

**2073 (LXII). Social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation, in section V, paragraph 3, of which the Assembly stated that particular attention should be given to improvement in the systems of distribution of food-stuffs,

Noting with concern that food production is not keeping up with the growth of demand in developing countries,

Mindful that the problem of balancing food demand and supply can be solved by, *inter alia*, raising production levels in the developing countries, finding more equitable ways of distributing food and implementing various resolutions on this subject adopted by the World Food Conference,<sup>80</sup>

Mindful also that to this end it will be necessary to bring about social and institutional changes to accelerate food production and to distribute it equitably among the population, including democratic agrarian reform, as recommended in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, and in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Recommends* to Member States:

(a) In formulating development strategies, policies and measures, to give attention not only to the production but also to the distribution of food, and to conceive plans and programmes in these areas as interrelated aspects of a single comprehensive system in each country;

(b) To give due priority to the collection of information on the food needs of various population groups, and to an in-depth study of damage caused by deficient nutrition, as a means of formulating strategies for major groups;

(c) To assign high priority to rural development, including land reform, as appropriate, in order to increase agricultural production, ensure an adequate food supply and its equitable distribution among the population, and achieve greater impact of the essential inputs, including social services and infrastructure, on food production in rural communities;

(d) To strengthen the institutional framework in developing countries so as to build up national capacity to mobilize local resources and directly to ensure the participation of small farmers in food production;

(e) To mobilize women and youth more effectively into rural development and food production efforts by

providing special programmes for their organization, training and participation;

(f) To improve action research jointly among agricultural and social scientists in order to design more effective programmes at the community and area levels, particularly in linking social and cultural change with the introduction of better agricultural technologies, incentives and planning at the grass-roots level;

(g) To provide increased resources for education and training at the grass-roots level, including special techniques of non-formal or multiplier training of farmers, women and youth to accelerate their collaboration in food production and nutrition;

(h) To create specialized planning teams in national planning organizations to prepare strategies and reform measures for national food systems, including aspects of production, distribution and consumption in terms of costs and benefits for the society as a whole;

(i) To take immediate action for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference and thus assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase food production;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank to assist Governments, upon their request, in preparing and implementing such strategies, policies and measures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To review, in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, the experiences of Member States in promoting increased food production and ensuring a more equitable distribution of food among the population;

(b) To collaborate with the United Nations system in documenting and disseminating information on social and institutional reforms and other innovative approaches and programmes designed to increase food production and distribute it equitably among the population;

(c) To keep the Commission for Social Development and the World Food Council informed, as appropriate, of progress being made in this regard and to bring to the attention of the Commission, in particular, relevant policies and programmes adopted by Member States which could usefully be disseminated through it to other Member States;

4. *Decides* to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the joint report of the secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank on social and institutional reforms as a means of increasing food production and distributing it equitably among the population.<sup>81</sup>

2059th plenary meeting  
13 May 1977

**2074 (LXII). Distribution of national income**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1086 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1322 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, concerning the distribution of national income,

<sup>81</sup> E/CN.5/537.

<sup>80</sup> See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. II.