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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
COLLOQUE SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL
SIMPOSIO SOBRE EL DESARROLLO INDUSTRIAL

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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

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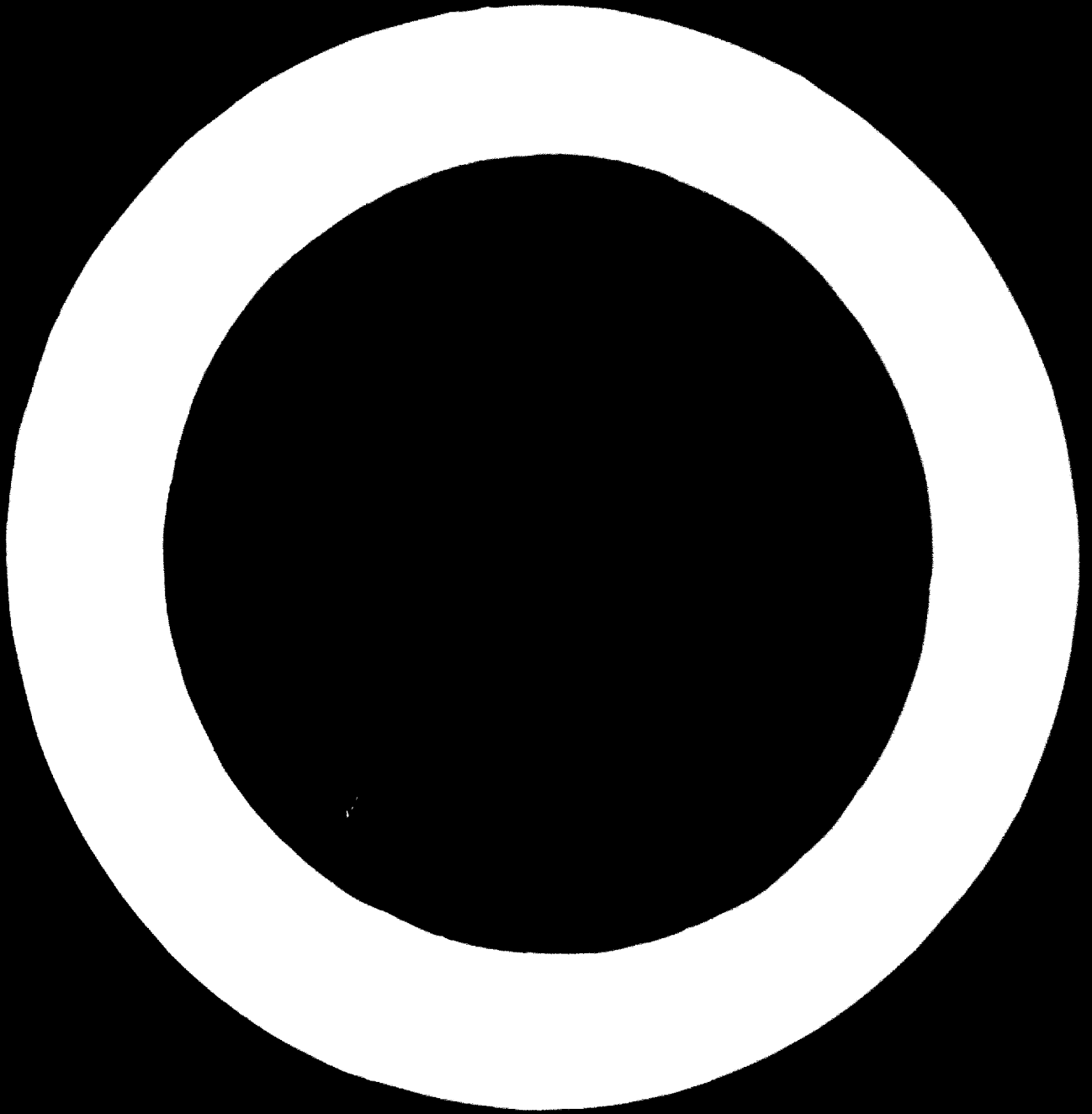
P A P E R VII

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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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system. It outlines the objectives and the scope of the project, which is to develop a comprehensive framework for the management of the organization's resources. The document is divided into several sections, each addressing a different aspect of the system. The first section, titled 'Introduction', provides an overview of the project and its significance. The second section, 'Objectives', lists the specific goals that the system is designed to achieve. The third section, 'Scope', defines the boundaries of the project and the areas it will cover. The fourth section, 'Principles', describes the fundamental concepts that guide the development of the system. The fifth section, 'Structure', details the organizational structure and the roles of the various departments. The sixth section, 'Implementation', discusses the steps involved in putting the system into practice. The seventh section, 'Conclusion', summarizes the key findings and recommendations of the study.

The second part of the document provides a detailed analysis of the current state of the organization. It examines the existing processes and procedures, identifying strengths and weaknesses. The analysis is based on a thorough review of the organization's operations and a consultation with key personnel. The findings of the analysis are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the areas that require attention. The document also includes a list of recommendations for improving the organization's performance. These recommendations are based on the findings of the analysis and are designed to address the identified weaknesses. The recommendations are presented in a logical and systematic manner, making it easy for the organization to understand and implement them.

The third part of the document describes the proposed system in detail. It provides a comprehensive overview of the system's architecture and its components. The system is designed to be flexible and scalable, allowing it to adapt to the organization's changing needs. The architecture is based on a modular design, which enables the system to be developed and implemented in a step-by-step manner. The components of the system are described in detail, including the hardware, software, and data. The document also includes a flowchart of the system's operations, which illustrates the flow of information and the interactions between the various components. The flowchart is a clear and concise representation of the system's structure and is designed to help the organization understand how the system will work. The document also includes a list of the system's features and benefits, which are designed to address the organization's needs and improve its performance.

The fourth part of the document discusses the implementation of the proposed system. It provides a detailed plan for the system's rollout, including the timeline, resources, and responsibilities. The implementation plan is designed to ensure that the system is implemented smoothly and that the organization's operations are not disrupted. The document also includes a list of the risks associated with the implementation of the system and the steps that will be taken to mitigate these risks. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations of the study, and a list of the authors and their affiliations.

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 FFHC. 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 1965.

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

<u>Region and Country</u>	<u>Simple Trials</u>	<u>Demonstrations</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>North Africa</u>			
Morocco	-	2,276	2,276
<u>West Africa</u>			
Nigeria (south)	4,898	18,457	23,355
Ghana	2,075	4,604	6,679
Dahomey	-	90	90
Togo	20	350	370
Senegal	695	3,390	4,085
Gambia	200	400	600

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

Pilot Schemes

Demonstrating the value of fertilisers 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, fertiliser 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,

... their legum in the ... fertilizers provided by ... where the government ...

1965

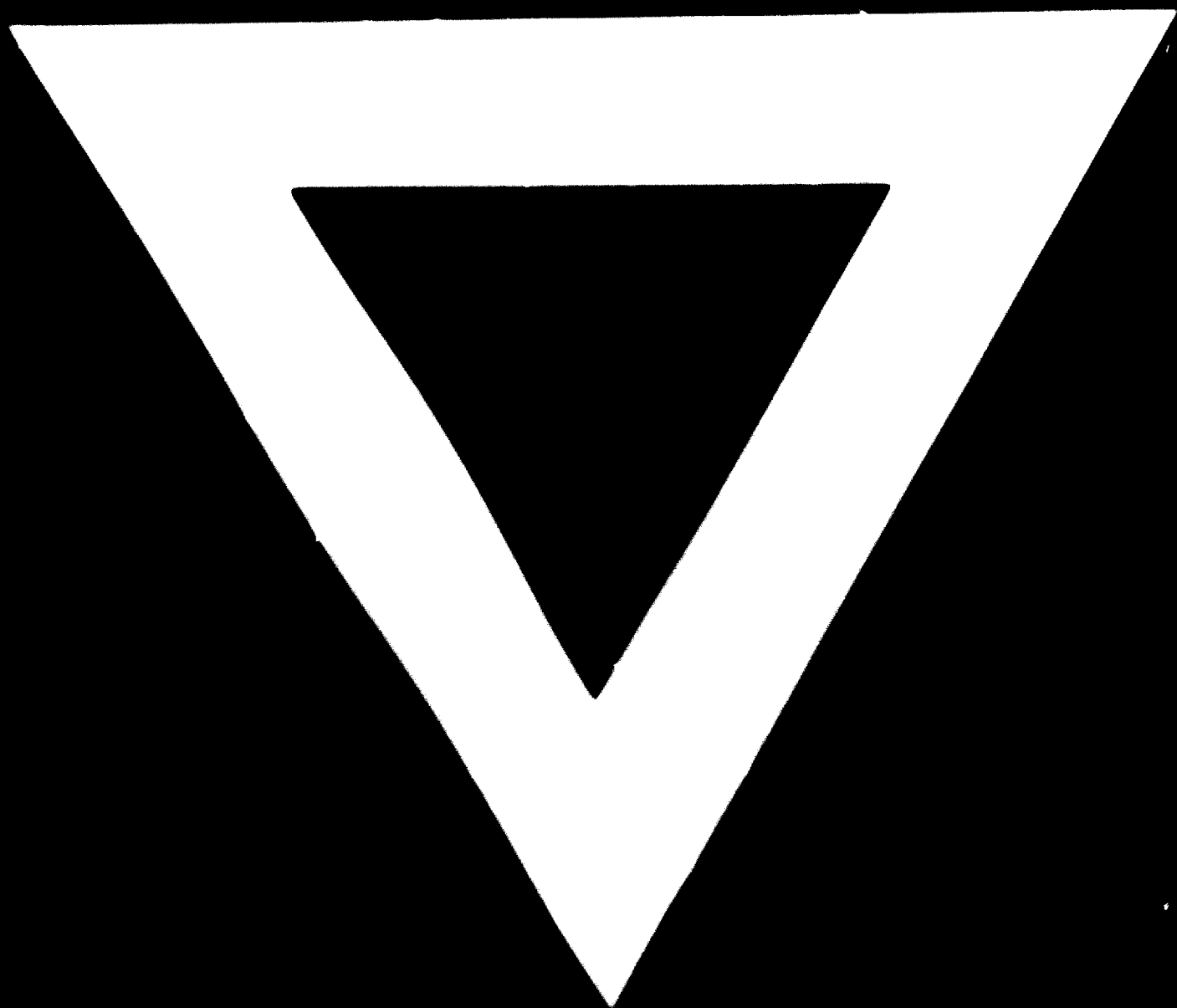
... successful to all participants, ... will be continued during the ... North and West Africa, ...

... justified the hopes placed in it by the world ... since it has shown farmers what fertilizers ... and fertilizer consumption ... 1960-61 to 500,000 tons in ... participating in the world-wide program at ...

Utilization of Existing Boats

... increase in the catch, thus making more protein-rich ... The industry manufacturing outboard motors ... since the beginning of the freedom from lumper ... engines to start off IFIC schemes in ... The engines will later be ... like fisherman's co-operative ... thus estab- ... to assist the fishermen to raise their standard of ...





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