

from the steaming tropics of Africa to the freezing slopes of the Andes. When nationals of the recipient countries acquire the skills and experience enabling them to carry on unaided, the FAO withdraws its experts. It should be noted that all projects are carried out in full co-operation with the recipient countries that are making available national personnel, building sites, material, local equipment, supplies, services and other facilities.

To sum up, the primary aim of the FAO's field programmes is to assist governments to prepare their national development programmes to make the most effective use of limited resources and to help build up national forces to deal with all the problems of development.

It was, however, recognized that technical assistance, on whatever scale, is not the whole answer to the development of agriculture; capital is also needed. This led to the joint programming by the FAO and the IBRD.

The FAO-IBRD Programme was established in April 1964. About 180 joint missions have been sent to all parts of the world and a total of \$330 million in loans and credits have been made by the IBRD to agricultural development programmes. The Programme advises on the investment possibilities of agricultural-development projects and assists governments in preparing submissions of projects for back financing.

The FAO is also developing co-operative activities with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

The FAO's efforts were further strengthened in 1963 when the World Food Programme went into operation. This Programme, which the FAO sponsors jointly with the United Nations, uses food, services and cash pledged by member nations of the FAO and the UN to support national development programmes, both social and economic. In the years 1963-67 inclusive, it has committed more than \$250 million for 264 development projects in 64 countries. The foods have been used in a variety of ways--to support settlers on new lands while they await their first crops, to pay workers building roads, digging irrigation channels, planting trees in afforestation schemes and as an investment in the future by feeding nursing mothers, children and students at schools and universities.

The FAO also operates programmes jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The FAO also carries out field programmes with funds provided by governments and organizations to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, and by several governments which support special training activities and associate-expert schemes. The FFHC was launched in 1960 with the purpose of increasing international awareness of the problems of hunger and malnutrition, and of encouraging voluntary action on the part of individuals and groups contributing toward the solution of this problem. National committees have been set up in over 80 countries. These committees carry out a wide variety of educational and informational activities and organize support for action.