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Report of the

**EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

Seoul, Korea, 15 - 24 September 1966



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

R E P O R T

of the

EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE

for

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome 1966

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Foreword

The basis of this Report consists of the sectional summaries drawn up and approved by the Conference at the close of discussion of each agenda item. Supplementary information is as usual contained in the Appendices. The reasons for this departure from previous practice of drawing up a full-length report for approval at the Conference itself were explained at the Conference and are in accordance with the various directives issued by FAO's governing bodies for the reduction of documentation.

Several of the items discussed introduced a wide range of aspects of agricultural development and the reader who is interested only in specific specialized fields of action is advised to consult the index which follows this foreword. The numbers listed under each heading indicate the paragraphs in the text of the report that are of relevance.

Appendix IV to the Report lists a summary of the recommendations, directed to governments and to the Director-General, that emerged from the discussions. Here again, the relevant paragraphs in the body of the text are given so as to enable the reader to consider the recommendation in its appropriate context.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East was held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 15-24 September 1966. Member Governments participating were:

Australia	Malaysia
Burma	New Zealand
Ceylon	Pakistan
France	Philippines
India	Thailand
Japan	United Kingdom
Korea	United States of America
Laos	Viet Nam

2. The following United Nations organizations were represented:

United Nations
 United Nations Development Program
 United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
 United Nations Children's Fund
 International Labour Office
 World Health Organization
 World Food Program

and the following were represented by Observers:

International Cooperative Alliance
 World Veterans' Federation
 Asian Productivity Organization

3. A full list of participants is contained in Appendix I of this report.

4. The Director-General in opening the Conference, expressed his thanks to the Host Government for the excellent facilities provided, and his pleasure at being once again in Korea, where the Government and people were making such a great effort in the agricultural field. He was grateful to H. E. President Chung Hee Park, who would deliver the Inaugural Address, for finding time to attend the meeting and thanked the Host Government's Organizing Committee for their excellent arrangements. He then introduced H. E. Chung Hee Park, President of the Republic of Korea.

5. H.E. the President of the Republic of Korea, in his Inaugural Address, extended a warm welcome to the participants. He called for the abolition of poverty and hunger which, he believed, presented society with its greatest challenge. He expressed his thanks for the notable contribution FAO had made and for the launching of the FFHC in which Korea had participated since 1961. But the goal of the Hot Springs Conference in 1943 remained unfulfilled, particularly in the Far East Region with its mounting population. He expressed his confidence that the Conference would promote mutual understanding and cooperation among countries of the Region, and called for a coordinated drive in the fight against hunger. The provision of incentives for farmers was essential and so was a change in dietary habits which would relieve the need for producing the ever-increasing amount of foodgrains required. In this connection, fisheries resources were especially important, and required fuller utilization, with the help of FAO.

6. In concluding, he expressed his sincere thanks for the help FAO had given his country in a variety of fields, looked forward to an 'Asia of plenty' and hoped the delegates would find their deliberations rewarding.

7. At the first working session (Second Plenary Session), H.E. Dong Myo Park, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Korea, was unanimously elected as Chairman. The Conference elected all heads of delegations as Vice-Chairmen.

8. The Chairman thanked all delegates for the honour done to him and to his country, in his election to the chair. He referred to the important topics included in the agenda and wished delegates every success in their deliberations which would, he hoped, lead to important improvements in the Region's agriculture.

THE WORK OF FAO IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST AND THE FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

II. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

Statement by the Director-General

9. The Director-General, in his opening address, extended a warm welcome to participants, who were meeting in an informal and friendly atmosphere to work together for the good of the common man.

10. The picture he had to draw was not a pleasant one. FAO's preliminary calculations indicated that there had been no increase over the 1964/65 production figures for the world as a whole. Indeed, in the Far East and other developing regions except the Near East, food production was estimated to have fallen by 2 per cent in total and 4-5 per cent on a per caput basis. Since the fall was from a level considerably below even minimum nutritional requirements, the situation was certainly grave.

11. The Far East Region, with half the world's population and a steady trend of growth of 2.3 per cent per annum, was at the very centre of the present world crisis. Moreover, the extent of the Region's dependence on climatic factors had been starkly revealed by the recent drought. A new and disturbing factor was the dwindling of the grain surpluses of the United States, which were now down to the minimum requirement for national purposes.

Agricultural Situation

12. From 1958-1965 the average rate of growth had been 2 per cent per annum. In the last four years of this period, however, the rate had been around one per cent with the population growing at over 2 per cent. Since a growth rate of 3 per cent per annum in agricultural production was the minimum required between now and 1975, it should be realized that this required an agricultural revolution which would not be achieved without the political will to bring it about.

Integrated Planning

13. There was a growing realization that the problem of food could not be viewed separately from the problem of an increasing population. Some countries had, in their economic development plans, adopted targets of reduced birthrate through the introduction of family planning programs. While the relevant implications were being worked out, FAO was undertaking a study of what was involved in achieving specified reductions in population growth by 1975/1985 and in the more distant future, which would be available to the member countries.

Agricultural Requisites Program

14. The Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference had requested him to examine the possibility of setting up a program to provide a ready supply of requisites such as fertilizers, pesticides and small farm requisites to developing countries for increasing production. The broad outline of the program had been drawn up and sent to Ministers of Agriculture. Preliminary World Bank enquiries had revealed that developing countries could, on an average, effectively utilize some \$3,000-4,000 million of external capital over the next five years. He felt therefore that overall assistance to agriculture should be increased to \$1500 million annually, with emphasis on programs having an immediate impact on production. Of this sum he had proposed that \$500 million annually be earmarked for an Agricultural Requisites Program. The major part of this program would be on a bilateral basis. He had proposed that \$50 million should be made available through FAO for assistance on a multilateral basis as had been proposed by several countries. A parallel for this already existed in the World Food Program which distributed only a small part of the total food being made available but in so doing, played a definite and positive role.

FAO/Industry Cooperative Program

15. The FAO/Industry Cooperative Program was based on the concept that private enterprise in developed countries had a vital role to play in the agricultural development of the developing areas. The Program had two aims: the exchange of technical and economic information on developmental activities, investment needs and prospects, and the mobilization of managerial ability, scientific experience, technical knowledge and capital resources in investment operations. While it was up to each government to decide whether and how it wished to attract foreign investment, he urged governments to consider carefully the opportunities this Program might afford.

FAO/IBRD Program

16. Up to May 1966, 135 identification missions had been completed under the Program, of which 25 were to countries in the Far East Region. Three projects had so far been approved, resulting in loans to the value of \$92.2 million, while several other loans were still under negotiation. Relatively new fields of investment in agriculture suitable for international financing had been identified. Once member governments in the Region attached a suitable priority to agricultural development, this source of investment could be greatly increased. Increasing importance was attached to investment in area development projects which would involve coordinated investment in such fields as irrigation, drainage, crop development and agricultural credit.

Asian Development Bank

17. He welcomed the initiative of countries in the successful establishment of the Asian Development Bank and hoped that the primacy of agriculture in the Far East Region would be fully recognized by the Bank. He looked forward to a close working relationship with the Asian Bank on the lines of that developed between FAO and the IBRD, and FAO and the IDB.

World Food Program

18. Multilateral food aid had proved to be a workable proposition both for emergency relief and for promoting economic and social development. It was now an integral part of overall assistance activities available to developing countries through the United Nations system.

Fisheries

19. FAO had long played a leading role in the field of fisheries which was particularly important in the Region. Following FAO Conference recommendations, a Department of Fisheries had been established and a high-powered Governmental Committee on Fisheries set up. Both were now in operation and it was evident that increased investment was called for and the earnest cooperation of member governments in exploratory fishing and stock assessment was required.

Forestry

20. Forestry development in the Region was capable of absorbing a much greater developmental effort and increased investment. There was a great potential in the Region and FAO was regularly exploring, with the FAO/IBRD Program and the FAO/Industry Group, ways of increasing investment in forestry and forest industries.

Indicative World Plan

21. The Indicative World Plan provided an overall framework within which the activities described could effectively operate. This project had been approved by the last Conference and the following were among the policy issues now facing developing countries in planning their agricultural development which the Plan would examine:

- The relative emphasis to be given to different crops and forms of animal husbandry in order to raise levels of nutrition.
- The adjustment of production of export commodities to long-term market prospects.
- The provision of adequate rural employment under conditions of rapid population growth.
- The mobilization of under-employed labour resources for productive purposes.
- Decisions on alternative land use policies.
- The priorities to be accorded to investment in land development and settlement versus intensification and improvement of agriculture on existing farmlands.
- The balance between agricultural and industrial development, including the emphasis to be placed on the local processing of foods and agricultural and forestry raw materials.

22. The Director-General described the limitations of the Plan and the extent to which the situation could be concretely studied in each country in the light of future needs, production possibilities, technical and institutional factors and investment needs. He also explained that it would be necessary to propose targets and policies which would be consistent on a world level in respect of each major commodity as well as on a geographical basis between the various parameters of economic growth.

23. In respect of developed countries, it would emphasize how their agricultural and trade policies had a bearing on the export opportunities for the developing countries. This would require an assessment of world markets for agricultural products and the exploration of possibilities for expanding those markets. Thus both production and the trade policies would come under examination. It would also be

necessary to consider the extent to which developed countries might provide food to developing countries. The flow of capital and other material aid from developed to developing countries would also be studied.

24. It was not intended that the Indicative Plan should be imposed on anyone, it was simply an attempt to place before governments a dynamic analysis of the situation as it would develop over the next 20 years, so that they would be aware of the policy choices before them and of the likely consequences of alternative policies.

Land Reform

25. It was imperative that after 20 years of experimentation, land reform should now be placed in proper perspective which alone would allow an accurate assessment of the ways in which land reform could contribute to agricultural development. To this end there was the necessity for setting up an inter-acting and interdependent set of institutions that would support and encourage the peasant to engage in modernizing his farming methods. It was essential that institutions for education and research, marketing, transport and communications, maintaining price stability and for the acquisition of agricultural production needs should provide the focus for any discussion of land policy.

Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign

26. While the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign had played a significant role in achieving greater production and while the major role of the Campaign remained one of education for action, it was also becoming particularly important as a means of involving more people in the processes of development. The encouragement of self-help projects which made fuller use of surplus labour was therefore a major objective.

Rural Youth

27. The Director-General referred to the World Youth Assembly held in Rome in 1965 as a prelude to the Young World Mobilization Appeal in 1966. He welcomed the Massey Ferguson Company's laudatory initiative in financing rural youth seminars in the various regions and expressed the view that rural youth had an important role to play in transforming society. He hoped that more movements such as the Sisterhood Movement in Korea, the FFH Foundation in Ceylon and the Agri-Business Program in Thailand, would be started.

Conclusion

28. In concluding his statement, the Director-General re-iterated that in the fight against hunger, the Far East was the world's most critical Region. While population grew, agricultural production had almost stood still. Millions of people were living at sub-standard levels of nutrition and famine was drawing perilously close. All this demonstrated clearly the urgent need for increasing agricultural productivity. Changes of attitude, more vigorous action in all fields, the provision of inputs and incentives and institutional reform were essential. He hoped that the deliberations of the Conference would lead to even greater attention being paid to agriculture in the Region.

Country Statements

29. The Conference recognized the seriousness of the present situation, in which population growth was outstripping world food production. In recent years, agriculture had received high priority in all development plans. However, these efforts would need to be greatly intensified if self-sufficiency in foodgrains, the declared aim of almost all food importers among developing countries of the Region, was to be achieved within a reasonably short time.

30. It was unanimously agreed that measures for increasing agricultural and more especially food and rice production should cover both the application of improved technology and the provision of economic incentives. Basic agricultural research as a pre-condition for the advancement of technology was receiving increased attention in all countries. Japan pointed out the need for strengthening research on tropical agriculture. Special emphasis was given to rice research in Ceylon; fisheries research in Hong Kong; centralization and better integration of research in India; soil conservation and soil fertility in India, New Caledonia and Polynesia; inter-cropping, off-season cropping and possible new crops in Malaysia.

31. Most countries reported measures to improve their extension services in order to guide farmers in the application of more advanced technology. In Burma, annual farmers' seminars were held on a national scale, which afforded an opportunity for them to explain their problems and exchange experiences. Extension workers in New Caledonia and Polynesia were especially educated to gear their teaching to farmers' and fishermen's way of thinking. The objective of Malaysia's current plan was to have one extension worker for every 500 acres, and one field supervisor for every four extension workers. Pilot villages were in existence in most countries of the Region, including Korea, and were recently set up in Viet Nam.

32. India, supported by Burma and Malaysia, requested FAO to set up a Regional Training Centre in water utilization for the development of irrigated agriculture in monsoon regions, to which other interested countries could send their technicians for advanced training.

33. There was a general consensus of opinion that technical improvement measures should concentrate on more efficient irrigation and drainage, more intensive application of fertilizers and pesticides, and wider use of improved seed. Flood control was of considerable importance in many countries of the Region, and unusually heavy losses had recently been incurred by Laos and Thailand as a result of severe floods.

34. In the mechanization and modernization of fishing craft, special efforts were reported by Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong and India, while the development of forestry received marked emphasis in the statements made by Ceylon, India and Pakistan.

35. There was growing recognition of the fact that a boost of agricultural production would have to come from increased farm productivity per acre rather than from the development of new areas. Special plans for raising the productivity in selected areas, on which financial and technical assistance could more easily be concentrated, were recently implemented in Korea and Malaysia, as they had been earlier on in India.

36. The importance of stable and remunerative producer prices, combined with adequate agricultural credit facilities as economic incentives to farmers and fishermen, was recognized by all countries. New developments in these fields included fixed prices for, and advance purchases of, certain standing crops by the Government of Burma; the extension of production loans, hitherto only given for paddy, to subsidiary food crops; in India, the setting up of an Agricultural Prices Commission to keep price policies under constant review and to advise

Government on the levels to be set for guaranteed minimum prices for key crops; the establishment of two high-powered Agricultural Policies Committees in West and East Pakistan to ensure more timely implementation of policy decisions; a new law in the Philippines, which made negotiable a warehouse receipt issued to the rice farmer, upon deposit of his product. In Thailand, the success of diversification efforts was largely attributed to remunerative prices for corn, kenaf, and other new crops introduced in recent years.

37. The importance of the marketing system and the key role which multi-purpose cooperatives could play as a channel for agricultural marketing, adequate credit and the supply of inputs at reasonable prices (fertilizer, farm implements, etc.) was widely recognized, and it was agreed that there was still much scope for progress in this field. The establishment of village banks and multi-purpose cooperatives in Burma, the distribution of production requisites through multi-purpose cooperatives in Ceylon, the entrusting of these tasks to Farmers' Associations in Malaysia, and the new cooperatives shortly to be organized in Laos, were all encouraging steps in the right direction. Satisfactory results had been obtained from the timely supply of inputs in India's "intensive cultivation" areas. In the Philippines, some 500 cooperatives which had been unable to function during the past five years because of lack of experience and technical knowledge, were now being revitalized by the Agricultural Productivity Commission and the Agricultural Credit Administration.

38. The Conference unanimously agreed that reform of the agrarian structure and tenancy reforms were essential economic incentives for the farmer to increase his production.

39. The necessity for international and intra-regional cooperation in solving the food problem was stressed by Burma, Ceylon and Japan. Thailand suggested that Asian countries should not strive to be entirely self-sufficient in all commodities, but leave a margin of some 10 per cent for trade with neighbouring countries in certain commodities. The Conference expressed the hope that, in the future, the more advanced economies would give developing countries a chance to improve their terms of trade, by buying more agricultural products from them on more favourable terms.

40. The Conference expressed the hope that the Asian Development Bank would recognize the importance of agricultural development in the Region, devote adequate funds for this purpose and establish a cooperative program with FAO, similar to the one concluded between FAO and IBRD.

41. The Conference noted the decline in world food reserves and surpluses. The delegate from the United States expected his country would continue food aid, but not indefinitely. Both the United States and FAO could help in solving the food problem, but the real solution would have to come from increased emphasis on agricultural production and the application of improved technology in the developing countries themselves.

42. FAO's Indicative World Plan received wide recognition* as a praiseworthy effort to set up a basic framework for a new pattern of cooperation among the countries of the world on the basis of an integrated, overall program of agricultural development and trade. Success in its formulation would, in large measure, depend upon close cooperation between member governments and FAO. Detailed progress reports would assist countries in making their contributions.

43. The Conference welcomed the recent initiatives taken by FAO, including the FAO/Industry Cooperative Program and the FAO/IBRD Program. The Conference also took note of the Director-General's proposed Food Production Requisites Program. These programs provided for valuable supplementary financing for essential improvements in the broad field of agriculture.

* France reserved its position

MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

44. The Conference was appreciative of the assistance the World Food Program was providing to the countries of the Region in the implementation of their economic and social development plans and in mitigating the hardships arising out of emergencies. The Conference was gratified to note that the Program had been extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable.

45. The Conference expressed its concern over the lack of adequate resources presently available to the Program which fell far short of the target of U.S.\$275 million set by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference for the three-year period 1966-68. The Conference appealed to member countries to increase their voluntary contributions to the Program so as to help attain the target. Those that had not so far made any contribution were requested to contribute generously, particularly with rice, cash and services. The Conference learned that some governments were already considering an increase in the size of their present pledges.

46. Realizing that food aid gave maximum returns when combined with other forms of capital aid and technical assistance, the Conference considered that countries in the Region should attempt to link their project proposals for WFP assistance to the programs of investment agencies such as the IBRD, IDA and the Asian Development Bank, as well as with UNDP pre-investment undertakings. The Conference recognized the importance of carefully formulated projects of a size large enough to be operated economically and capable of producing a relatively greater impact.

47. The Conference also recognized the validity of a wide range of criteria for WFP projects and particularly that food aid be used for the mobilization of the labour force.

48. The Conference expressed support for the criteria laid down for the selection of projects for WFP assistance by the Ninth Session of the WFP Intergovernmental Committee. With regard to the extent to which any one country could be assisted by the Program, the Conference requested that this be based on the merits of projects submitted, and not on any fixed country ceiling, while stressing that the resources available to the Program should be distributed among as wide a number of countries as possible over the entire three-year pledging period 1966-68.

49. In administering the program, care should be taken to minimize market displacement effects and not discourage domestic production. This was in accordance with the existing WFP procedures, whereby all project requests were referred to the FAO Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal in Washington and cleared with that body prior to approval.

50. The Conference urged in view of the urgent need for stepping up food and agricultural productivity in the Region, that first priority be given to projects aimed at increasing agricultural production. It was also suggested that in certain emergencies, the WFP should consider the provision of seed in addition to food-stuffs.

51. Reference was made to the Report of the Jamaica Mission, and the continuance of the "project" as opposed to the "program" approach was favoured in view of the limited resources at present available to the Program.

52. The Conference emphasized the need to pay due attention to local dietary habits in selecting food commodities, and it was suggested that governments carry out local studies on food preferences. Governments could help in this regard by requesting supplies acceptable to their people and available with WFP.

53. The Conference noted that the United States delegate, in emphasizing the major role which his country had played in the development of the World Food Program, pledged his Government's continuing support for the Program.

IV. THE PLACE OF LAND REFORM AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

54. The Conference recognized the importance of land reform and land settlement in area development projects and their strategic place in the improvement of agricultural productivity in the Region. The discussion reflected the importance of the productivity and growth aspects, which in the light of the present situation in Asia and the Far East, are as important for society as the classic concepts of equality of status.

55. The importance of area development planning and its integration into national policies was emphasized. The proper selection of areas for the settlement and the examination of the potentials for development and analytical investigation of the social aspects were both necessary. In this context, attention was given to the size of the individual farm lot, and reference was made to one conclusion of the World Land Reform Conference, namely, that technological developments have shown the traditional criteria for a holding of economic size to be out of date. The size of the viable farm now has to be determined rather on the basis of technological development, population density, correct farm practices, and land utilization.

56. The proper selection of the settler was one of the most important pre-conditions for success of settlements, but it was generally recognized that political and social conditions do frequently influence selection. The agency in charge of settlement operations thus faced considerable difficulty in establishing the right priorities, which largely depended on population density, composition of the landless population and in some areas, also the existence of displaced persons and refugees. The provision of measures complementary to agrarian reform was generally recognized as one of the most important aspects of agrarian reconstruction. Measures such as agricultural credit, extension, cooperation and adequate marketing facilities, helped to raise the peasant out of his isolation and provided him with the necessary backing and support.

57. The Conference stressed the importance of an effective administration and of training of staff in the administrative machinery and complementary services.

58. The Conference considered that the stage of development which a country had reached in the context of all problems of area development, settlement and land reform were important. In Asia, for instance, different approaches and solutions were required for countries at different levels of economic, social and administrative progress. Variations in the individual approach were therefore required and sufficient flexibility should be shown in handling these problems.

59. The Conference recognized the need for evaluation of land reform by an independent agency at the various stages of planning, implementation and of the end results obtained.

V. MAJOR ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

60. The Conference reviewed the major features of the current and prospective international trade situation for agricultural products and their implications for the trade and economic development of the Region.

61. The Conference expressed concern at the disappointingly slow growth in export earnings of developing countries from agricultural products in recent years despite an increased volume of exports. It also noted with concern the Secretariat's projections that an even slower growth in the future seemed likely unless positive steps were taken at national, regional and international levels.

62. While the scope for remedial action by any one country was limited, countries should nevertheless consider such policies as export diversification, import substitution, the raising of productivity so as to reduce unit production costs, and an aggressive search for new markets. A number of delegates drew attention to the beneficial effects on productivity which would result from the availability at lower cost of production requisites such as fertilizer and farm machinery.

63. Keen interest was expressed in regional trade possibilities which would arise from the future expansion of demand in developing countries, as brought out in the Commodity Projections. It was suggested that the realization of this potential expansion of trade would be facilitated by various conditions such as the lowering of shipping freights within the Region and increased cooperation amongst countries in planning production. The suggestion was made that efforts might be initially started on a bilateral basis and later widened to a regional basis.

64. As to policy at the international level, a number of delegates from developing countries drew attention to recommendations contained in the Final Act of the First UNCTAD and expressed the hope that developed countries would endeavour to secure their implementation as soon as possible. In the view of these countries, the recommendations concerning access to markets in developed countries and the lowering or removal of obstacles to imports of both processed and unprocessed agricultural products were of the utmost importance. At the same time that access to markets is improved under general trade measures, a complementary commodity by commodity approach should also be explored. General support was expressed for examining the possibility of making appropriate individual commodity agreements or arrangements. In addition to possible influence on the longer-term levels of prices, these might also be useful in lessening price fluctuations which have continued to lead to serious difficulties in exporting countries and adversely affected the competitive strength of agricultural raw materials.

65. Various views were expressed as to how difficulties arising from the increasing competition which agricultural raw materials faced from synthetic products might be set. Greater price stability of the agricultural product was important; costs could be reduced by increased productivity which, in turn, would benefit from assisted provision of aids to production, and there should be an expansion of research into new end-uses, possibly undertaken jointly by developed and developing countries. Other suggestions were that the feasibility of commodity agreements covering both natural and synthetic products should be explored, together with the possibility of regulations concerning the various mixtures of the two kinds of raw materials.

66. The Conference expressed its support for the work of FAO in the field of International Commodity Trade and noted the close relationship which existed with UNCTAD and other international bodies. It considered that both the general studies and the individual commodity studies provided information which was essential to the fuller understanding of developments in world agricultural trade and made a valuable contribution to the formulation of policy.

67. Several delegations raised issues affecting various individual commodities, including the following:-

Tea. Some delegations considered that market trends and conditions warranted the establishment by C.C.P. of a Study Group, while others preferred to await the report of an ad hoc Group (February 1967) and C.C.P.'s decision thereon.

Rubber. Despite increased production, falling market prices were checking export earnings.

Jute. The need for research into new uses was stressed and producers desired the reduction of freight charges which would make the price of jute more attractive to the end user.

Rice. It was felt that EEC's Rice Policies were adversely affecting the producer. Because of the big deficit in rice in the Region, it was suggested that rice and wheat be treated separately in the context of food aid. This would allow countries whose rice production exceeded the previous year's level to export any excess without forfeiting their eligibility to receive wheat under aid programs.

MAJOR ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS TRADE

68. In acknowledging the current deficit of U.S.\$500 million in the Region's overall trade balance in forest products, and the wide range of individual country situations which went into making up this deficit, the Conference stressed the urgent need for careful survey and evaluation of the Region's forest resources with a view to improved productivity and expanded industrial utilization, in the light of favourable world export opportunities.

69. There was a good case for an integrated regional approach to production and processing, for improved marketing intelligence, consultation between importing and exporting countries in working out trade policies and liberalization of restrictions, and for investment opportunities and the need for technical assistance in production and processing techniques and equipment.

70. The Conference welcomed the proposal to establish a joint FAO/ECAFE Forest Industries Development Group early in 1967, which would give coordinated attention to the development of the Region's forest resources and trade.

71. The Conference noted that a number of log-exporting countries of the Region were now developing their own processing industries which might lead to a shortage of raw materials for existing industry dependent on imports of roundwood.

72. The proposal for a regional and sub-regional approach was therefore welcomed. A program of mutual relaxation of restrictions could contribute materially to expansion of trade. However, in any such program of liberalization it was suggested that care should be taken to avoid any aggravation of balance of payments difficulties which were already acute for most of the countries in the Region.

VI. FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

73. The Conference agreed generally with the approach outlined in document FERC/66/7 and felt that it would be useful for an expert meeting on Agricultural Financing to be called in the 1968-69 biennium to consider future lines of work and the practical application of the results of the studies already carried out.
74. The Conference considered that the agricultural sector should be allotted a high share in national plan outlays, and recognized there was evidence of a trend in this direction. It was also agreed that there should be more emphasis in external assistance programs upon the financing of agriculture.
75. There was general agreement that plans for agricultural development should be properly integrated with national plans for economic development and coordinated with the available flow of finance, whether private, public or external.
76. The importance of providing adequate funds for the financing of integrated development operations, including the training of agricultural personnel, extension, marketing, storage facilities and other ancillary services was stressed by a number of delegates, some of whom felt that these matters should receive very high priority.
77. Other countries gave priority to the provision of agricultural requisites and stressed the need for foreign aid to assist both in facilitating such imports and in the establishment of local plants for their production.
78. The Conference emphasized the need for devoting more funds to the provision of agricultural credit and, in this connection, noted the willingness of the IBRD to consider suitable agricultural credit projects for financing. There was also general agreement that increased resources should be allocated to industries concerned with the processing of agricultural raw materials.
79. Some delegates stressed the importance of private investment as a necessary supplement to public investment, and as an essential means for converting subsistence agriculture into commercial farming.
80. The Conference was strongly of the view that the Asian Development Bank should provide adequate finance for agricultural development, particularly in the fields enumerated above, and considered that close working arrangements similar to the FAO/IBRD Program and the FAO/IDB should be established with FAO.
81. The Conference stressed the importance and further potential of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program and expressed appreciation for its efforts to-date. It suggested that, in the interests of making fuller information available, a brochure be prepared and circulated to explain its functions and activities. The scope for the FAO/IBRD Program in projects ranging from irrigation, land development and various aspects of range management, to fisheries, development of tropical tree crops, storage, provision of agricultural credit, and the training of middle-level staff for supporting services was emphasized by some delegations.
82. The need for simplification of procedures for obtaining World Bank finance was stressed. Mention was in particular made of the elaborate nature of the outline for project preparation, the details of data requirement, the time element involved in the collection and analysis of such data, and the consequent time-lag between project identification and eventual financing.

83. The Conference stressed the need for governments to receive greater assistance and be more closely involved in the formulation of projects. Emphasis was laid on the desirability of providing training in this respect to national staff. It was also suggested that appropriate FAO/IBRD staff be assigned in the Region to assist in project formulation.

VII. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN

84. The Conference reviewed the problems associated with malnutrition in childhood in the Region and emphasized the urgency which must be attached to solving them. The high proportion of children in the populations of the developing countries and the high incidence of death and disease related to malnutrition among these children were noted. It was recognized that the pre-school child was the most vulnerable since the deleterious effects of poor nutrition during the early years of life could be disastrous and were often irreparable in later years.

85. It was generally agreed that a lasting solution to the problem could be found only by giving specific attention to the special nutritional needs of children in national plans for economic and social development. It was clear that much remained to be done in this direction by governments.

86. Nation-wide surveys of food consumption and nutrition were considered necessary to provide the information upon which sound plans could be based. It was also agreed that periodic evaluation surveys were necessary to assess the effectiveness of various programs for nutritional improvement.

87. It was suggested that applied nutrition programs should be initiated or expanded to promote the production and consumption of protective foods in the rural areas. Many countries in the Region had already undertaken such programs, often with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO.

88. Special feeding programs for pre-school and school children should be organized as an integral part of community development and related schemes.

89. Production and distribution of processed foods of low-cost but high nutritive value were considered to be of great importance. Whilst initially imports might be necessary, local production should be encouraged and, if necessary, appropriate incentives be provided to private industry and commerce for their production. The Conference also noted with great interest the recently initiated US - AID Program to combat malnutrition in the pre-school child which could provide valuable assistance to governments on a bilateral basis.

90. It was recognized that education and training in nutrition and home economics at all levels were of crucial importance and special emphasis was needed on the training of para-medical personnel. The Conference considered that it was particularly important to convince national leaders at the highest levels of government of the urgent need for policies and programs aimed at eradicating malnutrition in children. The Conference agreed that a regional seminar for this purpose should be organized as early as possible.

91. The Conference considered that there was a need for the different ministries and departments concerned at the national level to develop well-coordinated policies and programs. Suitable food and nutrition organizations at the national level would be required if this objective was to be achieved.

92. It was considered equally important to ensure adequate coordination at the international level. In this connection, the Conference noted that satisfactory arrangements for coordination between FAO, WHO and UNICEF already existed.

93. The Conference re-iterated the importance of governments taking early and effective measures to ensure proper nutrition for all children, by taking full advantage of the international assistance available for this purpose from bilateral as well as multilateral sources.

VIII. MOBILIZATION OF YOUTH FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

94. The Conference emphasized the tremendous potential represented by the Region's youth, numbering almost one billion. The Conference recognized, however, that rural youth require adequate national support, with programs based on strong local participation and voluntary leadership, if it was to realize its potential as a productive element of society.

95. In emphasizing that present attempts at nation-wide mobilization must be accelerated if desired objectives were to be achieved, the Conference stressed the need to arouse awareness and recognition at all levels, particularly among those responsible for framing national policies and for financing programs for developing the potential of youth.

96. The Conference recognized that leadership at all levels was a key factor in the successful development of a rural youth movement. The training of local volunteer leadership was considered therefore to be of particular importance.

97. The Conference emphasized the training value inherent in project oriented learn-by-doing youth groups, but recognized that the facilities for such programs which obtained in many countries in the Region were inadequate. It was also noted that such activities could help facilitate the transformation of the traditionally autocratic rural community into a decision-making society. Moreover, rural youth clubs could lead to the desirable objective of a self-generating cycle whereby trained youth (rural youth program alumni) became local voluntary youth leaders, thus filling the ranks at a level where experienced guidance was most critically needed.

98. The Conference recognized and supported several measures which might be taken to promote more effective mobilization of rural youth; among these were:-

- (a) Additional emphasis on youth leader training through the organization of national training programs and a regional youth training institute;
- (b) development and wide dissemination of appropriate educational materials and training aids;
- (c) the involvement of national FFHC committees in countrywide programs for rural youth;
- (d) the provision of adequate funds, especially for leadership training, and incentives for both leaders and members;
- (e) the formulation of meaningful and interesting programs by project-centred rural youth clubs, particularly programs geared to increased agricultural production;

- (f) the coordination of the many activities of organization and agencies working with rural youth, with emphasis on the strengthening of existing national organizations;
- (g) the integration of rural youth programs with national development plans, so that youth could clearly identify itself with the development process.

Recognizing the extremely limited resources available, the Conference stressed the need to utilize them with maximum effectiveness and in this connection, also emphasized the need for coordination and cooperation both at the national level and among the various multilateral and bilateral providers of aid.

99. The Conference noted with satisfaction FAO's efforts to direct their youth activities toward increasing food production and endorsed the proposals of the Bangkok WFD Seminar, urging governments of the Region to convene, through such appropriate channels as the national FFHC committees, national seminars of all existing youth organizations, to discuss ways of involving them in food production activities directly related to national plans for economic development.

IX. THE MANAGEMENT AND RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF FISHERIES RESOURCES,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROBLEMS OF COMMON EXPLOITATION

100. The Conference emphasized the great importance of fisheries in providing a readily accessible source of animal proteins, the shortage of which was general in the developing countries of the Region. Emphasis was also placed on the contribution fisheries could make to the economic development of such countries.

101. The Conference was of the view that in order to make the best use of the fishery resources of the Region, both the exploitation of currently under-utilized stocks, as well as the conservation and management of stocks already under heavy exploitation, deserved attention. These two matters were inter-related. In spite of the considerable efforts made by countries in the Region to develop their fisheries, their total fish catch had not increased significantly over the last 2-3 years. The remedy lay to a great extent in enabling the fishermen of countries whose fisheries were relatively undeveloped, to improve their efficiency, skills and range of operations, so as to enable them to utilize stocks at present insufficiently exploited. In some cases, the dissemination of better knowledge of processing methods and improvements in marketing would ensure fuller exploitation.

102. Some stocks were recognized to be already fully exploited or nearly so and this called for improved management measures. Where two or more countries were exploiting the same stock, such measures would need to be taken on an international basis. In this connection reference was made to the experience of international fishery commissions in various parts of the world, and the view was expressed that it was the responsibility of all the countries exploiting a fishery to participate in the necessary research and assessment work based on international agreement on definitions. Such countries should also agree to abide by any management measures which might be found to be necessary in the interest of rational utilization of the stocks. Some delegations considered that all countries in the Region had an interest in the conservation of all stocks, while others pointed to the special interest of countries in the fisheries some distance off their coasts. The proclamation of conservation zones by the Governments of India and Pakistan was referred to in this connection. An essential prerequisite for the assembly of basic data was the development of an adequate and effective system of statistics covering both the commercial and biological aspects. It was noted that these statistics were of prime importance in developing the Indicative World Plan. The Conference recognized the

need for adequate and properly coordinated fishery research programs in the Region to provide better information on the fish stocks and their environment and to furnish the factual basis for effective management measures.

103. Indications were given of the work on stock assessment in progress in the various countries, and of the areas and species which, in their view, required intensified effort, and where concerted action was required on the part of governments. A number of examples were given where such concerted action was already taking place, while many countries referred to aid received or given by other countries in the Region.

104. The Conference commended these matters to the attention of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council due to meet soon after the Regional Conference, and the hope was expressed that the governmental technical experts assembled at the Council meeting, would prepare specific proposals for adoption by their governments in furtherance of the aims outlined in document PERC/66/8. (c.f. Section I, 12th Proceedings I.P.F.C. 1967).

105. The Conference noted that the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council would hold a special symposium on education and training for fisheries and in this context, made a number of suggestions for consideration by the Council. The great importance of training in facilitating the implementation of fishery development plans was stressed, and schemes under which countries with a higher level of fishery education made their facilities available to others were commended. Training projects such as the Deep-Sea Fishing Training Centre in Pusan, Korea, which had been successfully initiated by some countries in the Region, were considered to be particularly useful.

106. The Conference expressed its gratification at the elevation of the former Fisheries Division of FAO to the status of a Department and confidently expected that this would enable FAO to provide improved service to countries in the Region in the development of their fisheries. The attention of the Conference was drawn to the need to coordinate activities under the various bilateral and multilateral programs operating in the Region and exchange information on the planning and execution of projects at all levels.

X. PREVENTION OF WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE DURING HANDLING, STORING AND TRANSPORTATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOODGRAINS)

107. In a Region where half the world's population lives on a quarter of the world's food supply and where a four-fold increase in supplies is needed to avoid the worst evils of malnutrition, the Conference recognized that prevention of wastage of foodgrains was a matter of the utmost importance.

108. The saving achieved by better storage had an immediate effect in that it made available for consumption foodgrains, which would otherwise have been lost through deterioration. In the context of the urgent need for increasing production, foodgrains saved in this way were an indispensable complement to gains made in the production field, and thus represented a gain in the quantum available for consumption.

109. The Conference therefore urged that much greater attention be given to preventing waste during handling, storing and transportation, and that all national schemes for increasing agricultural production include proper plans for efficient storage of the harvest. Good storage was impervious to weather conditions. Products harvested over a relatively short period could, therefore, continue to be available to a wider range of population over periods of months or even years.

110. The Conference stressed the need for factual appraisal, at the national level, of the types and amounts of produce lost to man and his domestic animals between harvest and consumption, particularly on the farms and in traders' stores. Realistic surveys and the publication of their results were essential in arousing public awareness and in providing a factual basis for action in the fight against waste.

111. Emphasis was placed on the exchange of information between countries, thereby ensuring that methods of drying, storage and transporting and of the general handling of produce were publicized. Those methods found to be successful in some countries could be tried and adapted to the different conditions which existed even in neighbouring countries in Asia. The importance of continuing research of a practical nature in Asia, was stressed. However, the lack of funds and of trained personnel to carry out these tasks had retarded action.

112. The Conference recognized the need for appropriately trained staff for conducting such investigations. It also called for a revision of quality and grading standards which would take into account the progress made by modern technology in methods of protecting produce, especially from fungal, insect and rodent attack, and urged that practical demonstrations for the producer and handler of agricultural produce on such matters as drying, storage methods and the use of selected chemicals to minimize wastage, should be regularly arranged.

113. The Conference also urged that a national service, specifically responsible for "post-harvest produce management", be created in each country, to assist existing government departments which were already heavily committed with limited staff currently engaged on developments in various fields. This would ensure an adequate awareness of methods of avoiding wastage, through the dissemination and application of existing technical knowledge. This new service would conduct periodic re-assessment surveys and evaluations of the application of measures in terms of economic as well as social benefits, promote further basic and applied research on locally relevant control methods, revise legislation, and finally coordinate and orientate international aid in this important field.

114. The importance of moisture as a major factor in the deterioration of produce was emphasized, as was the need for regulating the moisture content especially as there was a temptation to sell produce containing as much water as possible since it weighed more and resulted in increased monetary returns. The Conference agreed that the acceptance of damp produce by traders and trading organizations could also be a danger to health, through the presence of carcinogens from mould development, which seriously hampered quality maintenance during storage and transportation. The need for introducing improved methods of sun-drying, and where necessary, artificial drying, was recognized.

115. The Conference felt that the maintenance of quality of produce after harvest must be considered as one of a series of steps important to the good organization of agricultural production and its utilization.

116. The important role of cooperatives in ensuring that the farmer was in contact with market facilities was referred to, and the Conference stressed the need for developing closer links between organized storage and prevailing systems of marketing.

117. FAO's important role in encouraging member governments to seek improvements in the operation of handling and storing produce was recognized and the value of FAO publications, such as the Grain Storage Newsletter (for which Dr. T. Dobrowsky had been responsible) emphasized.

118. The Conference sought FAO's help in developing projects under the United Nations Development Program (Special Fund and Technical Assistance) for improving storage on farms and in traders' premises and in developing organized storage centres suitably equipped with storage containers and handling equipment and supervised by trained staff.

119. The Conference learned that no countrywide survey of food losses in India had ever been carried out, and consequently the reference in document FERC/66/10, suggesting that food losses in the country might be as high as 50 per cent, was misleading since it was a gross overestimate, based on an unrepresentative sample. In fact, not more than 3 per cent was lost at the farmer level, a maximum of 5 per cent at the trader level and about 0.2 per cent in central storage depots. The Government of India had recently set up a committee to examine, inter alia, the available data, and to assess the nature and extent of losses incurred. It was recognized that avoidable losses were incurred, and efforts to combat them were not always successful. Hence there was a continuing need for the prevention of waste of foodgrains and efforts in this direction should be reinforced.

XI. CONCLUDING ITEMS

120. In summing up the outcome of the Conference, the Regional Representative paid a tribute to the Host Government for its efficient arrangements and generous hospitality, which had done so much to ensure the success of the Conference.

121. Delegates had been keenly aware of the gravity of the food situation in the Region and he was glad to note that so many countries were according top priority to agriculture. There was a growing recognition of the need for institutional and technological improvements and the importance of providing adequate economic incentives for farmers was clearly understood.

122. While the knowledge of diminishing surpluses created concern, it served to emphasize the need for a proper assessment of priorities when requesting food aid, and ensuring projects were linked, as far as possible, with pre-investment and technical assistance projects under other aid programs. It was encouraging to hear that some governments contemplated increasing their pledges to WFP.

123. There had been unanimous agreement that reform of the agrarian structure was essential to increased production, and the need for adequate financial and physical resources to be devoted to this end was fully recognized. Agricultural cooperatives and strong farmers' associations were powerful instruments for success, and wherever area development projects were undertaken, it should be on the basis of coordinated and comprehensive plans involving all the institutions required for increased productivity.

124. In general disappointment at the slow growth of trade in agricultural products prevailed, especially insofar as this was reflected in the unsatisfactory export earnings of countries. Several suggestions for improvement had been made, but particular importance attached to the need for access to markets in the developed countries, which should be facilitated. In the field of forest products there was a need for a thorough survey and evaluation of the Region's resources, leading to increased productivity and expanded industrial utilization which, in turn, would enable countries in the Region to share in the existing opportunities for increased export earnings.

125. The need for agriculture to have an increasing share of national plan outlays was widely appreciated and there was strong support for adequate funds to be devoted to integrated development operations. Agricultural inputs required high priority and an adequate allocation of funds, by both the public and private sectors. Agricultural credit should be expanded and made more readily available if commercial farming was to be achieved.

126. The Conference, welcoming the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, looked to it to provide substantial funds for agricultural development and hoped FAO and the ADB would develop a cooperative program on the lines of those successfully worked out with the IBRD and the IDB. While welcoming the FAO/IBRD Program, the need for simplification of existing procedures and for assistance in project formulation was expressed.

127. Stress was laid on the urgency of solving the problems of malnutrition in children and, in this connection, the need for national food consumption surveys and evaluation of results achieved received wide recognition. The recent US-AID program for combatting malnutrition in the pre-school child was welcomed and so was the idea of a regional seminar for senior officials at the policy level.

128. The need to mobilize rural youth in the drive for increased food production was recognized and so was the need for national support and financing in the development of rural youth programs. Rural youth must be encouraged to play a full part in, and be identified with, the national developmental effort.

129. The deficit food situation made the growth of fisheries increasingly important. Greater production depended on a better knowledge of fishery resources which in turn required stock assessment, the maintenance and exchange of data, more efficient management and improved utilization. Specific issues were referred to the IPFC for their careful examination.

130. There was unanimous recognition of the need to protect foodgrains from waste, and this could best be achieved by better storage at all levels, on the farm, in transit, in markets and in warehouses. The total quantum of foodgrains available for consumption would thus be significantly augmented and foreign exchange conserved.

131. In closing, the Regional Representative thanked the delegates and hoped that they had derived benefit from the Conference deliberations.

132. The delegates of Thailand and Laos, acting on behalf of the delegations present, expressed their deep appreciation to the Host Government for the excellent arrangements they had made for the Conference and for their generous hospitality which had served to make their stay in Korea so pleasant and profitable. Thanks were also expressed to the FAO secretariat for the efficient manner in which the meeting had been organized.

133. The Chairman thanked the delegates for their valuable contributions and said his country had been honoured by their presence. He hoped that they had all gained a great deal from the discussions which would further agricultural development in the Region. He then formally declared the meeting closed.

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EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

SEOUL, KOREA, 15-24 SEPTEMBER 1966

A G E N D A

A. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
3. Adoption of the Agenda

B. THE WORK OF FAO IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

4. The Food and Agriculture Situation
 - (a) Policy Statement by the Director-General
 - (b) Statements by delegates
5. Report on FAO Program Implementation in the Region

C. MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

6. World Food Program
7. The Place of Land Reform and Land Settlement in Area Development Projects
8. Major Issues in International Commodity Trade
9. Financing of Agricultural Development
10. The Management and Rational Utilization of Fisheries Resources with special reference to Problems of Common Exploitation
11. Coordination of Activities in the Fight against Malnutrition in Children
12. Prevention of Waste of Agricultural Produce during Handling, Storing and Transportation (with special reference to foodgrains)
13. Mobilization of Youth for Rural Development

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

14. The Future Orientation of FAO's Work in the Region

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

General

1. Measures for increased agricultural production should include the provision of economic incentives as well as application of technology. (page 6, para 30)
2. Improved marketing, particularly cooperative marketing, was essential to increased output. (page 7, para 37)

World Food Program

3. Member countries should increase their voluntary contributions to WFP - particularly rice, cash and services - in order to try and reach the target of \$275 million. (page 8, para 45)
4. Countries should try and link their project proposals to the programs of investment agencies (IBRD, IDA, ADB, etc.) and with UNDP programs. (page 8, para 46)

Land Reform and Area Development

5. Reform of the agrarian structure and tenancy reforms were essential economic incentives for the farmer. (page 9, para 54)
6. Area development planning should be in conformity with overall national development plans. (page 9, para 55)
7. Effective administration through well trained staff was essential to success in area development projects. (page 9, para 57)

Trade

8. Remedies adopted by governments in the field of trade should include export diversification, import substitution, increased production, and aggressive marketing. (page 10, para 65)
9. Countries in the Region should cooperate in planning their agricultural production. (page 10, para 63)
10. Developed economies should:
 - (a) implement the Final Act of the First UNCTAD concerning the removal of obstacles to the import of agricultural products as soon as possible; (page 10, para 64)
 - (b) explore further improvements commodity by commodity with a view to developing commodity agreements; (page 10, para 64)
 - (c) afford developing countries improved terms of trade and the opportunity to sell their produce to them on more favourable terms. (page 10, para 64)

Forestry

11. Surveys and evaluation of existing forest resources should be undertaken with a view to increasing production and expanding their industrial utilization. (page 11, para 63)
12. Countries should cooperate in:
 - (a) an integrated regional approach to forest production and processing; (page 11, para 69)
 - (b) improving marketing intelligence in forestry products; (page 11, para 69)
 - (c) the development of rational trade policies including the removal of restrictions on forest products; and (page 11, para 72)
 - (d) the study of investment policies in forestry. (page 11, para 70)

Financing of Agriculture

13. Governments should allocate an increased share of national resources to agricultural development and ensure that agriculture is properly integrated into national development plans. (page 12, paras 74 and 75)
14. External aid programs should give greater emphasis to agriculture and arrange among themselves for better coordination of assistance rendered. (page 12, para 74)
15. Adequate funds should be made available for financing integrated development operations and high priority given to training, extension, marketing, storage, and other ancillary services, as well as to the provision of inputs. (page 12, para 76)
16. Agricultural Credit should be readily available and industries for processing agricultural products adequately financed. (page 12, para 78)
17. The importance of private investment in agriculture as a complement to public investment should be recognized, if subsistence farming were to be changed into commercial farming. (page 12, para 79)

Nutrition

18. Urgent attention should be given to problems of malnutrition in children, and the necessary measures to overcome these incorporated into national development plans, after the facts had been ascertained through national surveys of food consumption and nutrition. (page 13, paras 84 and 85)
19. The production and consumption of protective foods should be widely encouraged, utilizing as necessary, the help of FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Special school feeding programs to this end should be organized. (page 13, para 87)

