

highlighted similar problems and expressed their support for the integrated approach to the protection of land resources is reflected in the Secretariat's reports. While the details of government interventions will be summarized in my final report, it is interesting to note here that the interests of local communities, including small-scale farmers and indigenous people were emphasized by several delegations such as Canada, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela, the US, New Zealand and the Phillipines. The US referred to the important role that NGOs can play by drawing attention to the concerns of indigenous people.

Greenpeace made an important intervention outlining several points which the FAO/Netherlands Conference should consider when developing a global strategy and agenda for action. These include:

- a) Implementation of the precautionary action approach by shifting from chemical intensive agriculture to alternative pest management solutions. This measure would necessarily include:
 - (i) the elimination of all government direct and indirect subsidies of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including those linked to bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes and the replacement of these subsidies with sustainable non-chemical management practices;
 - (ii) the cessation of all further production and use of hazardous pesticides; and
 - (iii) the increase of support for research , development and implementation of integrated non-chemical pest. soil fertility and animal management methods.
- b) Ensurance of the long-term sustainability of agricultural resources such as soil, water, energy and biological resources for future generations. This measure would necessarily include:
 - (i) implementation of policies and practices that sharply reduce soil erosion and loss of soil fertility caused by unsustainable soil and forest resource management;