

use, including wherever possible the encouragement of local manufacture, and the establishment of adequate revolving reserve stocks to cater for any emergencies;

2. *Recommends* a co-ordinated programme, including the necessary elements of supply, information, training, research and quality control, to increase the efficiency of protection measures;

3. *Recommends* a strong continuing programme of research into the mechanism of resistance in both plants and pests, especially in tropical and sub-tropical areas, on the development of integrated pest management for major cropping systems, and on the residual effects of pesticides in soils, water, crops, livestock, environment and human habitat;

4. *Calls on* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to convene on an urgent basis an *ad hoc* consultation, including member Governments and industry, to recommend ways and means to give effect to the intentions of the present resolution, including the supply-demand information that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has been collecting, the investment required in pesticides and equipment supply, the standardization of regulatory procedures and environmental rules and the examination of alternative methods of pest control, and to take follow-up action.

RESOLUTION XI

Programme for the control of African animal trypanosomiasis

The World Food Conference,

Recognizing the importance of African animal trypanosomiasis as a major limiting factor to rural development in general and animal production in particular in a large number of African countries,

Taking note that progress in trypanosomiasis and tsetse control techniques now makes possible the implementation of large-scale operations,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of an internationally co-ordinated programme for control of African animal trypanosomiasis could open up vast areas of land for animal and crop production thus providing the potential for greatly increased animal protein and other food supplies both to overcome deficits in the African continent and to provide surpluses for export,

Recognizing the socio-economic benefits which would accrue to rural populations from such a programme, including a significant contribution to the control of human trypanosomiasis,

Taking note that trypanosomiasis and tsetse control should be considered as the first phase of an integrated plan of economic development to be followed by projects covering appropriate land, water and forestry conservation and utilization, including pasture improvement, livestock management, animal health, livestock marketing and processing, as well as training in their various fields.

1. *Recommends* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerned, interested international organizations and specialized research institutes, and with the support of bilateral and multilateral assistance agencies, launch as a matter of urgency a long-term programme for the control of African animal trypanosomiasis as a project of high priority;

2. *Calls for* immediate establishment of a small co-ordinating unit at FAO Headquarters to start the first phase of the

programme devoted to training, pilot field control projects and applied research, in preparation for future large-scale operations;

3. *Recommends* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations take immediately the necessary steps to mobilize the funds and services required for the programme.

RESOLUTION XII

*Seed industry development**

Recognizing the urgent need to increase agricultural production in many countries to meet world-wide food demand,

Recognizing the importance which a secured supply of viable seeds of high genetical and physical purity of high-yielding and adapted varieties has to increasing crop production and productivity,

Affirming therefore that the development of seed industries should be given high priority in national agricultural development strategies,

Stressing that some countries experiencing frequent emergencies such as drought, flooding, typhoons, et cetera, which cause severe crop damage, will have to establish adequate regional and/or national seed reserve stocks to satisfy the need of adequate seed supplies for the subsequent season,

Stressing the increasing international linkages in crop research and in the trade of seeds and the need to guard against introduction of seed-borne pests and diseases,

1. *Urges* the Governments of developing countries to make short- and long-term commitments of manpower, institutional and financial resources for seed industry development in their national agricultural development plans;

2. *Requests* interested countries and parties to introduce policies and measures for the production, processing, quality control, distribution, marketing, legislation, promotion and education of farmers in the utilization of quality seed;

3. *Recommends* that the international assistance of the FAO Seed Industry Development Programme be strengthened, so that national seed production and utilization efforts, both for domestic use and export, including the training of competent technical and managerial manpower, can be furthered to meet demands.

RESOLUTION XIII

International Fund for Agricultural Development

The World Food Conference,

Recognizing the need for a substantial increase in investment in agriculture for increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries,

Recognizing that provision of an adequate supply and proper utilization of food are the common responsibility of all members of the international community; and

Recognizing further that the prospects of the world food situation call for urgent and co-ordinated measures by all countries,

* "Seed" in this resolution refers to both sexually and vegetatively propagated planting materials.

Resolves that:

1. An International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries;

2. All developed countries and all those developing countries that are in a position to contribute to this Fund should do so on a voluntary basis;

3. The Fund should be administered by a Governing Board consisting of representatives of contributing developed countries, contributing developing countries, and potential recipient countries, taking into consideration the need for ensuring equitable distribution of representation amongst these three categories and regional balance amongst the potential recipient representations;

4. The disbursements from the Fund should be carried out through existing international and/or regional institutions in accordance with the regulations and criteria to be established by the Governing Board;

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, and institutions to work out the details, including the size of, and commitments to, the Fund;

6. The Fund should become operative as soon as the Secretary-General of the United Nations determines, in consultation with representatives of the countries having pledged contributions to the Fund, that it holds promise of generating substantial additional resources for assistance to developing countries and that its operations have a reasonable prospect of continuity.

RESOLUTION XIV

11 *Reduction of military expenditures for the purpose of increasing food production*

The World Food Conference,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3180 (XXVIII), which stipulates that the principal purpose of the World Food Conference is to devise ways and means by which the international community as a whole may deal concretely with the world food problem,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3121 (XXVIII), establishing that the contributions to the World Food Programme must be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources,

Stressing heading 2 "Food" of General Assembly resolution 3202 (VI), entitled "Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order",

Considering also General Assembly resolutions 2667 (XXV), 2831 (XXVI) and 3075 (XXVIII), entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3093 (XXVIII), entitled "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries",

Noting FAO resolution 3/73 which recognizes that the guaranteeing of world food security is the joint responsibility of the entire international community,

Considering with concern that there is a severe world food crisis which must be confronted energetically by all States,

Recalling with equal concern that the Report of the Group of Experts on Disarmament and Development (A/9770) estimates that more than 200 thousand million dollars are spent annually for military purposes, which shows the enormous disproportion between the military expenditures and the present goals of agriculture development aid,

Calls on the States participating in the Conference to take the necessary measures for the most rapid implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations pertaining to the reduction of military expenditures for the purpose of development, and to allocate a growing proportion of the sums so released to the financing of food production in developing countries and the establishment of reserves to deal with emergency cases.

RESOLUTION XV

Food aid to victims of colonial wars in Africa

The World Food Conference,

Recalling resolution 3118 (XXVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding assistance to populations in colonial Territories and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling resolution 1892 (LVII) of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the decisions adopted by the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for providing assistance in all its forms to these Territories,

Bearing in mind the progress achieved so far in the process of total independence of Territories under Portuguese administration,

Taking into account the repressive measures employed by the former fascist-colonialist Portuguese regime during the wars of national liberation in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola,

Gravely concerned about the destruction and devastation of the agricultural potential of these countries and the serious food shortage prevailing in these countries,

Aware that the populations in these countries have been deprived in the past of any assistance from the United Nations or from the United Nations family of organizations due to the former Portuguese policy,

1. Requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to take immediate action to intensify food aid to the populations of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all the executive heads of organizations within the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to assist the national liberation movements or the governments of these countries to formulate a comprehensive plan of national reconstruction;

3. Invites all Governments and non-governmental organizations to give their assistance to compensate for the manifold damage arising out of the struggles for national liberation.