THE ROLE OF THE FAO IN THE INTERNATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EFFORT

presented by Coradel Hamilton*

A land-grant university is a most appropriate setting for presenting the home economics activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As I read the report of these activities I am sure that all of you will see how closely the development of home economics within the FAO is paralleling the development of home economics within the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges. I hope that you will also recognize that the same basic philosophy of education for women which motivated the early pioneers of home economics education in the United States is motivating their counterparts on the international scene and in developing countries today. They, too, believe that women have rights to education equal to those of their brothers. These broad-minded men and women -- scientists, government workers, sociologists, economists, and educators -- also have a keen perception of the role of the family as the structural unit in a healthy national life. They also are participating actively in national and international conferences to try to develop for their countries some basic philosophical concepts relating to the education of women, the promotion of an education recognizing the home and the need of wholesome family living for all. They are also recognizing the place of the new discipline of home economics in institutions of higher learning, the promotion of a literature for home economics, the synthesis of its subject matter, the organization of courses of study, the inadequacy of existing curricula, and the need for research, just as the early leaders in the development of home economics as a profession (for example: Ellen H Richards, W.O. Atwater, Charles Ford Langworthy, Thomas D. Wood, W.A. Baldwin, Mary Swartz Rose, Amy L. Daniels, Henry C. Sherman, J.H. Kellogg) struggled at the historical Lake Placid conferences.

One of the responsibilities of FAO is to give technical and operational guidance to these efforts.

The activities of FAO are directed toward improving nutrition conditions and bettering living conditions among rural populations. The activities of the Home Economic Branch are concerned primarily in strengthening the role and contribution of women to these efforts. Governments of developing countries are showing an increasing interest in programs that will enable women to play a more effective role in economic and social development.

*Dr. Hamilton is Chief, Home Economics Branch, Nutrition Division, Food and Agricultural Organization.

The Role Of the FAO in International Home Economics

As many of you remember, the World Food Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in June 1963 was timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the First International Conference on Food and Agriculture. The first conference, which was convened by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943, took the initial action toward the creation of FAO.

It was in Quebec, Canada, slightly one year later -- on October 16, 1945, that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was formally created.

On that day, 42 governments -- the member nations of FAO -- signed the FAO constitution. The task assigned to FAO by these 42 member nations, as written in the preamble to the FAO constitution, includes securing improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agriculture products. Particular reference is made to bettering the conditions of rural populations for the purpose of raising the level of nutrition.

From its inception in 1945, FAO has served as an organizing and conducting agency. Today, it has 106 members and five associate members. In exercising its authority and responsibility, FAO promotes the review and exchange of information, the study and solving of problems of common interest, and the planning of action programs in food and agriculture. It promotes such activities among representatives of national governments and scientific agencies, bodies, and organizations.

The role of FAO in the international home economics effort can be identified by the scope of its activities, the way it plans its program of assistance, and the close cooperation it maintains with other organizations and agencies.

The major objectives of FAO as stated in the preamble of its constitution, are "to help member governments raise levels of nutrition and standards of living of rural people." Home economics, thus, through the application of science to the problems of the home and the welfare of the family, forms an integral part of FAO. As early as 1949, FAO recognized the important contribution that home economics could make toward the attainment of its goals. In that year home economics activities were initiated into or were included as part of the program of the Rural Welfare Division. In 1951 home economics became a section in the Nutrition Division, and in 1959 it was elevated to a branch. FAO is the only agency in the United Nations' family of specialized agencies that has home economists on its staff at headquarters and in its regional offices -- Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and Southeast Asia and the Far East. In developing and implementing its program of activities in the area of home economics, FAO works in close cooperation with the other agencies of the United Nations concerned with the well-being of families. (See Appendix E.)
FAO Assistance in Home Economics to its Member Countries

Widely differing customs, traditions, social, and economic conditions within and among countries make it difficult to generalize about the design, organization, and content of programs which FAO member governments are establishing to attain their objectives. FAO contributes to the development of the home economics aspects of these programs through encouraging and assisting governments. Thus it makes studies of the social, economic, cultural, and family living patterns which can be used later as the bases for developing educational programs for women and their families; it conducts surveys and compiles inventories of present country activities in home economics and related fields; it considers the implications of these findings in developing national plans for implementing these programs.

FAO provides advisory and consultant service to assist governments in establishing, strengthening, and appraising home economics programs, and in coordinating these with other national training and service projects related to social and economic development. FAO provides home economists to help member countries strengthen their training programs and field services. Through meetings, seminars, assistance in establishing training centers and institutions of training, and a fellowship program, FAO contributes to the training of national workers in the area of home economics. Governments of FAO member countries are furnished reports of the findings of surveys and studies, reports of meetings and seminars, and reports by consultants and experts who have completed country assignments. FAO prepares and publishes timely technical information of common interest to member countries. It is now preparing the first two of a series of technical publications in the area of home economics, "Child Care-A Handbook for Village Workers and Leaders" and "Building, Planning and Equipment of Home Economics Centers."

Governments as well as FAO recognize the great importance of training in successfully implementing governments plans to improve levels of living and economic development. One of FAO's major areas of activities is to help its member countries to establish and strengthen permanent institutions for home economics training and to develop curricula in home economics for ad hoc and in-service training programs for the staff of all national services concerned with economic and social welfare. This assistance is usually provided with aid from the United Nations Childrens Fund, the United Nations Special Fund, the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, and bilateral sources. Frequently these programs are developed jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, and the International Labor Organization. International home economists for staffing these programs may be provided under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. Within the organization of FAO these programs are developed in close cooperation, jointly, and are coordinated with the educational and training programs of the Applied Nutrition Branch of the Nutrition Division, FAO's Special Program of Agricultural Education and Training for Africa, the Land Tenure and Settlement Branch, the Agricultural Education and Extension Branch, and the Co-operatives, Credit and Rural Sociology Branch of the Rural Institutions and Services Division.
Experience reveals that programs are most successful when they form an integral part of the broad patterns of activities that relate to the home, farm, family, and community life of individuals of all ages and both sexes, and when they are concerned with the wide range of activities important to women. These activities include producing, preserving, and preparing food for the family; improving the sanitary and physical environment of the home to protect the health and well-being of family members; caring for and training children; making and care of clothing and articles for household use; making a contribution to the financial and other resources of the family; and wisely managing the use of all available resources including those provided through community services. One service is not sufficient to provide women with all the training, information, and services they need. Programs designed to advance economic and social development among rural populations must draw on all the resources of the country including medical and health education, social and family welfare, in-school education, informal adult education, youth clubs, agricultural extension, and community development. The duties of each of these services must be defined; a clear distinction must be made as to each one's function within areas of operation; and their activities must be coordinated so that the efforts of each service will supplement those of the other. FAO strongly stresses this need for coordination of programs. FAO also urges that all home economics activities be developed as part of national policy in coordination with national plans for social and economic development.

FAO encourages member governments to formulate programs in which women play an active role. In strengthening the contribution of women toward improving the levels and conditions of family life, emphasis is given to improving food production from the land, improving food handling from harvest to consumption, and improving food utilization in the home. The necessity to strive toward increasing the availability and consumption of protein-rich foods is constantly stressed.

While FAO's main assistance to member countries continues to be in the area of improving family living in rural communities, assistance in improving conditions of family life in the newly urbanized areas of developing countries is becoming increasingly important.

Governments of developing countries are requesting advice and assistance to promote and support effective programs for training international and national home economists for their programs. As the result of formal agreements with the governments of several member countries, nationals of various countries are now working under the supervision of FAO experts on a number of FAO's field projects. These include members of Peace Corps of the United States; Volunteers from the United Kingdom, Austria, and Denmark; and associate experts from the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

FAO's current activities in the area of home economics are listed according to regions in Appendix D.
FAO maintains reciprocal consultative relations with a wide group of voluntary, non-government and professional organizations. These include the Associate Country Women of the World (ACWW), the International Council of Women (ICW), the World's Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the International Federation of Home Economics, and many others.

As mentioned earlier, the governments of 106 FAO member nations and five associate members participate actively in planning FAO's program. This participation may be in the form of a request from an individual government for a specific or general type of assistance. It may be in the form of recommendations made at one of the biennial regional conferences of governments of member countries or at regional or national seminars and meetings.

Activities in which the Home Economics Branch is engaged during the current biennium as the result of recommendations made at one or more of these conferences and meetings are included in Appendix F. At the biennial session of the FAO conferences, the governments of member countries have the opportunity of reviewing and making suggestions for modifying the FAO's program of work and budget for the ensuing biennium.

Ad hoc meetings of advisory groups have contributed much to the development of FAO's program of home economics activities in Europe. In 1961, an ad hoc European Advisory Group was established to work in close collaboration with FAO to study working conditions in Austria; to plan and conduct a European seminar to evaluate home economics programs; and to promote international collaboration on home economics research. During an ad hoc meeting on long-term planning in home economics for Europe, held in Rome November 1964, a long-term program in home economics was planned for Europe. In May a Working Party on Home Economics was established within the framework of the European Commission on Agriculture to give guidance and direction to the development of this program. The board of the Working Party will hold its first meeting in Rome in August 1965.

A meeting held in Cairo in 1959 on training in home economics for the Near East has given direction and guidance to the development of programs of home economics education in this region. This fall governments of FAO member countries from this region are participating in a seminar which has the objective of formulating guidelines for strengthening extension services in home economics and agriculture.

In developing its program in the Latin American region, FAO is using findings of two FAO/UNICEF sponsored seminars on home economics education for Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile and Mexico City, Mexico in 1964.
In the African region, a seminar on home economics programs for youth and adults, was held at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Eastern Region, in 1963 under the joint sponsorship of the Home Economics Branch of the Nutrition Division and the Special Program of Agricultural Education and Training for Africa in the Rural Institutions and Services Division. This seminar is giving direction to the development of home economics activities in the French-speaking countries of Africa and the English-speaking countries of West Africa. The English-speaking countries of East Africa will participate in a similar seminar at the Royal College in Nairobi, Kenya in the fall of 1965 under the same sponsorship.

Inventories and surveys have made in the past and continue to make an important contribution to the development of FAO's program of home economics activities.

In preparation for the ad hoc meeting on long-term planning in home economics in Europe, an inventory was made of the work which had been carried out at the international level in this field and of the structures and working methods of home economics programs in the various countries of Europe. In cooperation with the Working Party on Home Economics of the European Commission on Agriculture, the Home Economics Branch is compiling an inventory of those institutions in Europe which offer training in home economics at various levels and for various purposes.

At a recent FAO/UNICEF assisted national seminar, an inventory of home economics training and educational programs in Nigeria compiled by an FAO home economics expert was the basis for discussions on the present status and future development of home economics and nutrition.

At present the home economics officer for the Far East region is compiling an inventory of institutions providing training in home economics in South East Asia and the Far East.

Keister indicated in her article, "Planning for Home Economics Education in Africa," that as a result of the FAO African survey the governments of FAO member countries are increasingly recognizing that a comprehensive approach to rural development must give full consideration to the important role of women. In 1961 an FAO/UNICEF consultant made a survey of programs of home economics education in 10 African countries. This survey has proved a valuable guide to FAO and UNICEF in exercising their responsibilities toward programs in these countries. As part of the socio-economic survey of peasant agriculture being carried out at the request of the government of the Northern Region of Nigeria, FAO home economists are working with national workers to survey the role of women in farm and home life in the various provinces in the region. The government of the Region is using the findings included

in the first phase of this survey and the draft report of the first half of the second phase of the survey in developing and strengthening its programs for rural people.

FAO, the United Nations Special Fund, UNESCO, and the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), in cooperation with the governments of FAO member countries in the Latin American region, are making a country-by-country study of agricultural education, research, and extension in Latin America. An FAO home economist participated in the first survey conducted under this program, which has just been completed in Ecuador. Provisions are included for the active participation of home economists in the survey to be conducted in the other countries of the region. FAO anticipates that the findings of these surveys will serve as valuable guides in giving direction to the future development of programs in this region.

From time to time meetings of experts are convened to discuss and consider ways and methods for strengthening certain aspects of FAO’s activities or for introducing new activities into FAO’s program. During the next biennium FAO proposes to convene jointly with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs such a meeting to consider ways of improving family life in newly urbanized parts of developing countries.

Field reports and terminal reports of home economists on country assignments include valuable suggestions for strengthening home economics programs.

Summary

In the preceding I have tried to describe to you FAO’s responsibilities and goals, and the manner in which home economics is contributing toward the achievement of these goals. So long as FAO’s home economics activities and the member countries maintain the philosophy of home economics created by Dr. Langworthy and reflected in the land-grant colleges and U.S. department of Agriculture so effectively during their developing era, we can be confident of progress. Only by creating programs that are based upon an understanding of and response to the needs of the country, and that bring together facts for creating home economics and making it a discipline worthy of serious study and practical application can home economics contribute toward the fulfillment of the solemn pledge made by the participants at the inception of FAO in 1945. That pledge was, "To take up the challenge of eliminating hunger and malnutrition as the primary task of this generation, thus realizing basic conditions for peace and progress for all mankind."


In conclusion I quote from Director-General Sen's remarks to the 38th Eucharistic Congress in Bombay this last December.¹⁷

I do not wish to go into the statistics of hunger at this session today. The seminar on "Food and Health" and the public meetings that have preceded the congress have, I believe, brought out the salient features of the world situation in regard to the production, distribution, and consumption of food. All I wish to say is that no statistics or quantitative analysis can truly reflect the tragedy that hunger and malnutrition inflict on more than one half of mankind, nor the colossal waste of our human resources and the mutilation and slow extinction of lives that could have been otherwise fruitfully and happily lived.

¹⁷Statement by Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO to the Plenary Session of the 38th International Eucharistic Congress, Bombay, India, November 29, 1964.
APPENDIX C

FAO'S HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICE STAFF

OF HOME ECONOMISTS

HEADQUARTERS:

Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Staff of the Home Economics Branch, Nutrition Division:

Coradel Hamilton, USA, Chief of Branch
Jane Ebbs, USA
Elsa Haglund, Sweden
Ingrid Janelid, Sweden (on two years' leave of absence for additional study)
Leonarda Jurado, Philippines
Virginia Ortiz, USA (temporary assignment)
Helene Stevens, France
Matsuyo Yamamoto, Japan

REGIONAL OFFICES:

FAO Regional Office for Latin America
Casilla 10095, Santiago, Chile

Jean Audrey Wight, USA, Regional Home Economics Officer

FAO Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box 1628, Accra, Ghana

Emmy Hookham, Norway, Home Economics Officer for the African Region

FAO Regional Office for the Near East
P.O. Box 2223, Cairo, United Arab Republic

Mona Doss, Egypt, Home Economics/Nutrition Officer for the Near East Region

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand

Nita Soysa, Ceylon, Regional Home Economics Officer for Southeast Asia and the Far East.
APPENDIX D

FAO'S CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF HOME ECONOMICS

AFRICA - NORTH

TUNISIA:
To collaborate with development of programmes to establish pre-vocational training centers for young women.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Ivanica Vodanovich (New Zealand)

AFRICA - EAST

MADAGASCAR:
To assist in expanding nutrition education in programmes of home economics; to collaborate in FAO/UNICEF programme of nutrition education and in government programme for training and promoting home economics.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Eliane Laurens (France)

MALAWI:
1. To assist in Mothercraft/Homecraft project, UNBSA/FAO/UNICEF; to serve as director and teacher in Home Economics Training Center and to advise on establishment of other centers.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Lila Engberg (Canada)

2. Associate experts to assist in home economics training programme.

Programme: Associate Expert Scheme of Sweden
Home Economist: Britta Sahlin (Sweden)

3. Volunteer

Programme: U.K. Volunteer Scheme
Home Economist: Jenifer Down (U.K.)
AFRICA - EAST (Contd.)

MAURITIUS:

Associate Home Economics Experts, in collaboration with the Government, to survey home life; to plan, carry out and evaluate training and extension programmes in rural home economics; to advise on all aspects of teaching home economics.

Programme: Dutch Associate Expert Scheme
Home Economist: Jantje Van Der Meer (Netherlands)

TANZANIA:

1. To serve as director of Home Economics Training Center in Musoma.

Programme: FFHC
Home Economist: (To be appointed)

2. To serve as rural home economics teacher at the Home Economics Training Center in Musoma.

Programme: FFHC
Home Economist: Kerstin Rydberg (Sweden)

3. To serve as clothing and textiles teacher at the home economics training center in Musoma.

Programme: FFHC
Home Economist: Ulla Bruzelius (Sweden)

ZAMBIA:

To carry out family life surveys in three areas; to assist in the planning of home economics curricula and teaching of home economics in the community development staff training center; to assist the Ministry of Agriculture Education and Health in their programmes of nutrition and home economics.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Ida David (Phillippines)

AFRICA - WEST

GHANA

To assist at Legon University.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: To be recruited by University.

LIBERIA

To assist in developing home economics extension service in Department of Agriculture and with training extension workers at university level.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Andrea Hiel (Netherlands)
AFRICA - WEST (contd.)

MALI

To assist with Department of Home Economics at Teacher Training College, Segou.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Marie Therese de la Riviere (France)

NIGERIA

1. To assist and advise in all aspects of training in Community Development Women's Staff Training Center and in conducting training; to conduct demonstrations to reveal all new techniques in home economics; to assist in organizing women to work together in training projects to help improve standards and levels of rural living.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Wanda Montgomery (USA)

2. To assist Ministry of Agriculture in following up on survey and in utilizing survey findings, and on the organization of a home economics advisory service for rural women; to plan a training programme for rural home economics extension workers; to teach home economics courses for trainees preparing to work with women in rural areas.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Constance Cooper (USA)

3. To assist in Nsukka University.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: (To be recruited by the University)

4. To serve as adviser to the UNICEF Area Office on joint FAO/UNICEF programmes of home economics and nutrition; to give technical advice and guidance on programmes of home economics education; to inventory home economics/nutrition activities as a basis for identifying needs and resources to be used as guidelines to determine where assistance should be directed; to assist with the preparation of a national seminar if justified on the basis of national performance.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Millicent A Morton (U.K.)
To assist with and participate in training of rural home economics teachers in the training center; to teach home economics to girls and women in community development programmes in the villages.

**Programme:** Special Fund  
**Home Economists:** Anne Lesteven (France)  
               Annette Taburet (France)  
               Annie Helias (France)  
               Odile Verny (France)

**SIERRA LEONE**

1. To advise on matters pertaining to family nutrition and home development programmes and to assist with training and evaluation programmes.

**Programme:** EPTA  
**Home Economist:** Jean Steckle (Canada)

2. To assist in development of home economics; to give technical guidance to family nutrition and home development programmes; to assist social development staff in carrying out their training programmes.

**Programme:** EPTA  
**Home Economist:** Janet Asare (Ghana)

**TOGO**

To assist the government with home economics social services programme.

**Programme:** EPTA  
**Home Economist:** Marie Louise Dammron (France)

**AFRICA-CENTRAL**

**BURUNDI**

To assist with a programme related to rural extension and animal husbandry.

**Programme:** EPTA  
**Home Economists:** Nomiki Tsoukala (Greece)  
                   Friede Schmutz (Switzerland)

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Associate Expert to assist the Applied Nutrition Programme.

**Programme:** FFHC  
**Home Economist:** Madeleine Dessibourg (Switzerland)
AFRICA CENTRAL (contd)

CHAD

To assist Ministry of Agriculture, Education and Health with programmes in nutrition and home economics; to assist in development of home economics activities, especially in foods and nutrition in a training center; to assist with organizing school canteens; to develop a training of personnel for a future school of home economics.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Francoise Visserias (France)

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

THAILAND

To promote and strengthen Community Development Department and assist in the Applied Nutrition pilot project.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Joan Acton-Smith (U.K.)

LATIN AMERICA

COLUMBIA

To assist in developing a college level programme in home economics at University of Caldas, Manizales.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Carmen Peterson (USA)

ECUADOR

To assist Andean/Indian Programme for Mother and Child Health and applied nutrition programmes to assess needs for home economics at village level.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Virginia Ortiz (USA)

NEAR EAST

EGYPT, UAR

1. To develop courses in nutrition, institutional management, clothing and textiles.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Gertrude Eastwood (USA)

2. To assist with development of a programme of practical assistance in nutrition education at University of Cairo and in developing the Home Economics Department.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Astrid Molander (Sweden)
NEAR EAST (contd)

EGYPT (contd)

3. To assist with instruction and training in nutrition education and the establishment of a cadre of home economists with special training for rural home economics.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Doris Baskerville (Canada)

4. To supervise training of students in hospitals and other institutions where they will learn nutrition and institutional management and acquire experience in planning and preparing food.

Programme: Associate Expert Scheme of Denmark
Home Economist: Ulla Jørgensen (Denmark)

JORDON

To establish nutrition and home economics training at Rural Women's Teachers College.

Programme: FAO/UNICEF
Home Economist: To be recruited locally

REGIONAL

EGYPT, U.A.R.

ARAB STATES TRAINING CENTER FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ASFEC)

To assist the staff in developing all aspects of home economics education, supervising field training programmes for women trainees; to advise as requested on the development of country community development programmes.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Elwy Elwy (Egypt)

MEXICO

REGIONAL FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE FOR LATIN AMERICA (CREFAL)

To train students in the basic subject matter of home economics with special attention to extending programmes into rural areas; and to conduct surveys as a means of teaching students techniques.

Programme: EPTA
Home Economist: Hilda Segarra-Ortiz (USA)
EAST AFRICA - TANZANIA

To establish and maintain the sub-regional office, and to advise and assist on home economics and nutrition programmes in East Africa.

Programme: Post financed by UNICEF
Home Economist: Jeanne Bouman (Netherlands)

NORTH AFRICA - ALGERIA, TUNISIA, SPANISH SAHARA, MOROCCO

To study home economics in university programmes.

Programme: UNICEF
Home Economist: Jeanne Parisot (France)

SOUTH PACIFIC REGION - COMMUNITY EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER, FIJI

1. To assist course in home economics and nutrition to assist in the training course "Home economics for Community Work"; to organize and conduct a second course in that subject and to carry the major responsibility for teaching home economics and nutrition in the Training Center; to advise on future development of the project in the South Pacific Region.

Programme: FFHC
Home Economists: Margaret Crowley (Ireland)
Elizabeth Eden (U.K.)

2. To assist French-speaking trainees at the Center.

Programme: U.K. Volunteer Scheme
Home Economist: Lindsay Chartres
APPENDIX E

THE COLLABORATION OF FAO WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

FAO carries out its program of activities in close collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations concerned with the well-being of families. These agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs (UNBSA), the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the United Nations Committee and Interagency Working Group on Housing, Building and Planning. FAO gives technical supervision and frequently has administrative responsibility for projects jointly assisted by FAO and the United Nations Special Fund; by FAO United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), indeed, one or more of the other technical agencies of the United Nations also may be participants in these jointly assisted projects. In addition, there has been in existence since 1949 an "Expanded Program of Technical Assistance" called EPTA.

The Expanded Program of Technical Assistance is permanently supported by voluntary contributions from governments which are put into a central fund; EPTA was established as the result of a recognized need to provide direct assistance to less developed countries to help them improve their social and economic state. The funds for EPTA are administrated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB) with the permanent secretarial in New York. The Board itself is composed of representatives of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations family.

Although the expressed purpose of EPTA is to assist governments in helping themselves to improve their social and economic status, its assistance can only be given when requested by a government. Programs of work are developed biannually between the United Nations Technical Agencies (for example, FAO) and the individual governments. Assistance under EPTA does not include cash grants of loans but rather assistance by providing the services of experts, awarding fellowships, and organizing seminars, training centers and study groups. FAO is the largest single recipient of funds for implementing the EPTA projects. In the projects in which FAO is the recipient of funds, FAO recruits, briefs and supervises the technical experts; develops, administers, and supervises the program of study for recipients of fellowships; and organizes, administers and participates in such meetings and seminars as are requested. At the present 13 home economists representing eight nationalities are assisting with EPTA projects for strengthening nine national and three regional home economics programs.

Although great progress has and is being made under the EPTA programs, Governments have found that it represents only one aspect of vitally needed technical assistance. This recognition caused the establishment of a second assistance program known as United Nations Special Fund. The U.N. Special Fund concentrates on surveys of resources, establishment of vocational and advanced
technical training institutes and industrial research centers. As in EPTA Governments pledge contributions to the central Special Fund. Under the joint sponsorship of ILO/FAO and the United Nations Special Fund a training center for rural home economics teachers has been established in Senegal. Upon completing the course these teachers provide community development workers and voluntary leaders of village groups with instruction in home economics. Four FAO home economists are assigned to the center.

At the same time that the FAO Conference in 1959 authorized the Director-General to make preparation for the World Food Congress in 1963 in Washington, D.C., it authorized an international Freedom From Hunger Campaign (FFHC). Unlike the Regular Program, EPTA, and the Special Fund whose sources of monies are governments, FFHC is supported by public sponsorship; national FFHC Committees non-government organizations and industry. However, the field projects are similar in many respects to those administrated by FAO by financed by EPTA and the Special Fund. In the South Pacific a Community Education Training Center has been established in Fiji under the joint sponsorship of FAO, the South Pacific Commission and the Government of Fiji with financial support from the Australian FFHC Committee. This center offers a nine months training course in home economics for community work to teachers, workers in community development, and leaders of volunteer women's groups in the South Pacific area.

The United Nations Children's Fund was created in 1946 as United Nations International Children's Emerging Fund to provide emerging assistance for children suffering from World War II activity. In 1950 its purpose was changed to provide for long range and continuing needs of children -- and in 1953 the United Nations General Assembly decided to continue its activity indefinitely and that the name become United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF differs from the specialized agencies like FAO in that it is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, organizations, and individuals. UNICEF assists a country only when requested to do so by the government of the country and within terms of agreement between UNICEF and that government. UNICEF provides aid principally in areas of health services, nutrition, family and child welfare, education, vocational training and emerging aid. As UNICEF is not one of the United Nations specialized agencies its relationship with the specialized agencies is cooperative in nature -- via payment of FAO expert salaries for a project, procuring and providing supplies and equipment for a project, etc.

Because of the growing interest on the part of governments in projects calling for a more comprehensive or integrated approach to the needs of children, the specialized agencies of the United Nations are participating in an increasingly larger number of UNICEF assisted projects. The Home Economics Branch is participating in 13 of these at the present.
**APPENDIX F**

**CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE HOME ECONOMICS BRANCH RESULTING FROM RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT REGIONAL CONFERENCES**

As the result of recommendations made at the Regional Conference held in 1962 the Home Economics Branch included the following Meetings and Seminars in the program of activities for the 1964-1965 biennium:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>2-11 March 1964</td>
<td>Home Economics Education Seminar for Latin America, Santiago, Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-10 June 1964</td>
<td>Home Economics Education Seminar for Latin America, Mexico City, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-13 November 1964</td>
<td>Meeting on Long-Term Planning in Home Economics in Europe, Rome, Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 August - 8 September 1965</td>
<td>Seminar on Home Economics Programs for Youth and Adults, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 August - 4 September 1965</td>
<td>Seminar on Home Economics Extension in the Near East, Teheran, Iran</td>
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