rome, 31 October - 9 November 1966

The Executive Director of the World Food Program has pleasure in extending an invitation to participate in an observer capacity at the Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program, which will be held at FAO Headquarters from 31 October - 9 November 1966. The opening meeting will begin at 10 a.m. on Monday, 31 October. A copy of the annotated provisional agenda is attached.

Early notification of the name of the observer appointed to attend this session would be welcomed.

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C.

acc. 10/10/66

 	WFP INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE	Distr.: LIMITED WFP/IGC: 10/2 12 September 1966
	PAM COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL	
	PMA COMITÉ INTERGUBERNAMENTAL	

Tenth Session

Rome, 31 October - 9 November 1966

Agenda item 1

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Annotated Provisional Agenda

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 26 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

I. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1. Adoption of the agenda

The present agenda has been prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.

Members of the Committee wishing to propose items for inclusion should inform the Executive Director of their intention as far as possible in advance of the opening date of the Session. Any such proposals will be included in a supplementary agenda to be distributed at the opening meeting of the Session. Proposals submitted during the Session will be subject to Rule III.2 of the Rules of Procedure, which states that during a Session the Committee may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item.

2. Establishment of subsidiary bodies

Proposals for the establishment of any sub-committee, drafting group or working party will be dealt with under this item, including a proposal for a small sub-committee for consideration with NGOs of their relations with the Program.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRAM

3. Statements by the Executive Director and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO or their representatives

The Executive Director will review major developments in the Program since the Ninth Session. The Secretary-General and the Director-General, or their representatives, may also wish to make statements.

4. Annual statement of the Executive Director on the development of the Program

In accordance with the General Regulation 15 (b), as approved by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council in December 1965, the Executive Director will submit for the consideration and approval of the Committee a statement on the development of the Program, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.

5. Resources of the Program

A report on the position regarding pledges announced and miscellaneous income will be submitted by the Executive Director in advance of the Session. A supplementary report indicating the latest position will be circulated at the Session.

6. Emergency operations

A report on WFP action since the Ninth Session will be submitted by the Executive Director in advance of the Session. It will be supplemented, if necessary, by an addendum containing up-to-date information, to be circulated at the session.

7. Terminal and progress reports on approved projects

The Executive Director is submitting, in advance of the Session, detailed information on the progress of projects which had been approved by the end of the Eighth Session, but excluding those on which reports were submitted at the Ninth Session. In addition, following the decision taken by the Committee at its Ninth Session, 1/ the Executive Director has arranged for representatives of two countries to give an account to the Committee of the progress of WFP projects on which the Executive Director is submitting progress reports. This agenda item will also cover all available final appraisal reports on completed projects.

8. Action of interest to the Program taken since the Ninth Session

The main paper on this item will, if necessary, be supplemented by an addendum containing more recent information, to be issued at the Session.

III. NEW PROJECTS

9. Projects approved by the Executive Director

The Executive Director will report on projects approved by him since the Ninth Session. A covering paper and addenda containing individual project summaries will be issued in advance of the Session. A consolidated paper covering all projects approved between the Ninth and Tenth Sessions will be issued at the Session.

10. Projects approved by correspondence

The Executive Director will report on projects approved by correspondence since the Ninth Session.

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The Executive Director will submit for the approval of the Committee any projects whose implementation requires its authorization. Individual project summaries will be issued as early as possible.

1/ Report of the Ninth Session (WFP/IGC: 9/23), paragraph 23 (e)

IV. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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The Committee decided at its Ninth Session 1/ to take up at its Tenth Session the question of a possible amendment of the basic texts that would permit the WFP to enter into project agreements with international organizations. As requested by the Committee, the Executive Director will submit a report on the legislative texts involved and an analysis of any relevant precedents as soon as such information is obtained from the agencies and programs consulted.

13. Establishment of price stabilization schemes

As requested by the Committee at its Ninth Session 2/ the Executive Director has referred these sections of his report on the "Implications of Price Stabilization Projects" (document WFP/IGC: 9/13) that deal with criteria for the establishment of price stabilization schemes to the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), through the Director-General of FAO, for review and comment. He has also referred to the CCP for comment, as requested 3/, an additional criterion proposed by some members of the Committee, i.e. the need for a guaranteed minimum price to farmers so as not to depress local production. The comments of the CCP will be circulated as soon as they are received.

14. Arrangements for IGC scrutiny of projects

At its Ninth Session, the IGC decided to place on the agenda of its Tenth Session the proposal for the establishment of a Working Party on projects. 4/ In accordance with the Committee's request, the Executive Director is submitting a document reflecting the opinions expressed at the Ninth Session on the establishment, composition, terms of reference and timing of meetings of such as a Working Party.

15. Report on Jamaica Mission

As requested by the Committee at its Ninth Session, 5/ the Executive Director invited members of the IGC to submit their comments in writing on the methodology adopted in the Jamaica Mission report, and also submitted the report to the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal for information and for any comments which it might consider necessary. Any comments received will be transmitted to the Committee at its Tenth Session, when a decision as to the desirability of further action on the whole question may be taken.

1/ Ibid., paragraph 29

2/ Ibid., paragraph 48

3/ Ibid., paragraph 49

4/ Ibid., paragraph 66

5/ Ibid., paragraph 71

V. BUDGET AND FINANCE

16. Administrative budget estimates for 1967

(a) The Executive Director will submit, in advance of the Tenth Session, budget estimates covering administrative expenditure for 1967 for the approval of the Committee, together with the reports of the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee.

(b) The Executive Director will circulate the views of the FAO Finance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the problem and justification of reimbursement of services rendered to WFP by FAO and other organizations which have been sought, as recommended by the Committee at its Ninth Session. ^{1/}

17. Transfers within the administrative budget and within and between project budgets

The Executive Director will report on any transfers within the administrative budget and within and between project budgets made since the Ninth Session. He will also report on any expenditure debited to the budget item for contingencies.

18. Review of project budgets

The Executive Director will submit, for the information of the Committee, a document reviewing changes in approved project budgets, including any changes in the amount of conditional commitments to be discharged after the end of the current pledging period.

19. Audited accounts for 1965

The annual accounts for 1965 and the External Auditor's certificate and report thereon will be submitted to the Committee for approval. Any comments made by the ACABQ or the Finance Committee of FAO in connection with their review of the accounts will be submitted at the same time.

VI. OTHER BUSINESS

20. Approval of Report of the Tenth Session

21. Time and place of the Eleventh Session

^{1/} Ibid., paragraph 75 (a) (ii)

PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL



PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Please quote:
Référence:
Sirvase citat:

WFP/SL/27 (b)

Via delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: WORLDFOOD, ROME
Tel. 5797
Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

16 September 1966

Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee
Rome, 31 October - 9 November 1966

... The Executive Director of the World Food Program has pleasure in extending an invitation to participate in an observer capacity at the Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program, which will be held at FAO Headquarters from 31 October - 9 November 1966. The opening meeting will begin at 10 a.m. on Monday, 31 October. A copy of the annotated provisional agenda is attached.

Early notification of the name of the observer appointed to attend this session would be welcomed.

President and Chairman of the
Board International Finance
Corporation
Washington D.C.

ack. 10/10/66

 	WFP	INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE	Distr.: LIMITED WFP/IGC: 10/2 12 September 1966
	PAM	COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL	
	PMA	COMITÉ INTERGUBERNAMENTAL	

Tenth Session

Rome, 31 October - 9 November 1966

Agenda item 1

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Annotated Provisional Agenda

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 26 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

I. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1. Adoption of the agenda

The present agenda has been prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.

Members of the Committee wishing to propose items for inclusion should inform the Executive Director of their intention as far as possible in advance of the opening date of the Session. Any such proposals will be included in a supplementary agenda to be distributed at the opening meeting of the Session. Proposals submitted during the Session will be subject to Rule III.2 of the Rules of Procedure, which states that during a Session the Committee may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item.

2. Establishment of subsidiary bodies

Proposals for the establishment of any sub-committee, drafting group or working party will be dealt with under this item, including a proposal for a small sub-committee for consideration with NGOs of their relations with the Program.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRAM

3. Statements by the Executive Director and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO or their representatives

The Executive Director will review major developments in the Program since the Ninth Session. The Secretary-General and the Director-General, or their representatives, may also wish to make statements.

4. Annual statement of the Executive Director on the development of the Program

In accordance with the General Regulation 15 (b), as approved by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council in December 1965, the Executive Director will submit for the consideration and approval of the Committee a statement on the development of the Program, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.

5. Resources of the Program

A report on the position regarding pledges announced and miscellaneous income will be submitted by the Executive Director in advance of the Session. A supplementary report indicating the latest position will be circulated at the Session.

6. Emergency operations

A report on WFP action since the Ninth Session will be submitted by the Executive Director in advance of the Session. It will be supplemented, if necessary, by an addendum containing up-to-date information, to be circulated at the session.

7. Terminal and progress reports on approved projects

The Executive Director is submitting, in advance of the Session, detailed information on the progress of projects which had been approved by the end of the Eighth Session, but excluding those on which reports were submitted at the Ninth Session. In addition, following the decision taken by the Committee at its Ninth Session, 1/ the Executive Director has arranged for representatives of two countries to give an account to the Committee of the progress of WFP projects on which the Executive Director is submitting progress reports. This agenda item will also cover all available final appraisal reports on completed projects.

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VI. OTHER BUSINESS

20. Approval of Report of the Tenth Session

21. Time and place of the Eleventh Session

^{1/} Ibid., paragraph 75 (a) (ii)

September 16, 1966

Dr. H. L. Richardson
Manager, The Fertilizer Program
Food and Agriculture Organization of
The United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Richardson:

We missed you at the Standing Committee on Soil Science Meetings of the 11th Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo last month, but appreciated your sending on two reports by Dr. C. H. H. ter Kuile which formed the basis of the paragraph on Central American countries of the Committee's summary report to the Congress. Copies of the Committee Report and Resolution will be sent to you directly by Mr. C. M. Wong, secretary to the Committee, from Taipei. We also plan to mimeograph the complete text of the various reports received by the Committee for limited circulation. Drs. Yeshiaki Ishizuka and Richard Bradfield have been nominated to be the candidates for the chairmanship of the next Standing Committee.

I ran across here at the International Bank an FAO report on the Response of Rice to Fertilizers, Agricultural Studies No. 70, 1966. I would appreciate it if you would be so kind as to send me a copy of it for my personal reference.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. Chang
Agricultural Division
Projects Department

HTChang:smm
IBRD
September 16, 1966



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rev 9. 20. 66

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. SF 4/1 Gen.

Projects Dept. Correspondence

ANS'D BY

DATE

Y.C.M.
24 Sept

13 SEP. 1966

Dear Jim,

UNDP(SF)/FAO projects - Regional Meeting of Project Managers

You will remember that in 1965 the Special Fund and FAO decided to organise from time to time regional meetings of Project Managers which were to be in the nature of mutual exchanges of experience and designed to bring about practical reorientation of their work. A first meeting was organised in October 1966 in Santiago de Chile with particular emphasis on pre-investment problems. This meeting was to be attended by McMeekan and Stoops.

A new meeting is to be held in Khartoum (25 October - 6 November) for UNDP projects implemented in the African savannah belt. Please find here-with attached copy of a draft document dated 6 July 1966 prepared by the FAO Land and Water Development Division. Andrew de Vajda, whom you know, is responsible for this meeting. He called for five possible observers including an observer from this Programme, but I note that no mention was made of observers from the Bank.

I do believe that the meeting may indeed be of interest to the Programme and I would suggest that depending on availability either Boumendil or Snelson attend.

However, I also think that it would be an excellent thing for the Bank to be present. The Sudan Government insisted that the number of participants be limited, if possible to a maximum of 34, but I am sure that they would welcome Bank attendance. Perhaps Dave Gordon would like to nominate someone from Nairobi and with this in mind I am copying this letter to him but you might wish someone from Washington to go too. Please let me have your reactions as soon as you can.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

acc. 9/21/66

[Signature]

I.H. Ergas
Director

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Assistant Director - Agriculture
Projects Department
IBRD, 1818 H Street N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Telephone: 2707

Telex: 81181 FOODAGRI

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Ref. ST 4/1 Gen.

Projects Dept. Correspondence

AND BY

DATE

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Yours sincerely,

1966 SEP 20 AM 9:44 Director
T.H. Evans
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Assistant Director - Agriculture
Projects Department
IBRD, 1818 H Street N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.



LA : SF/SD/66/INF/1
6 July 1966.

Joint UNDP(SF)/FAO Meeting on Savannah Development
Khartoum, Sudan - 25 October to 6 November, 1966 .

1. Objectives
 2. Location and Timing
 3. Organization
 4. Participation
 5. Preliminary Agenda and Program.
-

1. OBJECTIVES.

- 1.1. Exchange of experience gained by the UNDP(SF)/FAO projects in the Savannah Belt. Discussion of problems encountered.
- 1.2. Critical appraisal, both technical and economic, of the projects in the Savannah Belt, with specific suggestions for making the work of UNDP/FAO more effective.
- 1.3. Consideration of practical follow-up measures for further development, including investment, in the Savannah Belt as a basis for recommendations to the Governments.

2. LOCATION AND TIMING.

It is proposed that the meeting be held between 25 October and 6 November 1966.

<u>Tuesday 25 October to</u> <u>Saturday 29 October</u>	} Opening, discussions, at Khartoum. (Khartoum University).
<u>Sunday 30 October (a.m.)</u>	Fly to Zalingei. Visit Head- quarters of Jebel Marra Project.
<u>Monday 31 October</u>	Visit Niertete farm and afforesta- tion area (some members fly over the project area).
<u>Tuesday 1 November</u>	Fly from Zalingei to El Obeid. Visit experimental area of Kordofan Project.
<u>Wednesday 2 November</u>	Field trip to selected areas, storage tanks, gum accacia area, etc.
<u>Thursday 3 November</u>	Fly over Project area and return to Khartoum.
<u>Thursday 3 November to</u> <u>Sunday 6 November</u>	} Final Meeting: Draft Report Conclusions Closing Sessions

3. ORGANIZATION.

The Meeting on Savannah Development will be organized by FAO, with the Government of the Republic of the Sudan acting as hosts.

Mr. A. de Vajda, Deputy Director, Land and Water Development Division, FAO, will be in charge of the Meeting. A representative of FAO from Headquarters will be the Secretary of the Meeting. The Project Manager, Jebel Marra Project, and the UNDP Resident Representative in Khartoum will be responsible for local arrangements.

4. PARTICIPATION.

It is proposed that the experience gained, results and recommendations of the following projects that are or will be completed by the time the Meeting takes place, be taken into consideration:

Ghana: Land and Water Surveys in the Upper and Northern Regions, where field operations were due to terminate in June 1966.

Ghana: Survey of the Volta Flood Plain. Field operations were completed in March 1963.

Somalia: Agricultural and Water Surveys, which was due to terminate in May 1966 and will be followed by the Somalia Water Control and Management Project of the Shebelle River.

Sudan: Land and Water Use Survey of the Kordofan Province; due for completion in May 1966.

For these projects Mr. de Vajda will substitute for those Project Managers who are no longer available to attend.

It is further proposed that the following projects still in operation should be taken into consideration at the Meeting:

Niger: Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in the East of Niger.

<u>Nigeria:</u>	Soil and Water Resources Survey of the Sokoto Valley.
<u>Nigeria:</u>	Savannah Forestry Research Station.
<u>Sudan:</u>	Forestry Research and Education Centre.
<u>Sudan:</u>	Land and Water Resources Survey in the Jebel Marra Area.
<u>Sudan:</u>	Strengthening of the Soils Survey Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.
<u>Upper Volta:</u>	Agricultural Training Centre, Bobo Dioulasso.

Finally, it is proposed that if the Project Manager designate is available, the following project, recently approved but not yet operational, should also be taken into consideration:

<u>Niger:</u>	Surveys for the Agricultural Development of the Dallol Maouri.
---------------	--

As can be seen from the above, the list of projects does not include the extreme western part of the Savannah Belt nor any of the regional projects which we expect may become operational in the near future (projects coming under the Inter-State Committee for the Senegal River Basin Development or under the Chad Basin Commission). Reference to these and other projects in the Belt not specifically mentioned may be made during the discussion of various items as appropriate.

As regards participation in this meeting we envisage inviting 8 Project Managers from projects still in operation at the time of the Meeting, three of whom will be from the Sudan.

8

From FAO Headquarters, Rome:

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| (i) | Mr. A. de Vajda, Deputy Director, Land and Water Development Division, in charge of the Meeting, and one Soil Specialist | 2 |
| (ii) | One Technical Secretary | 1 |

(iii)	One specialist from the Animal Production and Health Division	<u>1</u>
(iv)	One specialist from the Rural Institutions and Services Division	<u>1</u>
(v)	The Plant Production and Protection Division will be represented by their Range Management Specialist stationed in the Sudan	<u>1</u>
(vi)	The Forestry and Forest Products Division will be represented by their Project Managers in Nigeria and Sudan with one representative from Headquarters	<u>1</u>
	Two outside Consultants, one on Plant (grassland) Ecology and one on Climatology.	<u>2</u>
	Two representatives of the UNDP(SF)	<u>2</u>
	Five observers from: the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, UNESCO, WHO and the IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program	<u>5</u>
	Secretarial Staff: two secretaries and two interpreter/translators	<u>4</u>
	As regards counterpart personnel, it is expected that 7 Co-Managers and 3 other Senior Specialists will participate in the Meeting	<u>10</u>
		<u><u>37</u></u>

5. PRELIMINARY AGENDA AND PROGRAM.

Tuesday, 25 October to Khartoum University, Khartoum.
Saturday, 29 October

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Inauguration and | } Government of the Sudan |
| 2. | Opening Addresses) | |

3. Objectives of the Meeting and its value for the Savannah Belt - A. de Vajda, Director of the Meeting.
4. Statement by the representative of UNDP from New York.
5. Statements by representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, UNESCO, WHO and the IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program.
6. Short statements by the Project Managers on the status of their projects.
7. Topics for discussion:

	<u>Suggested Discussion Leader</u>
(a) Soils and Land Forms	Mr. Glenn H. Robinson.
(b) Water Resources; the key role of water in Savannah Development; climatology, rainfall, hydrology, irrigation	Mr. A. J. Bakker Mr. J. A. M. Cochemé
(c) Plant Production and Potential, including range and pasture, food, fodder, fuel, forest fallow system,	
(d) Animal Production and potential: management, wild life, health aspects	
(e) Role of Forestry and wildlife management in Savannah Development	
(f) Human and Institutional factors: sociological and relative problems of shifting cultivation, nomads etc.	
(g) Further research needed for conservation and development of the Savannah habitat	

(h) Economic Aspects of Savannah Development including eligibility of projects for international financing.

8. Technical and Economic Synthesis of the Discussion.
 9. Recommendations and suggestions for further action.
 10. Draft report - Closing Session.
-

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM				DATED	
FAO OF THE U.N., Rome				----	
SUBJECT					
Documents concerning the Fourth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 9-10 November 1966.					
The President IBRD				rd	
REFERRED TO				DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Woods				Sept. 14, 66	

2-FAO
Recd. 9/13/66

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

LOG NO.:

TELEX - SEPTEMBER 13

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

ROME

TEXT:

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	PROJECTS-AGRICULTURE
INFORMATION COPY:	PROJECTS-342
DECODED BY:	

EVANS

JACKSON FAO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL FISHERIES VISITING
WASHINGTON 13TH TO 16TH FOR DISCUSSIONS US GOVERNMENT HOPE
HAVE MEETINGS WITH BANK AND TO ACQUAINT SELF BANK ORGANIZATION
ETC AND DISCUSS FISHERIES PROGRAMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST. GRATEFUL
YOUR ASSISTANCE. JACKSON WILL RING YOU.

ERGAS

Friday: lunch
prim.

Copy to:
1) Takahashi
2) Rowe.

MT

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

SEP 13 9 48 AM 1966

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 13 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: September 9, 1966

TO: Mr. George Woods
President
I.B.R.D.

FROM: FAO of the U.N.

FILED UNDER: STUDIES - Rice

SUMMARY: Re: Invitation to the Tenth Session of Study Group on Rice,
Bangkok, 9-16 November 1966.

Form No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept 22

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. ~~Evans~~

No, thank you. L/C 66-
2518

" Penibam

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Are you interested?

From

Count

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



SEP 20 REC'D SEP 20 P.M.
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. G/X - NU - 808(b)

8 September 1966

FAO/WHO/UNDP Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs
for Selected Countries in Latin America
Popayan, Colombia - 10 to 17 November 1966

Reply requested by 10 October 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to invite you, on behalf of the Director-General of the World Health Organization and on my own behalf to designate a representative at the Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of applied Nutrition Programs in Latin America which will be held in Popayan, Colombia, from 10 to 17 November 1966, under the United Nations Development Program (TA section).

The seminar is organized by FAO and WHO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia for those countries in Latin America which have already carried out, in collaboration with FAO and WHO, applied nutrition programs. Its purpose is to provide an opportunity for those involved at the policy making level in the field of applied nutrition or holding key technical posts concerned directly with the planning and implementation of such programs in Latin America, to exchange experiences, and to improve their techniques for planning and evaluating programs of this type.

... Full information on the background, aims and proposed agenda of the Seminar is included in the attached Prospectus and tentative Program.

/ The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

acc. 10/3/66

The Seminar will be conducted in Spanish.

I would appreciate being informed at an early date and if possible not later than 10 October 1966 of the name and title of the representative appointed. Unfortunately, due to a fully committed budget, it will not be possible for FAO to assume any costs in respect of the participation of such a representative.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.



B.R. Sen
Director-General

1966 SEP 20 AM 8:45

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

PROSPECTUSSEMINAR ON PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OF APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA
10TH TO 17TH NOVEMBER, 1966, POPAYAN, COLOMBIA

SPONSORED BY

FAO/WHO/SPO AND THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIADate and place of the Seminar:

The Seminar will take place from the 10th to the 17th of November, in the city of Popayan in Colombia. The location of the meeting rooms will be announced shortly. Preliminary arrangements have been made by the Government of Colombia with the Hotel Monasterio on Popayan.

Official language:

The official language of the Seminar will be Spanish. The necessary means are being considered to make such translation facilities as may be needed available to non-Spanish speaking participants.

Background and Purposes of the Seminar.

For some time the international agencies, -especially FAO, WHO and UNICEF-, have been concerned by the need to enhance the effectiveness of the so-called "Applied Nutrition Programs" in which many developing countries around the world are showing increasing interest. It has been found that although many of these programs are going forward satisfactorily, others have encountered difficulties and some of them have failed to achieve the goals they had set.

Many of these problems can be directly attributed to weaknesses in the planning of the programs. The failure to appreciate the need for more detailed and concrete planning has also hampered the objective evaluation of most of these programs.

Applied Nutrition Programs as they are being carried out today in over 70 countries can be considered an expansion and restructuring of the efforts already being made for some time to improve the feeding and nutrition condition of the populations of a number of countries, especially through assisted feeding programs, including school nutrition, many with the aid of the international agencies, particularly after the Second World War. The recognition, around 1956, that these assisted feeding programs alone could not effectively help to solve the feeding and nutrition problems existing in the developing countries has led to the setting up of the applied nutrition programs. This new endeavor of the international agencies has been seconded by the recommendations of feeding and nutrition technicians of the Latin American area on several occasions, such as the Seminar on School Feeding of 1958 in Bogota, and the Seminars on Nutrition Education of 1960 at Quitandinha, Brazil and in 1962 at Guanajato, Mexico.

These new programs were therefore based on a recognition of four principal difficulties which had to be considered to enable applied nutrition activities to be effectively conducted in the developing countries.

1. The frequent lack of coordination between the various national authorities responsible for different aspects of food supply and feeding of the population;
2. the extreme shortage of adequately qualified national personnel to carry out practical feeding and nutrition programs;
3. the shortage of food, especially the so-called protein-rich and protective foods, at prices within the reach of the majority of families in the developing countries, and, finally,
4. the lack of suitable and adequate channels for active and direct education of families in nutrition.

The Applied Nutrition Programs, which in the Latin American countries have taken various directions according to the organizational forms of each country, - such as the Nutrition Education Programs (NEPA), Integration of Feeding and Nutrition Programs (IFNP), etc., have been set up on a fourfold basis:

- a. Coordinating the activities of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Education and Health, as well as all other national bodies concerned with the improvement of the food and nutrition of the population, for the purpose of teaching the population to produce and eat the foods needed for the maintenance of good health.
- b. The study, teaching and popularizing of educational methods and techniques to be used, the determining in the agricultural field of the food which can be produced locally or marketed at reasonable prices, and stimulation of its consumption by the population; perfecting of simple agricultural techniques for improving the production of these foods.
- c. Training of the personnel needed to start and carry out the program and, finally,
- d. Obtaining the collaboration of the different sectors of the communities affected by the program and establishing direct contact with the different members of the family through existing operational centers, e.g.: the child in school, the mother and infant at the health center, the father at the agricultural extension center, the young people in the rural youth clubs, etc., and, where no such centers are available, through the setting up of similar alternatives.

The complexity of all these activities and their integration into an organic and cohesive system require careful planning of each phase of these programs and create considerable difficulties in the efforts to evaluate them adequately so as to assure continuous improvement in their operation.

These considerations, as well as observation of the weaknesses in the planning of some existing programs led FAO and WHO to call a meeting of experts to make a detailed study of the experience accumulated to date in the operation of these programs, and to give them future orientation. This meeting was held in Rome in January 1965 and its conclusions are contained in the report of the FAO/WHO Joint Technical Conference on Planning and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs.

As a practical result of these findings, FAO and WHO decided to hold area seminars on the same subject, to make more detailed studies of the most advisable and suitable measures to apply in each area. The Area Seminar for the French- and English-speaking countries of Africa was held in Nairobi, Kenya from the 25th of October to the 3rd of November 1965. In 1966 Seminars are to be held for the Latin American countries and for those of Southeast Asia and of the Far East.

Aims.

The general aims of the Seminar are as follows:

1. To ensure that the participants gain a general understanding of the need, the significance, and the most suitable methods of carrying out regular planning of applied nutrition programs, and of incorporating in each phase the appropriate mechanisms for its evaluation.
2. To give the participants the essential groundwork for regular and complete planning of applied nutrition programs.
3. To examine the practical techniques in planning and evaluation of this type of program which may fit in with the present concept of planning programs for national development in Latin America.
4. To analyze the information gathered in the various countries through use of the questionnaires drawn up in the Preliminary Conference on the Seminar held in December 1965 in Washington.
5. To suggest possible modifications for the planning and carrying out of programs in Latin America, on the basis of the recommendations made by the FAO/WHO Joint Technical Conference held in Rome in January 1965.
6. A detailed examination of the appropriate measures for carrying out the recommendations of this Seminar.

Participants.

Sixteen countries of Latin America have been invited. The choice of countries has been based solely on the fact that they are already carrying out or are shortly to begin Applied Nutrition Programs in collaboration with the international agencies. Each country has been invited to send three participants, and it has been stressed that they should be drawn from the principal fields collaborating in the operation of this type of program: Nutrition, Agricultural Education and Extension, Public health and Education. Observers have also been invited from the following international and inter-American agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, International Labor Organization, Inter-American Child Institute, Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IIAS).

A total of 42 participants and about ten or twelve observers are expected to attend the Seminar.

Working Methods of the Seminar:

The so-called "Working group" method is to be used as far as possible. The participants will be divided into four groups. The assignment of participants to these groups will be decided at the opening session which will prepare the general organization of the Seminar's work.

Each working day there will be a plenary session in the morning to discuss:

1. The conclusions reached by the different working groups in their meetings the previous day;
2. The topic to be discussed for the rest of the day, to be presented by an advisor or a member of the staff and discussed by a participant;
3. The participants will examine and discuss this topic briefly and prepare rough discussion guides for the meetings of the working groups. The advisors and the staff will collaborate in the preparation of these guides.

The rest of the morning and the afternoon of each working day will be reserved for the meetings of the working groups. At the end of each meeting the rapporteur for each group will prepare a summary of the discussions and results to be examined in a semi-plenary meeting at the end of the afternoon sessions by a group consisting of the rapporteurs and the chairmen of the four working groups and the participants who have presented the topics. This group will prepare the final conclusions reached on the topic.

At the end of the Seminar a final report that could serve as a valuable stimulus and supplement to the preparation of guidebooks for planning and evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs will be prepared for consideration and approval of all the participants.

A proposed working program and agenda is attached to this prospectus.

Staff of the Secretariat.

The secretariat of the Seminar will include a member of the central staff of the Nutrition Section of FAO in Rome, the Regional Nutrition Officers of FAO and WHO/PAHO, the Regional Officer of Agricultural Education and Extension of FAO, and some nutrition advisors of FAO and WHO/PAHO working in the Latin American countries. The technical staff of the Seminar will also include one consultant from FAO and one from WHO/PAHO experienced in the social aspects of the problems of food and nutrition and in planning and evaluation. Finally, the necessary secretarial facilities will be available, provided by the Government of Colombia.

Popayan

The Seminar will take place in Popayan after the official inauguration to be held in Bogota. Popayan is a department capital in the south of Colombia which enjoys a mild and healthful climate. The city has preserved many monuments of the Spanish colonial period and is famous for the cordiality of its inhabitants. It has all kinds of modern conveniences including restaurants, modern shops, cinema theatres, etc.

The participants will be housed in the Hotel Monsterio which affords every type of facility for their visit and the operation of the Seminar.

The opening and closing sessions of the Seminar in Popayan will be held in the Paraninfo of the University of Cauca.

Travel arrangements

Some time before the date of the Seminar, FAO will send each participant a round trip ticket together with the conditions pertaining to this type of journey. On arrival in Bogota en route for Popayan participants will receive a subsistence allowance equivalent to one-hundred and forty (140) Colombian pesos per day. It is estimated that the total expenses for board and lodging will be no more than one-hundred Colombian pesos per day.



FAO/WHO SEMINAR ON PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OF APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMS:

(POPAYAN, COLOMBIA, 10 - 17 November 1966)

GENERAL CALENDAR

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Wednesday, November 9

6 p.m.

Arrival of all participants in Bogota.

Official opening of the Seminar in the Hotel Tequemada, attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Public Health and Education and, possibly, by the President of the Republic.

7-9 p.m.

Cocktail party given by the National Nutrition Institute and the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health and Education.

Thursday, November 10

a.m.

(Day 1)

Journey of all participants to Popayan. Registration; final arrangements; assignment of participants to work groups; payment of subsistence, etc.

OPENING SESSION

- a. Opening address by spokesmen of the Government of Colombia and the international agencies.
- b. Statement by Seminar Staff of plans for general organization of Seminar, aims, tentative agenda, work program, methodology, etc.
- c. Appointment of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
- d. Setting up of work groups.
- e. Discussion and approval of the Agenda.
- f. Other announcements

p.m.

1st PLENARY SESSION

1. National planning: an essential factor in the economic development of Latin America.
Topic introduced by:
2. Background and Present Status of Applied Nutrition Programs in the area. - Topic no. 1.
Introduced by: Dr. H. P. Teulon, Chief, Applied Nutrition Branch, FAO, Rome, and by Dr. Bertly Bosley, WHO/PAHO
3. Discussion.

Friday, November 11

8:30-10:30 a.m.

(Day 2)

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

1. Basic information for planning Applied Nutrition Programs. - Topic no. 2.

Introduced by: Dr. I. de Garine, FAO Advisor and Dr. Esther Seijo de Zayas, WHO/PAHO Advisor.

2. Discussion; suggestions for points to be discussed in detail in group work session.

10:30-12:30 a.m. and
2:30-6 p.m.

FIRST GROUP WORK SESSION. Discussion of Topic no. 2.

1. Preparation of report.
2. Group reports and discussion on Topic no. 2.

Saturday, November 12

8-10:30 a.m.

(Day 3)

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

1. "Planning and Organization of Applied Nutrition Programs" - Topic no. 3.

Introduced by: Dr. H. P. Teulon, FAO
and by

WHO.

2. Discussion; suggestions for points to be discussed in detail in group work session.

10:30-12:30 and
2:30-6 p.m.

SECOND GROUP WORK SESSION

1. Discussion of Topic no. 3. Preparation of report.
2. Group reports and discussion of Topic no. 3.

Sunday, November 13

Excursion to the Indian region of Silvia (Luncheon given in participants' honor by the PINA of the Cauca Department).

Visit to the PINA Central Farm.

Monday, November 14

8:30-10:30 a.m.

(Day 4)

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

1. Operation and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs. - Topic no. 4.

Introduced by: Dr. F. Recalde and Dr. S. Antuña FAO, and by Dr. A. Drobný, WHO.

2. Discussion; suggestions for points to be discussed in detail in group work session.

10:30-12:30 a.m. and
2:30-6 p.m.

THIRD GROUP WORK SESSION

1. Discussion of Topic no. 4. Preparation of report.
2. Group reports and discussion on Topic no. 4.

Tuesday, November 15

(Day 5)

8:30-10:30 a.m.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

1. "Examination of the present state of Applied Nutrition Programs in Latin America - General Basic Points for Evaluation Guides." - Topic no. 5.
Introduced by: Dr. F. Recalde and Dr. S. Antuña, FAO and by WHO.
2. Discussion; suggestions for points to be discussed in detail in group work session.

10:30-12:30 a.m. and
2:30-6 p.m.

FOURTH GROUP WORK SESSION

1. Discussion of Topic no. 5. Preparation of report.
2. Group reports and discussion on Topic no. 5.

Wednesday, November 16

(Day 6)

a.m.

SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

Presentation and discussion of Draft of Final Report

p.m.

SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION

Presentation and discussion of Draft of Final Report

7-9 p.m.

Farewell cocktail party given by the authorities of the Department of Cauca.

Thursday, November 17

a.m.

Formal closing of the Seminar. Journey of participants to Bogota.

p.m.

Participants leave for home countries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following work program has been tentatively proposed for the dates of Friday 11, Saturday 12, Monday 14 and Tuesday 15 November:

8-9:30 a.m.	Introduction of Topic
9:30-10 a.m.	Discussion
10-10:30 a.m.	Suggestions for points to be discussed in detail in group work session (work guide). To be presented by the speakers on the topic and discussed in the Plenary Session.
10:30-12:30 a.m.	Joint session of the four work groups
2:30-4:30 p.m.	Joint session of the four work groups
4:30-5 p.m.	Drafting of each work group's conclusions by each work group Chairman and Rapporteur
5-6:30 p.m.	Semiplenary session for final drafting of conclusions on the topic of the day, with participation of the 4 Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the 4 work groups and the speakers and commentators on the topic of the morning plenary session.

The names of the speakers on the topics (members of staff and participants) which do not yet appear in this tentative schedule will be given shortly.



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (FAO)

AND

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

TENTATIVE AGENDA

For the Seminar on Planning and Evaluation
of Applied Nutrition Programs in Latin America
Popayan, Colombia, 10th-17th November, 1966

1. Background and Development of Applied Nutrition Programs in the Region

In the light of the experience of the programs under way in the various countries, an examination and detailed consideration will be made of the main aspects connected with : the nature of existing food and nutrition problems; the causes leading to the organization of the program; the problems of organization, personnel and resources found in putting the program into effect; the methods used for training personnel at different levels; the systems of coordination between the different government agencies laid down concerning the criterion and activities; the role assigned to the personnel of the different participating agencies and to the community, both in the planning and in the evaluation of the programs; the main problems encountered in the execution of the programs; the role played by the international agencies in all these various phases of the development of the programs.

2. Basic Information for the Planning of Applied Nutrition Programs

The basic data considered necessary must broadly cover the fields of agriculture, health, education and development of the community. The fundamental aim is that all this information should provide as clear and complete a picture as possible of food and nutrition problems, of the factors determining them, and of the available resources in terms of institutions, personnel and equipment.

There will then be a detailed examination of: the different types of basic data needed for the adequate planning of the program for which they must be gathered; the best procedures for obtaining them, both for bringing together existing information and for the various types of studies and surveys it may be necessary to carry out; the difficulties of all kinds which arise, and the best way to solve them; the most appropriate techniques for processing and analyzing the information obtained so as to give the best possible results; and the most useful methods for interpreting and using the information gathered in the planning and evaluation of the programs in their various phases and aspects.

3. Planning and Organization of Applied Nutrition Programs

Detailed discussion of : the educational, economic and social purposes of the program; its geographical location; the criteria for the choice of the pilot areas and the work areas; consideration of ideas for the organization of the program on a nationwide scale; the setting up of concrete goals; the most appropriate coordination structures; the various successive stages of the planning process; the participation in such planning of the different categories of personnel and agencies responsible for carrying out the program; the participation of the communities concerned from the very first stages of the programs; the problems that arise and the training of personnel.

4. The carrying out and evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programs

With regard to evaluation, the discussion may profitably be focused on the integration of the concepts and techniques of evaluation in each of the planning stages previously analyzed. There will also be detailed study of : the systems of periodic information on the activities; the three basic types of evaluation; of the activities themselves (efforts), of the results (changes), and of the methods. Finally, there will also be discussion of the evaluation of the cost of the programs.

5. Consideration of the present state of the Applied Nutrition Programs in Latin America : General basic points for the guidelines of evaluation

Review and analysis of the questionnaires sent to the different countries. On the basis of the discussions held and the conclusions reached in the preceding days, the general basic points to be included in the practical guides for evaluation of applied nutrition programs will be set up.

6. Consideration of the drafting of the final report of the Seminar

This draft of the Final Report will be drawn up on the basis of the reports given on each subject by the working groups after having been examined and approved in the semi-plenary sessions. During these discussions, and upon examination and approval of the Final Report itself, special attention will be given to the means and methods which seem most advisable for putting in practice the recommendations proposed in the Report.

L - FAO
x UN - GEN
x UN - ACC

September 8, 1966

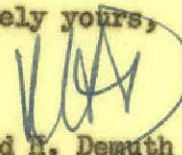
Dear Dr. Sen:

In Mr. Woods' absence from Washington, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of August 31 and to thank you for sending him a copy of your letter to the Secretary General, commenting on some of the recommendations of the Committee of Fourteen which are to be discussed at the ACC meeting in October.

Your views will be brought to Mr. Woods' attention upon his return.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department

Dr. B.R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

cc: Mr. Wishart
Mr. Consolo with copy of incoming correspondence

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SEBoskey/bmb

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: September 2, 1966

TO: Mr. W. Moller
UNESCO
Paris, France

FROM: Mr. Duncan S. Ballantine
IBRD

FILED UNDER: Policy & Procedure - IBRD/UNESCO

SUMMARY: Re: Further on the subject of the use of FAO for consultants in agricultural education and recommending a closer cooperation between UNESCO and FAO.