

As FAO/UNEP Inter-Governmental Project for Study Tours/Courses to China

Title: FAO Study Tours/Courses to China

- a) Organic Recycling in Agriculture - 29 April to 27 May 1977
- b) Forestry Support for Agricultors - 12 August to 8 Sep. 1977
- c) Soil and Water Conservation and Management - 8 Sep. to 6 Oct. 1977

Duration: One year

Number: 152/15/015 1977

Section: 05 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Government
Cooperating Agency:

Ministries of
Agriculture & Forestry
of the Countries Concerned

Executing Agency:

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Date of Submission: January 1977

Starting Date: January 1977

Government's
Contributions: n.a.

UNEP
Contributions: \$ 224,675

(In Chinese yuan
non-convertible): \$ 168,514

In dollars
(convertible): 56,161

Host Government Contributions: n.a.

Approved: Acting Director, UNEP
on behalf of FAO

Date: _____

Approved: S. C. Sar
Acting Director, UNEP
on behalf of UNEP

Date: _____

29 April - 27 May 1977A. Substantive Background and Justification

Farmers in China have long been utilizing organic materials for agricultural development. The organic recycling practices developed by them and the long standing experience available could be of particular use to farmers in developing countries where organic materials of different types could contribute much to food production and also provide a supplement to mineral fertilizers, the availability of which is often limited. The group would study the use of and observe the practices carried out by the farming community on organic materials as fertilizers and for other purposes.

B. Tour Content and Itinerary1) Terms of reference - content

To exchange experiences in the field of organic recycling and to pay particular attention to the following subjects:

a) Technical

- i) Patterns of crop rotation and multiple cropping carried out in a community, especially their significance on utilizing organic materials;
- ii) Methods of processing and use of crop and animal residues and solid and liquid wastes and night soil from rural and urban communities;
- iii) Interrelations of the use of organic and mineral fertilizers;
- iv) Use of machinery and equipment for processing, transport and application of organic fertilizers;
- v) Relationship of soil and water conservation and soil management with the use of organic recycled materials;
- vi) Applications of organic materials especially wastes for production of domestic fuel such as bio-gas and the fertilizer value of the residual substrata;

- vii) Study of organic recycling systems in a rural community;
- viii) Practices for the use of nitrogen fixing plants such as legumes, particular ferns, blue green algae, etc., in the agricultural development community.

b) Planning and Organizational

- i) Systems of planning, management and extension of organic recycling techniques, organisational structure and, in particular, ways of transmitting developed techniques to possible adaptable areas;
- ii) Communication on planning and organization between research workers and farmers;
- iii) Organisation of collecting, processing and distributing organic materials as fertilizers in rural areas;
- iv) Organization, flow and cost of organic materials brought into rural areas from urban areas or industries.

2) Tour Itinerary

In line with normal procedure based on previously arranged tours to China, the itinerary is only dealt with following authorization of the tour. However, if possible, it is proposed that the tour be undertaken during the period 29 April to 27 May 1977.

c) Proposed participating countries

Countries to be invited to nominate candidates

Africa (total number of participants: 4)

Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania

Asia and the Far East (total number of participants: 11)

Bangladesh, Burma, India (2), Nepal, Pakistan (2), Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Near East (total number of participants: 2)

Egypt (2)

d) Selection criteria for individual participants

Senior government officials from developing countries concerned with organic recycling (17) and three FAO staff members, one of whom would be the Group Leader.

e) Tour Dates: 29 April to 27 May 1977

f) Details of language medium or interpretation arrangements

The tour/course would be in English

g) Proposed follow-up measures

- i) Identification of specific areas which need more detailed study;
- ii) Investigation of adaptability of policies and techniques to the home countries of participants;
- iii) Ways and means of further cooperation between China and participants' countries.

h) Provisional budgets and cost plans indicating currency utilization

The estimated costs:

Cost for 20 man-months in China (in yuan equivalent)	(and)	
Cost for travel to and from Peking from nearest airport where Chinese airlines touch down (in yuan equivalent)	}	\$ 56,495
Cost for travel (in dollars))	15,325
Briefing, training materials and reports (in dollars)		2,310
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		\$ 74,130

FAO STUDY TOUR AND TRAINING COURSE IN CHINA ON FORESTRY SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

12 August to 8 September 1977

A. Substantive Background and Justification

Rural land development in China is a coordinated action, with agriculture, forestry and other disciplines providing inputs for a single objective, namely, integrated development for the most productive use of the land. Within this philosophy, forestry provides a vital service in supporting agriculture. For example, windbreaks enhance crop production, afforestation serves to hold slopes intact above farm areas and also reduces the sedimentation of irrigation schemes, forestry techniques are used to halt upstream torrents and landslides and to maintain streambanks and trees planted in rural sites provide wood and fuel. In all cases, forestry is a part of overall rural development. This approach would be valid and useful in many developing countries.

B. Tour/Course Content and Itinerary

1) Terms of Reference

To exchange experience in the field of forestry support for agriculture. The principal subjects of the study tour and training course would be:

a) Technical

- i) Shelterbelt establishment and management methods; review of forestry effects on the micro-climate;
- ii) Erosion control techniques for steep slopes, rural roads, gullies;
- iii) Tree production along rural roads and irrigation ditches;
- iv) Management of farm woodlots to produce posts, fuelwood and charcoal;
- v) Control of landslide areas;
- vi) Stabilization of streambanks and stream channels; torrent control for protection of downstream areas;
- vii) Use of trees in rotation or combination with agricultural crops;

- viii) Trees for producing both food (oils) and wood;
- ix) Use of fodder trees and use of forest pastures;
- x) Development of forestry cottage industries for agriculture, such as tool handles, basket and box making;
- xi) Afforestation methods, forest nursery technical considerations;
- xii) Agricultural residues for forest fertilization;
- xiii) Forestry use of sites too wet for agriculture;
- xiv) Forestry role in land terracing;
- xv) Medicinal plants and minor forest products;
- xvi) Review of the impact of forestry for increasing agricultural production.

b) Planning and organizational

- i) Classification of land capability; identification of problem areas and erosion hazards, planning use of a catchment;
- ii) Integration of forest planning into agriculture;
- iii) Preparation of working maps;
- iv) The role of forestry in rural/social development work and in offering employment;
- v) The organization of forestry field projects and agro-forestry working practices;
- vi) Establishment, location and planning of nurseries and their management;
- vii) The role of forestry in protecting water resource development schemes.

c) Training and Extension

- i) Forest workers and technician training;
- ii) Education of the public, motivation and encouragement of people to adopt and apply proper land use.

2) Tour/Course Itinerary

In line with normal procedure based on previously arranged tours to China, the itinerary is only dealt with following authorization of the tour.

d) Proposed participating countries (Countries to be invited to nominate candidates)

Africa (total number of participants: 7)

Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

Asia and the Far East (total number of participants: 10)

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

(As an alternate to the above, two participants could be invited from certain countries, while reducing the number of countries on the list to maintain the same total number of participants).

Near East (total number of participants: 1)

Sudan

e) Selection criteria for individual participants

Seventeen senior government officials from developing countries concerned with technical work in the field of forest conservation, extension forestry, watershed management or rural land use planning, and three FAO staff members, one of whom would be the team leader.

f) Tour/Course: 12 August to 8 September 1977

g) Details of language medium or interpretation arrangements:

The tour/course would be in English

h) Proposed follow-up measures:

- i) Identification of specific areas which need more detailed study;
 - ii) Investigation of adaptability of policies and techniques to the home countries of participants;
 - iii) Ways and means to further cooperation between China and participants countries.
- i) Provisional budgets and cost plans indicating currency utilization:

The estimated cost:

Cost for 20 man-months in China (in yuan equivalent) (and)	
Cost for travel to and from Peking from nearest airport where Chinese airlines touch down (in yuan equivalent)	} \$ 54,595
Cost for travel (in dollars)) 16,665
Briefing, training materials and reports (in dollars)) 2,310
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	\$ 73,570

WAO STUDY TOUR IN CHINA ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

8 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1977

A. Substantive Background and Justification

The importance of soil and water conservation and their effective management for stabilized and accelerated agricultural production is being increasingly recognized and a number of projects are now being planned and implemented.

Governments should give particular attention to medium and small-scale soil and water conservation projects implemented by the farmers themselves and to the integrated and intensive management of soil and water resources for agriculture.

The significant progress made by China in soil and water conservation serves as a useful example to many developing countries.

B. Tour Content and Itinerary

1) Terms of Reference - content

To exchange experience in the field of soil and water conservation and management and to pay particular attention to the following subjects:

a) Technical (design, implementation, operation and maintenance of various soil and water conservation programmes)

- i) Medium and small-scale water conservancy and use projects, including reservoirs, ponds and irrigation and drainage networks;
- ii) Erosion control measures (engineering aspects);
- iii) Soil conservation measures and practices (agronomic aspects);
- iv) Integration of soil and water conservation measures and practices with traditional and improved farming and forest systems.

b) Planning and organizational

- i) Policy and planning strategy for soil and water conservation programmes as an integral part of rural development;

ii) Large-scale mobilization and participation of the people in the soil and water conservation programme.

2) Tour Itinerary

In line with normal procedure based on previous tours to China, the itinerary is only dealt with following the authorisation of the tour/course by the UN agencies involved.

c) Proposed participating countries

Countries to be invited to nominate candidates

Africa (total number of participants: 3)

Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania

Asia and the Far East (total number of participants: 6)

Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka

Europe (total number of participants: 1)

Turkey

Latin America (total number of participants: 4)

Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela

Near East (total number of participants: 3)

Afghanistan, Iraq, Egypt

d) Selection criteria for individual participants

Senior government officials from developing countries concerned with soil and water conservation and management (17) and three FAO staff members, one of whom would be the Group Leader.

e) Tour Date: 8 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1977

f) Details of Language Medium or Interpretation Arrangements

The tour/course would be in English with the Chinese Authorities providing interpreting services into Spanish if needed.

g) Proposed follow-up measures

- i) Identification of specific problems for more detailed study;
- ii) Investigation of adaptability of policies and techniques to the home countries of participants;
- iii) Ways and means of further cooperation between China and participants' countries.

h) Provisional budgets and cost plans indicating currency utilization

The estimated costs:

Cost for 20 man-months in China (in yuan equivalent)	}	\$ 57,424
Cost for travel (in yuan equivalent)		
Cost for travel (in dollars))	17,241
Briefing, training materials and reports (in dollars))	2,310
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		\$ 76,973