FOURTH CHAPTER

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AT WORK---(A)
The task of FAO is broad in scope and extremely difficult. It is no simple task to tell the world about the job of FAO, especially when its limited resources are of necessity largely consumed in doing that job. Yet it is of the utmost importance that the world know FAO what it, what it does, and how it does it.

- P.V. Cardon
  Ex-Director General
  of FAO.
CHAPTER IV

FAO AT WORK (A)

FAO'S REGULAR PROGRAMMES

This program is the foundation stone of all other expanding programmes of FAO. The Regular Programme serves as the backbone for the whole organization by providing a corps of career officers who, after working with short-term consultants and special advisers, devote a substantial portion of their time and effort to both current and long range agricultural problems of all kinds, including the development and implementation of the various operation programs financed from extra budgetary funds.

Definition

From its inception, FAO has served as the organizing and co-ordinating agency which brought together representatives of national governments and scientific bodies to review and exchange information, to study problems of common interest and to plan action programs within the whole range of food and agriculture including nutrition, forestry and fisheries.

The central body of activities conducted in response to this assignment of duties and responsibilities is known as FAO's regular programme. It is the programme of activities, services and projects determined by the FAO conference each biennium.
Financing

The Regular Programme is financed directly by annual payments from FAO Member Nations. The amount of these payments is established in accordance with the scale of contributions determined by the conference. This scale of contributions, as for other organizations in the United Nations family, is derived from the UN scale of assessment with adjustments according to differences in memberships. It is based on a formula which takes into consideration a number of factors such as gross national product, population, standard of living, etc. and so recognizes the wide differences in the ability of different nations to pay the costs of conducting FAO's programme. The assessment of each Member Nation is expressed as a percentage of the whole budget.

In the 1966-67 scale of contributions, the United States (31.91 percent) assessment is highest and is followed by the Federal Republic of Germany (9.74%), the U.K. (9.48%), France (8.01%) and Canada (4.17%). The minimum assessment of 0.04% is paid by each of some 47 of the developing Member Nations (for details please refer annexure II).

Programme of Work and Budget

Details of this Program and the expenditures to be made in the course of its execution are presented to each session of the conference as the Director General's Program of work and Budget which with such modifications as may be made by the conference, then becomes the approved Operating Program for the ensuing two-year period.
Activities

The Regular Program, which involves operations budget at approximately $50 million for 1966-67, includes activities relating to the following:

Facts and Figures of World Agriculture -

From the very outset of its operations in 1945, FAO has been confronted with the enormous task of knowing the world's agriculture, its production, consumption, surpluses, shortages, trade and trends. Indeed, one of the conditions of membership in the organizations is that nations make the facts and figures of their agriculture available to the organization and give the Organization permission to publish information.

Exchange of Information and Ideas -

FAO serves agriculture in the modern world by encouraging the growth, development and utilization of essential information, science and research, and by bringing together government officials and policy makers for consultations leading to international action and arrangements to encourage improved agricultural production practices and to facilitate world business in agriculture.

Supporting Field Programmes -

FAO does not employ a large staff of field officers under its Regular Programme. But as arrangements are made to undertake a wide variety of field projects, financed by funds from other sources, the Regular Program provides the administrative and management functions and draws from its resources
the technical competence and information essential to that work. Thus, the Regular Program is the very backbone of the organization that makes it possible for FAO to conduct operations over and above its Regular Program by an amount estimated to exceed $50 million in 1966.

Advisory Services -

Some provisions are made in FAO's Regular Program to meet the requests of governments for advisory service. These include outposted regional experts, a team of agricultural education advisers, a task force of agricultural planning economists and the assistance given to United Nations regional economic commissions respecting the agricultural aspects of their studies and related interests.

Implementation of the Programme -

The methods employed by FAO must be those which are most effective in assisting governments in performing their own functions and the organization can not in any way assume the responsibilities of governments for carrying out those functions. Thus, FAO's methods are designed to meet these conditions and include the following:

1. Provision of international forums, particularly in the Conference and Council Sessions, wherein governments discuss policy issues and other matters effecting agricultural development and their respective policies for food and agriculture.
2. Preparing and publishing documents containing basic studies, statistics and summaries of new technical and economic findings and other material for the information of Member Countries, and in some instances for the guidance of governments in planning and implementing policies and projects for economic development.

3. Holding technical and economic meetings, usually on a regional, but often on a world wide basis, in which delegates from countries exchange information and ideas, and arrange for co-ordinated action that may be required on problems of common concern.

4. Sending Survey Missions to study the needs of countries which may request such assistance, and to propose programs for agricultural development.

5. Sending individual experts or groups of experts to countries for varying periods, to advise and assist the governments which request such assistance in planning and carrying forward technical and economic projects.

6. Providing limited amounts of technical supplies, equipment and literature to enable experts serving in countries to carry forward their advisory activities in an effective manner, particularly by supplying specialized items which are not readily available in the countries receiving assistance.
7. Holding training centres mainly for junior personnel and development centres and study tours for more senior officials in order to impart knowledge of specific techniques to trainees who will use it in carrying forward agricultural projects, or to permit more senior personnel to exchange ideas and study new approaches, as a basis for planning and administering projects in their own countries.

8. Granting fellowships for study abroad primarily as a means of providing technicians and leaders with training needed to carry forward or administer projects upon which advisory assistance has been or is being given by experts.

9. Organizing and servicing permanent bodies to provide for (a) consultation among countries which have common problems, and (b) for such co-operative action as the countries concerned may agree to undertake.

10. Assistance governments in the preparation and formalizing of conventions aimed at laying the basis for common action.

11. Maintaining contacts with leaders in Member Countries, through correspondence and visits by staff members and by establishment of regional, sub-regional and country offices to obtain information on their problems and to supply information and advice when requested.

These methods provide a great deal of flexibility, yet conform to the organization's terms of reference. In actual practice the various methods are interrelated, and it is often necessary to use a number of these methods in dealing with any particular problems or set of problems in order to achieve the most satisfactory results.
Classification of Activities Under Regular Programmes

The whole range of activities can be classified under the four major groupings of:

I. **Integrated Planning of Agricultural Development**

This head, in addition to the Indicative World Plan, consists of work on statistical and economic data, economic analysis, including commodity policy and trade, agricultural planning, investment assistance.

II. **Increasing Agricultural Productivity** - which consists of raising farm, forestry and fishery yields, together with the promotion of industries allied to agriculture and application of atomic energy.

III. **Development of Human Resources**

FAO has a basic concern in promoting the development of human resources through promotion of protein-rich and other foods, agricultural education, research and extension, and better family living.

IV. **Improvement of Institutional Framework**

FAO has great emphasis on, through its rural institutions and services division, as integrated approach to the establishment of institutions and services for agricultural development and the associated concentration of national effort on selected regions or areas in order to ensure an impact on development. Such as marketing, co-operative credit and other rural institutions and the provision of better services for dissemination of
information and assistance in applying improved agricultural techniques. All these activities formed an integral part of the overall program.

V. Besides the four major groupings, a fifth group should also be formed of the activities not covered by foregoing heads. These are the program related activities, which are shown separately because, although they are an integral part of overall program activities, they are not easily divisible between the other four groups of activity except, perhaps, on a prorata basis.

This group includes activities and service (such as Conference and Operations Branch, Library, Area Liaison Service, and the Public Information Division, except Agricultural information section) which are an integral part of the implementation of the program activities in items I-IV. Another item is common services consisting mainly of premises expenses, furniture and equipment, data processing communications and supplies.

Regular Programme: Biennium 66-67

A major impact on FAO's Regular Program during the 66-67 biennium was made by a further increase infield programs. (Details see under the field programs by FAO page 83) The activities of the organization during 1966-67 were further oriented from Headquarters work to more direct and wider involvement in the development programs of Member Countries
particularly in pre-investment work in agriculture and related fields.

A major part of FAO Headquarters activities during the biennium was the increase in activities designed to assist in implementing actual investment in the agricultural and related processing fields, based on agreements reached earlier with IBRD/IDA and the Inter-American Banks established subsequently in Africa and Asia aimed at similar point activities. These joint FAO/Bank Programs considerably widened the prospects of linking up more closely the organization studies, advisory and pre-investment work with the provision of investment funds by the Banks. The WFP, which has now been placed on a continuing basis, is another important source of resources for agricultural development.

Thus we see the commendable expansion of activities under Regular Program of FAO.

**Regular Program : A Financial Structure -**

Breaking down expenditure on these four major groups of activities during the past three years 1966-67, the first two groups - integrated planning and increasing agricultural productivity - took the bulk (almost 70 percent) of the total Regular and field program expenditures, and nearly 50 percent of the total expenditure under the Regular Program (See Tables I & II)

Activities under the two other groups development of human resources and improvement of institutional framework took slightly less than one-fifth of all program expenditure and about one-eighth of a total expenditure under the Regular Program. (Table I & Table II)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>% of total expenditure</th>
<th>1966</th>
<th>% of total expenditure</th>
<th>1967 (Estimates)</th>
<th>% of total expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Integrated Planning</td>
<td>5,056(28.8)</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>5,926 (28.4)</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>6,826 (30.6)</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(incl. all statistics, economic analysis and Commodity work)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Increasing Agricultural Productivity</td>
<td>4,708(26.8)</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>5,693 (27.3)</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>5,970 (26.8)</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(incl. farm, forestry and fishery products)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Development of Human Resources</td>
<td>1,784(10.2)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1,899 (9.1)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1,976 (8.9)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Improvement of Institutional Framework</td>
<td>1,150(6.6)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1,138 (5.5)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1,251 (5.6)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Program Related Activities Common to Groups I to IV</td>
<td>4,849(27.6)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>6,177 (29.7)</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>6,270 (28.1)</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total: Programs of Activity</td>
<td>(17,547)(100.0)</td>
<td>(83.9)</td>
<td>(20,833)(100.0)</td>
<td>(85.2)</td>
<td>(22,293)(100.0)</td>
<td>(85.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI Policy making Organs</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII Executive Management &amp; Program Planning</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII Administration</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2,119</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>20,931</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>24,432</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25,367</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Work of FAO 1966/67
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>1966</th>
<th></th>
<th>1967</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular Program</td>
<td>Extra Budgetary Funds</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Regular Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Integrated Planning (Incl. all statistics, Economic Analysis &amp; Commodities work)</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>128.1</td>
<td>122.7</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Increasing Agricultural Productivity (Incl. farm, forestry &amp; fishery Products)</td>
<td>120.9</td>
<td>128.6</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>126.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Development of Human Resources</td>
<td>106.4</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>111.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Improvement of Institutional Framework</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Programs Related Activities Common to Groups I-IV</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>118.1</td>
<td>125.9</td>
<td>129.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total : Programs of Activity</td>
<td>(118.7)</td>
<td>(126.6)</td>
<td>(124.2)</td>
<td>(127.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Policy-Making Organs</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>115.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Executive Management &amp; Program Planning</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>112.9</td>
<td>108.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Administration</td>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>155.2</td>
<td>118.6</td>
<td>106.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>116.7</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>123.5</td>
<td>124.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Work of FAO 1966/67
Relation of Regular Program to Field Programs

The whole range of activities of FAO is divided in two parts viz:

1. Regular Program
2. Field Program

When we discuss these programs in two separate parts, it seems that both are two distinct and absolute types of programs. But it is not so Regular activities as well as field activities are interdependent and are fully inseparable. The success and expansion of one affects the same of other. To a great extent, Regular sector is the principle section and field sector is the applied section of one and the same activity.

Tables I - III show, in US Dollars and percentages, a breakdown of the amounts of annual expenditures actual of estimated, and the relative weight of various activities under both the Regular Program and the various extra-budgetary field programs carried out by FAO. Table III illustrates the annual growth, in relative terms, of the Regular Program funds and the extra-budgetary funds over the past three years 1965-67. The growth in total of extra-budgetary funds has been much faster than that of Regular program funds (the relative indices being 153 as against 124). The increase in the program activity under the Regular Program of FAO (127) was at a somewhat higher ratio than the increase in total activity.
Table II shows clearly the degree to which the
Regular Program and the field programs complement one another.
While the former assigned about one-quarter of its resources
to planning and about another quarter to increasing agricultural
productivity in 1966 and 1967, the field programs devoted nearly
two-thirds of available funds to increasing productivity. The
considerably higher cost of executive management, program
planning & administration for FAO’s Regular Program (from 21 to
14 percent of the Regular Program Budget) compared to less than
2 percent of field program budgets spent on supervision and
planning is a reflection of the fact that the Regular Program
bears a substantial part of the costs of the field programs.
(It should be noted that these costs do not include the cost of
technical planning and supervision which are included in
Program costs.)

This is also shown by the survey carried out in 1966
of the impact of Field Programs on the Regular Program. It
showed that while the Regular Programs supported about three-
quartes of Headquarters and Regional Office costs, Head
quarters and Regional Office staff devoted about half of their
time to field programs. (See CL 48/6, Tables 5 and 6)

High level co-ordination of both Regular Program and
Field Program activities is centered in the office of the
Director-General including the Program and Budgetary Service
to assure that all programs are integrated in such a way as
to provide maximum benefits to all concerned.
One of the major developments during the biennium to bring about a closer integration between the Regular Program field activities was an agreement reached with the UNDP on the appointment of Senior agricultural adviser to the offices of UNDP Resident Representatives. As first step under this agreement, details of which have already been provided to the Council and to the Program and Finance Committees, FAO is nominating ten Advisors in 1967 and the UNDP will bear the cost of these posts. These advisors will look after FAO interests in the field, regardless of the sources of funds involved, and serve as central points, within their countries of assignment, between the Regular Program and the various field programs.

**FAO ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AND TECHNICAL BODIES**

FAO has established numerous organizations and scientific bodies designed to study, gather information and co-ordinate efforts toward the solution of problems in a wide variety of subjects within its field of competence.

Its commissions advise on the formulation and implementation of FAO policy in specified regions within terms of reference authorized by the FAO Conference of Council. There are regional commissions on agriculture, agriculture statistics, fisheries, forestry and the control of foot-and-mouth disease.

Similarly, advisory committees and working parties study and report on matters pertaining to the purpose of the organization. Advisory Committees include those dealing with
wheat and barley improvements and production in the Near East, desert locust control, control of the sunn pest, plant prote-
cction, pesticides in agriculture, pulp and paper, statistics, marine resources research and facilitation of tune research. Regional working parties include those dealing with the deve-
lopment of grazing and fodder resource and with animal produ-
cion and health.

There are technical working parties on coconut, coffee and cocoa production as well as one on fishery statistics.

By the establishment of panels of experts FAO has contacts and develops consultations with leading technicians in its various fields of activity. Joint technical bodies include the FAO/WHO Expert Panel on Nutrition and the FAO/WHO UNICEF Protein Advisory Group.

The Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) has seven intergovernmental study groups (on rice, grains, cocoa, citrus fruit, kenaf and allied fibres, oils and fats, and bananas). This Committee has a Consultative Sub Committee on surplus Desposa-1.

Other FAO bodies include the International Rice Commission, the International Poplar Commission and the FFHC Advisory Committee of Non-governmental Organizations. Jointly with the United Nations, FAO has established an Intergovernmental Committee to provide supervision and general guidance on the policy, administration and operations of the World Food Program. A joint FAO/UNICEF Policy Committee functions in a similar manner.
FAO Publications -

The many publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization include a large number of periodicals, bulletins and texts on topical subjects, prepared by staff members in close co-operation with governments, consultants, technicians and recognized experts throughout the world. These publications bring to readers authoritative reports on a wide range of subjects relating to FAO's fields of interest and activity.

FAO's technical publications are intended mainly for administrators, technicians and other specialists in the broad field of human activity which the FAO program embraces, but most of them address themselves to a much broader audience. Periodicals such as statistical yearbooks of agricultural, fisheries and forestry products constitute a world intelligence service on production, prices and trade that covers almost every commodity used to feed, clothe and house people throughout the world. A major annual publication, The state of food and agriculture, records the condition of and outlook for world agriculture for the information of Member Nations and of the general public. The Annual FAO Commodity review surveys developments in world commodity markets and often contains special supplements on major issues affecting international trade.

Technical monographs reflect other aspects of the efforts of the organization, and although they represent only
a part of the flow of documentation which FAO provides to its Member Nations, they are generally available to help a wide public remain informed about new techniques and practices. These technical monographs are the result of extensive co-operation between governments and experts the world over.

The organizations working languages are English, French and Spanish. Its publications are generally available in these three languages.

The catalogue of FAO publications provide a complete listing and some descriptive material as to the scope, number of pages, prices, etc., of the various publications. More recent publications are announced in separate leaflets.¹

**FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN**

"The persistence of hunger and malnutrition is unacceptable morally and socially, is incompatible with the dignity of human beings and the equality of opportunity to which they are entitled, and is a threat to social and international peace. Thus, the elimination of hunger is a primary task of all men and women."

(From the Declaration of the World Food Congress, 1963.)

The FFHC was launched by B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, in 1960.

It is reaffirmation of FAO's fundamental aims. It seeks to make these aims understood by governments and peoples, and to bring about their direct involvement in studying and solving the many interdependent problems which are the causes of hunger.

¹ Names of periodicals and some Publications of FAO are given in Bibliography.
A Campaign Co-ordinating Office at Rome works to obtain the active co-operation and support of governments and non-governmental organizations.

The UN and the Specialized Agencies have been consulted and close working relations exist in important Campaign program areas.

**National FFHC Committee** -

At the national level, 85 countries throughout the world have established national FFHC Committee composed of representatives from government as well as nongovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies such as religious groups, teachers' associations, trade unions, business and commercial organizations, women's and youth clubs. FAO provides overall leadership of the work toward the Campaign's objectives.

**Involvement of Youth** -

The Young World Mobilization Appeal launched in October 1965 on the 20th anniversary of FAO, is designed to capture the interest and enlist the active participation of the world's young people in the main tasks of FFHC. A YWMA Promotion Group has been established under the Director-General of plan activities which will carry the Appeal beyond its original 21-week plan.

**Field Action Projects** -

Action projects are the spear head of the Campaign. National FFHC Committees, foundations, organizations, and

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1. Details see in Chapter V, pp. 101.
private individuals have the opportunity to deposit funds with FAO for the implementation of selected field action projects in the less developed countries.

FAO technical officers in developing countries render valuable service by assisting in the recognition of actual needs and helping to enlist community participation in practical action projects.

Future Trends -

FAO's primary role in the Campaign continues to be that of promoter, adviser and co-ordinator, encouraging the development of an increasing number of bilateral and multi-lateral action projects.

While FAO does not limit the variety of actions under FFHC, it has established certain priorities of action based on its assessment of world and regional needs. In the current biennium urgent attention is being given to:

(a) development of rural youth;
(b) projects involving industry co-operation;
(c) fuller utilization of rural manpower;
(d) research particularly in tropical areas.

In addition, FFHC is playing an important role in promoting the activities of the International Rice Year which began on 1 January 1966.
INDICATIVE WORLD PLAN

Background -

The World Food Congress held in Washington, D.C. in 1963 requested that the Director General of FAO place before the second World Food Congress (to be convened in 1968) a survey of the world food situation in relation to population and overall development together with a proposed program for action. The Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference endorsed this request and added that it should be a world plan for agricultural production, trade and development which would highlight the national and international action necessary to meet the world's food requirements and so achieve one of the principal goals of FFHC.

Such a plan prepared by FAO can only be "indicative" because production policies can only be determined and implemented by national governments. Consequently, the term Indicative World Plan (IWP) is applied to this comprehensive undertaking.

Objectives -

The Indicative World Plan aims to provide for the first time a quantitative appraisal of the course which agricultural development should take in order that production should reach anticipated requirements.

To the extent that it is able to meet this objective, the Plan will provide a reasoned guide to the action that should be taken by governments and will focus on some of the key issues
that must be faced by developing countries in planning their agricultural development. These include:

(a) relative emphasis to be given to crop and livestock husbandry in order to improve the level of nutrition;
(b) adjustments in the production of export commodities from land, forests and seas in line with long term market prospects;
(c) provision of adequate rural employment under conditions of rapid population growth;
(d) mobilization of underemployed labour resources for productive purposes;
(e) recommendations for sound land-use policies;
(f) priorities to be accorded to investment in land development and settlement;
(g) the balance needed between agricultural and industrial development.

Procedure -

The pertinent data is being carefully gathered and analyzed to indicate the amounts of food required to feed the world's population. Parallel analyses are being made to determine current production trends. The divergencies thus identified will indicate the areas in which action is required to bring production of the more significant products into alignment with essential food requirements. The targets proposed and new policies and action programs needed will constitute the Indicative World Plan.
The plan will look far enough ahead to give a perspective for action. It will be built around the two time perspectives, 1975 and 1985. The targets for 1975 will be more precise, but the more distant date will be very important in helping to formulate basic long-term policies. The first version of the Plan is expected to be ready in 1968 for consideration at the Second World Congress.

The Indicative World Plan cannot be regarded as an isolated project. It is a means of giving additional purpose to all aspects of FAO's work and those engaged in its preparation will draw on the accumulated knowledge and expertise of the whole organization. Further, it is being developed in the closest possible collaboration with all major international and regional organizations concerned with analyzing and helping to guide the development process. Close working relationships are being maintained with appropriate government departments that are in a position to contribute toward this work.

Statistics -

Because the Plan is so concerned with the facts and figures of agriculture throughout the world, it will, in itself, constitute a powerful lever for the improvement of agricultural statistics at both international and national levels.
Basic Significance -

The Indicative world Plan will provide an overall picture not only of what needs to be done but how it could be done. It will define the background against which programs of aid to agriculture can be drawn, and will furnish an international frame of reference for member countries in planning their national agriculture production programs. It could provide a focus for the future work of FAO.

ASSISTING GOVERNMENTS TOWARD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The major contribution which the agricultural sector can make to the economic development of whole regions as well as to individual countries has been widely recognized. The work which FAO is called upon to do in this field includes assisting governments in the:

(a) establishment of planning machinery;
(b) training of personnel;
(c) formulation, improvement and implementation of their development plans;
(d) determination of guidelines for agricultural policy which take due account of resource potentialities and export possibilities.

FAO has established a task force of high level planning consultants to meet government requests for advice in agricultural development planning. In addition to such activities aimed directly at assisting governments in agricultural planning, other activities which have an
important bearing on FAO's ability to assist governments in this field include work on statistics; the survey and appraisal of resources in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; future nutritional needs, and long-term commodity trends, including projects of demand, supply and trade.

Regional meetings on various problems and agricultural planning are sponsored by FAO and an agricultural development planning training centre is held annually for government officials, principally from Africa, the Near East and Asia.

FAO is actively associated with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions for Africa, the Far East and Latin America. It has conducted basic agricultural surveys of Africa and of the Mediterranean area and agricultural development surveys in individual countries.

**FAO's CONCERN WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The concern and responsibility of FAO as regards industrial development is largely restricted to industries:

(a) engaged in processing raw materials from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including oilseeds, hides and skins, forestry and fishery products, etc;

(b) involved in supplying the requisites for agricultural production such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, vaccines, tools, equipment and machinery;

In addition to increasing the local value and utility of agricultural products, processing enhances their salability and earnings on export markets. Further more, the relatively
elementary equipment, skills and organization needed in many of the processes can provide stepping-stones toward the more elaborate industries.

When essential agricultural supplies and services are not available to farmers, profitable and efficient production is impossible. Consequently, FAO fully supports the policy that planning for agricultural and for industrial development should be properly integrated to ensure their mutual support and reinforcement.