

Speeches from various i-\201sais of melcations including tke.AHC, Were reada

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Remarks and oonolusionÂ§\_

.lundernutrition.

sucrles where yroblems of undernutrition in developing

The 13th 1:3ional wrfcrme was Lela immiaiatly after tha World  
Ccnfcrsmoc en

.i-\201ctirn progrnros macx 3t t}ljs conference

countries9 was mentionsdÂ¢

â\200\230ncluded trainin; cf manpOWCT for appIOprate skills to increase focd  
prci-\202uotich aha alleviate

One of tue main aSchts discussed in the Regionalorierâ\200\230W10 was 5L t  
TAfrica therefcrc has still

of serious sLortage of Skilled L&npswer.

got.,Â¢some years tc go before the Wishes of sufficiieri-\201 skilled manpower

In cases of foreign eXperts workir CL dgvelgpmcnt in  
are fulfilled.

urica, counterparts for these should be facilitated, Âf53: 1119-8213 of

One delegate WonÃ©ered Whether the

continuity in develogment projects.

problem of foreign eXpertise was not of our own making since Lfridan  
Governments preferred foreign OXpQrts to local prgrgs.

The "Larsro Declaration" indicated the seriousness ani-\202 determination

with WLiCL the member governments Viewed the hunger pi-\201oblem in the

116 prpgraml68 to alleviate tLe ocndition, are

region and als 0 elseâ\200\231

imllemented &i-\201d are successful.

aid destined for.&frica in the coming years,

During a discussion with the Deputy Director of tLe Tnternational

Institute of Trepical- Ticulture, Le mentioned tLat tLe IITR had an

agreement with the Dar Lnivrsity's.Lgricultural Section in Vorogoro

He promlsed t011elp

to â\200\235send students for short ocursss in Morogoro.

our comradcs who would like to attend such courses, and he also promisL

to send â\200\234articulars revardin

TLV success will result in less food

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the courses.

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on cf TCDC activi ties  
among.African countries.  
The strategy was

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:d by the committee  
The status of trained women in agriculture was  
diemuss  
ed at length  
.and emphasis was made with  
regards agricultural  
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for.African women who Lad been  
and still are rm  
spCLS1Ll1â\202¬ for a large  
part of production in tLo region.  
It was said  
tLat ncre opportuniti' U  
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Vsould be given to trained women t0 occupy var:  
.cus pmsitions,  
especially in extension and field level assign:  
gents  
facilitate  
the\_provision of technical assistance to women  
b)AgricEltural price policies in  
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c committee noted tLat tlb role anĩ¬\201 effecta :  
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an a5rlcaltural price

policies

Lad come to tLe forexront ln th anal?

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performarc

of the agricultural sector in most countries.

TL; CORWittQG also

noted the fact that pricintj policies was com\_p]

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and tĩ¬\202atâ\200\230v

increased

food production lld not only depend on prices

but 513:

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production and consumptcn as well as on the ag

aĩ¬\201hin factcrs affect n,  
verse International

terms of trade.

Since different socio-economio

factors and also

politicalwm factors exist

in the continent, thh

ocmLlttee lclt that

these factors sLQuld be taken into account.

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l-f lculties of

fixing producer prices were pointed out mainly  
because of the difference  
once' in angâ\200\224eoelogs  
ical and climatic conditions  
13 and the difference  
in farming systems.

This gives problems GSpOCf  
ally When it comes 11  
stabilising prices at levels needed to  
avoid e: 3  
generating inflationary pressure in the economies  
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The committee; drew attention to recent occur

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the could introduce â\200\235fluctuations in

L food\202 prices and\202 production

level.

They further warned against the Lingz

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IntSrnsStional Economic recession

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Lack of essential productiwn iSpUES

Tho CowmlttcS requested .AO E0 liase with other rSESWlt agencies like  
the 030 and E01 in establishing an effective monitcrin 3 SjStSm.

The

â\200\230committee then recommended to member governments to:

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Establish S feasible mcniEcring njstSm

11.

SdOpt the SSCiO-Soon<:mio 13d1â\200\2301E1â\200\235S for monitor11g

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request E&O 1n SSSSociation wth n3ESr\_SgSnoieS

to assist in the SSESbliShnSnE of SuiEablS

mnitoring syrstSmS and also to provide guidanca

and training so as to Strengtdcn SStional Snd

rSgional monitoring syStSmS.

CEanaina Smrurlan EEVStCmS ESSSrla rmi-\201al Soverty

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HCSR RD followmuns  
alleviStion

(RGfo SRC/84/9)

ES commiâ\200\235ESS found the work of EEG ES be quite SOESSnQSble SS EEO ESS  
intensified their SfforE 1n the implementation 0? 110 Plan of.&ction

and in assisting mamber counEries 1n the oriSntSticl o; policiSS 1n  
fSVSur of the disadvanthSd rural pcyulat1cn, tES pronÂ«S10n of people'  
pSrtioipStion; tES intergraticn of?Eâ\200\2310men im EES Ecvdlonâ\200\231ent process;  
the provisiwn of SdSQuStS Sau0111on, training Sui SXESWH10n to oontinl  
its assistance in this programme wh10hl1Â¢SS alrSSly rieuulng fruitful

results.

EISSSSCES and trends of irrigation in Afr10S (Raf..SRC]3476)"

1S SocuSSat was aimed at inchSSing SlISrSnSSS t -.Sn1TS and Sdmnie

StrStSrS on governments donor Sud iDVSSEmSnt SgSlcioS  
mlr â\200\235â\200\231tlor can plSJ in rurS development Suĩ-\201 ln -nCâ\200\234OaF;n5 SS  
lfâ\200\224r011a1;

the role

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in food.

Tt WSS Shâ\200\230â\200\235GStOd tĩ-\202a t â\200\235hrrc WSS need t stud; and examine  
EEG irrigSJinn thrcughcut the 1.1'0 region.

Thin E111 Snable lessons

t0 bs lSSrrSd 1T EEG future  
StrSEsgieS fSr lrr\_gSE10n dSVSlOpmonE. This will r duS; tES adverse  
EmphSSiS was

311:,ctS Sf draughts Sn; EhuS promote rural develvprcnt;

'Snd Should bs iKOOTjOrĩ-\201ĩ-\201em in new

laid on the use of lowâ\200\224cost small Scale irrigaticn for farming commu-  
n1E1SS.

TESSS would require rSESE1VSly small SSESr1S1-1nputs and

gulÃ©ange rathpx than capital lnt3nsive.

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adapted first before they are USGdo  
however, the CUmdlutbâ\202- realised that weak Inwtnbutva" cagaoitys  
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weak delivery systems continued to hamper the meV3 â\200\231uwm-nt â\202-11d tranafa  
of technology  
New technologies are not neutral] 3t 3,11 tixcs9 but 03.  
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cause significant shift in traditions9 803131331 econcmlo relation-  
ships.

It was therefore important that a 013Mlrktand13g cf tke  
consequences in terms of social and economic costs and b3nc,7.1ts9 b3  
gaineĩ-\202 before lntroducing new technologies.

It was tM13f<ro hoped

that mu3t17at3rai and bilateral development assistansceagerciles would  
continue tc nge 'hcir support to Researcht and m33nu31:r 10V030pmp"â\200\234  
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Guinea was elect3d fcr 10wyoars (1985-1988) and wJ1 Tâ\200\230pIJSOht th;  
region along with Tanzania whose turn is continuing.

Report of the Ministerial 8333133

The following were clbctea office be3r3rs 13 â\200\234he Kinisterial session:

Chairman

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flrst.Vice Chairman

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â\200\224

Zimbabwe

Cote d'Ivoire

Second Vice Chairman

Gabon

Rapporteur

-

Zambia

The Ministers considered work done in the Technical Committee meetings

and came up with the "Harare Declaration on the 30th of March 1981 in Africa"

In the declaration the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment in the

efforts towards self-reliance

They pledged to continue to give

high priority to agriculture and rural development through the

provision of credit and also to apply the new technology to African

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REPORT OF THE â\200\235dirTEElThW;O REGIlA1,CCWF1RL1CE FOR\$â\200\235 WICA  
Held in Herereg Zimbabwe.

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Dates 16-25 July; 19840?

ARC Representative:

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The ebjectlve ef the conference was to followâ\200\224up to tTe ch FA0 Regional  
Cehference. The haeVVreund documents were preparec befora hand to  
faei litete dellberetions.

The folleWlng items werr fvr hensideration

by the te hhical committee:

- a) Training of manpower for.Agriculture and Rural Develoynent inAfricac
- b) Fahltorlne the lenlerentaulkn of the Agricultuxal part of the Lagos

Plan 01 Action.

0) Agricultural price policies in Africa.

d) WCARRD fellowâ\200\224up; Clmaglmg agrerlen systems toard rural poverty  
alleviation.

e} Freepeets anÃ© trends of irrigation ln.Africa.

f) DeVelepment end transfer of food and agricult Val teeĩ-\201holee .

g) IrplnVenuWl\*en of the PenLAfrican Binderpest Eradication Campaign.

h) Representation of the Region in the Consultative Grou; for Inter-

national agricultural Research (CGIAR).

wAt the inaugural ceremony mr deari West made the epellhj statement and  
said that he believed that the deliberations of tie meetlhg Would advance  
the collectiveâ\200\235struggle for African Agricultural Develop ent.  
assured the meetiing Of FAQ's resolve to assist membe: eeuntrles in  
meeting the Challenge in conformity with the exPrgSSâ\202-1.WiShQS of governw

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Mr i-\202eet invited Senator Denis Norman9 Mlnlster of Agriculture

ments.

of the Republic of Zimbabwe to inaugurate the meeting. In his Speech, the Minister appealed to governments to take appropriate measures especially in pricing as this could mobilise and sustain farmer's initiatives to raise production.

However, he regretted that the price of producer prices might conflict with the other objectives

of ensuring cheap feed for the consumer. He thought agee to the oilseed makers to reconcile the conflicts between the two

which maintain an equitable balance between costs and benefits to

options

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producers and consumers.

The conference consisted of two sessions:

200/230 1st Session

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meeting of the Technical Committee

ministerial level discussions.

2nd Session - 200/224

The conference was attended by over 40 countries in Africa, and also by various inter-governmental

and non inter-governmental organisations.