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We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.
This Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa is organised by the

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

and will be held in

CAIRO, U.A.R.

from

27 January to 10 February 1966

P A P E R VII

FAO's RELATIONS WITH INDUSTRY THROUGH THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The FAO Contribution to this Symposium includes in addition to the one mentioned above six other papers entitled:

I: The Economic Significance and Contribution of Industries based on Renewable Natural Resources and the Policies and Institutions Required for their Development.

II: Some Essential Requisites for Industrial Development of Renewable Natural Resources.

III: Food and Food Products Industries.

IV: Industries Processing Agricultural Products other than Food.

V: Development of Forest Industries.

VI: Fisheries Industries.

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7. It will certainly be of interest to participants in this Symposium to know some of the new initiatives FAO's Director-General has taken under the FY IX. One is an attempt to enlist the co-operation of private industry and business sectors to promote investment in food and food products industries in the developing countries.

8. To this end an ad hoc meeting was convened in Rome on 22-23 September 1965, at the invitation of FAO's Director-General, which meeting was attended by 22 leaders of important industrial firms and business groups from North America and Europe. At this meeting it was decided to study further and to identify the more promising and fruitful areas of co-operation, such as investment prospects, planning for raw material supplies, pre-investment surveys, joint support for applied research through field and pilot plant demonstrations and so on.

9. It was clearly understood by all concerned that while industrial initiatives from Europe and North America were bound to be based on the interest and support of private business, it would be left to the governments of each developing nation whether, and in what form, it wishes to take advantage of these possibilities, and what guarantees it was prepared to offer for the security of foreign investment and for the efficient working and maintenance of new industrial plants.

10. This paper, being of an informative character with reference to recent developments, does not intend to give an account of operational field projects. A selection of a few operational activities, however, is attached in the Appendix.
APPENDIX

SELECTED FIELD ACTION PROJECTS

Fertiliser Trials and Demonstrations

1. It was found that experiments on farmers' fields often gave results different from those at research stations. Trials and demonstrations carried out in farmers' own fields under various environmental conditions, therefore, show much better the effectiveness of fertiliser application in raising their crop yields and incomes, under present prevailing conditions.

From the beginning of the Campaign the appeal of the Director-General for the fight against hunger has been received with enthusiasm by the World Fertilizer Industry. FAO established a Fertilizer Advisory Panel in order to strengthen the collaboration with this sector of industry and thus an efficient program of work developed.

The table below lists the number of simple trials and demonstrations that have been carried out from the winter of 1961 to the summer of 1963.

Table listing number of simple fertilizer trials and demonstrations as carried out in the African Region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and Country</th>
<th>Simple Trials</th>
<th>Demonstrations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,276</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria (south)</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>20,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>12,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambo</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results were, briefly, that traditional farmers increased their crop yield by an average of over 50 per cent by using fertilizers, and the value of the crop response average 3.7 times the cost of fertilizers in West Africa and 2.1 times in Morocco.

Pilot Schemes

Demonstrating the value of fertilizers for increasing the farmers' production and income, is limited if they cannot obtain the required fertilisers in due time and at a convenient price. Therefore, the world fertilizer Industry agreed to support pilot schemes, first in Ghana and Western Nigeria, to develop, on the basis of practical experience under local conditions, fertilizer distribution, marketing and credit systems suited to the needs of farmers, especially traditional farmers, where these services either do not exist or are poorly developed. Subsequently,
The programme has clearly justified the hopes placed in it by the world
peasant farming industry and by FAO, since it has shown farmers what fertilisers
are to raise their crop outputs and incomes, and fertiliser consumption
has increased from 10,000 tons of material in 1960-61 to 500,000 tons in
1971-72, with the number of countries participating in the world-wide program at
29 in 1972.

The introduction of existing locally made fishing boats permits a
considerable increase in the catch, thus making more protein-rich
food available at a low cost. The industry manufacturing outboard motors
has collaborated with FAO since the beginning of the Freedom from Hunger
campaign, and gave, free of charge, engines to start off IFIC schemes in
Africa, Asia, Asia and Australasia. The engines will later be
leased to local cooperative organizations like fishermen's cooperative
unions, which will sell them on to the forests to fishermen and thus estab-
lish a revolving fund to assist the fishermen in raising their standard of