

Report of the

NINTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

Freetown, Sierra Leone, 2-12 November 1976



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO Member Nations in the African Region (at 12 November 1976)

Algeria	Guinea	Nigeria
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda
Botswana	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Burundi	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Sudan
Cape Verde Islands	Liberia	Swaziland
Central African Empire	Madagascar	Tanzania
Chad	Malawi	Togo
Congo	Mali	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Uganda
Gabon	Mauritius	Upper Volta
Gambia	Morocco	Zaire
Ghana	Niger	Zambia

Date and place of FAO Regional Conferences for Africa

First	— Lagos, Nigeria, 3-12 November 1960
Second	— Tunis, Tunisia, 1-10 November 1962
Third	— Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-15 September 1964
Fourth	— Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 9-19 November 1966
Fifth	— Kampala, Uganda, 18-29 November 1968
Sixth	— Algiers, Algeria, 17 September - 3 October 1960
Seventh	— Libreville, Gabon, 14-30 September 1972
Eighth	— Rose Hill, Mauritius, 1-17 August 1974
Ninth	— Freetown, Sierra Leone, 2-12 November 1976

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Rome, 1976

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Item 10 EXPORT OF TROPICAL WOOD PRODUCTS

For Attention of FAO

1. Encourage investment in forest industries. (74)
2. Assist the Region in the formulation of training programmes, and in the establishment of training facilities for forest industries. (74)
3. Investigate the feasibility of increasing intra-regional trade in wood and wood products. (77)
4. Study the difficulties experienced by countries in the Region who are net importers of wood and wood products. (77)
5. Undertake preliminary work to standardize the nomenclature of African Timber. (79)

For Attention of Governments

1. Strengthen intra-regional trade in wood and wood products. (78)
2. Support African Timber Organization. (78)

Item 11 PROSPECTS OF FRESHWATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

For Attention of FAO

1. Undertake training of fishery personnel through seminars and workshops at national and regional levels. (85)
2. Undertake cooperative research in aquiculture; demonstrate the techniques and the economics and undertake feasibility studies of fish culture projects. (86)
3. Organize a working party on flood-plain fisheries. (87)
4. Speed up the implementation of pipeline fisheries projects and accelerate recruitment of experts. (88)
5. Assist in the establishment of regional laboratories for pollution monitoring. (89)
6. Assist in developing community small-scale fishing centres. (90)
7. Undertake regional studies of intra-regional trade flows in fishery products. (91).
8. Prepare background paper on marine fishery for future session. (92)
9. Facilitate the implementation of CIFA programme. (94)

For Attention of Governments

1. Cooperate in resource exploitation and management of stocks shared by two or more countries. (88)
2. Maintain water quality for fisheries development. (89)
3. Make efforts to encourage rational small-scale fisheries development within existing social patterns. (90)
4. Cooperate in promoting intra-regional trade in fisheries products. (91)

Item 12 IMPROVING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

For Attention of FAO

1. Assist in the development of small animals production. (95)
2. Assist in the control of animal diseases on a sub-regional basis. (96)
3. Assist in establishing diagnostic and vaccine production laboratories including recruitment of expert. (97)
4. Intensify and spread research on control of tick and tick-borne diseases. (98)
5. Consider establishing African Animal Trypanosomiasis Coordinating Unit in Africa. (99)
6. Assist in training technical staff in artificial insemination techniques. (101)
7. Assist in investigating and formulating marketing programmes for livestock and livestock products. (102)
8. Assist in preparing plans and projects for the establishment of watering points. (103)
9. The duration of stay of Experts. (104)
10. Assist in improving livestock statistics. (105)
11. Consider the re-activation of the expert panel for the control of contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia. (106)
12. Assist in developing the right type of animal feeds. (107)

Item 13 ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING POLICIES IN THE AFRICA REGION

For Attention of FAO

1. Undertake studies of marketing infrastructure constraints. (111)
2. Study how best government intervention in marketing can be implemented. (112)
3. Assist in training personnel in price collection, forecasting, price analysis, market research and extension work associated with marketing. (113)
4. Establish marketing training and research institutions, one each in eastern and western sub-regions. (113)

5. Examine the feasibility of establishing a continent-wide marketing information media service in the Africa Region. (114)
6. Undertake further studies on inter-country and sub-regional trade and cooperation in agricultural products. (114)
7. Intensify training of indigenous personnel at all levels in agri-business and cooperative management. (115)

For Attention of Governments

1. Promote inter-country and sub-regional trade in agricultural products, market research, exchange of market information. (115)

Item 14 AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD PRODUCTION)

For Attention of FAO

1. Further assistance required in water resource development and in training personnel in irrigation techniques. (120)
2. Intensify research in the field of small-grains breeding. (121)
3. Assist in mobilising bilateral and multilateral resources for research undertaken in regional programmes and by national governments. (122)
4. Assist in training research scientists and extension workers to improve the adoption of technological innovations. (122)
5. Expand the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. (123)
6. Assist in undertaking natural resources inventory. (124)
7. Assist in securing funds from the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other sources for the development of agriculture in the region. (125)

For Attention of Governments

1. Step up plans and strategies for increasing food production as a matter of urgency within a decade. (119)
2. Strengthen regional cooperation in agricultural development and trade. (120)
3. Undertake natural resource inventory. (124)
4. Give priority to the agricultural sector in budget allocations. (125)

Item 15 INVESTMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS FOR INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

For Attention of FAO

1. Undertake a study of investment requirements and commitments until 1985. (127)
2. Intensify the training of local staff in investment analysis and management. (130)

For Attention of Governments

1. Take into account when considering investment in food production financing social overheads as a catalytic agent in increasing food output. (132)
2. Endeavour to mobilize domestic savings as well as external assistance to finance the establishment of agricultural credit institutions. (133)

Item 16 THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

For Attention of FAO

1. Engage Africans in top level decision-making positions in international institutions especially FAO and multilateral financial institutions. (135)
2. Strengthen and reorient FAO relationships with inter-governmental bodies especially the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa. (136)
3. Scrutinize the relevance of technology transferred in a package to local conditions. (137)

For Attention of Governments

1. Strengthen cooperation in agro-industrial development. (135)
2. Promote collective self-reliance. (135)

Item 17 ORIENTATION FOR THE FUTURE WORK OF FAO IN THE REGION

For Attention of FAO

1. Give more emphasis in the training of extension personnel within the envisaged training programme and strengthen extension departments in schools of agriculture. (138)
2. Assist member states in the structuring of their extension and information services and make these available to all farmers. (138)
3. Ensure that fellowships and training programmes were undertaken in educational institutions of the Region, thus making such training more relevant to the needs of the member countries of the Region. (138)
4. Increase the practical content of such training programmes and foster technical cooperation among the countries of the Region. (138)
5. Accord the greatest priority to the effective implementation of programmes within the priority areas identified and to report on programmes undertaken. (138)
6. Recognize the importance of livestock development and to accord it the necessary priority paying special attention to applied research. (138)

For Attention of Governments

1. Allocate resources commensurate with the importance of the agricultural sector within the economies of the countries of the Region. (139)
2. Support FAO measures in programmes at national and regional levels which promote agricultural development generally and enhance regional cooperation. (139)
3. Take regular inventory of FAO assistance to them and to indicate the effectiveness of such assistance in the resolution of problems and the enhancement of agricultural production. (139)

RESOLUTION

(Extract from the Freetown Declaration)

Request the FAO, WFC and any other relevant international organizations, in cooperation with Member States of the OAU, and the ECA to draw up a Regional Food Plan which would, on its implementation, enable Member States of the OAU to be self-sufficient in food within a period of 10 years, and that the Plan be submitted to the next FAO Regional Conference for Africa.

INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

Organization of the Conference

1. The Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Africa was held in Parliament House, Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 2 to 12 November 1976. The Plenary Session of the Conference held from 8 to 12 November, was preceded by meetings of Technical Committees I and II from 2 to 3 November and 4 to 5 November respectively.
2. Delegates from 36 Member Nations in the Region, as well as observers from independent non-member states in the Region ^{1/} and Member Nations outside the Region, Permanent Observers of the Holy See, Representatives of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, and observers from intergovernmental organizations and representatives of liberation movements attended the Conference. Appendix B contains a full list of participants while Appendix C contains a complete list of the Conference documents.

Inaugural Ceremony

3. In his opening remarks the Director-General of FAO, Mr. Edouard Saouma, paid tribute to the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone for its hospitality and the facilities made available for the Conference. He then invited H.E. the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens, to address the Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Africa.
4. In his opening address, H.E. the President congratulated Mr. Edouard Saouma on his election as Director-General of FAO. He cordially welcomed distinguished Delegates and Observers and extended a special welcome to Observers from Angola, Comoros, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe and Delegations from African Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.
5. The President stressed the significance of the Regional Conference whose conclusions and recommendations provided guidance to FAO in preparing its Programme of Work and Budget. He urged the Conference to give special consideration to forestry, fisheries, livestock development and increased food production.
6. He observed that FAO was a monolithic institution which required some degree of decentralization as a pre-requisite for the realization of its objectives. He noted with satisfaction that the Director-General was already taking steps in this direction. He welcomed the reduction in documentation whose savings had enabled the Director-General to establish a fund to be used as seed capital.
7. Regarding the supply of technical production inputs, he praised the operations of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme and requested FAO to extend such operations to other inputs whose procurements could be on a negotiated basis. Despite all-out efforts, he regretted that food production was still sluggish and lagging behind population increase. This, he asserted, was due to inadequate financial support. Prospects for an early recovery were threatened by the escalation of the price of imports and declining earnings from exports. A rundown on domestic resources was, therefore, taking place at a time when the inflow of development assistance was stagnant. Monetary instability aggravated the economic decline and the combination of these factors had widened the gap between developed and developing countries.

^{1/} Angola, Comoros, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe.

8. Expressing his support for the Manila Declaration and the outcome of the recent UNCTAD IV Conference, the President welcomed the idea of negotiating commodity agreements and the creation of an export stabilization fund.

9. He expressed appreciation for the contributions of philanthropic bodies and inter-governmental organizations to the improvement of rural living conditions in Sierra Leone. To tackle the problem of rural development he proposed the establishment of a regional institution for rural development and urged the Conference to give it consideration.

10. He also pledged material support for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to enable FAO to play its role effectively in increasing food and agricultural production. He regretted the failure of the Law of the Sea Conference at a time when his country was particularly interested in the establishment of an International Authority to control the exploitation of sea water resources. He drew the attention of the Conference to the potential of inland fisheries.

11. He welcomed the establishment of the International Scheme for Coordinating Dairy Development and the International Meat Development Programme, the Artificial Insemination and Breeding Programme and International Laboratory for Research in Animal Disease (ILRAD), for livestock development.

12. As regards forest development, he appealed to the Conference for regional cooperation in trade on forest products, training and research. He concluded his opening speech by launching a commemorative coin inscribed "Food and Work for All".

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

13. At its first working session the Conference elected Mr. S.A. Fofana, Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources of the Republic of Sierra Leone, by acclaim as the Chairman of the Plenary Session. In a short acceptance speech, Honourable Fofana thanked the distinguished Delegates for having confided in him to guide the Conference.

14. The Conference then unanimously elected Mr. M. Mouambenga, Minister of Rural Economy (Peoples Republic of the Congo), Mr. E.S. Masisi, Minister of Agriculture (Botswana) and Mr. L. Holie, Minister of Development, Fisheries and Livestock (Guinea), as the first, second and third Vice-Chairmen respectively.

Adoption of the Agenda

15. The Conference considered and adopted the provisional agenda and timetable. The agenda as adopted is reproduced in Appendix A.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

A. Situation and Prospects for Food and Agriculture in Africa and the New Policy Orientation

Keynote Statement by the Director-General

16. In his opening address, Mr. Edouard Saouma, the Director-General of FAO, expressed gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone for the arrangements made for holding the Conference and the warm welcome and hospitality extended to participants. He welcomed observers from the independent states of Angola, Comoros, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the African Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

17. The Director-General, in reviewing the recent trends in policy orientation, reminded the participants that the Conference was taking place at a time when the world was in a deliberate search for a new and equitable international economic order through various fora.

He referred to the July meeting of the Economic and Social Council in Abidjan which called for freedom for territories still under colonial rule and elimination of inequality and the acceleration of the development of the Third World countries.

18. Within FAO itself, the Sixty-Ninth (Special) Session of the Council had endorsed the Director-General's proposals to give the Organization a new dynamic dimension and capacity to respond quickly to the exigencies of agricultural development designed to relieve people from the scourges of hunger and malnutrition.

19. He informed the Conference that per caput food production had fallen below population growth in Africa. As Africa had many countries in the category of the "least developed" or "most seriously affected", there was desperate need to reactivate food production to avert rural mass poverty. Although the World Food Conference had appealed for foreign aid and the establishment of emergency stocks, the targets had not yet been met.

20. Due to instability on world agricultural markets, and denial of access to markets of developed countries through operation of various tariff and non-tariff barriers, the terms of trade of developing countries had actually worsened. And yet these countries depended so largely on exports to finance an unfortunately growing import of food and other commodities. He expressed hope that the UNCTAD IV proposal for the establishment of an "Integrated Programme for Commodities" including the common fund for financing buffer stocks would promote diversification and exports. Although the result of UNCTAD IV was disappointing, FAO with its long record of studies on commodities would continue to cooperate with UNCTAD in the follow-up of the Conference.

21. Referring to the New International Economic Order, the Director-General pointed out that the aims and objectives could not be realized overnight and even the problem of hunger and malnutrition could not be solved within one decade. In appealing to governments to tackle the problem resolutely, the Director-General underlined the importance of using improved technical production inputs, developing marketing and distribution systems including infrastructure, and training extension personnel and farmers in increasing agricultural production. He drew the attention of national governments to the need for structural reforms and economic cooperation to ensure improvements in agricultural production.

22. While noting with appreciation the efforts of governments in tackling these problems, he observed that benefits of these efforts were being offset by rapid increase in population and unattractive prices of produce and high costs of imported goods. He urged governments to continue with their efforts bearing in mind the importance of collective self-reliance.

23. It was against this background that the new FAO dimensions and priorities had been designed to tackle the most urgent problems. The Director-General then summarized the salient features of FAO's new policy orientation covering (i) the establishment of the Technical Cooperation Programme, (ii) increased investment in food and agriculture, (iii) decentralization to the country level, and (iv) action-oriented programmes.

24. As regards investment in agriculture, the Director-General informed the Conference that FAO capabilities to attract investment would be strengthened through an expanded Investment Centre to assist Member Nations in project identification, preparation and execution. A major source of funds would come from the International Fund for Agricultural Development with which FAO had the Council's mandate to establish a close working relationship. Another source of funds was the World Food Programme with a budget of US\$ 750 million during the 1976-77 biennium.

25. The Technical Cooperation Programme would provide a new flexible type of assistance to agriculture which if given promptly, could bring practical value within a short time out of proportion to its size. Projects would be of short duration and special attention would be given to the least developed and most seriously affected countries. The new policy orientation would have a strong bias towards innovative training in rural areas for small farmers, the artisanal fishermen and the forest workers.

26. Regarding decentralization, the Director-General informed the Conference that the Council had agreed that the first course would be at country level. This would enable FAO to give prompt and reliable assistance within its competence. Associated with decentralization would be the use of national institutions to take advantage of their experience and knowledge in the execution of FAO work programmes. The FAO Representatives would also help in stimulating technical cooperation among developing countries for sharing knowledge and experience of their respective institutions in the field of agriculture. He paid tribute to FAO field staff who despite the hardship experienced as a result of the UNDP financial crisis, were giving their best in difficult circumstances.

27. Regarding the role, functions, and responsibility of the Regional Office, he felt that the situation could be better assessed after firm indications had emerged from the ongoing consultation to restructure the United Nations System. As regards the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, he said that ECA had asked for a change in the Memorandum of Understanding governing the relationships between the Organization and the Commission. He expressed hope that, after candid consultation, they could reach an understanding mutually beneficial to ECA as well as FAO.

28. The Director-General referred to representation from the Region among FAO staff which, he observed, was satisfactory although there was some internal maldistribution. He reaffirmed his intention to ensure equitable representation but there were insufficient numbers of qualified Africans to fill posts. He assured the Conference that he would continue to search for suitable Africans even though it was contrary to his policy to expand staff, particularly at Headquarters.

29. In concluding his address, the Director-General drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that Africa was characterized by huge and diverse problems typified by drought, animal and human diseases, plant pests, and development handicaps. Governments, he said, had the ultimate responsibility to tackle these problems. In the past, he observed, Africans had the courage, determination, imagination and capacity to shape the socio-economic environment of the Continent. Although satisfying the needs of the Region was a challenge, he was confident that it could be met. FAO would continue to play its full and fruitful role in this respect.

Statement by the Representative of the Administrative Secretary-General
of the Organization of African Unity

30. In his address, the Representative of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), paid tribute to the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone for hosting the Conference. He expressed thanks to the Director-General of FAO who, he said, had a demonstrated interest in the work of OAU and Africa in general. In welcoming the observers from Angola, Comoros, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the Representatives of Liberation Movements, he appealed to FAO to expand its assistance to recently liberated countries to restore the level of increase in agricultural production.

31. Referring to the declaration of the New International Economic Order, he expressed disappointment at the failure of developed countries to follow-up the resolutions with a programme of action. He expressed hope that FAO, within its areas of competence, would play an effective role in the endeavour to eradicate the scourges of hunger and malnutrition.

32. In welcoming the new FAO action-oriented policy initiatives and the debureaucratization process being undertaken, he suggested that FAO centres of activities should be located where the problems required action. He suggested, for example, that the centre for the control of trypanosomiasis should be located in Africa where the disease had assumed terrifying proportions.

33. The Representative welcomed the implementation of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme and suggested that the programme be enlarged to cover the supply of other agricultural production inputs.

34. The Representative underlined the importance of mobilising international financial resources for investment to complement government resources in order to achieve the minimum level of economic take-off. IFAD, he said, would constitute an important source of investment funds. However, he suggested that the mobilisation of financial resources should be accompanied by structural reforms in economic relations.

35. He appealed to Member States to strengthen regional cooperation in trade, agro- and forest-based industrial development. The problem of the shortage of trained personnel, he observed, which was still a major constraint to development, could be ameliorated by training African technicians. In this respect, he welcomed the new FAO training policy orientation but suggested that the training could be enlarged to produce indigenous experts.

36. The Representative informed the Conference that the Africa Region pioneered the setting up of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food with expert committees on (i) food security and programming, (ii) economic affairs, and (iii) finance.

37. Referring to natural calamities, he informed the Conference that despite past efforts, the problem of drought in the Sahel was still being felt. He appealed for continued assistance to afflicted countries.

38. The Representative informed the Conference that OAU was undertaking various measures to tackle a number of agricultural problems. These measures included case studies, seminars, workshops, resource inventories, etc. Although Africa had great resource potential, he said, the results of government efforts to exploit them for development purposes remained inadequate. He, however, expressed optimism that, given determination, commitment and making a choice of appropriate measures, Africa would be able to improve the living conditions of the masses.

Statement by the Executive Director ad interim, World Food Programme

39. In delivering his address on behalf of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Director of External Relations and General Services Division, stated that the level of current food stocks under WFP was satisfactory. The 1975 target of US\$ 440 million stood at US\$ 667 million, 52 percent in excess of the target. WFP was therefore able to expand substantially its assistance rising from the 1975 commitment of US\$ 368 million to US\$ 600 million. Since its foundation 14 years earlier, the total commitment would rise to more than US\$ 3 000 million by WFP and US\$ 6 000 by governments bringing the total programme commitment to US\$ 9 000 million.

40. During the 14-year period, he said, it was estimated that some ten million persons south of the Sahara would have received WFP assistance for directly productive work. The Programme, in giving special attention to recently liberated countries, established several projects worth more than US\$ 25 million in those states.

41. In keeping with the decision of the World Food Conference, WFP had shifted its priority to projects for agricultural development designed to spearhead economic and social advancement. As an integral part of the development process, support to agricultural and economic infrastructure projects had also been implemented in several countries.

42. A contribution from Saudi Arabia of US\$ 50 million had enabled the Programme to purchase a portion of its food requirements on the open market. As much as possible purchases had been made from the Africa Region as a deliberate policy to contribute to foreign exchange earnings of the countries concerned.

43. The Programme had also established a small procurement unit at Headquarters to act as a broker between donors and projects in the arrangement for supplies of tools, implements and equipment.

44. With the establishment of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the Programme's responsibilities had been considerably increased. The Committee was expected to review policy, administration and operation including policy issues dealing with the establishment of minimum food aid targets and an Emergency Food Reserve. Although contributions made so far proved useful in meeting emergency requirements, they remained inadequate to meet major disasters and crises.

45. He reaffirmed the Programme's commitment to fight against hunger and poverty.

Statement by the Acting Regional Representative for Africa

46. The Acting Regional Representative, Mr. Yohannes Habtu, in introducing the background document ARC/76/2 reviewed the state of food and agriculture in the Africa Region, and analysed the performance of the agricultural sector during the biennium 1974-75. He described the activities of FAO in Africa during the period under review.

47. In his address, Mr. Habtu observed that the Conference was taking place at a time when there were intensive international initiatives in search for a new world economic order, and a new policy orientation within FAO itself. It was, therefore, fitting that the Conference deliberations would complement these efforts.

48. In reviewing the performance of the agricultural sector, Mr. Habtu indicated that the trend of food and agricultural production remained discouraging. During the biennium and indeed the first half of the decade, output showed no sign of recovery from its downward trend. Unprecedented declines as steep as 40 percent below the 1961-65 average were recorded in a few countries, of which two were large population carrying countries. While national governments made intensive efforts to improve the diets and reduce imports, the results achieved so far had had little impact on the Region's food situation, and shortages continued to be reported.

49. Although prospects for increasing the fishing industry remained bright, catches in recent years had stagnated because of sharp falls in landing in some large fishing countries. There had also been a corresponding decrease in the quantity of fishing exports, and the value of exports remained almost static.

50. After the severe drought in the Sahelian Zone and other arid areas which had been responsible for the decline in the livestock population, there had been some moderate recovery since 1974. Decline in food output, fish catches and animal production had been reflected in the low level of food consumption especially for the poorest segments of the population.

51. Regarding other agricultural crops, Mr. Habtu indicated that it was not only food output which had declined but also the production of several export crops, notably sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tea, sisal, natural rubber and oil palm, all of which had registered declines although in varying degrees. In some cases increases in production in a group of countries had been more than offset by substantial falls in major producing areas.

52. The forest product sector was affected by the adverse economic situation prevailing in many countries and the slow-down in demand from all major importers, particularly those in Europe. The recovery in demand towards the end of 1975 was mostly related to a selective buying directed towards the better-known wood species. The outlook for 1976 remained uncertain as it depended not only on a general recovery in demand but also on the evolution of prices towards a level favouring a better balance between costs and prices and renewed profitability for investment in forest operation.

53. In reviewing FAO programmes, Mr. Habtu indicated that the Organization carried out many activities under its regular budget and extra-budgetary funded projects in the Region. Under the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme, FAO had already made a total of 19 shipments to the Region. The arrangement averted a dramatic drop in food production in recipient countries.

54. To improve in-region capabilities in planning and policy formulation, FAO established a number of teams specializing in the various aspects of agricultural sector analysis, project and policy analysis, and development programming. Country perspective studies had been completed for several countries and two seminars in planning and policy-making were held in Accra and Nairobi.

55. FAO's Investment Centre helped Member Governments in drawing agricultural projects to attract external financial assistance. Mr. Habtu quoted several agricultural projects being financed as a result of the Investment Centre activities.

56. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Habtu drew the attention of the Conference to the Declaration of the New International Economic Order which was not only addressed to the international organizations but also to all nations, individually and collectively. The Declaration, he said, called upon UN Member Nations to, amongst other things, formulate development policies and strategies which would promote the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Declaration. He then invited the Conference to take note of the principles in its deliberations.

Summary of Country Statements

57. As they were meeting Mr. Edouard Saouma for the first time in the Africa Region, many Delegates, in introducing their statements, congratulated him on his election as Director-General of FAO. They expressed appreciation for his new dynamic policy initiatives and orientations which would make the Organization more action-oriented in tackling the problems of agricultural development.

58. Delegates warmly welcomed the establishment of the innovative Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Many Delegates expressed their readiness to cooperate with FAO in establishing the TCP regarded as a catalyst to agricultural development. They also welcomed manpower training orientation towards practical training at the grassroot level. Delegates, however suggested that the training orientation should be extended to personnel in marketing services especially for livestock.

59. As regards increased injection of well-directed investment into agriculture, many Delegates welcomed the proposals and appealed to FAO to assist Member Nations in preparing investment projects. In welcoming the creation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Delegates suggested that a similar Fund be established for agricultural, fisheries and forestry research because of its cardinal importance in pioneering development.

60. Commenting on decentralization, Delegates welcomed the proposal which had been their plea for years. Some Delegates observed that the decentralization had been long overdue. Others suggested strongly that the FAO Country Representatives should have a high and distinct status comparable to or even higher than that of the UNDP Resident Representative. Each of them should be supported by a sufficient number of technical personnel who could assist the country in programme planning, project appraisal, implementation and evaluation. They appealed to the Director-General to post the representatives even when office facilities might be inadequate.

61. Delegates observed that FAO's image had been tarnished in the past by some field staff whose professional competence was sometimes questionable and who received inadequate technical backing from FAO Headquarters. Accordingly the appealed to the Director-General to take into account relevant experience and knowledge of local conditions in appointing country staff. Where possible indigenous personnel from the Region should be appointed to take advantage of their experience and knowledge of local conditions. Delegates also expressed concern at the lack of African representation at decision-making level in international organizations. They strongly recommended that Africans should be given an adequate representation in such bodies, and specially FAO taking into account linguistic balance.

62. The Regional Office, Delegates suggested, should continue to play coordinating role including fostering regional cooperation among countries in the Region. It was also suggested that the establishment of sub-regional offices should be reconsidered in the light of the decentralization policy.

63. In reviewing the performance of the agricultural sector in the respective countries, Delegates recognized the primordial place of agriculture in pioneering development and expressed concern at the continuing decline in per caput food output. They admitted that it was paradoxical that Africa, with its vast natural resources, should suffer from food deficits. With increasing technical knowledge, it would be a crime against humanity to allow famine to afflict the Region again. Delegates further admitted that this state of affairs was compounded by inadequacies inherent in the agricultural development policies and strategies in the Region.

64. While this was true, they noted that it was also due to external factors beyond the Region's control. Despite numerous international declarations (DD1, DD2, Lima, Lome, Manila, Nairobi, NIEO, WFC, etc.) the terms of trade had not improved and aid inflows had not reached the target set 16 years earlier. Increased capital inflows would have enabled investment to be undertaken. Many Delegates, however, deplored the inadequacies of, and erosion of sovereign dignity by foreign aid often typified by a high expert and administrative overhead cost component. Some experts employed under such aid did not have any relevant knowledge and experience of tropical agriculture.

65. Unprecedented costs of imports of both food and other goods exceeded export earnings. The growing chronic balance-of-payments difficulty coupled with imported and internally-generated inflation was being reflected in the problems of food production. Prices of technical production inputs, which had become prohibitively high, raised the cost of production while prices of agricultural produce stagnated. The operation of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme was welcomed and FAO was requested to expand it to include other technical production inputs.

66. Delegates agreed that increased food production would depend primarily on individual country initiatives and collective self-reliance at regional and sub-regional levels. In this respect, many Delegates called for increased regional cooperation, especially in the field of agricultural research, trade, development, training, technology transfer, and pest and disease control. In this regard, Delegates welcomed the establishment of the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development (ISCDD), the International Meat Development Scheme (IMDC) and the International Livestock Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD). Delegates also expressed support for the African Timber Organization (ATO). Some Delegates requested FAO assistance in developing small ruminants. It was, however, acknowledged that there was still a glaring lack of political will to implement the various resolutions calling for cooperation. FAO was requested to continue fostering regional cooperation.

67. Many Delegates recalled the need to expand production not only to achieve self-sufficiency in food supply, but also to produce surpluses for export.

68. As many countries in the Region relied on a few crops for export earnings, many Delegates recommended production diversification. A number of them called for processing before export, not only to enhance export value, but also to expand the opportunity for domestic employment generation. Some Delegates noted with concern the delay in meeting the targets required for food security arrangements.

69. Some land-locked countries stated that their economies were imperilled by the long overland transportation. Countries with a high population density were experiencing environmental deterioration, especially deforestation and decline in soil fertility. Some countries in the Sahel area expressed fear that the problem of drought was not yet fully solved. Further assistance was still required in particular to control pest damage to crops, and halt desert encroachment in marginal land. One Delegate indicated that his country was prepared to host the proposed African Institute for Dryland Research to take advantage of the country's experience in irrigation.

70. Recently liberated countries stated that the weak agricultural infrastructural base was impeding agricultural development and requested increased FAO assistance in this regard.

B. Sectors of Significance for Agricultural Development in the Region

1. Activities in the Field of Agriculture, its Present Situation and Trends

Export of Tropical Wood Products

71. The Conference discussed document ARC/76/3 which drew attention to recent developments in the African trade of tropical forest products.

72. The Conference noted the rapid expansion which had occurred in the export of wood and wood products from the developing countries of the Region between 1961 and 1974. In particular, it took note of the fact that the foreign exchange earned by countries through the export of tropical wood had been more than doubled during the period 1970 to 1974, but these earnings were being eroded by adverse terms of trade.

73. The Conference expressed its concern that (i) the proportion of wood exported in its raw unprocessed form was still extremely high; (ii) the value added through its processing was largely earned in the developed countries; (iii) as a consequence the linkage effects which could flow from forest industrialization were not fully felt in the countries in the Region; and (iv) only a few of the wood species available were being accepted in the export market.

74. The Conference stressed the necessity for greater forest industrialization within the Region and recommended that FAO should use its good offices to encourage investment in forest industries. It further recommended that FAO should assist the Region in the formulation of training programmes, and in the establishment of training facilities. The courses should be designed for all levels of forest industry technicians. In addition, provision should be made for the training of local personnel in forest industries planning and development.

75. The Conference endorsed the programmes of FAO in the fields of the grouping of wood species, and of the use of wood in one or other of its reconstituted forms. It recognized that success in these endeavours would lead to a greater utilization of the so-called "lesser-known species".

76. It strongly supported the work presently being undertaken by FAO with regard to the analysis and dissemination of data on the technical, economic and financial aspects of small and medium-sized wood-based panel mills and pulp and paper mills.

77. The Conference stressed that there should be more intra-regional trade in wood and wood products and recommended that FAO investigate the feasibility of increasing such trade. In particular, FAO should study the difficulties experienced by those countries in the Region which were net importers. The report of such a study could perhaps be discussed at the next session of the African Forestry Commission.

78. The Conference deplored the wasteful and harmful competition which sometimes occurred among timber exporting countries of the Region, welcomed the establishment of the Inter-African Organization on Forest Economy and the Trade of Wood (popularly known as the African Timber Organization (ATO)) and strongly endorsed the decision of the Fourth Session of the African Forestry Commission that ATO and FAO should establish continuous contacts and collaborate in the pursuance of matters of mutual interest. Moreover, the Conference urged all African countries to support the aims and objectives of the ATO, and to assist and strengthen them in every way possible.

79. The Conference noted that within the Region there were dissimilar trade names for identical species of wood which were being exported. It agreed that it was desirable to standardize the nomenclature of African timber, and requested FAO to undertake the preliminary work. The results should be submitted to concerned Member Nations and to ATO for whatever action they might deem necessary.

80. The Conference drew the attention of FAO to the fact that the statistics made available by that Organization through its Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics, though useful in many respects, were not of much help in the planning and regulation of national trade because of its late issue. It welcomed the assurance that FAO proposed to publish, from the beginning of 1977, a monthly bulletin of timber trade statistics which would incorporate most of the information requested by Member Nations.

81. Some members drew the attention of the Conference to the exploratory meeting which the International Trade Centre (ITC) had held in order to study the feasibility of establishing an International Tropical Timber Bureau. The Conference recognized that there was a possibility that some of the activities contemplated by ITC might duplicate work already being done by FAO. It recommended that there should be fullest collaboration and cooperation between ITC and FAO in this matter and that, wherever possible, joint action should be undertaken.

82. The Conference, while emphasizing the vital importance of trade in timber products to the development of the economies of many Member Countries, urged that, in the exploitation of marketable timber, the ecological effects of such exploitation as well as speed of forest regeneration should not be ignored.

83. The Conference noted the growing importance of plantation forestry, including the introduction of exotic species, in the Region. Accordingly, it agreed that in future FAO discussions of Tropical Timber Trade its products of tropical forest plantations should be considered together with other traditional tropical timbers.

Prospects of Freshwater Fishery Development in Africa

84. The Conference reviewed document ARC/76/4 which indicated a large potential production for freshwater fisheries.

85. The Conference noted that the most important single constraint to freshwater and fish-culture development in Africa was the lack of trained fishery planners, scientists, technicians, extension workers and administrators. FAO's assistance was urgently requested at the national and regional levels in the form of permanent courses as well as short-term seminars and workshops. Existing regional fisheries training schools required priority assistance.

86. The Conference recommended the establishment of a regional aquiculture research and training centre for Africa. It felt that the present requirement could not be fulfilled with a centre outside the region. Specific problems such as the use of indigenous fish species better suited than exotics to pisciculture, the development of feeding material from local products, the study of extensive versus intensive culture, were the priorities for the regional centre. The Conference stressed the need for (i) an African Cooperative Research Programme in aquiculture, (ii) government pilot farms to demonstrate the techniques and the economics of fishculture, and (iii) feasibility studies of fishculture projects.

87. The Conference requested FAO to undertake further studies of the interactions between the different requirements for alternative uses of water. In this connection, the Conference supported the study of floodplain fisheries by CIFA and asked FAO that the working party on river and floodplain fisheries as initially recommended by CIFA be held as this subject was of particular importance to many countries in the Region.

88. Attention was drawn by the Conference to the need for concerted action as regards resource exploitation and management between countries exploiting the same stocks. In this field FAO assistance was acknowledged. Additional assistance was nevertheless essential. FAO was asked (i) to speed up the implementation of the projects already in the pipeline, (ii) to accelerate recruitment of experts, and (iii) to assist in the harmonisation of fishery management among riparian states.

89. The Conference again expressed its concern about water pollution on fisheries. The present use of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers together with the discharge of municipal and industrial effluents was seen as a real threat to fisheries. It urged governments to ensure that water quality be maintained and again requested FAO to assist in the establishment of regional laboratories for pollution monitoring in Africa.

90. The Conference drew attention to the fact that the small-scale fisheries which accounted for 95 percent of the catch would for a long time provide the bulk of fish in Africa and their cumulative importance for nutritional purposes, employment and social stability were such that all efforts should be made to encourage their rational development within existing social patterns. The need for community fishing centres designed to service small-scale fisheries was mentioned. FAO was requested to assist member countries to develop such centres. Attention was called to the potentiality of small family fish ponds as a rapid and economical source of protein and as a cash crop.

91. The Conference noted the problem of surplus freshwater fish production in certain areas which required positive action by many countries in order to increase the trade flow. This problem was gaining importance in West Africa with the introduction of new species on the market. The time span between the production and the consumption of fish products was also said to have a direct effect on the quality of the products because of insect infestation. FAO was requested to undertake regional studies of trade flows and those hindering the rapid transfer of production surpluses to consumption areas.

92. Although marine fisheries did not figure as such in the paper, the Conference underlined their importance and asked that the subject be discussed at future sessions.

93. The Conference strongly confirmed the role of CIFA, as the leading international body for inland fisheries and the most suitable mechanism for achieving the regional cooperation necessary for inland fishery development. The Conference recommended to member countries that they should (i) mobilize manpower and finances to carry out the programmes recommended by CIFA, and (ii) supply fishery information to CIFA to enable it to evaluate the programmes, disseminate information on successful projects and suggest action.

94. The Conference recommended to FAO to spare no effort or resources to facilitate the implementation of the CIFA programme which was directed to most countries of the region.

Improving Livestock Production in Africa

95. The Conference studied paper ARC/76/5 which outlined the development trends in livestock production, the major epizootic diseases impeding production and trade in livestock and livestock products and the actions FAO was taking in assisting Member Nations to achieve their goals. It expressed its conviction that the improvement of livestock production necessitated primarily the (i) improvement of the environment, comprising not only the control of the major epizootic diseases, but also the proper management of grazing areas with a view to ensuring the supply of feed for the livestock population; (ii) genetic improvement to increase productivity and ensure good resistance to environmental conditions; (iii) research on production systems for the purposes of integrating livestock production with the agricultural economy as a whole. It was noted that the paper had a strong bias towards cattle development. Even though sheep, goats and poultry were mentioned, the paper did not lay enough emphasis on the production patterns to be followed for their development. It further suggested that FAO should intensify research in management and production systems. Recognition was also taken that in certain areas there were social and cultural impediments associated with the raising and marketing of cattle.

96. The Conference stressed the need for assistance to be given by FAO on a group country and/or sub-regional basis in the control of diseases since activities in individual countries could be endangered by the spread of infection across geographic boundaries.

97. The Conference emphasized that Foot and Mouth disease in the traditional sector continued to affect trade in livestock and livestock products and in some instance resulted in considerable mortality among young animals. Considering the extremely high cost of vaccine production and the remoteness of typing laboratory facilities from some countries, the Conference requested FAO to give assistance to member states in the establishment of typing and vaccine production laboratories as well as specialists to help in controlling the disease. Where appropriate, the Conference recommended that there should be regional cooperation in vaccine production.

98. Recognizing the importance of the control of ticks and tick borne diseases especially East Coast Fever, the Conference requested the intensification of research already in progress in the three East African Community countries and its spread to contiguous countries.

99. The Conference endorsed the action taken by FAO in the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and the cooperation with the World Health Organization, the Organization of African Unity and the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the Coordination Unit in Rome and strongly requested that in keeping with the recommendation of the Expert Consultative Group Meeting held in Accra in December 1975, the Unit be transferred with all possible haste to the African Continent where action to control the disease was required.

100. The Conference noted the strategy of stratification of livestock development with particular reference to cattle but felt that the phasing of the activities into phases I and II would tend to compartmentalize the actions. It was however agreed that there would be some useful overlapping of activities in order to have an integrated approach to the development process as well as adaption of the strategy to suit various ecological, social and economic conditions in each sub-region.

101. The Conference endorsed the programme of FAO in connection with the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development (ISCDD), the International Meat Development Scheme (IMDS), and the Artificial Insemination and Breeding Programme (AIBP). The need for training in Artificial Insemination at the grassroot level was felt and the Conference requested FAO to assist in training technical staff in artificial insemination. It was recognized, however, that all these schemes involved a strong training component at various levels in order to meet the needs of the participating countries. The Conference requested that newsletters connected with ISCDD and IMDS etc. should be sent to all Member States.

102. The Conference recognized the need for improved marketing of livestock and livestock products and requested FAO to assist Member Nations in investigating and formulating marketing programmes to improve activities in this sector and to give the necessary incentives to producers.

103. The attention of FAO was drawn to the problem of water shortage for stocks especially in the drought stricken countries. The Conference therefore requested FAO to assist Member Nations with plans and projects for the establishment of watering points which would ensure the use of grazing lands that had hitherto remained unused.

104. The Conference while noting the assistance given by FAO in the field of expert services observed that these personnel had not been staying long enough to be of maximum benefit and accordingly requested FAO to consider the duration of stay of these experts.

105. Having recognized the unreliability of livestock statistical data, the Conference requested FAO to take action in developing ways and means of obtaining reliable statistics.

106. The Conference stressed the importance of the control of contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and expressed concern at FAO's decision to discontinue the expert panel for the control of CBPP and requested FAO to reconsider its decision because of the importance of this disease in the cattle development sector.

107. The Conference recognized the importance of providing adequate feeds for all classes of domestic species and requested that FAO should take steps to assist Member Nations in developing the right type of feeds for the rapidly growing population of animal species.

Orientation of Agricultural Marketing Policies in the Africa Region

108. The Conference considered document ARC/76/6 which discussed the importance of an efficient marketing system as a major factor in providing for a balanced distribution of production incentives. In general the Conference welcomed the paper and noted the common constraints identified in the document that inhibited marketing efficiency in the Africa Region. The Conference also endorsed the recommended priorities in the orientation of marketing policies covering: (i) marketing systems research; (ii) marketing extension and training services; (iii) marketing systems control; (iv) infrastructure improvement; (v) marketing sector organization; and (v) specific control measures and incentive systems for the government operated sector.

109. The Conference, while endorsing the content of the document in general, observed however, that it should have had a balance in coverage rather than concentrating only on discussing delivery of food and giving only passing mentions of essential elements such as storage, marketing, historical dimensions and implications, the relationship between producers and consumers, and the marketing of livestock.

110. Regarding a discussion on pricing and marketing constraints, the Conference expressed concern at the bias of the document against government intervention and an implicit favour of the private enterprise in marketing activities. The Conference felt that under the prevailing situation, characterized by erratic food supply, government intervention was necessary to protect the interest of both the producers and consumers. Furthermore as marketing activities formed an integral part of economic development, government intervention was justified in (i) controlling the activities of unscrupulous middlemen and speculators, (ii) checking capital leakage, (iii) ensuring equitable distribution of income and employment; and (iv) shaping marketing operation in line with government development priorities.

111. A further justification for government intervention, the Conference noted, was in the provision of marketing infrastructure which individual entrepreneurs could not provide. FAO was requested to undertake studies of infrastructure constraints and recommend how they could be attenuated. The Conference noted with appreciation some studies already undertaken by FAO along this line especially on storage but argued that the coverage should be expanded.

112. The Conference, appreciating the need for government intervention in agricultural marketing, recognized that indiscriminate intervention could be detrimental to agricultural development and accordingly noted that in some instances the intervention should be complementary to the activities of the private enterprise, and requested FAO to assist Member Nations in undertaking studies and recommending how best government intervention could be implemented.

113. The Conference generally agreed that standardized trade classification as a market information programme should be a priority target in improving marketing systems. The Conference also acknowledged the difficulties encountered by governments in fixing prices and operating minimum guaranteed prices for agricultural produce in the absence of reliable statistical data. The Conference requested FAO to establish marketing training and research institutions, one each in the eastern and western sub-regions. Where appropriate, FAO should strengthen already existing local institutions to provide the service.

114. The Conference underlined the need for regional cooperation in trade in agricultural products, market research and exchange of market information. The Conference also agreed that there was a need for a continent-wide marketing information media service in the Africa Region. FAO was requested to examine its feasibility. FAO was also requested to undertake further study on inter-country and sub-regional trade in agricultural products. The Conference

noted studies already undertaken along this line. In keeping with various past resolutions in international fora, the Conference urged Member countries to promote regional cooperation in trade.

115. On management constraint, the Conference agreed with the conclusion in the document that it was still a major constraint in improving marketing efficiency. It noted with satisfaction seminars and workshops already held to improve management capabilities of indigenous personnel. However, FAO was still requested to intensify its training of personnel at all levels, especially for managers of agri-business and the marketing cooperative organizations.

116. The Conference noted with concern the inadequate capital inflow into marketing operations, particularly into the marketing of foodcrops. FAO was urged to use its good offices to secure international bilateral and multilateral financial resources to support the improvement of market infrastructure and to provide operating capital required in marketing.

117. The Conference also noted that since various stages of food processing played a very different role in food distribution and marketing, FAO was requested to initiate studies in this direction especially in food handling and packaging in which most countries in the Region lacked the relevant expertise.

2. Future Orientation on Major Problems for Regional Action

African Agricultural Development (with special reference to food production)

118. The Conference considered document ARC/76/7 which discussed problems affecting African Agricultural Production and measures needed to attenuate constraints hindering increased output. The Conference welcomed the treatment of the problems according to the principal ecological settings of the Region, namely the marginal, forest, savanna and highland zones. It agreed that the principal constraints were due to environmental conditions, lack of technological progress and socioeconomic and institutional obstacles.

119. The Conference noted with great alarm the declining rate of food production and the increased total food deficit resulting in food importations in the Africa Region. This was considered unfavourable taking into account the abundant available resources for producing enough food for the populations. The Conference urged African nations to step up their plans and strategies for increasing food production as a matter of urgency during the decade, as expressed in the FAO Freetown Declaration.

120. Although the Conference agreed that regional economic cooperation, agricultural production diversification, development of appropriate technology and the training of manpower and increased investment into agriculture were required to ameliorate development handicaps, it observed that there were other constraints peculiar to each zone and/or country. In the marginal areas extensive agricultural practices could be detrimental as they would lead to desert encroachment and/or upset the ecological balance. Intensive cultivation techniques would be a better alternative. Such methods of agricultural production would require adequate water resource and irrigation development. FAO assistance was required in water resource development and in training personnel in irrigation techniques.

121. The Conference took note that the low productivity in the arid and semi-arid zones in Africa was still one of the main constraints to increasing food production. Concerted efforts therefore were urged and CGIAR was requested to intensify research in the field of small-grains breeding so as to produce high-yielding varieties more adaptable than the existing ones in the arid and semi-arid zones of Africa.

122. The Conference noted that there had been a growing tendency to condemn traditional agricultural systems but it recommended that they should be regarded as a positive development base for agricultural development. In this respect, the Conference recommended that applied research should be designed to produce crops and animals which could fit within the traditional farming systems in order to generate an evolutionary process of development in the

agricultural sector. The Conference noted, however, that fundamental and applied research were required. The former, it noted, was too expensive and took too long to be completed. FAO was requested to assist in mobilizing bilateral and multilateral resources for research undertaken in regional programmes and by national governments. FAO assistance was also requested in training research scientists, and extension workers to improve the adoption of technological innovations.

123. The Conference expressed appreciation for the operation of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme and recommended that the Scheme should continue in an expanded form. As regards mechanization, the Conference observed that imported agricultural machinery was expensive and in some instances inappropriate under local ecological structures. Accordingly the Conference emphasized the need to intensify the development of appropriate machinery including intermediate technology suitable under local conditions in accordance with the decision taken at the 8th FAO Regional Conference for Africa.

124. Although the Conference welcomed the proposals for the regionalization and diversification of agricultural production, it however noted that such specialization might be constrained by lack of technical complementarity among countries in similar ecological zones, varied dietary habits and lack of inter-country or subregional cooperation in trade and development. Accordingly the Conference reaffirmed its stand on resolutions passed in other international fora calling for such regional cooperation to realize these objectives, and where possible to campaign to effect improvement in dietary habits that relied heavily on African products especially in the cereal areas. This would be an additional effort to promote commodity exchange and conservation of resources. For better planning, the Conference recommended that natural resources should be inventorized and FAO assistance was requested for this purpose. The Conference also endorsed the principle of regional cooperation in pest control, including control in warehouses, and plant protection programmes, and the development of common resources shared by several countries.

125. The Conference noted with concern the escalating drift of rural populations into urban centres and attributed this migration to unattractive rural socio-economic environments and inadequate budgetary support given to the agricultural sector. The Conference, therefore, appealed to national governments to give priority to the agricultural sector in budget allocations. However, the Conference, while recognizing the importance of national efforts, noted that agricultural development to reach an adequate level would require a considerable amount of capital funds often beyond the resources of individual countries. It expressed the hope that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), currently being created, would supplement national financial resources, and FAO assistance in securing such funds and others was requested.

Investment Policy Requirements for Increasing Food Production in Africa

126. The Conference considered document ARC/76/8 which discussed investment requirements for agricultural and food production. Generally the Conference endorsed the proposals calling upon Member Nations to give higher priority in their development programmes to investment in food production from domestic as well as external financial resources. The need for increasing the number of national personnel trained in project formulation for investment was acknowledged as being important. The Conference also agreed that, for investment to be effective, appropriate institutional and policy reforms were necessary, giving particular attention to the small-scale farm sector. FAO policies to strengthen the capacity of the Investment Centre to assist Member Countries in this field was appreciated.

127. The Conference stressed the importance of having data demonstrating global and indicative trends of investment flows into the agricultural sector. Such data should contain a breakdown of actual inflows as against projected commitments. In this respect the Conference felt that the inflow of capital funds could be better gauged if actual requirements in Africa for food production were indicated and projected to the year 1985 as called for by the World Food Conference. FAO, in collaboration with Member Nations, was requested to undertake such a survey.

128. The Conference observed that the synoptic statistical tables concealed the fact that some crops financed from external sources were exported and, if these were taken into account, the net inflow of investment funds into the actual food production would be considerably reduced. It further noted the imbalance in aid receipts among Member Nations, and in addition, that the relatively better developed developing countries in the Africa Region received disproportionately higher financial assistance than the least developed and the most seriously affected countries.

129. In discussing the terms and conditions of external loans and grants, the Conference expressed concern that conventional lending practices had been characterized by rigid criteria, high debt-servicing costs, long processing procedures and the need for a government guarantee. It therefore appealed for flexibility in lending, especially for food crop production projects.

130. The Conference noted with indignation a tendency, especially by bilateral donors, to finance the production of exportable raw materials to feed the overseas manufacturing industries. Loans under such conditions were usually accompanied by foreign experts from the donor countries. The Conference deplored and expressed deep concern at the excessive costs and salaries of these expatriates which absorbed a disproportionately high portion of the loan thereby minimizing the developmental impact of the loan. It felt that such a practice unnecessarily perpetuated technical dependence on donor countries, whereas some of the services rendered by these expatriates could easily be performed satisfactorily or even better by personnel of the recipient countries. The Conference, therefore, appealed to donor countries and multilateral agencies to employ as much as possible qualified indigenous personnel and use local institutions in the execution of externally-funded development projects. To relieve the recipient countries from continuing technical dependence, the Conference recommended that the training of local personnel should be intensified. In this respect, the Conference welcomed FAO's proposal to intensify the training of local staff in investment analysis and management.

131. The conference further noted that most bilateral loans continued to be in a package form, involving the import of inappropriate technology. This practice, the Conference noted, merely maintained technological dependence on donor countries. In this context the Conference appealed to donor countries and agencies to take into account aid development impact, in particular in mobilizing local resources which would ultimately reduce heavy reliance on external assistance.

132. The Conference noted that the problems relating to investment for food production could not be considered in isolation but in the overall development framework as well as in a wider context of the International Agricultural Adjustment. In this context, the Conference recommended that any aid for food crop production should also take into account financing social overheads which had catalytic effects on food output.

133. The Conference, while most mindful of the vital role that equitable international trade relations could have on capital creation, also agreed with the conclusion of the document that African countries should rely heavily on their own internal resources to relieve themselves from perpetual dependence on external aids. In this respect, the Conference recommended that Member Nations should endeavour to mobilize domestic savings as well as external assistance to finance the establishment of agricultural credit institutions which would contribute to the promotion of food production.

The New International Economic Order: Policy Implications for African Agriculture

134. The Conference examined document ARC/76/10 which discussed issues related to food and nutrition, international trade, transfer of resources and technology, promotion of regional cooperation and integration, and the special needs of the least developed countries. It was agreed that to tackle malnutrition and rural mass poverty, it was necessary to give priority to national policies and programmes aimed at the development of broad-based self-reliant and self-sustaining farming systems. The Conference also endorsed continued effective African participation at international trade negotiating fora. Regional, sub-regional, and intra-regional cooperation for the mutual benefit of all was also endorsed as a pre-requisite for

collective self-reliance. The Conference noted that some issues already discussed in the preceding documents were also relevant to the subject of policy implications for African agriculture development in the light of the new international economic order.

135. The Conference, however, observed that the chronic balance of payment difficulty was impeding intra-regional cooperation in trade and development. National governments, in an effort to conserve foreign exchange, had introduced measures to protect domestic industries through various tariff systems. In some cases over-protection had also allowed inefficient industries to continue to operate, and yet cooperation in industrial development, where appropriate, would have been a better alternative. Africa, the Conference noted, should depend on collective self-reliance and avoid total dependence on industrialized countries especially in trade relationship. This had been demonstrated by the protracted trade negotiation under the auspices of UNCTAD and the multilateral trade negotiation whose results so far had not improved the imbalance in international economic relations which continued to favour developed nations. Meanwhile the trade position of developing countries had been worsening. The Conference, therefore, recommended effective and continued participation of African countries in the decision-making process in trade and development organizations. Accordingly, the Conference urged that Africans be engaged in a top-level decision-making position in international institutions, especially FAO and multilateral financial institutions. Such participation in decision-making roles in international dealings would improve the prospects for achieving reforms in international economic relationships.

136. Because of the important role which intergovernmental bodies played in economic development in Africa, FAO was urged to strengthen and reorient its relationship with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa.

137. The Conference also observed the various problems relating to transfer of technology and urged that the package deals in such transfers from the country of origin should be critically scrutinized.

3. FAO Programmes in the Region

Orientation for the Future Work of FAO in the Africa Region

138. The Conference considered document ARC/76/9 which highlighted major FAO policy orientations for the future work of the Organization within the Africa Region. The identified areas of investment promotion, training, transfer and adaptation of technology, human resources development and fisheries and forestry development were endorsed.

Specifically, the Conference requested FAO to:

- (i) give more emphasis to the training of extension personnel within the envisaged training programme and strengthen extension departments in schools of agriculture;
- (ii) assist Member States in the structuring of their extension and information services and make these available to all farmers;
- (iii) ensure that fellowships and training programmes were undertaken in educational institutions of the region, thus making such training more relevant to the needs of the member countries of the region;
- (iv) increase the practical content of such training programmes and foster technical cooperation among the countries of the region;
- (v) accord the greatest priority to the effective implementation of programmes within the priority areas identified and to report on programmes undertaken;
- (vi) recognize the importance of livestock development and to accord it the necessary priority paying special attention to applied research.

139. Member Governments were requested to:

- (i) allocate resources commensurate with the importance of the agricultural sector within the economies of the countries of the Region;
- (ii) support FAO measures in programmes at national and regional levels which promoted agricultural development generally and enhanced regional cooperation;
- (iii) take regular inventory of FAO assistance to them and to indicate the effectiveness of such assistance in the resolution of problems and the enhancement of agricultural production.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) -
Election of 2 Members from the Africa Region

140. The Conference elected Congo and Ghana to represent the Africa Region on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for a period of two years, 1977-78.

Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment (CGFPI) -
Election of 2 Members from the Africa Region

141. The Conference also endorsed that Senegal and Sierra Leone should continue to represent the Africa Region on the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment for a period of two years, 1977-78.

4. Concluding Items

FAO Freetown Declaration

142. The Conference, having expressed concern at the declining per caput food output, adopted the following Declaration:

FAO FREETOWN DECLARATION

We, the Member Nations of FAO in Africa, assembled in Freetown at the Ninth REGIONAL Conference, representing one third of the Members of the International community, are deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made by many developing countries to increase food and agricultural production over the past years, the gap between the needs of our peoples and production has further widened.

Deeply concerned that, notwithstanding the decisions taken by the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and of the North-South Dialogue in Paris, progress has been desperately meagre,

Disappointed that two years after the resolutions of the World Food Conference, the pace of international action to increase food production has been distressingly slow,

Recalling the Resolution on food and agricultural production and the programme of action of the Fifth Conference of Heads of States or Governments of non-aligned countries,

Concerned that Africa, with its history of external aggression, systematically plundered resources and neglected needs, suffers acutely from ills that beset developing countries,

Concerned further that agricultural performance in Africa has declined over the past 15 years despite increased national efforts, and that the major factors responsible for this decline are adverse environmental conditions, with special reference to drought, lack of adequate financial resources, inappropriate technology, and inadequate socio-economic and institutional structures,

Noting that our African continent has vast untapped natural resources, capable of producing food and agricultural products sufficient not only to adequately satisfy its own needs but also for export to other parts of the world,

Mindful of the fact that our Organization, FAO, which is now being re-oriented towards more active assistance to developing countries, with stronger emphasis on development programmes, would be of great support to our national efforts and constitutes the focal point for drawing up a regional plan of action for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition from our continent,

Realizing further that the flow of aid on bilateral as well as multilateral terms is still inadequate and that this has also played a major role in impeding African agricultural development,

Express full determination to maximize our efforts to develop agriculture in our continent, and give the latter the role it deserves in the world as a major food and agriculture producing continent,

Towards this end we undertake:

(a) to accord the food and agricultural sector a key position, commensurate with its primary role in our economies, in particular through the allocation of more investment resources;

(b) to promote self-reliance through national efforts and through regional and inter-regional cooperation with other developing countries;

(c) to allocate particular importance to training programmes in the rural areas and especially at the village level since we recognize that the small farmer in Africa is the backbone of agricultural and food production;

(d) to promote the establishment, on a national, sub-regional and regional basis, of institutions for agro-business management, development of harmonized codes for investment in agriculture, integrated rural development, promotion of food trade between countries in the Region, and to invite FAO, in collaboration with the World Bank and other international and national organizations, to assist in this endeavour.

Request the FAO, WFC and any other relevant international organizations, in cooperation with Member States of the OAU, and the ECA to draw up a Regional Food Plan which would, on its implementation, enable Member States of the OAU to be self-sufficient in food within a period of 10 years, and that the Plan be submitted to the next FAO Regional Conference for Africa.

Express our full support for the initiatives taken by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make this Organization more action-oriented, and give support to the new strategy as approved by the 69th Session of the FAO Council and will contribute to its successful implementation.

Declare our continued support for the Director-General's effort to devise new ways of helping countries to free their peoples from the scourge of hunger and malnutrition.

Urge the Director-General to consolidate this new strategy in the next Programme of Work and Budget 1978-79 and in particular to put the TCP on a firm and sound basis and to ensure progressively the full representation of FAO in all countries who so desire.

Invite FAO to intensify its efforts in developing more action-oriented programmes and to assist our governments in identifying and preparing projects to be financed by IFAD and other international financing institutions.

Call upon the Governing bodies of IFAD, in drawing up criteria and policies on disbursements of funds, to take fully into account the special urgency and dimensions of the problems of food and agriculture in Africa.

Distressed by the unwillingness of the developed countries to agree on effective solutions to the serious problems of trade, as exemplified at UNCTAD IV, which also impede our efforts to increase food and agricultural production.

Invite the Director-General to intensify FAO cooperation with UNCTAD in the follow-up to the resolutions of UNCTAD IV and in particular the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the establishment of the Common Fund for the financing of buffer stocks and the diversification of production and exports in developing countries.

Deeply conscious of our common problems and united in our resolve to eliminate malnutrition and poverty in our Region.

Through the present Declaration,

We hereby pledge our renewed efforts to remove all internal constraints and mobilize our vast natural resources.

We call upon the international community, particularly the developed nations, to remove all external constraints which prevent us from achieving our potentials to the full.

Consideration and Adoption of the Report

143. The Conference considered the report of Technical Committees I and II and adopted it. The text of the report as adopted appears in the preceding paragraphs under the appropriate agenda item.

Date and Place of the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa

144. The Delegate from the United Republic of Tanzania extended his Government's invitation to host the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa and expressed the hope that the invitation would be accepted by the Conference.

145. The Acting Regional Representative for Africa thanked the Delegate of the United Republic of Tanzania for the kind invitation and indicated that the Director-General, in consultation with Member Nations would give serious consideration to the invitation in arriving at a final conclusion.

Closing of the Conference

146. The Delegates from Chad, Kenya, Tunisia and Sudan, speaking on behalf of the Conference, expressed sincere appreciation for the excellent arrangements made by the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone for the successful operation of the Conference and the numerous facilities put at the disposal of the Delegates which made their stay in the country a pleasant and a memorable one. Thanks were also extended to members of the FAO Secretariat and all those who had worked hard for the success of the Conference.

147. In his concluding remarks, the Acting Regional Representative for Africa, on behalf of the Director-General, once again thanked the Government and the people of Sierra Leone for their generous hospitality.

148. He noted with satisfaction the determination of the countries of the Region to coordinate individual national agricultural development programmes into a global regional food plan which would serve as the framework within which national and international activities would operate. This concerted effort, however, would not replace national plans and priorities but was intended to be mutually reinforcing in achieving development objectives. In appreciating the Delegates' support for the new policy orientation, he appealed for continued support to and cooperation with FAO which, on its part, was determined to discharge its responsibilities effectively to its Member Nations.

149. Hon. S.A. Fofana, Chairman of the Conference, thanked all Delegates for their valuable contribution to the proceedings of the Conference. He also thanked members of the FAO Secretariat and all those local staff who worked tirelessly to bring the Conference to a successful conclusion.

150. The Ninth Session of FAO Regional Conference for Africa was then declared closed.

A G E N D A

- I. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS
 1. Opening of the Conference
 2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman
 3. Adoption of the Agenda
- II. SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA REGION
 4. Keynote Statement by the Director-General of FAO
 5. Statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU
 6. 1/
 7. Statement by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme
 8. Statement by the Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa
 9. Statements by Countries
- III. SECTORS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION
 - A. Activities in the Field of Agriculture, Its Present Situation and Trends (Committee I)
 10. Export of Tropical Wood Products
 11. Prospects of Freshwater Fisheries Development in Africa
 12. Improving Livestock Production in Africa
 13. Orientation of Agricultural Marketing Policies in the Africa Region
 - B. Future Orientation on Major Problems for Regional Action (Committee II)
 14. African Agricultural Development (with special reference to food production)
 15. Investment Policy Requirements for Increasing Food Production in Africa
 16. The New International Economic Order: Policy Implications for African Agriculture
- IV. FAO PROGRAMME IN THE REGION
 17. Orientation for the Future Work of FAO in the Region
 - 18 (a). CGIAR - Election of 2 Members from the Africa Region
 - (b). CGFPI - Election of 2 Members from the Africa Region
- V. CONCLUDING ITEMS
 19. Any Other Business
 20. Consideration and Adoption of the Report
 21. Date and Place of the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa
 22. Closing of the Conference

1/ The item 'Statement by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa'', although on the agenda as adopted, was not taken up by the Regional Conference.

APPENDIX B

ANNEXE B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

Chairman
Président

S.A. FOFANA
(Sierra Leone)

First Vice-Chairman
Premier Vice-Président

M. MOUAMBENGA
(Congo)

Second Vice-Chairman
Deuxième Vice-Président

E.S. MASISI
(Botswana)

Third Vice-Chairman
Troisième Vice-Président

L. HOLIE
(Guinea)

MEMBER NATIONS IN THE REGION

ETATS MEMBRES DE LA REGION

ALGERIA - ALGERIE

Semaïne MOUNA

Attaché
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

BENIN

Ernest T. OROUNLA

Directeur général adjoint
Ministère du Développement Rural

BOTSWANA

E.S. MASISI

Minister of Agriculture

Mokhu-Snwane SEKGONA

Deputy Permanent Secretary

P.D. MASIMEGE

Assistant Secretary

V. AMMAN

Chief Agricultural Economist

BURUNDI

Joseph KAFURERA

Directeur général de la
Planification Agricole

Alexis BAMUNA

Directeur, ISABU

Jean MTAWÉ

Directeur, Département des Eaux et Forêts

CAMEROON - CAMEROUN

Abel MOUEN MAKOUA

Conseiller Technique
Ministère de l'Agriculture

Robert E.G. BURNLEY

Conseiller Technique
Ministère de l'Agriculture

CAPE VERDE - CAP-VERT

Sergio Augusto CENTEIO

Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Eaux

Antonio PIRES

Directeur National
Services Protection Végétaux
Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Eaux

Oswaldo CRUZ

Directeur
Service de Production et Santé Animale
Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Eaux

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

André GOMBAKO	Directeur général de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
Marcel KOULOUNAMI	Directeur du Bureau d'Etudes Ministère des Eaux et Forêts

CHAD - TCHAD

T. ALLAHOU	Secrétaire d'Etat Ministère du Développement Agricole et Pastoral
Albert LERE WAPI	Directeur de l'Agriculture Direction de l'Agriculture
Samuel GOZZO NDOUMANANGAR	Directeur de l'Elevage et des Industries Animales Direction de l'Elevage
Kourdina LASSOU	Directeur des Eaux et Pêches

CONGO

M. MOUAMBENGA	Ministre de l'Economie Rurale
Paul-Michel BIABATANTOU	Conseiller à la Coopération Ministère de l'Economie Rurale
Prosper WAMBA	Conseiller aux Eaux et Forêts Ministère de l'Economie Rurale

ETHIOPIA - ETHIOPIE

Girma TOLOSSA	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement
Girma TADEGE	Head Animal Resources Department Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement
Ato Zeraï ARAYA	Head State Forest Development Agency Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement
Ato Wondwosen MESSELE	Acting Head Planning Programming Department Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement

GABON

Louis LAPEBY	Inspecteur général de l'Agriculture Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et du Développement Rural
Jacques ROGOMBE	Directeur des Forêts Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
Frédéric WILA	Ministère de l'Agriculture

GAMBIA - GAMBIE

Alhaji Yaya CEESAY	Minister of Agric. and Natural Resources
S.A.T. WADDA	Permanent Representative to FAO
F. M'BOGE	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agric. and Natural Resources
Wally N'DOW	Director of Veterinary Services Ministry of Agric. and Natural Resources
Reuben THOMAS	Acting Director of Agriculture Agriculture Department
A. Olu TAYLOR-THOMAS	Senior Fisheries Officer Fisheries Division

GHANA

P.K. NKEGBE	Minister of Agriculture
A.A. LARYEA	Permanent Representative to FAO
W.K. AGBLE	Director Crops Research Institute
A.K. APPIAH	Managing Director Social Security Bank
Y.K. ATTA-KONADU	Chief Agricultural Economist Economic Research and Planning Service Ministry of Agriculture
T.B. BINEY	Deputy Director Department of Agriculture
Horatio MENDS	Assistant Director of Agriculture Department of Agriculture
A.C.K. DUA-ANTO	Marketing Manager Ghana Timber Marketing Board
J.G. BENNEH	Acting Principal Assistant Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
T.O. SUNKWA-MILLS	Director Department of Animal Husbandry
S.B.K. QUARTEY	Director Department of Veterinary Services
F.M.K. DENYO	Principal Fisheries Officer Department of Fisheries

GUINEA - GUINEE

Louis HOLIE	Ministre des Aménagements, Pêche et Elevage
Alpha CAMARA	Ambassadeur de Guinée en Sierra Leone
Alecaut BANGURA	Directeur général de la Coopération Technique Internationale

J. Syrogianis CAMARA	Représentant Permanent Adjoint auprès de la FAO
Bernard KOUNDIANO	Directeur général de l'Agriculture Ministère du Domaine et de la Promotion Rurale
Mansaré NONGOH	Directeur général Institut National Agronomique Député à l'Assemblée Législative
Phons KEITA	Directeur général adjoint de l'Aménagement
Telli DIALLO	Ambassade de Guinée

GUINEA BISSAU - GUINEE-BISSAU

Avito da SILVA	Secrétaire général Commissariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture et l'Elevage
Jorge A. Santos OLIVEIRA	Chargé du Département de Dév. Rural
Mustafá CASSAMA	Ingénieur Agronome

IVORY COAST - COTE D'IVOIRE

Théodore K. ATTOBRA	Ministre des Eaux et Forêts
Kouame OTCHOUNOU	Directeur des Etudes et des Programmes Ministère de l'Agriculture
Abdou Razacki VIEYRA	Directeur des Pêches Continentales
Marcel PAUL-EMILE	Secrétaire général du Comité National pour l'Alimentation
Mathurin ZIONG	Attaché de Cabinet Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
G.H. GADJI	Directeur Adjoint des Productions de l'Elevage

KENYA

J.J.M. NYAGAH	Minister of Agriculture
Simon Danson GATHIUNI	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
Alfred Imbahale MACHAYA	Permanent Representative at FAO in Rome
R. Muli KIILU	Kenya High Commissioner to Nigeria
Japheth Livasia LIJOODI	Head of Development Planning Division Ministry of Agriculture
John Yahum WAWIYE	Conservator of Forests Ministry of Natural Resources
Norbert ODERO	Director of Fisheries Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Reuben RYANGA	Executive Officer Kenya Dairy Board

Crispus Njuku MUTITU

Senior Superintending Engineer
Head of Construction, Water Department

P.T. OBWAKA

Principal
Engerton College, Njilo

L.K. WASONGA

Economist
Ministry of Finance and Planning

LESOTHO

Joseph Riffat Larry KOTSOKOANE

Minister of Agriculture

Daniel R. PHORORO

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture

LIBERIA

L.A. RUSS

Minister of Agriculture

Nah-Doe P. BROPLEH

Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Joshua Randolph COOPER

Director
Planning Division
Ministry of Agriculture

MALAWI

N.F. LUNGU

Chief Agricultural Research Officer
Ministry of Agriculture

MALI

Sori COULIBALY

Ministre du Développement Rural

Fernand TRAORE

Directeur
Centre National de Recherches Zootechniques

Mory Niomby KEITA

Directeur de l'Aménagement des Forêts

Ouedji DIALLO

Conseiller Technique
Ministère du Développement Rural

MAURITIUS - MAURICE

Satcham BOO-LELL

Minister of Agriculture, Natural
Resources and Environment

Lutchun PURMESSUR

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural
Resources and Environment

NIGER

Brah MAHAMAN

Secrétaire d'Etat
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Ibrahima TANKO

Ingénieur
Chef du Service agricole départemental

Moussa SALEY

Directeur adjoint
Service des Eaux et Forêts

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NIGERIA

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Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agric. and Rural Development

Muhammadu LIMAN

Federal Director of Agriculture

Jacob O. ALABI

Counsellor, Agriculture

Ibrahim LEMU

Chief Veterinary Officer
Ministry of Natural Resources

John Osoba Ebuade IYAMABO

Chief Conservator of Forests
Ministry of Agriculture and Nat. Resources

B.F. DADA

Director
Federal Department of Fisheries

B.A.M. OKUSANYA (Mrs.)

Deputy Secretary
Federal Ministry of Agriculture

K. UMAR

Senior Hydrologist
Federal Ministry of Water Resources

RWANDA

Frédéric NZAMURAMBANO

Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage

Emmanuel HITAYEZU

Directeur général de l'Agronomie
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage

Alfred MUSEMA-UWIMANA

Directeur général
Génie Rural et de la Conservation des Soils

SENEGAL

Adrien SENGHOR

Ministre du Développement Rural et de
l'Hydraulique

Mademba SY

Ambassadeur auprès de la FAO

Medoune DIENE

Directeur général de la Prod. Agricole

Aboubacar Sidikh DIAGNE

Directeur
Centre d'Assistance à la Pêche

Mbar FALL

Chef du Service de la Commercialisation
des Produits Agricoles

Mariène KASSÉ

Secrétaire générale exécutive du
CNSAD/CMCF/AD

SIERRA LEONE

S.A. FOFANA

Minister of Agriculture and
Natural Resources

A.D. SACCOH

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and
Natural Resources

S.G. BANGURA	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agric. and Natural Resources
S.T. MATTURI	Permanent Representative to FAO
S.A. JABATI	Ambassador at Large
S.M. PESSIMA	Assistant Chief Agriculturist (M.A.N.R.)
M.B.D. FEIKA	Chief Conservator of Forests (M.A.N.R.)
Raymond KAMARA	Chief Veterinary Officer (M.A.N.R.)
J. SHO-SAWYERR	Chief Fisheries Officer (M.A.N.R.)
M.B. ALPHA	Project Manager Eastern Area Project
S.A. KAWA	Project Manager Gambia/Matru Oil Palm Project
O. JARRETT	Co-Project Manager Land Resources Survey
R.A.D. JONES	Acting Director Rice Research Station Rokupr
F.B.S. NGEGBA	Bunnumbu Teachers College
I.I. MAY-PARKER	Njala University College
D. CHAYTOR	Professor at Fourah Bay College
S.A. KAMARA	Acting Principal Njala University College
A.S. DIAN-TURAY	Assistant Chief Agriculturist (M.A.N.R.)
Arnold COLE	Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer (M.A.N.R.)
L. PABS-GARNON	Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer (M.A.N.R.)
A.P. KOROMA	Assistant Chief Cons. of Forests (M.A.N.R.)

SUDAN - SOUDAN

Gama HASSAN	Minister of Agriculture
Kamal Ali BABIKER	Director-General General Administration for Foreign Relations Ministry of Agriculture
Yousif Ishag MEDANI	Fisheries Department
Muddathir A. AHMED	Senior Agricultural Economist Ministry of Agriculture
Mohamed Hanafi OBEID	Forestry Department
Amir Abdalla KHALIL	Permanent Representative of Sudan to FAO

SWAZILAND - SOUAZILAND

A.K. HLOPHE	Minister of Agriculture
Peter MTETWA	Under-Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
John A. MENZ	Senior Agricultural Economist
Austin Mlingo KHOZA	Director of Veterinary Services

TANZANIA - TANZANIE

John S. MALECELA	Minister of Agriculture
George MACOMBE	Ambassador of Tanzania in Rome
T. MAEMBE	Chief, Fisheries Office Fisheries Division
David MASANJA	Director Crop Development Division
Joseph A. TINKASIMIRE	Senior Forest Officer Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
B. TENESI	Director Agricultural Planning Division

TOGO

K. Tosseh GNROFOUN	Directeur général Office National des Forêts (O.D.E.F.)
Mourrey SOMOKO-BALANTPLI	Directeur de la Production Animale

TUNISIA - TUNISIE

Bel Hadjamor MOHSEN	Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO
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UGANDA - OUGANDA

Patrick F. KUNYA	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Henry James KAGODA	Commissioner of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry
E.K. MWANGA	Chief Forest Officer
A.R. BIRIBONWOHA	Acting Chief Fisheries Office
Titus Maurice OTHIENO	D/Commissioner for Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

UPPER VOLTA - HAUTE-VOLTA

S. SALIA	Ministre du Développement Rural
André BERE	Directeur Services d'Elevage
Joseph KABORE	Directeur Services Agricoles
George SEMPORE	Chef de la Cellule de Nutrition

ZAIRE

Mbuyi Tshingoma MUKENDI	Directeur général Département de l'agriculture
Lumbala KABUYI	Directeur des Etudes et de la Politique agricole Département de l'Agriculture

Mazol NA-AKWETI

Directeur
Chef du Service de la Production Agricole
Département de l'Agriculture

Bowa N'ZAU

Directeur
Chef du Service Production et Santé Animales
Département de l'Agriculture

Kanu MBIZI

Co-Directeur Adjoint, Environnement

Dembe KINKELA

Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts

ZAMBIA - ZAMBIE

P.J.F. LUSAKA

Minister of Rural Development

M.X. MUFWAYA

Chief Planning Coordinator
Ministry of Rural Development

B.E. PHIRI

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

B.O.M. CHIYABWE

Chief Conservator of Forests
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and
Tourism

P.K. MUSHINGE

Deputy Director (Fisheries)
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and
Tourism

E.B. MONGA

Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Rural Development

John N. SIYOLWE

Principal Marketing Officer
Ministry of Rural Development

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS NOT IN THE REGION

OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES QUI NE SE TROUVENT PAS DANS LA REGION

FRANCE

André LACHAUX

Chef de Service du Ministère de l'Agriculture

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE

Richard ACHENBACH

Ambassador of the Fed. Republic of Germany

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI

Ian Mackie DUNCAN

Second Secretary
Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Max L. WITCHER

Deputy Executive Director
International Organization Affairs
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Peter K. DANIELLS

General Development Officer
USAID

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ETATS AYANT PRESENTE LEUR DEMANDE D'ADMISSION

ANGOLA

Lisete Maria Constantino do VALE

Ingénieur agronome
Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture

Nuno Alvarez PEREIRA

Ingénieur agronome
Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Agriculture

MOZAMBIQUE

Jorge Mabay TEMBE

National Director of Agriculture and Forest

João dos Santos FERREIRA

Provincial Director of Agriculture

Mário de CARVALHO

Ministry of Agriculture

Luís AGUIAR

Ministry of Agriculture

José Ferreira de CASTRO

Ministry of Agriculture

Marina PANCAS

Ministry of Agriculture and Education
(in charge of Agricultural and
Livestock Training Courses)

Odette COSTA

Ministry of Agriculture

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE - SAO TOME-ET-PRINCIPE

Fradique de MENEZES

Directeur de l'Office de Commercialisation
Ministère de l'Agriculture

MEMBER NATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ETAT MEMBRE DES NATIONS UNIES

COMOROS - COMORES

Si Mohammed NAQR-ED-DINE

Ministre de la Production

Kassimo MSAIDIE

Directeur de la Production

*** ***** ***

HOLY SEE - SAINT-SIEGE

Monsignor Antonio Maria VEGLIO'

Charles K. ASHUN

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

W.F. HARPER	Resident Representative of UNDP in Sierra Leone
J.J. VANDAMME	WFP
D.W. WEBBER	UNDP
Amadou LY	UNDP

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ALIMENTATION

Edward OMOTOSO	Secretary, WFC
----------------	----------------

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL

J.S. ANNAN	Director Division of External Relations and General Services
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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL

Edouard DEMBELE	
-----------------	--

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

M. BOHDAL	WHO, Secretary of the FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa
-----------	--

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND INVESTMENT
GROUPE CONSULTATIF DE LA PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE ET DE L'INVESTISSEMENT

Subash MAZUMDAR	CGFPI in Developing Countries
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OBSERVERS FROM INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE

Noureddine DJOUDI	Ambassadeur, Secrétaire général adjoint
Joseph A. RAKOTOARIVELO	Bureau de la Santé
M. PAPA DIOUF	Scientific Secretary OAU/FAO/WHO Joint Commission for Food and Nutrition

OBSERVERS FROM AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS
OBSERVATEURS DES MOUVEMENTS AFRICAINS DE LIBERATION

Keke NKULA	Pan-African Congress South Africa
S. PARIREWA	African National Council Zimbabwe

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EAST AFRICA
ORGANISATION DE LUTTE CONTRE LE CRIQUET PELERIN DANS L'EST AFRICAIN

Adefris BELLEHU	Director, DLCO/EA
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ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR WEST AFRICA
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

Cheikh Baidy DIOP	Directeur du B.C.P.P.
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LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION
COMMISSION DU BASSIN DU LAC TCHAD

F. Olufemi OLUFOLABI	Executive Secretary, LCBC
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COMMON ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN, MALAGASY AND MAURITIAN STATES
ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE, MALGACHE ET MAURICIENNE

Cristnasamy RAMASSAWMY	Directeur du Service de la Recherche Scientifique
------------------------	--

JOINT ORGANIZATION FOR LOCUST AND BIRD PEST CONTROL
ORGANISATION COMMUNE DE LUTTE ANTIACRIDienne ET DE LUTTE ANTI-AVIAIRE

Ould Mohamed-Sidue ABDALLAHI	
------------------------------	--

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENEGAL RIVER
ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE SENEGAL

Nalla Oumar KANE

Chef de la Division des Aménagements
Hydro-agricoles

WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RIZICULTURE EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

Jacques DIOUF

Executive Secretary

Lekan ARE

Deputy Executive Secretary

HOST GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DU GOUVERNEMENT HOTE

Conference Coordinator	Mr. S.C. Bangura
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