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منظمة الأغذية
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Food
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Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COUNCIL

Hundred and Seventh Session

Rome, Italy, 15-24 November 1994

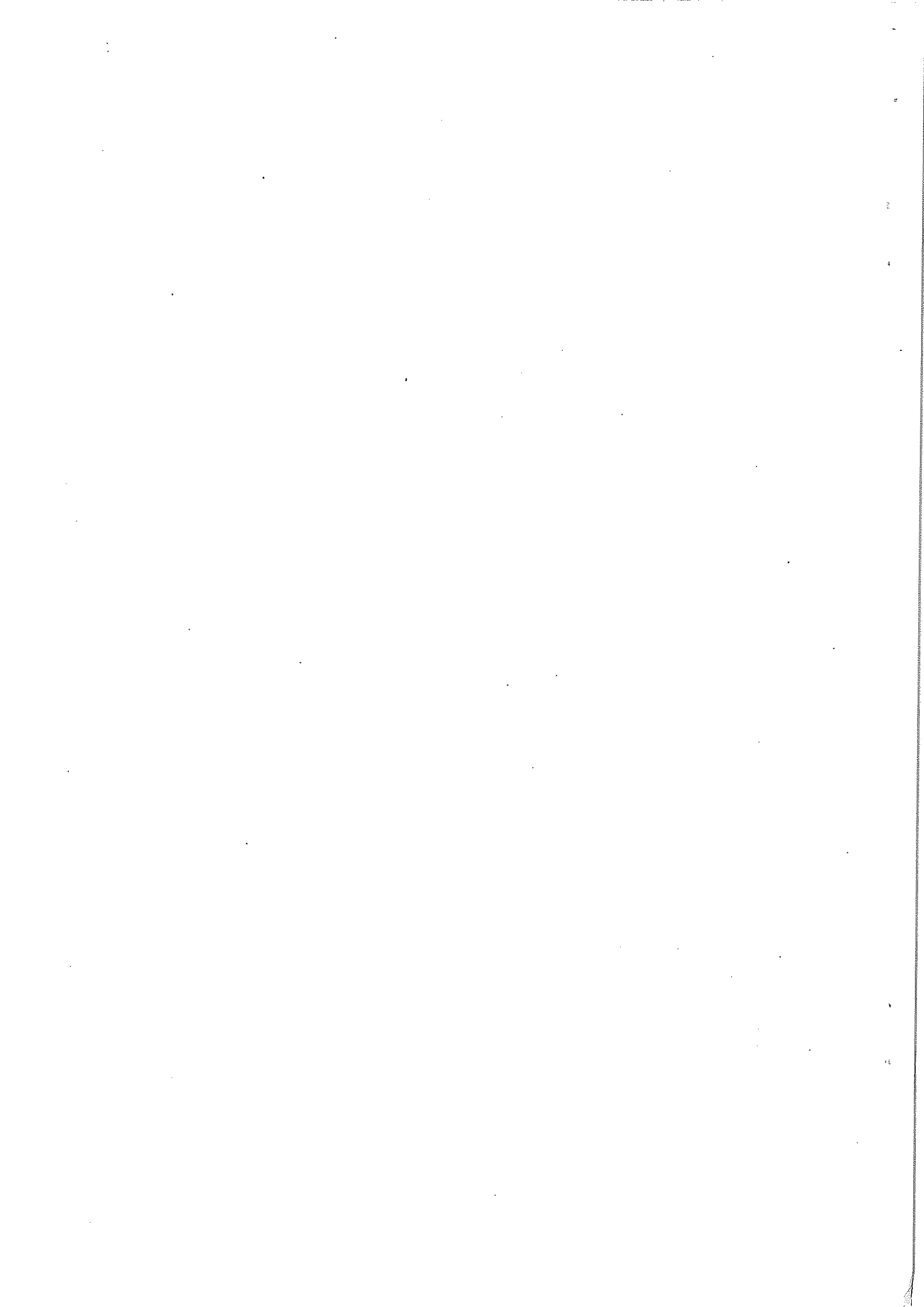
REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

(Rome, Italy, 22-25 March 1994)

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 – 5
II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT WORLD FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND RECENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS	6 – 27
III. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	28 – 36
IV. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM AND FAO-SUPPORTED NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS	37 – 44
V. OTHER MATTERS	45 – 48
APPENDIX A – AGENDA	
APPENDIX B – MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY	
APPENDIX C – LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS	
APPENDIX D – LIST OF DOCUMENTS	
APPENDIX E – STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL	

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security held its Nineteenth Session from 22–25 March 1994 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. Of the 105 members of the Committee for the biennium 1994–95, 90 were represented at the Session. Congo, Estonia, Guatemala, Oman, and the Ukraine, 6 international organizations, 10 non-governmental organizations and the Holy See participated as observers. A list of the present members of the Committee is shown in Appendix B and a list of delegates and observers in Appendix C.
2. The Session was opened by Ms B. Huddleston, Secretary of the Committee, who called upon the Committee to elect a chairman for the biennium 1994–95. The Committee elected Mr J. Laureau (France) as Chairman, who then called upon the Committee to elect the Vice-Chairmen. Mr P. Karbasi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr J. Nuiry Sánchez (Cuba), Mrs M. Galvolgyi (Hungary) and Mr T. Yanga (Cameroon) were elected as the Vice-Chairmen. Mr. A. Yilala (Ethiopia) acted as the Rapporteur of the meeting.¹
3. The Chairman noted the essential role played by the Committee with respect to monitoring and assessing the global food security situation, and pointed to a number of recent developments in the international arena with consequences on food security where he felt that the Committee might wish to assume greater responsibilities.
4. The Committee adopted its agenda which is reproduced in Appendix A. The list of documents considered by the Committee is given in Appendix D.
5. Mr H.W. Hjort, Deputy Director-General of FAO, delivered the Director-General's opening statement which is reproduced in Appendix E.

II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT WORLD FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND RECENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

6. The Committee assessed the current world food security situation and recent policy developments on the basis of documents CFS 94/2 and CFS 94/2-Sup.1. A related information note, CFS 94/Inf. 5, had also been tabled at the opening of the session. It was recommended that in future information notes on substantive items to be debated by the Committee should form part of the documentation and be distributed well in advance of the session. Several delegates informed the Committee of developments in the food situation in their countries and on the policy measures taken to enhance food security.
7. The Committee welcomed the renewed focus given to food security by the Director-General of FAO and expressed support to it. Reference was made to the important role played by the Committee in the assessment of the global food security situation, especially in reviewing medium- and long-term prospects. The Committee welcomed the emphasis laid in recent years on issues of economic access to food and on policy developments that have impact on household food security. It urged the Secretariat to provide more analytical assessments of food security by also covering topical issues with forward-looking implications and by drawing conclusions on operational activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat as a consequence. The FAO study Agriculture Towards 2010 was cited as an example of forward-looking analysis on food security and nutrition. It was also noted that the factual and informative parts of the assessment document could be presented separately as an annex to the main document, which will focus on more substantive issues on food security.

¹ A certain number of delegates noted that the use of a Rapporteur at this meeting should not set a precedent for future meetings.

8. The Committee also suggested that the Secretariat examine the possibility of expanding the set of indicators currently used to include those that reflect food security implications of policies currently being implemented by countries. It was noted that at the outset food security was seen as only a matter of stabilizing supplies to assure availability, but now an international consensus has developed that it needs to be seen in a broader context of issues which affect physical and economic access to food, as exemplified by various global declarations such as the Peasant's Charter, the World Food Security Compact, and the World Declaration on Nutrition. The constraints facing member countries with respect to achievement of food security, as reflected in various indicators at global, regional, national and household level, should therefore be looked at within this broader framework. The policy content of this broader framework needs to be articulated and monitored by the CFS.
9. The Committee reviewed the food security situation at the global level compared with the previous year, as reflected in the document CFS 94/2. The Committee noted that, as of the end of 1993, several of the global food security indicators traditionally reviewed by it showed some deterioration, especially as regards sub-Saharan Africa. In particular there had been a decline in coarse grains and paddy production, a sharp drop in the ratio of closing cereal stocks to total domestic utilization and export sales of the major cereal exporters, and a sudden rise in cereal export prices since the last quarter of 1993. On the positive side, the Committee noted, with some satisfaction, that some later estimates gave less cause for concern than earlier foreseen and welcomed indications that total food production for 1993/94 was expected to increase in both the groups of developing countries and the low-income food-deficit countries.
10. The Committee also noted with some relief that early indications for crop prospects for 1994 point to a substantial recovery in coarse grains production, but a slight decline in global wheat output. Assuming a recovery in paddy production from the below-trend crop in 1993, and that current forecasts for wheat and coarse grains output materialize, the forecast global cereal availabilities for 1994/95 were considered adequate to meet expected demand, and possibly allow some replenishment of stocks. Adverse weather in one or more of the major producing areas, however, would have negative repercussions on the world food security outlook. The Committee noted with satisfaction that early estimates of the 1994 coarse grains crop for countries in South America, North Africa and southern Africa indicated improvement over the previous year. However, it expressed concern that crop prospects in eastern Africa continue to be serious and that localized food supply problems continue to remain problematic.
11. The Committee regretted that despite good production performance in aggregate, per caput staple food production had declined in 1993 in about half of the low-income food-deficit countries (LIFD) which produce cereals. It expressed concern that the gap between staple food production and consumption was widening in many LIFD countries, creating an increasing dependence on imports and making these countries vulnerable to fluctuations on the world market.
12. The Committee noted with concern that despite an improvement in the GDP growth rate in 1993, many developing countries continue to face unfavourable economic prospects with adverse consequences on food security and for the development of sustainable agriculture. It noted that excessive debt burdens, high real interest rates, deterioration in the terms of trade of exports, rising international food prices, and in some cases economic embargo, continue to constrain the ability of these countries to commercially import food for their food security needs. It was stressed that improvements in these external conditions could have a positive impact on food security in the affected countries. The Committee also noted with concern the sharp rises in food prices and the likely negative impact on household access to food in the 14 CFA zone countries following the January devaluation of the CFA franc. It urged FAO to collaborate with national governments in reviewing the implications to the food sector of the CFA devaluation and in identifying measures to mitigate the short-term negative effects of the devaluation on food security. On the other hand, the

Committee acknowledged the challenge the devaluation provides to consume and produce more local cereals and other food crops, thus contributing to medium- and long-term food security.

13. The Committee expressed deep concern at the large number of acute, localized food problems that existed in several parts of the world, both due to natural and manmade disasters. The Committee agreed that the problem was particularly serious in sub-Saharan Africa, where the problem is chronic, but that it was also serious elsewhere. Special references were made to the current difficult situation faced by countries in eastern Africa, notably in Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania, where large-scale cereal imports are needed. In addition, the Committee noted serious localized food supply problems in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Chad, the Niger, Zaire, Angola and Mozambique. On the other hand, the Committee expressed relief at the generally improved crop production and supply situation in most of the Sahelian and several coastal countries in western Africa, as well as in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee also expressed concern with food security problems in other parts of the world, notably in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Haiti, Iraq, Laos and Tajikistan.

14. The Committee further expressed concern over the worsening food security situation in a number of countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

15. The Committee also noted the special food security problems that are being increasingly confronted by some former centrally planned countries. In some of these countries, the problems include rising unemployment and related social implications, the fall in disposable incomes and rising food prices. This has, in these countries, created pockets of poverty and food insecurity. FAO was asked to assist these countries to accelerate the transformation of agriculture and the transition toward market economies.

16. The Committee noted with concern that total food aid availabilities in cereals to be made available in 1993/94 were likely to be lower than in the previous years. The Committee also noted that the need for increased response to emergencies has reduced the share of food aid for development activities, which also represents a difficult choice for the donors. Several delegates outlined their food aid policies for the current year and underlined the value of triangular transactions and local purchases. Many delegates urged the donors to maintain the level of food aid at levels provided in recent years and emphasized that food aid should be integrated with agricultural and rural development programmes of the recipient countries. The Committee was informed that negotiations to renew the Food Aid Convention, which will expire in June 1995, would soon begin; this represented an opportunity to ensure that provision is made for adequate levels of food aid to respond to the principles expressed in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round. The possibility of expanding commodity coverage of food reserves to include roots and tubers as well as cereals was also mentioned. The Committee noted the fundamental role of FAO in the assessment of crop and food supply needs and of agricultural rehabilitation needs. The implementation of rehabilitation projects was seen as a positive contribution toward the revitalization of agricultural development.

17. The Committee welcomed the continuation of work on the household food security index. Members generally agreed that the extended aggregate household food security index (AHFSI), presented for the first time in the assessment document, is a useful addition to the other indicators traditionally reviewed by the Committee in monitoring the global food security situation. Its ability to combine the most important dimensions of FAO's broadened concept of food security, especially those related to the access and entitlement issues, into a single empirical measure was viewed as its main strength. The AHFSI had indicated the trend decline in household food security status in many low-income food-deficit countries, especially in Africa, pointing to the need for a concentrated effort to raise food production and productivity and other factors related to food security in these countries. The Committee noted that the primary purpose of the index was to monitor, at the

international level, trends in household food security status. It was also suggested that the index needs to be simplified and its operational implications clarified. The Committee urged the Secretariat to further develop its work on a household food security index, and welcomed a proposal to convene an expert consultation in collaboration with universities and other competent institutions, to advise on the technical, methodological and operational issues involved.

18. The crucial role played by various non-food factors to food security was noted. Thus, in addition to improved seeds and fertilizers, factors such as education, population programmes, safe drinking-water and infrastructure development were all considered essential components for enhancing and sustaining national and household food security. The multi-sectoral approach adopted by UNCED Agenda 21 for achieving sustainable agricultural and rural development provided an appropriate framework for integrating all these different factors to achieve food security in a sustainable manner. Several delegates emphasized the role played by general as well as targeted employment generating activities, and stressed that special attention should be paid to the role of women at all steps in the food chain. The importance of mobilizing the enormous potential that exists at the private and the non-governmental organization levels, including voluntary movements, was also stressed. The Committee appealed for increased donor funds for agricultural development. The observer from the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Communities reported on a recently issued report, *Food Security beyond 2000*, which touched on many points relating to the kind of development process which would best enhance food security, and stated that the report would be circulated to all CFS members in the near future.

19. In light of the rising gap between food consumption and production, the Committee was informed that many developing countries were adjusting their food policies; a number of delegates provided details on their policy measures to raise food output and stabilize supplies in this context. The important contribution made by pulses and roots and tubers to food security in the developing countries was emphasized and efforts towards their increased production, and improved conservation and processing stressed. The Committee also emphasized the importance of increasing food production in these countries through the transfer of appropriate technology and increased productivity. Many delegates stressed the food security problems that arose from the structural adjustments that they were having to undertake. The risk to food security due to a rapid withdrawal by the state from food and inputs distribution was emphasized. Several instances were reported when the state had to intervene to maintain food supplies and stabilize prices during the process of market liberalization. The importance of state guidance and regulation towards the development of efficient food distribution systems driven by market forces, at least during the early stages of policy reforms, was also stressed.

20. The Committee also noted a number of initiatives under way at both the international and regional levels aimed at strengthening food security. Thus, the conclusions of a panel of experts on food security convened under the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) will submit its report to a ministerial meeting of the NAM in October 1994. Other initiatives noted by the Committee included the Market and Price Stabilization Coordination Commission under the Central American Common Market framework, a Food and Nutrition Strategy under the Caribbean Common Market initiative, and the North American Free Trade Agreement. The Committee stressed the importance of co-ordinated national and regional approaches to food security in areas like early warning and food security stockholding and food security assessment. A regional approach may be the best option in cases where border measures to regulate trade may not be feasible.

21. The Committee took note of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Some delegates expressed the view that although the Agreement on Agriculture was comprehensive, it only represented a partial liberalization of world agriculture. The Committee noted that the Agreement would most likely lead to an increase in international prices and improve the long-term stability of international trade. It was pointed out that, overall, the developing countries would have a greater access to markets and would have better opportunities to diversify

their exports. The large potential gains for developing countries from changes to the Multi-Fibre Agreement were stressed. The gains to world income from the Uruguay Round estimated by the OECD/World Bank at US\$213 billion were also mentioned. The Committee noted, however, that what was probably of greater long-term significance was the impetus toward new forms of agricultural policies provided by the Agreement.

22. The Committee agreed that realization of the potential benefits of the Agreement on Agriculture for countries depended on their adopting appropriate national policies to take maximum advantage of the newly created opportunities. In this connection, the Committee urged FAO to further develop its policy advisory role and to provide increased technical assistance to countries that request it, especially developing countries, to enable them to adapt their national agricultural policies to the new international trading environment.

23. The Committee noted that the Uruguay Round could result in a greater need for food aid to help offset higher food import bills of the net food-importing developing and least-developed countries. The Committee welcomed the statement by a major food aid donor that it would be ready to consider in priority terms special food aid to low-income food-deficit countries in case the outcome of the Uruguay Round caused adverse effects on the balance of the market for agricultural products that could affect substantially their food import capacity.

24. The Committee also noted that the Agreement could lead to a fall in government stockholding and hence to a drop in global food stocks. In this connection, the Committee welcomed information provided by some countries on changes to their food stock policies. In particular, it noted that one major developed country was considering establishing a new national rice management system including appropriate stockholding for the medium-term stabilization of national rice supplies.

25. The Committee recognized that FAO was the appropriate body to undertake an in-depth assessment of the food security implications of the Agreement on Agriculture. It noted that the final schedules of the Uruguay Round would only be available from April 1994. After these schedules become available, the Committee urged FAO to undertake a full assessment of the Agreement on Agriculture and report on the food security aspects of this evaluation to the Committee at its next Session. In undertaking its follow-up work on the Uruguay Round, the Committee urged FAO to collaborate with national, regional and international institutions.

26. The Committee concluded its debate on this item by noting a number of areas on which it wished to place more emphasis in its future work programme, namely clearer articulation of FAO's food security policy framework; medium-term trends and forecasts and their policy implications for member countries and operational implications for FAO; topical issues requiring in-depth analysis and debate by the Committee with respect to their impact on food security; UN system coordination; and establishment of a CFS working group mechanism to stimulate dialogue and exchange of views with the Secretariat between sessions.

27. The Committee was informed that the President of Argentina had proposed to the international community the creation of an International Corps Volunteers – the "White Helmets" – to contribute to the fight against hunger and the achievement of food security.

III. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

28. The Committee reviewed Agenda Item III on the basis of document CFS: 94/3: "Assessing the contribution of high potential areas in developing countries to improving food security on a sustainable basis". Delegates generally commended the effort that had been made in preparing this report, but regretted its very technical nature, which focused mainly on natural resource availabilities and land and labour productivity in the high potential areas of developing countries.

Some preoccupations were expressed as to the impact on the environment and the sustainability of the proposed scenarios for increasing production in high potential areas. Some delegates also considered that it would be desirable to put in place food security policies before examining their impact in the long term and on the environment.

29. While the approach taken was considered interesting, in that it highlighted existing untapped potentials in such areas, it was recognized that such an analysis constituted only a first step. Many delegates felt that the figures presented were too optimistic as regards the true potentials of the areas discussed. In particular, identification of the range of constraints hindering the full realization of these potentials and the actions required to remove them would need much more detailed attention to ensure successful implementation of programmes for increasing production and productivity. Operational implications of this analysis for FAO also needed to be further elaborated, as had been done in the related document presented to CFS/18, and actions taken to implement these recommendations should be periodically reviewed by CFS.

30. It was generally recognized that economic, social and human factors were at least as important as, if not more so than, physical and technological factors in determining whether natural potentials would be successfully exploited. Management practices; access by farmers to land and other inputs, services and markets; price and trade policies; costs and benefits associated with utilizing new technology; and external influences such as the effects of the new international trade environment were mentioned as examples. It was stressed that participation of the intended beneficiaries should be an essential feature in the development of any action plan for improving food security.

31. The Committee also noted that food security could be enhanced by using policy measures and action other than those that increase agricultural production and labour and land productivity. These could include policies to improve land and income distribution and access to food, and other actions to decrease post-harvest losses, build market infrastructure, make greater use of biotechnology, and develop alternative employment opportunities. A number of delegates regretted that the links between the possible advantages for increasing production and productivity in high potential areas and those for improving productivity in a sustainable manner in fragile, or low potential, areas had not been spelled out in the document. In their view, it would have been desirable for the secretariat to prepare a concepts paper on an agriculture development strategy which would include economically viable approaches to the improvement of productivity in a sustainable manner in both high and low potential areas. Concern was expressed that over-emphasis on high potential areas could have negative distributional consequences and hence impede rather than enhance food security.

32. Several suggestions were made regarding specific topics on which more in-depth analysis should be carried out, including the criteria for defining high and low potential zones, the nature of the constraints impeding the realization of their productive potentials, the definition of an agricultural development strategy which would integrate efforts to develop both high and low potential zones, and the specific and crucial contribution of urban and peri-urban agriculture. The importance of country-specific factors in carrying out these analyses was also stressed, and some delegates gave country-specific information on steps which had been taken to improve productivity and conserve the natural resource base in low as well as high potential areas.

33. Some delegates urged that FAO support sustainable long-term exploitation of the natural resource base for food security also in countries that are neither low-income nor food-deficit, where recent trends pointed towards a stagnation in food production and increasing import dependence as a result of greater emphasis on preserving the natural resource base. Some delegates felt that economic considerations and market forces alone would determine the appropriate balance between further exploitation of natural resource potentials for food production and allocation of these natural resources to other uses such as conservation. Some other delegates, however, felt that

questions of social welfare and public good were involved and should be taken into account in deciding on allocation of scarce public resources for further development of a country's natural resource base.

34. There was broad agreement with regard to the contributions that FAO could make in the areas of information exchange, training and policy advice to facilitate implementation of a productivity-orientated strategy to promote food security. It was stressed by some delegates that the primary mandate of FAO was to address food security issues, and that those that are related to trade and environment should be viewed from that perspective. In this context, it was noted that international agencies dealing with the latter issues did not usually consider food security issues high on their agendas. It was suggested that actions to achieve food security and rural development should be packaged in a form that could attract greater international attention, member government involvement, and financial support.

35. Many delegates urged the Secretariat to undertake follow-up analysis of the constraints that hinder the full realization of the potentials in both high and low potential areas of the developing countries. In their view, this approach would facilitate development of strategies and action programmes that may be required for removing constraints to enhancement of food security while at the same time safeguarding environmental and human values. It was suggested that the next session should examine in more depth the important question of the potential contribution of local production to feeding the towns. The Committee was informed of the Secretariat's plans to pursue these issues through a series of country case studies, for which the cooperation of member countries would be sought.

36. The suggestion was made that certain information on this subject should be provided to the Special Session of the Council in May. Some delegates noted that the purpose of the Special Session as decided by the FAO Conference was to consider the proposals of the Director-General with regard to the programmes, structures and policies of the Organization. The Committee agreed that the results of its debate and the further programme of work to be pursued should be reported to the FAO Council in November, and that the results of the country case studies, together with generalizable recommendations to be drawn from them, should be presented to the Committee at its 20th Session, in a concepts paper on an agricultural development strategy which includes both high and low potential areas.

IV. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM AND FAO-SUPPORTED NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

37. The Committee reviewed the activities of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) since 1992 on the basis of the document CFS 94/4. The Committee commended the high standards of the System's work and the contribution made to the mitigation of many emergency situations. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the improved quality and credibility of GIEWS analyses which it considered objective. It took note of the increased demands for GIEWS services which is certainly in the first place a result of an appreciation of its quality and timeliness and in the second place occasioned by the increase throughout the world of emergencies, many of a complex nature. Furthermore the additional responsibilities for food needs assessment arising in the context of UN system-wide cooperation on emergency operations coordinated by the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs; and the continued development by the GIEWS, as recommended by the Committee, on technology for monitoring and analysing crop and food supply situations, have also contributed to this increased demand.

38. The Committee expressed satisfaction with GIEWS in meeting its long-standing mandate and responsibilities in early warning, situation analysis and reporting with focus on low-income food-deficit countries, particularly in Africa. It took note of the increased number of crop and food supply assessment missions fielded since its last meeting. The Committee also noted that the

System had changed its emphasis from the provision of early warning of food problems to the provision of analyses to stimulate international action on food emergencies. The System no longer dealt solely with the effects of harvest failure but also with broader changes in countries and regions which have important impacts on food availability, including conflict situations and economic and social dislocation.

39. The Committee approved the need for the System to collaborate with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs in meeting UN system-wide responsibilities in assessing emergency conditions, helping to mobilize resources for relief and rehabilitation and situation monitoring.

40. The Committee also stressed the need for a clearer definition of relationship of the GIEWS with DHA in order to ensure that the System's mandate is respected while also responding to the needs of DHA; and requested that the Secretariat report to the next CFS on progress made in this respect.

41. The Committee recognized the continuing problems regarding the collection of basic early warning data from the countries, and the timeliness of the dissemination of information to users throughout the world. Appreciation was expressed on the approaches to improvement of these elements, including more effective support from the FAO Representations; further cooperation with NGOs; the greater use of satellite imagery and agro-meteorological information; the application of computer technology; the development of the GIEWS workstation; training and the engagement of national personnel to assist in collection of information and increased reliance on national establishments. The Committee noted the efforts being made to improve each of these elements, particularly the collection of data from the field. Various suggestions were made to widen sources of information to the System. It was recommended that the monitoring of crop conditions using remote sensing data should be extended to other regions and be made available to the countries concerned, that the possibility of linking up with national research institutions should be explored, and that assessments should take into account information available from the private sector. These assessments should also include nutritional needs. As far as crop coverage is concerned various members suggested to pay more attention to roots and tubers and to semi-subsistence crops as well as to look into possibilities to monitor the composition of food needs.

42. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the System's close relationship with the World Food Programme, in particular in joint crop and food supply assessment missions and on development of risk maps. In the latter connection it placed great value on the cooperation with government agencies, universities and NGOs in this field. It suggested that cooperation with NGOs, multilateral and bilateral information services, and the WMO be extended further. In that connection, exploring the possibility of linking national and regional information systems was raised. Some delegations expressed concern about their inability to continue their national and regional early warning operations without financial assistance and the Committee was informed that the requirement would likely be forthcoming through expected support to regional projects.

43. The reduction of the frequency of issue of *Foodcrops and Shortages* and *Food Outlook* planned for 1994, because of publication cost considerations, was noted by the Committee. The Secretariat was asked to carry out a readership survey during the 1994-95 biennium to provide an objective basis for planning the GIEWS publication programme. With regard to the issue of confidentiality, it was noted that the use of electronic dissemination links to improve timeliness of the System's output meant in effect that the concept of confidentiality as applied to some of the System's reports was by now an anachronism.

44. The Committee reiterated its full support for the work of the System and urged that high priority should be given to it, in the 1994-95 Programme of Work and Budget, to be reviewed by the Council in May 1994.

V. OTHER MATTERS

(a) Review of developments in the United Nations System relating to the future of the World Food Council

45. The Committee noted with interest the information provided in document CFS: 94/Inf. 7. It had a broad-ranging discussion and noted proposals which were put forward. It was recommended that issues raised during the debate should be taken up by member countries with their authorities and subsequently with their representatives in New York.

(b) Follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition and its Plan of Action

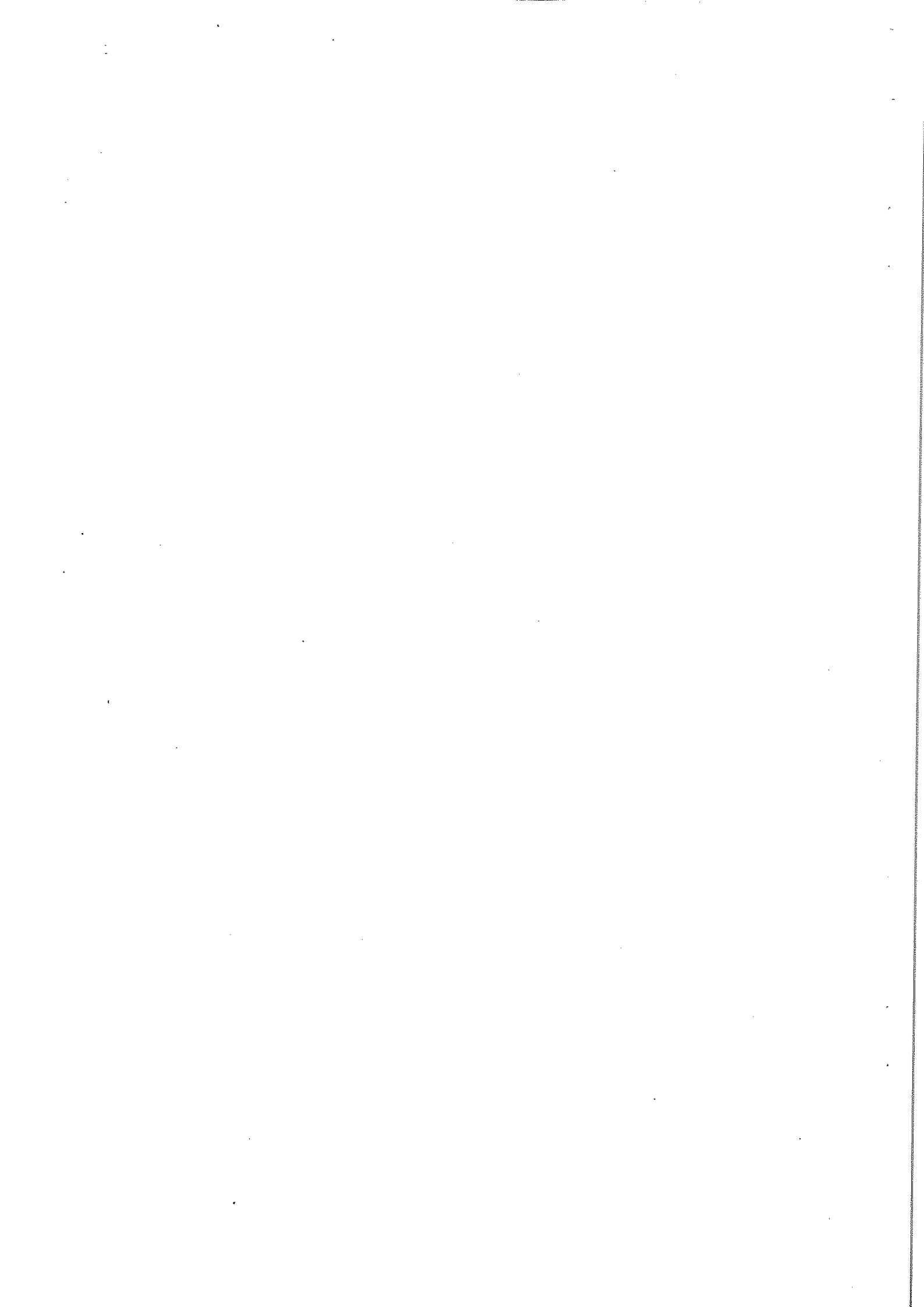
46. The Committee also noted with interest the information provided in document CFS: 94/Inf. 6. It agreed that given the close linkages between household food security and nutrition issues, those aspects of the follow-up activities to the ICN related to the Committee's mandate should be reported regularly to it as a part of a substantive agenda item. The Committee also noted that the Committee on Agriculture has a standing item on nutrition.

(c) Any other business

47. No points were raised under this agenda item.

(d) Arrangements for the Twentieth Session

48. The Committee agreed to hold its Twentieth Session at FAO Headquarters in Rome during the period March – April 1995, the exact time to be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman, taking into account the schedule of other meetings of the Organization. The Committee requested the Chairman to discuss with the Secretariat various proposals which had been made for focusing the agenda in line with the observations which had been made earlier in the Committee's debate, and to develop a provisional agenda which would reflect the Committee's recommendations.



**APPENDIX A
AGENDA**

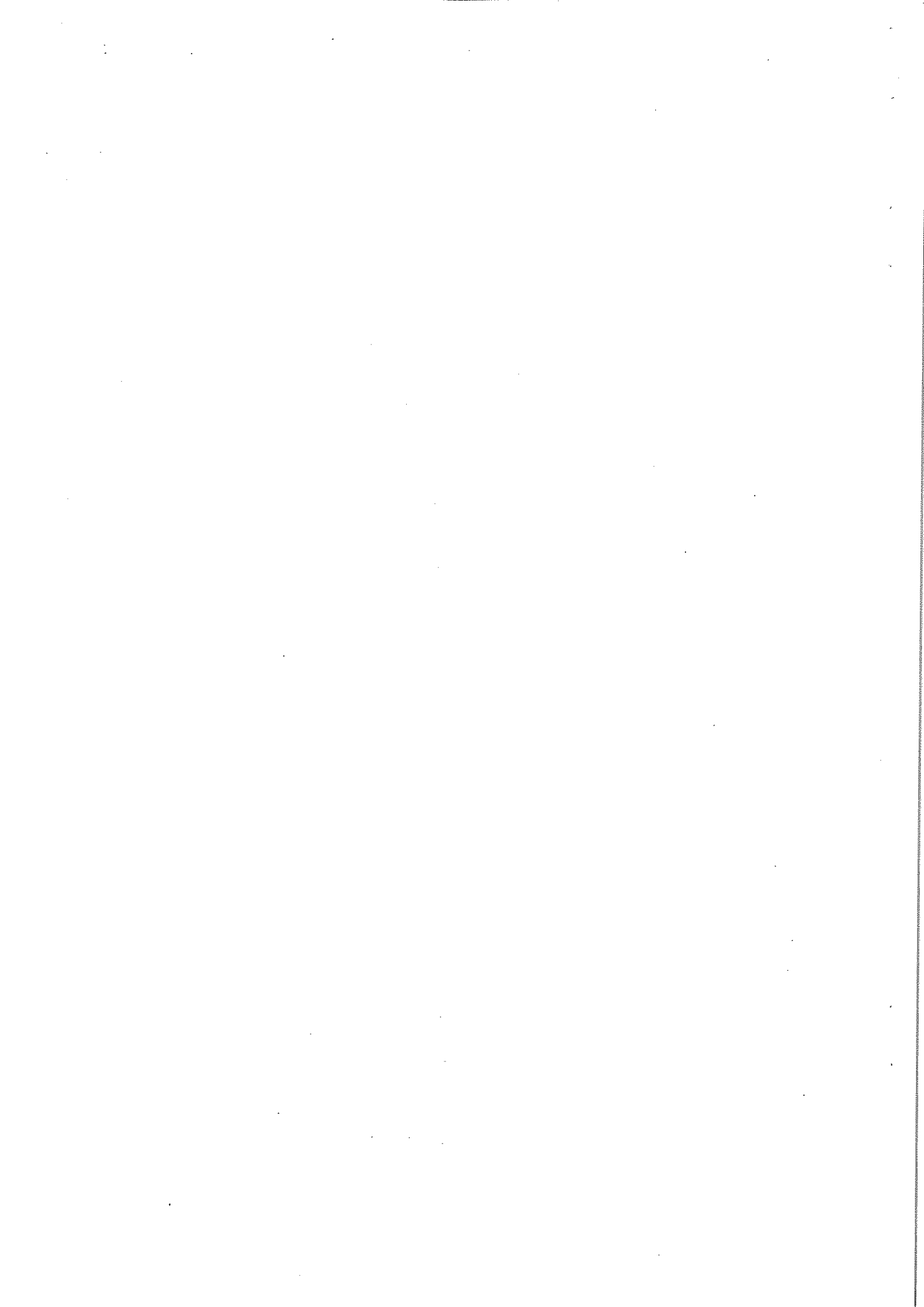
- I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
 - a) Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
 - b) Adoption of Agenda and Timetable
 - c) Statement by the Director-General or his Representative
 - d) Membership of the Committee

- II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT WORLD FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND RECENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

- III. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

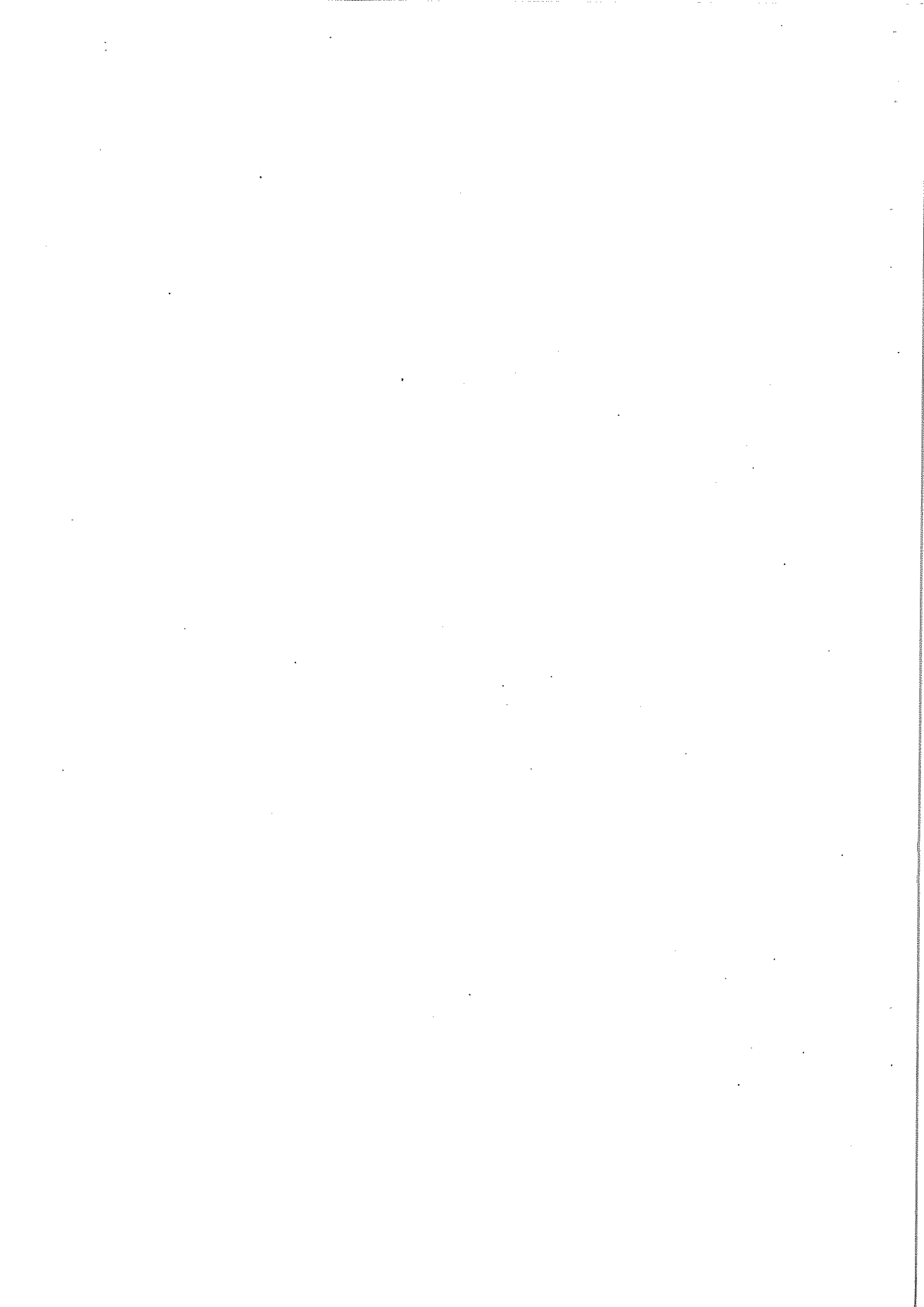
- IV. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM AND FAO-SUPPORTED NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- V. OTHER MATTERS
 - a) Review of Developments in the United Nations System relating to the Future of the World Food Council
 - b) Follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition and its Plan of Action for Nutrition
 - c) Arrangements for the Twentieth Session
 - d) Any Other Business
 - e) Report of the Session



APPENDIX B
MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY
(as at 28 March 1994)

Algeria	France	Nigeria
Angola	Gabon	Norway
Argentina	Germany	Pakistan
Austria	Ghana	Panama
Australia	Greece	Peru
Bangladesh	Guinea	Philippines
Belgium	Haiti	Poland
Benin	Honduras	Portugal
Bolivia	Hungary	Romania
Brazil	India	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Slovak Republic
Burundi	Iran, Islamic	Somalia
Cameroon	Republic of	South Africa
Canada	Ireland	Spain
Cape Verde	Israel	Sri Lanka
Chad	Italy	Sudan
Chile	Japan	Swaziland
China	Kenya	Sweden
Colombia	Korea, Republic of	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Tanzania
Croatia	Lesotho	Thailand
Cuba	Libya	The Former Yugoslav
Cyprus	Lithuania	Republic of Macedonia
Czech Republic	Madagascar	Tunisia
Democratic People's	Malaysia	Turkey
Republic of Korea	Malta	Uganda
Denmark	Mauritania	United Kingdom
Dominica	Mexico	United States of America
Dominican Republic	Morocco	Uruguay
Ecuador	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Egypt	Myanmar	Venezuela
El Salvador	Netherlands	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	New Zealand	Zaire
European Economic	Nicaragua	Zambia
Community	Niger	Zimbabwe
Finland		



المرفق جيم
 附录 C
 APPENDIX C
 ANNEXE C
 APENDICE C

قائمة المنسوبين والمراقبين

代表和观察员名单

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS
 LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS
 LISTA DE DELEGADOS Y OBSERVADORES

الرئيس

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CHAIRMAN)

PRESIDENT)

PRESIDENTE)

J. LAUREAU (France)

نائب الرئيس

副主席

VICE-CHAIRMEN)

VICE-PRESIDENTS)

VICEPRESIDENTES)

P. KARBASI (Islamic Republic of Iran)

J. NUIRY SANCHEZ (Cuba)

Mrs M. GALVOLGYI (Hungary)

T. YANGA (Cameroun)

أعضاء اللجنة
本委员会成员
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
MEMBRES DU COMITE
MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

ALGERIA - ALGERIE - ARGELIA - الجزائر

Délégué

N. RIMOUCHE

Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO

Rome

Suppléant

Mme C. TAQUET

Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO

Rome

المنسوب

ناصر الدين ريموش

الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة

روما

BOLIVIA - BOLIVIE

Delegado

R. LEMA

Consejero

Representante Permanente Alterno
ante la FAO

Roma

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

Delegado

J. C. VIGNAUD

Embajador

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Buenos Aires

Suplentes

Sra. I. DI GIOVAN BATTISTA

Ministro Plenipotenciario

Representante Permanente ante la FAO Roma

Sra. M. C. FERRARI

Secretario de Primera Clase

Representante Permanente Adjunto
ante la FAO Roma**BRAZIL - BRESIL - BRASIL**

Delegate

A. GURGEL DE ALENCAR

Ambassador

Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

Alternate

N. RICARDO JORGE

Third Secretary

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

Delegate

Miss R. M. KAVA

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

BURKINA FASO

Délégué

C. KIEMTORE

Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO Rome**AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE**

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H. REDL

Director, International Division
Federal Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry Vienna**BURUNDI**

Délégué

A. BANKAMBONA

Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO Rome**BANGLADESH**

Delegate

M. TASADDUQ HUSSAIN BEG

Economic Counsellor

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

CAMEROON - CAMEROUN - CAMERUN

Délégué

T. YANGA

Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO Rome

Suppléants

C. D. NGOUANG

Sous-Directeur

Ministère du plan et de l'aménagement
du territoire Yaoundé**BELGIUM - BELGIQUE - BELGICA**

Délégué

H. DE SCHRYVER

Ambassadeur

Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO Rome

J. ONDOUA OWONO

Directeur national

Système d'alerte rapide et d'information

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Mrs G. SAINT-CYR		Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	马庚欧	
Alternates		参赞	
A. DESROSIERS		常驻粮农组织代表处	罗马
Senior Programme Manager			
Canadian International Development Agency	Hull	OUYANGCUN	
		Chief of Division	
Ms I. KNELL		State Administration of Grain Reserve	Beijing
Advisor		欧阳春	
Canadian International Development Agency	Kitchener	处长	
		国家粮食储备局	北京
CAPE VERDE - CAP-VERT - CABO VERDE		TANG SHENGYAO	
Délégué		Programme Officer	
A. LISBOA RAMOS		Ministry of Agriculture	Beijing
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Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO	Rome	项目官员	
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auprès de la FAO	Rome	Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
CHILE - CHILI		陈植新	
Delegado		三等秘书	
P. MEDRANO ROJAS		常驻粮农组织代表处	罗马
Embajador			
Representante Permanente ante la FAO	Roma	COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE	
Suplente		Delegado	
R. LEON-VALDES		I. MARULANDA GOMEZ	
Representante Permanente Adjunto		Embajador de Colombia ante la FAO	Roma
ante la FAO	Roma	Suplentes	
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Delegate		Director de Planificación	
XU ZONGREN		Ministerio de Agricultura	Bogotá
Deputy Administrator		Sra. G. P. RAVE IGLESIAS	
State Administration of Grain Reserve	Beijing	Asesora	
代表		Embajada de Colombia	Roma
许宗仁		COSTA RICA	
副局长		Delegado	
国家粮食储备局	北京	Srta. H.M. SANTIESTEBAN MONTERO	
Alternates		Ministro Consejero	
HUANG YONGNING		Representante Permanente Alterno	
Minister Plenipotentiary		ante la FAO	Roma
Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Suplentes	
副代表		Sra. M. SUÑOL PREGO	
黄永宁		Consejero	
全权公使		Representante Permanente Alterno	
常驻粮农组织代表	罗马	ante la FAO	Roma

Srta. Y HAG Primer Secretario Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO	Roma	LI SI HONG Third Secretary Permanent Representation to FAO	Rome
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CUBA Delegado J. NUIRY SANCHEZ Embajador Representante Permanente ante la FAO	Roma	Alternates H. CHRISTENSEN Head of Section Ministry of Agriculture	Copenhagen
Suplente Sra. A. M. NAVARRO ARRUE Representante Permanente Adjunto ante la FAO	Roma	J. SØRENSEN Head of Section Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Copenhagen
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CZECH REPUBLIC - REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE - REPUBLICA CHECA Delegate P. DOBROVSKÝ Senior Counsellor Ministry of Agriculture	Prague	ECUADOR - EQUATEUR Delegado F. SUESCUM Representante Permanente ante la FAO	Roma
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A. SZABÓ Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DEMOCRATIQUE DE COREE REPUBLICA POPULAR DEMOCRATICA DE COREA Delegate CHOE TAEK SAN Ambassador Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Alternate Mrs W. ASHRAF BASSIM Counsellor Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Alternates YUN SONG LIM Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		المناوب السيدة وفاء أشرف بسيم المستشار والممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما

EL SALVADOR

Delegado
Sra. M. E. JIMENEZ
Representante Permanente Adjunto
ante la FAO Roma

ETHIOPIA - ETHIOPIE - ETIOPIA

Delegate
A. A. BALEMA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

Alternate
A. YILALA
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

**EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE
COMUNIDAD ECONOMICA EUROPEA**

(Member Organization/Organisation Membre/
Organización Miembro)
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Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO Rome

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Administrateur Principal Bruxelles

F. LESCUT
Assistant principal Bruxelles

Mlle S. GUALANDI
Attaché
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auprès de la FAO Rome

Mme N. CRESTE
Conseil des Ministres Bruxelles

FINLAND - FINLANDE - FINLANDIA

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Mrs B. STENIUS-MLADENOV
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Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

Alternate
Mrs I-L. PERTTUNEN
Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Délégué
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Représentant permanent auprès de l'OAA Rome

Suppléants
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Représentant permanent suppléant
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Chargé de mission
Sous-Direction du développement économique
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Ministère de la coopération Paris

M. VEDELE
Service des relations internationales
Ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche Paris

GABON

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GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE - ALEMANIA

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Ambassador
Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

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E. SCHMAUZ
Assistant Head of Division
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D. LINK
First Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

GHANA

Delegate
G. ODARTEY LAMPTEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

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Ambassador		Expert Staff	
Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Ministry of Food Affairs	Jakarta
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Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Agricultural Attaché	
		Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Mrs I. EFSTATHIOU		Ms R. CHALID	
Economist, Agricultural Policy Directorate		Third Secretary	
Ministry of Agriculture	Athens	Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
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Délégué		REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D'IRAN	
A. T. TRAORE		REPUBLICA ISLAMICA DEL IRAN	
Ambassadeur		Delegate	
Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO	Rome	P. KARBASI	
Suppléant		Adviser & Alternate Permanent	
S. D. BANGOURA		Representative to FAO	Rome
Premier Secrétaire			
Représentant permanent adjoint		IRAQ - العراق	
auprès de la FAO	Rome	Delegate	
HAITI - HAÏTI		K. HASSAN	
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C. BONAPARTE			
Ambassadeur			المندوب
Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO	Rome		قتيبة حسن
			الممثل الدائم لدى المنظمة
			روما
HONDURAS			
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Ministro Plenipotenciario		Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Representante Permanente Alterno			
ante la FAO	Roma		المناوب
HUNGARY - HONGRIE - HUNGRIA			على مجيد
Delegate			الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة
Mrs M. GALVOLGYI			روما
Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
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Delegate		Delegate	
S. K. SAHDEV		J. GAULE	
Ambassador		Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
Alternates		ITALY - ITALIE - ITALIA	
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Deputy Chief of Mission	Rome	F. GINOCCHIO	
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R. S. AGARWAL		auprès de la FAO	Rome
First Secretary (Agriculture)	Rome	Suppléants	
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		Ministère de la coordination des	
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JAPAN - JAPON Delegate K. HIONO Policy Adviser, Policy Planning Division Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tokyo	المندوب السيدة فاطمة جوهر حيات المستشار والممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما	
Alternates H. KISHI Counsellor Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
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A. NIWA Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Alternate Ms T. F. ADORO First Secretary Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
S. TOMARI Technical Official, International Cooperation Division Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tokyo	LIBYA - LIBYE - LIBIA - ليبيا Delegate M. AL-MABROUK AL-SEGHAHER Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
C. NAGATA Managing Director Japan FAO Association	Tokyo	المندوب منصور المبروك الصغير الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما	
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Alternates B. CRISPUS MBOGOH Counsellor (Agriculture) Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	MADAGASCAR Délégué R. RABE Chargé d'affaires a.i. Ambassade de Madagascar	Rome
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KOREA, REPUBLIC OF - COREE, REPUBLIQUE DE - COREA, REPUBLICA DE Delegate DUCK SOO AHN Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
Alternate KIHO YOON Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		

Alternate AB. G. A. TAMBI Assistant Agricultural Attaché Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	Mlle N. ALAOUI M'HAMMDI Représentant permanent suppléant auprès de la FAO	Rome
MAURITANIA - MAURITANIE Délégué OULD H. BOÏDIEL Commissaire à la sécurité alimentaire Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire	Nouakchott	الآنسة نزهة علوى محمدي الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما	
Suppléants M. OULD MENNY Chargé de mission Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire	Nouakchott	MOZAMBIQUE Delegate Mrs L. D. D. FAKIR Head, Economic Analysis Department Ministry of Agriculture	Maputo
MEXICO - MEXIQUE Delegado C. TORRES MANZO Coordinador General Comisión Nacional de Alimentación	México, D.F.	Alternate Miss H. THUMBO Chief Projects Department	Maputo
Suplentes C. GUERRA LOPEZ Diputado Federal Cámara de Diputados	México, D.F.	MYANMAR Delegate U NYAN LYNN Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
J. ELIAS LEAL Consejero para Asuntos Pesqueros Embajada de México	Roma	Alternate U MIN NAING Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
L. CRUZ NIEVA Coordinador de Asesores Cámara de Diputados	México, D.F.	NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS - PAISES BAJOS Delegate J. B. PIETERS Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
MOROCCO - MAROC - MARRUECOS - المغرب Délégué A. ARIFI Représentant permanent suppléant auprès de la FAO	Rome	Alternates C. B. HOUTMAN Head, General Policy and Multilateral Affairs Division Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries	The Hague
المندوب عبد السلام أريفي الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما		G. J. TEMPELMAN Advisor Rural Development Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Hague
Suppléants Mlle W. ZNIBER Représentant permanent suppléant auprès de la FAO	Rome	Mrs J. T. MUFFELS Head, Food Security Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries	The Hague
المناوبون الآنسة وفاء زنيبر الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة روما		P. R. JANUS Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
		NEW ZEALAND - NOUVELLE-ZELANDE - NUEVA ZELANDIA Delegate D. LUXTON Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome

NICARAGUA

Delegado
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Ministro Consejero
Representante Permanente Alterno
ante la FAO

Roma

Alternate
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Secretary
Polish FAO Committee

Warsaw

NIGER

Délégué
Mlle H. IBRAHIM
Premier Secrétaire
Représentant permanent suppléant
auprès de la FAO

Rome

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C. A. MILHEIRIÇO DE ANDRADE FONTES
Principal Assessor
Ministry of Agriculture

Lisbon

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Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

NIGERIA

Delegate
F. BATURE
Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

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Délégué
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Directeur général
Ministère de l'agriculture et
de l'alimentation

Bucarest

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Agricultural Counsellor
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

Suppléant

G. APOSTOIU

Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO

Rome

PERU - PEROU

Delegado
E. ROSSL LINK
Embajador
Representante Permanente ante la FAO

Roma

SAUDI ARABIA, KINGDOM OF
ARABIE SAOUDITE, ROYAUME D'
ARABIA SAUDITA, REINO DE

المملكة العربية السعودية

Suplente
Srta. G. VASSALLO CONSOLI
Representante Permanente Alternata
ante la FAO

Roma

Delegate

W. A. ELKHEREJI

Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

PHILIPPINES - FILIPINAS

Delegate
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Ambassador
Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

Alternate

B. AL-SHAHLOOB

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

Alternates
N. D. DE LUNA
Agricultural Attaché
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

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المندوب

Ms M. L. B. GAVINO
Assistant Agricultural Attaché
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

بندر الشهلوب
الممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة
روما

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Delegate
J. BIELAWSKI
Permanent Representative to FAO

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SENEGAL

Délégué
MOUSSA BOCAR LY
Ministre Conseiller
Représentant permanent adjoint
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Rome

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		Suppléant A. KOHLER Secrétaire du Comité national suisse de la FAO	Berne
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SOUTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU SUD SUDAFRICA Delegate J. A. SWART Senior Agricultural Management Advisor Department of Agriculture	Pretoria	THAILAND - THAILANDE - TAILANDIA Delegate T. YINGVANA-SIRI Minister (Agriculture) Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
SPAIN - ESPAGNE - ESPAÑA Delegado C. ARANDA MARTIN Representante Permanente ante la FAO	Roma	Alternates P. KORSIEPORN First Secretary (Agriculture) Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Suplentes J. GARCIA BDIAS Representante Permanente Adjunto ante la FAO	Roma	Ms K. PONGPANICH First Secretary (Commerce) Embassy of Thailand	Rome
Srta. P. VILLALBA CORTIJO Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación	Madrid	TUNISIA - TUNISIE - TUNEZ - تونس Délégué C. LAROUSSE Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO	Rome
SRI LANKA Delegate G. PELPOLA Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome	المندوب الشانلي العروسي الممثل الدائم لدى المنظمة روما	
Alternate S. KUMARARATNE Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome		
SWEDEN - SUEDE - SUECIA Delegate R. ÅKESSON Head of Section Ministry of Agriculture	Stockholm	TURKEY - TURQUIE - TURQUIA Delegate G. OKURER Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome
Alternate Mrs. A. GARCIA-THÄRN Adviser Swedish International Development Authority	Stockholm	UGANDA - OUGANDA Delegate W. SAKIRA Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO	Rome

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI - REINO UNIDO

Delegate
D. CHURCH
 Head, Food Aid Section
 Overseas Development Administration London

Alternates
D. SANDS SMITH
 Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

P. WILSON
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

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 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA**

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 International Relations Adviser
 International Cooperation & Development
 Department of Agriculture Washington

Alternate
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 Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

URUGUAY

Delegado
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 Ministro
 Representante Permanente ante la FAO Roma

VENEZUELA

Delegado
A. BADILLO ROJAS
 Agregado (Asuntos Agrícolas)
 Representante Permanente Adjunto
 ante la FAO Roma

Srta. V. PEREZ PEREZ
 Segundo Secretario
 Representante Permanente Alterno
 ante la FAO Roma

VIET NAM

Delegate
NGUYEN MANH DUNG
 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

Alternates
Ms NINH THI BINH
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

NGUYEN DUC SON
 Economist
 Ministry of Agriculture & Food Industry Hanoi

ZAMBIA - ZAMBIE

Delegate
B. T. MUCHELEMBA
 Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

Alternates
J. P. LUNGU
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

M. NALISHUWA
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

ZIMBABWE

Delegate
G. HLATSHWAYO
 Minister Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO Rome

المراقبون من الدول الأعضاء في المنظمة وغير الأعضاء في اللجنة
非本委员会成员的成员国观察员

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES NE SIEGEANT PAS AU COMITE
OBSERVADORES DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBROS QUE NO SON MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

CONGO

Délégué

G. SILOU

Ministre Conseiller

Représentant permanent adjoint

auprès de la FAO

Rome

ESTONIA - ESTONIE

Delegate

Mrs E. ASKERSTAM

Ambassador

Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

GUATEMALA

Delegado

B. R. DEGER BATTAGLIA

Representante Permanente Adjunto

ante la FAO

Roma

OMAN - عمان

Delegate

M. AL-AMBU SA'EEDI

Second Secretary

Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO

Rome

المندوب

مشير الأمبو سعیدی

السكرتير الثانى

والممثل الدائم المناوب لدى المنظمة

روما

مراقبون من الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة

联合国会员国的观察员

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES

OBSERVADORES DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

UKRAINE - UCRANIA

V. VILSKY

Economic Adviser

Embassy of Ukraine

Rome

دولة الفاتيكان

教 廷

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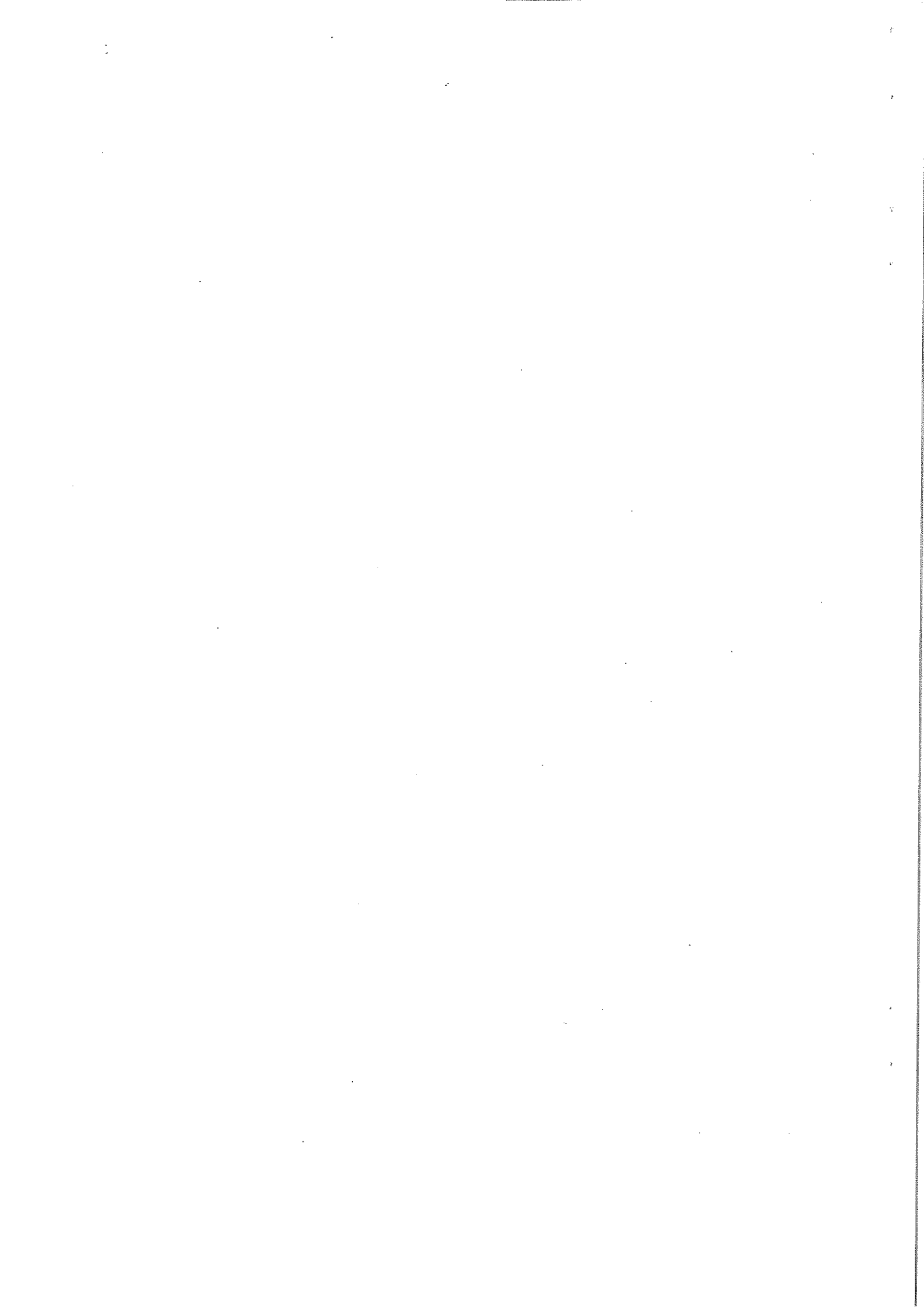
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**APPENDIX D
LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

Document No.	Title	Provisional Agenda Item No.
CFS: 94/1	Provisional Agenda	I
CFS: 94/2	Assessment of the Current World Food Security Situation and Recent Policy Developments	II
CFS: 94/2 Sup. 1	Assessment of the Current World Food Security Situation and Recent Policy Developments - Updating Statement	II
CFS: 94/3	Assessing the Contribution of High Potential Areas in Developing Countries to Improving Food Security on a Sustainable Basis	III
CFS: 94/4	Review of Developments in the Global Information and Early Warning System and FAO-Supported National and Regional Early Warning Systems	IV
CFS: 94/Inf. 1	Draft Proposed Timetable	
CFS: 94/Inf. 2	List of Documents	
CFS: 94/Inf. 3	List of Members of CFS	
CFS: 94/Inf. 4	List of Delegates	
CFS: 94/Inf. 5	The Uruguay Round Agreement and its Implications for Food Security	
CFS: 94/Inf. 6	Follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition and its Plan of Action for Nutrition	
CFS: 94/Inf. 7	Review of Developments in the United Nations System relating to the Future of the World Food Council	
CFS: 94/Inf. 8	European Economic Community - Declaration of Competence and Voting Rights	



APPENDIX E
OPENING STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DELIVERED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you on behalf of the Director-General to the Nineteenth Session of the Committee on World Food Security.

Mr Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates and Observers,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Main features of global food insecurity

Man-made disasters caused by civil wars and the collapse of economic and political systems continue to be a persistent characteristic of food insecurity, where strife and destruction threaten the unity of the "global village" and hinder the achievement of the most important of human rights, the right of every individual to have access to adequate food and nutrition. Indeed most of the current food emergencies monitored by FAO and this Committee are those that can be traced to some form of social and political turmoil as for example, in Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Haiti, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan. In most cases the generous and timely response of the donor community is sufficient to alleviate immediate human suffering. However, permanent solutions can be found only if the parties in conflict themselves find common ground for agreement and lasting peace.

It should not be forgotten that natural disasters can create as much human suffering as man-made ones if the world community is not watchful and prepared to cope with their consequences. In recent months, FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System has alerted the international community of the serious food supply shortfalls caused by adverse weather in a number of countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, the North-East Region of Brazil and Laos. Currently, 25 countries are facing food emergencies caused by natural and/or man-made factors. I would urge the international community to respond generously to their pressing needs for food and rehabilitation assistance.

The other, but most often neglected, challenge inherent in any emergency food security problem, whatever its cause, is to ensure that the productive capacity in the afflicted regions is quickly restored in the aftermath of the crisis, in order to avoid the transformation of the problem into one of chronic food insecurity. Unfortunately we continue to have difficulty in obtaining adequate resources from donors for the provision of seeds and essential inputs to ensure a quick return to normal production.

Assessing the global food security situation

The detailed assessment of the current global food security situation provides further support to the fact that the most effective way of tackling chronic food insecurity is to give priority to measures that would increase agricultural productivity and food production, especially in low-income food-deficit countries. Early indications are that the world aggregate wheat and coarse grains output in 1994 will increase by about 3 percent, maintaining the observed stability of global food supplies since 1993. Despite this, however, acute food insecurity will continue in several

countries, while in some others prospects are set to deteriorate rapidly in 1994. Some countries of Africa and of the former USSR, for instance, will continue to appear on the list until the political turmoils there end, and the recovery and rehabilitation process is complete. Others that are newly in danger because of vagaries of nature are likely to feature again in the special alerts issued jointly by FAO and WFP until significant inroads are made into strengthening the productive base of their agriculture so that economic and social mechanisms can cope without recourse to external aid.

This year the Committee will also have the opportunity of reviewing the results of constructing a composite household food security index for 93 developing countries. The index is designed to supplement the information provided by other early warning indicators traditionally considered by you, and combines, as far as possible, all of the elements of FAO's extended concept of food security. Because the index incorporates different aspects of food security related to the prevalence of undernutrition, extent of food gap, inequalities in household distribution of food and stability of food availabilities into a single composite measure, it is comprehensive and simple to interpret.

The results obtained show that by far the largest number of countries with low or critical levels of food security is in Africa. Of the 34 African countries rated as food insecure, 33 are low-income food-deficit countries. And in Latin America and the Caribbean seven out of ten low-income food-deficit countries are also food insecure. By contrast, those low-income food-deficit countries that have achieved better levels of food security appear to have done so mainly through a combination of successful production strategies and ability to finance commercial imports.

Against this background, the dominant trend in food policies in the developing countries remained one of further liberalization of their marketing systems, subsidy reduction and consumer price decontrol, and reduction in tariffs and greater exposure to world markets in trade policy. However, many countries have adopted special measures in order to protect temporarily their agricultural producers and/or to provide relief to consumers, while others have let consumer and producer welfare decline.

Food security impacts of liberalizing the international agricultural markets - the Uruguay Round

Up to now, most of the new policy initiatives related to the agricultural and other sectors have taken place within the framework of structural adjustment programmes. However, after seven years of negotiations the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations were successfully concluded on 15 December 1993, and the future direction in agricultural policies will reflect the provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture. These will imply gradual liberalization of international trade in agricultural products, with the developing countries receiving special and differential treatment, including more time to adjust and smaller reductions in support measures. The least-developed countries, moreover, will not be required to make any reduction commitments. The Agreement, although rather comprehensive and going well beyond tariffs and border measures, still represents only a partial liberalization, as the agreed cuts in support to agriculture are relatively small and spread out over a number of years.

The food security implications for the developing countries of this new regime point towards slightly higher and possibly more stable commodity prices than would otherwise prevail, expanded market opportunities for some commodities but the loss of the value of preferences in some markets. The main implications for the developing countries concern the changed set of policy options that they face in the post-Uruguay Round world. For most developing countries any policy initiatives will continue to take place within the framework of structural adjustment policies, implying a shift in the focus of interventions from influencing the price mechanism towards investment in the infrastructure of the agricultural economy, including human resources, new sustainable production technology, marketing services and appropriate storage facilities.

Implementing the Plan of Action for Nutrition

Just as important as finding the optimal interventions which do not distort the role that prices play in the allocation of domestic resources, is the recognition that they have to be implemented in conjunction with policies and programmes designed directly for eliminating poverty, social inequality and lack of education, the primary causes of hunger and malnutrition. The World Declaration and Plan of Action of Nutrition calls for concerted action to direct resources to those most in need in order to raise their productive capacities, improve their social opportunities and increase their access to food in a sustainable way. It also stresses the need to protect the nutritional well-being of vulnerable groups through specific short-term actions as needed, while continually working towards long-term solutions. The information note that you have before you describes the steps taken by FAO to fulfil the mandate given to it by the International Conference on Nutrition convened by FAO and WHO. The success will of course depend in large part on the determination of the national governments to develop and revise National Plans of Action for Nutrition, on the ability of the food and agricultural sectors to carry out their fundamental roles toward nutritional well-being, and on adequate levels of donor support to facilitate efficient programme implementation.

The increasing responsibilities of the Global Information and Early Warning Information System

I have already mentioned the irreplaceable role played by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning Information System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) in facilitating responses to food emergencies throughout the world. The volume of work undertaken by the System has expanded significantly since you last reviewed its activities, as a direct consequence of the worldwide acceptance of its achievements and the earlier recommendations of the Committee for implementing a number of innovations. The surge in numbers, scale and complexity of food emergencies in the past few years is another aspect of the increase in the demand for the services of the System, and so is the additional responsibility in the UN System for food needs assessment, evaluation of requests for emergency food aid and for fielding of food supply assessment missions. FAO is fully cooperating with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which was created as a part of the restructuring of the UN Secretariat, fulfilling its lead role in assessing the food and agricultural outlook and in implementing agricultural rehabilitation activities, within the framework of broader, multi-agency and multi-sectoral efforts.

Duplication of responsibilities in the UN system regarding global food security issues

The same restructuring effort in the UN Secretariat that has affected the operations of the GIEWS seems likely to affect also other aspects of food security responsibilities. In this respect, the transfer of the responsibilities of the secretariat of the World Food Council in Rome to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development in New York has now been completed. The UN Programme Budget for 1994-95, adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 1993, and the proposed work programme indicate that the Department will undertake to service the World Food Council (WFC), the mandate and functions of which are still under review, and to undertake work which is similar to, if not duplicative of, that being undertaken at FAO in relation to food security. This Committee has already cautioned against duplication of effort and lack of coordination in dealing with food security issues at its 18th Session. I would urge the members of this Committee to bring its views on this matter to the attention of their representatives in New York who are involved in consultations on the review of WFC.

Improving food security of developing countries in high potential areas

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates and observers, I finally turn to an issue that promises to provide an effective solution to a number of the most persistent food security problems faced in

developing countries. The issue is how to promote self-reliance in a sustainable manner, especially in those countries where food availabilities and household access to food are inadequate due to factors that impede technical, economic, social and cultural development processes. The document before you assesses the potential contributions of high potential areas in developing countries to improving food security in a sustainable way. If food self-reliance is at all to be achieved in developing countries, such productive areas are likely to make the greatest contribution, foremost through increased land and labour productivity.

The starting point for productivity improvement must, of course, be technology. However, for the take-up of the technology to be sustainable, the economic and institutional environment must also be favourable. Farmers must have better access to proven technologies, production inputs and services, and to markets for their products. They must secure their rights to access to land and other resources so that they have the stability and confidence to take up the technological opportunities and make the necessary investments. In short, the countries must adopt and maintain measures that ensure incentives to increase productivity and production in a sustainable manner, and allow reasonable return on the investment undertaken. Farmers must participate from the very beginning in the process of development, because they are the ones who make the decisions regarding resource use. They decide whether to adopt sustainable practices, to clear forests or plough up pastures, and they do so in response to household security needs and incentives rather than government dictates. Since few technologies are totally risk free in the absence of safeguards to protect public goods, there must also be an appropriate policy environment that can bring the social costs of resource usage into the equation.

The analysis indicates that nearly half of the developing countries included in the study are potentially able to meet more than twice their total requirements of the main food crops, if they could realize the latent capabilities of their high potential areas. The paradox is that among the countries with excellent output potential, almost two-thirds currently have low or very low food security status, most of them in Africa. At the other extreme, are those countries that do not appear to have the potential to meet their staple food requirements from their own production. Yet most of these countries enjoy a comparatively high degree of food security and none of them face critical food security problems. Thus, the major immediate challenge for FAO is to assist member countries in partnership with all others concerned to mobilize the potentials that exist for raising food production and productivity in order to alleviate the maladies of poverty, malnutrition and hunger.

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates and observers, I thank you for your kind attention and wish you a constructive and successful session.

Mr Chairman, that ends the Director-General's statement.