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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

ON

TITLE XII - FAMINE PREVENTION AND

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

OF THE

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

AS AMENDED

Submitted by the
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

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I. Introduction

This past year has been the first year of a new Administrator. Having served for three years on the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development before joining the Agency, Administrator McPherson believes strongly in the full and effective implementation of Title XII. While great strides have been made since the legislation was enacted, he has concluded that the Agency must restructure its approach to working with the university community. Several new initiatives supporting this restructuring are described in this report, along with the status of various on-going efforts.

In May 1981, BIFAD Chairman Clifton Wharton and the Administrator signed a Joint Resolution (Appendix I, page 13) which recognizes:

- The long and productive relationship between the universities and AID;
- The potential for strengthening that relationship through Title XII, and mutual perceptions of what that relationship ought to be; and
- That each party commits itself to implement fully the mandate of the Title XII legislation.

In a Report to the Congress dated October 16, 1981, the GAO observed that there was a lack of clear policy direction on Title XII and poor communication and guidance between AID and its missions, all resulting in uncertainty about how to implement Title XII within country programs. In response to one of the GAO recommendations, the Agency is issuing a Policy Directive clarifying the role of, and the Agency's commitment to, the Title XII approach.

II. New Initiatives

A. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

The Universities have indicated that there are several major constraints which inhibit the optimum application of university resources to the problems of developing countries thru AID contracts. Chief among these is the difficulty of developing and maintaining skills and knowledge specific to the LDCs in the face of project stops and starts on a very short-term planning horizon.

The MOU has been discussed and considered for about two years, and, during the past six months, we have built on the advice and recommendations of the BIFAD and are currently negotiating MOU's with three universities. If these negotiations are successful, we intend to open discussion with others.

The MOU will provide A.I.D and the universities with an instrument for projecting a long-term plan of action and cooperation. It will define the technical and geographic areas in which A.I.D. expects to utilize each university's expertise, and will identify a core group of university staff professionals who will be designated for long-term A.I.D. support. The MOU

will satisfy the university's need to know that involvement in A.I.D programs will be long-term and continuous. This knowledge, in turn, will permit each MOU university to make the institutional commitment to maintain a core staff of the most talented professionals for work with A.I.D.

B. Joint Enterprise Mode (JEM)

JEM is a mechanism to improve A.I.D.'s access to the substantial resources of the smaller universities. In the past, the larger universities and the already established consortia have been used the most. The JEM is designed to open opportunities to the rest of the university community and ensure A.I.D. that we are maximizing our access to this talent.

The procedures for the JEM have been drafted and will be submitted to the Administrator for approval within the next month. These procedures will permit us to structure projects in segments or modules and enable the universities to express interest in one or more segments. Once all the proposals are in, all the universities will be informed of each other's responses and be given a reasonable period of time to form Joint Enterprises. Formal Requests for Proposals will then be distributed by A.I.D. and each Joint Enterprise will be able to submit a proposal following existing Agency procedures.

We believe that this new approach will complement our existing and growing relationships with consortia, and permit us to improve our overall system of employing university resources.

C. Technical Support to Missions (TSM)

Experience has shown that universities that have provided assistance to the same country over the years have proved to be more effective in that country due to the accumulated knowledge that has been fed into successive overseas teams. That same principle is now being applied to continuous involvement of the same institution in assisting a given Mission. The TSM not only allows the Agency to benefit from specialized accumulated experience but permits rapid access to up-dated and available expertise on an as-needed basis. TSMs have already been awarded for the Missions in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, and they are currently being negotiated for Regional Development Offices in Barbados and Kenya. We expect more to follow as experience is gained.

D. The Joint Career Corps (JCC)

Another new initiative is the Joint Career Corps, under which A.I.D. would be able to utilize university professionals in specific technical areas not adequately covered by direct hire staff. This will be key part of a long-term effort to build a staff of experienced agricultural professionals. This idea first originated about one and a half years ago. Increased demand for technical expertise has now made it important to bring to reality.

During the past six months, we have succeeded in drafting an operations manual and a model A.I.D./university agreement. We expect to fill approximately 20 essential positions with fully tenured university professionals by early FY 83. The program is based essentially on the following characteristics:

- University professionals who agree to join the JCC will spend about one-third of their time with A.I.D. (mostly overseas) and the remaining two-thirds back at their university. Average tours with A.I.D. will be three to four years.
- The universities and A.I.D. will jointly select individuals for the JCC, and participating universities will establish policies that promote service in the JCC as a desirable step in that university's career development program.
- Once back at the university, each member of the JCC will continue to participate in A.I.D. program matters on a short term basis.
- JCC members will serve in a similar capacity as A.I.D. direct hires during each three to four year period they spend with A.I.D. They will receive the same benefits and serve in positions established within each Mission's formal organizational structure.
- The program will function under the guidelines of the Inter-Governmental Personnel Act and the participants will serve on a reimbursable detail basis.

We anticipate that this will be a two-way street. A.I.D. direct hires will spend periods of one to two years at the universities on a highly selective basis. We hope that this program will become an integral part of our long-term training effort. Of course, given existing personnel constraints, we do not expect to have nearly as many A.I.D. people out as we have university people on-board in any given year.

III. Status of Title XII Activities

A. Country Projects

The effectiveness of overseas contract projects by the universities is expected to increase with the fuller implementation of the various initiatives described earlier in this Report. We are continuing to refine or revise current policies and procedures as well. For example, we have had a policy of requiring that universities contract with host-countries whenever possible, as opposed to contracting with the Agency. This has led to many problems affecting such things as logistical support, attitudes between contract staff and local counterparts, etc. The Administrator has just modified this requirement; while recognizing the importance of increasing the host-country's involvement and responsibilities in these development projects, contract arrangements will be modified to alleviate these problems, and contracts directly with the Agency will be encouraged where appropriate.

Of the total of Title XII activities, the bilateral, mission-funded country programs comprise 86% for FY 1982, or \$495 million. Eight project descriptions, two from each of the four regions in our program, may be found at Appendix II, page 14, as illustrations of the types of projects being carried out overseas under the Title XII mandate.

B. Research

A Workshop was held on the three CRSPs (Collaborative Research Support Programs) with implementation experience; namely, Small Ruminants, Sorghum/Millet and Beans/Cowpeas. The purpose was to review accomplishments, share experiences, air common issues, inform AID personnel and exchange ideas of mutual benefit. CRSP activity is being more effectively integrated with host country operations, mission programs and the work of the International Agricultural Research Centers. For example, the Sorghum/Millet CRSP is now operating in 3 Latin American countries, 4 African, Egypt in the Near East, and 3 locations in Asia.

In addition, five other CRSPs are in varying stages of development and implementation; they are in Nutrition, Peanuts, Soils Management and two in Aquaculture (Pond Dynamics and Stock Assessment). The Planning Entity for Pest Management was unable to produce a program plan which was acceptable to the JRC. This effort has been terminated. The following table shows funding levels for these programs:

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (CRSP)
(in thousands)

	FY 1980	FY1981	FY 1982
Sorghum/Millet	2500	1858	1600
Beans and Cowpeas	861	5000	1100
Peanuts	--	--	900
Pest Management	95	50	--*
Soils Management	150	750	2700
Small Ruminants	3200	650	3200
Fisheries & Aquaculture Pond Dynamic	420	--	650
Stock Assessment	--	--	350
Functional Implications of Malnutrition	--	750	1400
<hr/>			
TOTAL CRSP	7593	9058	11900

With the CRSP effort well underway, the Joint Reserch Committee (JRC) has increasingly turned its attention to other responsibilities such as coordinating the Title XII research effort in centrally-funded research, regional bureau research, mission research and the work of the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARC). In that connection, a proposal has been developed for a cooperative research program between the IARCs and U.S. research institutions. This research would produce information and data urgently needed by the centers to carry out their missions, but which they do not have the capability of handling themselves. Most of the work would be continued at the U.S. institutions; some would be carried out at the centers or in the LDC field situation where appropriate. This proposal has been approved by the Board and forwarded to the Agency for approval and implementation as funds permit.

In response to an initiative of six donor countries entitled Cooperative Development for Africa, and the Congressional Report No. 97-416, the JRC has given considerable attention, with the Africa Bureau, to the need to strengthen agricultural research in Africa.

*Project terminated.

C. Strengthening Program

The number of institutions in this program has almost reached its maximum size, at 54 grants, with the addition of four this past year (three minority institution non-matching grants and one matching grant) and two or three more still developing their proposed programs. (A list appears at Appendix III, page 28).

As we are in the third year of this effort, we have begun the planned assessment of the program as a whole. Among the facts revealed in this assessment are the following:

- In the first year of the program, 89 new language courses, focussing on language skills needed for work in LDCs, were developed and taught to faculty, staff and spouses. Over 1,000 people spent an average of 10 1/2 hours per person in language training.
- Also in the first year, 149 faculty members spent a total of 3,400 man-days of work in LDCs adapting their domestic expertise to LDC problems. 132 faculty members spent 4,000 man-days doing the same work in the U.S., dealing with LDC problems.
- Currently, under the Matching Grants, approximately 75% of the funds in the Strengthening Program is provided by the universities, and 25% by the Agency; i.e., for an investment of \$4,261,256 of AID funds, we have \$14,293,679 worth of strengthening activities.

We are about to finish our analysis of the strengthening grants, university-by-university. We have looked carefully at this year's annual report for each institution, scrutinized budget proposals and utilized a special questionnaire to help improve the effectiveness of the program. Working with BIFAD, we also commissioned a team to analyze the nature and distribution of strengthening activities and their relationship to the program's objectives. While the broader-based involvement of university faculty, and the shorter, more scattered overseas experiences were more appropriate in the earlier, exploratory stages of this program, it is time now to bring more structure and focus into individual strengthening programs as each institution now has a better fix on the types of knowledge and expertise in which it is prepared to commit itself for AID work. New criteria and guidelines are now being developed to accomplish this.

Within the next few weeks we will decide on reductions of individual grants necessary to conform to our \$5 million program level. We will also prepare detailed guidance for each institution with respect to future direction, including subject and geographic area concentration, language requirements and instructions on how to use strengthening grant funds increasingly to support on-going and anticipated projects with A.I.D. We are hoping to get the budget and guidance information out to each university by mid-May.

D. Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR)

The RIR is in response to the mandate in Section 298(c)(1) of the legislation and consists of a computerized file of the resources of Title XII eligible institutions. It is a detailed registry of departments, programs, individuals, courses and prior overseas experience as they relate to Title XII objectives. Filling out the necessary questionnaires to enter data into the Registry is a major exercise for each institution in taking stock of its actual and potential resource base for AID work. Its accomplishment is a necessary step for each institution in determining what its role can and ought to be in the field of international development. So far, data has been entered for about one half of the eligible institutions. Even in its incomplete state, it has proved its usefulness to Agency personnel in the matching of institutions and their resources to specific projects and tasks of the Agency.

E. Regional Title XII Seminars

Each year, the Agency and BIFAD hold a series of seminars in three locations throughout the U.S. in which AID/BIFAD staff and Title XII university representatives and related faculty can interact. The seminars, held this year at Tucson, Arizona, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Columbus, Ohio, included such topics as Mobilizing University Resources; Prospects, Problems and Opportunities in Sub-Sahara African Agricultural Development; AID's strategy in Sub-Sahara Africa; and the Evaluation of Proposals and Selection of Universities for AID projects.

IV. Special Studies and Reports

A. The Agricultural Extension Program in Egypt

AID, with the concurrence of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, requested a team, experienced in extension programming and administration, to examine the agricultural extension programs in Egypt and to recommend ways for getting better use of technical information by farmers with the objective of substantially increasing agricultural productivity. The BIFAD organized a team consisting of a Board member, the Executive Director of the BIFAD Staff, two university administrators and two AID staff members.

After extensive interviews with Ministry officials and farmers throughout the country, briefings by Mission and Embassy officials and contract teams, and discussions with university officials and agribusiness representatives, they made observations, conclusions and recommendations concerning organization, structure and function. They also identified policy and organizational constraints as part of the context in which an extension system will have to operate. The Egyptian Government was very pleased with the analysis and the Agency plans to incorporate its recommendations into its program.

B. Study of University Consortia and Alternative Contractual Forms

A senior university faculty member was commissioned by BIFAD to undertake this study in which he focused on five permanent university consortia organized to meet the needs of international development. He contrasted the performance of these consortia, under contracts with the Agency, with the performance of individual universities under contracts for similar projects. While the study showed that one cannot generalize about which approach is better overall, it teaches us a great deal about which characteristics are advantageous for which sets of circumstances, and that variations in the character of different consortia are greater than the differences between the character of consortia and individual universities. The study also brings together the many lessons that can be accumulated from the many years of experience we have had in contracting with consortia; this will be particularly useful as we develop the new Joint Enterprise approach.

C. Study of Financial and Non-Financial Incentives for Undertaking Title XII Overseas Contract Assignments

AID/BIFAD asked a private consulting firm to determine the factors which influence the quantity and quality of university faculty available for overseas assignments under Agency contracts with their universities. While the final report has not yet been completed, preliminary briefings have shown that extensive data has been gained, for example, regarding the personal and professional factors that influence one's attitude, and how this relates to the age and rank position of the faculty member. The data is taken from 1,156 faculty respondents from 17 Title XII institutions, and 43 university administrators. The latter provided useful data on the institutional context within which faculty members must make decisions regarding overseas assignments. When completed, this study should provide an effective basis for revising our policies and procedures in order to optimize the mobilization of the most appropriate and best qualified people for these very challenging but domestically-disruptive assignments.

Needless to say, this effort must be combined with all of the initiatives described above, such as the MOU, Joint Enterprises, the Joint Career Corps. etc., bringing increased predictability and rationality into the university selection process, to make the major improvements desired.

V. Separate Statement of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)

We have the following comments on the course of Title XII over the past year:

1. We applaud the leadership of the Administrator of AID in articulating the importance of institution-building, training, and research as key elements in the U.S. efforts to assist the less developed countries to achieve, in the longer run, greater food output and enhanced incomes. In particular we welcome the spirit of partnership embodied in the Joint Resolution which he and the Chairman of BIFAD signed on May 26, 1981, reaffirming both AID's intention to "involve and utilize" U.S. universities "fully and completely," and the commitment shared by AID and BIFAD "to

taking prompt action necessary to carry out fully the mandate of Title XII in terms of using the resources of U.S. universities in achieving developing country agricultural and rural development and nutrition goals."

2. We especially welcome the progress made in exploring new arrangements for AID-university cooperation in international development activities. While we recognize that important details of proposed Memoranda of Understanding between AID and particular universities have yet to be worked out, we are pleased to endorse in principle the concept of an agreed upon framework for long-term relationships between AID and individual universities. We hope that this framework will provide both AID and those universities with a mechanism for planning and long-term continuity of involvement in international development programs, while clarifying AID--and the universities'--policies and procedures to help marshal the resources needed for international development assistance. Similarly, we are pleased that AID is seriously considering "Joint Enterprise" programs which engage the involvement of smaller institutions, or those less-experienced in development assistance, in cooperation with the more development-wise universities, in international assistance efforts. And we are encouraged by AID's efforts to establish a corps of AID/university career professionals utilized jointly by AID and the universities involved, and to address university concerns about the use of host country contracts to cover technical assistance services.

3. In commenting on last year's Annual Report covering 1980 activities, we noted what we perceived a "continued reluctance in AID to accord the necessary emphasis to building its professional resources for international agricultural development." While the expressed intent of the present Administration is much better than what we have heard in recent years on this subject, we note that decisions on staff reductions within AID have been taken without full recognition of the Administrator's emphasis on the need for attracting and retaining qualified professionals in science and technology.

4. In the statement we made for the Annual Report a year ago, we argued that AID should communicate more effectively to its Missions the basic thrusts of the Title XII legislation, its rationale and the program techniques for implementing it. The General Accounting Office, in its report on Title XII activities issued October 16, 1981, also called for a policy directive, supported by "a comprehensive and consolidated set of guidelines," clarifying the Title XII role and AID's commitment to it. We urge AID to move ahead in efforts such as these in order to achieve a better understanding of the rationale for Title XII programs, and of the opportunities that the legislation provides for stimulating institution-building in the countries which the United States seeks to help.

5. AID has made considerable progress recently in addressing the charge that "AID has no memory," insofar as institution-building projects are concerned. We are pleased to note the efforts made to review evaluations of project implementation, and to identify the lessons learned in project planning and delivery. The work done in formulating a concept, strategy, and action program for institutional development represents the

first such effort in nearly twenty years. During the 1960's, AID supported a significant university research program on the theory and practice of institution-building. The present administration's emphasis on institution-building has resulted in increased attention to the results of this research. It will provide a strong basis for AID's recent efforts to formulate a strategy and a program for institution-building. We are also pleased to note the efforts made to review project evaluations to identify lessons learned in planning and implementing institution-building projects. We are encouraged to believe that institutional development will become accepted as an integral component of almost every country assistance strategy, and that projects will be designed routinely in a time horizon of at least five to ten years.

We support most of the conclusions in AID's report to the Congress on Title XII. In the Joint Resolution, BIFAD recognized that "... its primary mission is to help AID to mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities, and to advise and assist AID to develop and implement the components of the Title XII program." We are pleased and proud to do our share to make the AID-BIFAD partnership work.

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF AID AND THE BIFAD

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act in the 1980's:
Science and Technology in Support of AID's Programs

Whereas: U.S. Agricultural universities have assisted AID, and its predecessor agencies, to carry out U.S. assistance programs these past 30 years in developing countries around the globe; and

Whereas: U.S. agricultural university involvement resulted in training significant numbers of people in developing countries, and building and strengthening local institutional capacity which clearly contributed to the achievement of "graduate" status in some former AID Countries; and

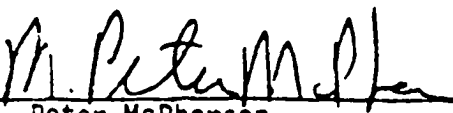
Whereas: The Title XII Amendment in late 1975 reaffirmed and enhanced the role of universities in AID's agricultural and rural development programs, and gave greater Congressional mandate to their involvement; and

Whereas: The Title XII Amendment changed the mode of university involvement in AID programs to one of greater collaboration and partnership, in a longer term setting; and

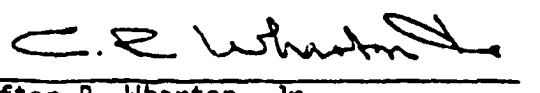
Whereas: The U.S. Agricultural universities provide a strong human and institutional resource to support, advise and assist developing countries in planning and executing selected elements of their agriculture and rural development programs.

Therefore, be it resolved and agreed by AID and BIFAD that:

1. AID recognizes that U.S. universities are a special resource and intends to make every effort to involve and utilize them fully and completely in accord with the provisions of the Title XII Amendment;
2. BIFAD recognizes that its primary mission is to help AID to mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities, and to advise and assist AID to develop and implement the components of the Title XII program;
3. Both AID and BIFAD are committed to taking prompt action necessary to carry out fully the mandate of Title XII in terms of using the resources of U.S. universities in achieving developing country agricultural and rural development and nutrition goals.


M. Peter McPherson
Administrator, Agency for
International Development

May 20, 81
Date


Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
Chairman, Board for International
Food and Agricultural Development

May 26, 1981
Date

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BOTSWANA

Appendix II

Project Title: Agricultural College Expansion

Project Number: 633-0074

Principal Contractor: South Dakota State University

Project Purpose:

To assist the Government of Botswana (GOB) in developing a locally staffed training institution responsive to needs for basic and intermediate level technical skills in the Botswana rural sector.

Background and Progress to Date:

The Botswana Agricultural College (BAC) currently offers two-year certificate courses in agriculture, animal health and community development. All graduates are employed in field positions. In 1979 a total of 2,142 students applied for 99 available course places at the school. In order to provide the necessary staff to accelerate rural development, the school needs to expand its training facilities to accommodate more students.

This project is helping to expand the school's output by providing six full-time U.S. advisors, participant training for 14 Botswanans and resources required for the expansion and upgrading of the colleges physical facilities. All long term technicians are in the field and eleven of the long term participants are currently undergoing training in agricultural fields in the U.S. Construction of Office, Administrative and Visual Aid blocks and staff housing is over 90% complete. Construction of the roads, sewers, library and industrial class housing has reached 75% completion. With the expansion of BAC's physical facilities, enrollment in the diploma level program in animal health and agriculture will be increased by 300.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The GOB will provide \$3.5 million for students, staff and institutional costs. The United Kingdom is providing several technicians to fill staff positions and participant training. The U.N. is funding one participant in short-term training.

Appendix II (Continued)

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries will be the participants and counterparts trained under the project to assume teaching and administrative responsibilities. Secondary beneficiaries will be the increasing number of students able to enroll at the school through expanded facilities. Ultimately, the rural population in general will benefit through services provided by students trained at the school as agricultural demonstrators, veterinary assistants and community development officers. Cost per beneficiary is about \$10.00.

FY 82 Program:

90% of building and road construction and improvements will be completed and 75% of local commodities procured. Technicians will continue to design improved curriculum, participants will continue long-term U.S. training and the first 101 students will graduate from the BAC expanded certificate program.

SWAZILAND

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training

Project Number: 645-0212

Principal Contractor: Pennsylvania State University, Tennessee State University

Project Purpose:

Agriculture research in Swaziland traditionally has been directed at the needs of estates and private land owners and has been carried out primarily by an expatriate research staff. This has remained essentially unchanged since independence with agricultural recommendations to small farmers being based on research that is more applicable to estate crops and large landholder operations. To date, there are no Swazis trained as research officers. In addition, there has not been any research to determine the most appropriate cropping systems or the most suitable irrigation management methods for small farmers. Very little research is actually being done on the fields of the small farmers, and therefore, the appropriateness of the recommendations being made to the small farmer based on current research is questionable.

This project will provide six advisors to design and implement cropping systems research programs upon which to base appropriate recommendations to small farmers. The Government of Swaziland (GOS) is reducing the extension field officer/farmer ratio from its present level of 1:400 to 1:200 by an increased number of agriculture officers trained to the certificate level to improve extension capabilities and services. Three additional U.S. advisors will be provided to assist with training at the Agriculture College's Certificate Training Course, bringing to nine the number of U.S. advisors. Additional dormitory classrooms and laboratory facilities and equipment will also be provided.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The GOS input over the life of the project will be approximately \$4.4 million for salaries/allowances for extension personnel, research facilities, and land. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is planning assistance of approximately \$250,000 primarily for technical assistance in research including a rural sociologist and economist.

Appendix II (Continued)

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be those small farmers and their families whose average annual per capita income is estimated to range between U.S. \$120-125. Seventy percent of the population (365,000) make up this group. These farmers will benefit from a more efficient use of production inputs and more intensive farming systems. Cost is \$35 per beneficiary.

FY 82 Program:

Nine Technicians will arrive in-country. The program will involve: analyzing current research data and making recommendations; planning a program of work for cropping systems research; selecting initial cropping systems research activity sites/locations; analyzing the Certificate Training Course curriculum; and revising the curriculum as appropriate. Project commodities and equipment will be procured, and construction of laboratory, dormitory, and classrooms will be finished. Participants will continue training in agriculture research, extension training, and agricultural information.

INDONESIA

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Graduate Agricultural School

Project Number: 497-0290

Principal Contractor: University of Wisconsin

Project Purpose:

To improve the capacity of Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) to provide well trained agricultural leaders and university staff members to meet the manpower requirements of Indonesia's agricultural sectors.

Background and Progress to Date:

IPB is collaborating with the University of Wisconsin in developing a Master Development Plan which includes plans for a new campus and an expanded and upgraded faculty and administration. The University of Wisconsin is advising in overall university planning and administration and in specific matters related to curriculum and program development with special emphasis on research, community service and improvement of family resources. A contract with a joint U.S./Indonesian firm has been executed to design the new campus and specifications for the Information Resource Center (IRC) and Environmental Studies Center (ESC). Twelve staff members are now in the U.S. for Ph.D. training and the master campus plan is complete. IRC and ESC designs have been approved and detailed specification drawings are underway. While implementation was initially delayed, the project is currently progressing according to the work plan.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Of a total project cost of \$12,718,000, the Government of Indonesia will contribute 47.10 percent. The Ford Foundation is contributing \$500,000 for technical assistance to the Center for Environmental Studies.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries ultimately will be the poor farmers who will receive improved services and assistance made possible by trained personnel from various government agencies and agricultural institutions. Direct beneficiaries will be participants trained in agronomy, food and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

FY 82 Program:

Technical assistance efforts to complete the construction plans as well as the educational plans (curriculum, faculty, teaching materials) for the graduate school will have been concluded. Training of 14 Ph.D. and 60 M.A. degree candidates will be underway. Technical assistance for implementation of the Master Plan will continue.

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THAILAND

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Seed Development II

Project Number: 493-0326

Principal Contractor: Mississippi State University

Project Purpose:

To efficiently and cost-effectively increase farmer sector use of higher quality seed while steadily increasing the role of the private sector in seed supply.

Background and Progress to Date:

Crop yields in Thailand are considerably below their potential, and a major constraint to improving yields is the difficulty in obtaining viable seed for higher yielding varieties. To adequately address this problem, an integrated seed program is needed to produce foundation seed of genetically superior varieties for important crops that meet farmers' needs; to multiply these seeds and condition them to meet reasonable germination and purity standards; and promote/market the seed so it is desired by farmers and available when the farmers need it. Up to 1976, no such program existed in Thailand. The Seeds I project responded to the need for an integrated seed program by providing equipment, technical assistance, training and a working capital account for a field crop seed program in the public sector. The result has been the establishment of a Seed Division within the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), including the necessary facilities, operations and organization to initiate a basic seed multiplication, conditioning and distribution program for these important crops. Despite the excellent progress under Seeds I, there are several key areas in the seed program that need strengthening. These include management, seed promotion and marketing, private sector development and vegetable seed operations.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) will contribute an estimated \$13 million equivalent over the life of the project. Other donors have proposed assistance to the seed sector, but the final form of assistance has still to be worked out. The Government of Japan (GOJ) has executed an agreement with the RTG for loan financing and up to 12 public sector rice seed production plants similar to AID-financed plants under Seeds I. GOJ project and AID's Seeds II project are all parts of RTG's National Seed Program.

Appendix II (Continued)

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of this project are an estimated seven million persons living in the 246 townships (amphoes) of the 37 provinces identified by the Fifth Five-Year Plan as the country's "poor amphoes". Some 60% of these amphoes are in the North East, while 39% are in the North.

FY 82 Program:

The initial year of the project will include about 28 man-months of long and short-term technical assistance and the initiation of 950 in-country, and 21 out-of-country participant trainees.

EGYPT

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Rice Research and Training

Project Number: 263-0027

Principal Contractor: University of California, Davis

Project Purpose:

To revitalize the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security research and extension activities related to the production, processing and storage of rice.

Background and Progress to Date:

Egypt's year round growing season, ample water supply and suitable soil conditions have resulted in relatively high rice yields when compared to world averages. However, major constraints in plant breeding, pest control, and extension have contributed to stagnation in productivity. This has resulted in problems of meeting domestic rice needs for a rapidly growing population. This project is helping to address these problems through the technical assistance provided by team members now on-board and through rice breeding and cultural trials and demonstration plots, and training of Egyptian production specialists begun in 1981. Additional help is forthcoming through the improvement/construction of a rice research and training center and ancillary experiment stations and commodity support. U.S. trained participants and in-country trained personnel will strengthen the Center's research and extension capability and provide a flow of new information for rice production, processing and storage.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The GOE is contributing as estimated \$7.4 million over the life of project for personnel, facilities, and other local costs. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is working on a rice milling and processing activity and the International Development Center for Japan has been studying the mechanization component of this project and may do supplementary work in that area.

Beneficiaries:

The project is aimed at the approximate one million small peasant farmers with an average holding of two or three acres, of which one acre is planted annually to rice. Consumers will benefit directly from the program to the extent that supply is increased.

Appendix II (Continued)

FY 82 Program:

Activities during this year will be directed towards the design and procurement of construction contracts for project physical facilities, and initiation of construction at the Center. Rice breeding and cultural trials will be increased and diversified and research results will be disseminated to early innovators. Commodity procurements will be initiated and additional technical specialists will be brought aboard as scheduled. The first long term Ph.D. candidates and short term rice production and processing participants will be sent for training in the U.S. and at the I.R.R.I.

MOROCCO

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Agronomic Institute

Project Number: 608-0160

Principal Contractor: University of Minnesota

Project Purpose:

To assist the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute (IAV) to develop a Moroccan faculty in teaching and research, and to strengthen IAV's capacity to provide qualified Moroccan agriculturalists who can contribute to solving the problems of small farmers and herders.

Background and Progress to Date:

IAV is the only institute of higher education in Morocco that offers studies in the agricultural sciences. Though 13 years old, IAV is still dependent on foreign teachers and faculty members. This dependence had delayed an orderly development of curriculum and qualified Moroccan faculty. A.I.D. has provided resident American instructors and Masters-level training under the Higher Agriculture Education project and its predecessor project through a contract with the University of Minnesota. By September 1979, a Masters-level program and U.S. - trained Moroccan faculty were in place in the Soils and Forestry Departments of IAV. In 1979 twice as many students graduated from IAV in dryland agriculture disciplines than in 1971. Nevertheless, a project evaluation in 1979 concluded that, while progress had been made, IAV required additional assistance in graduate training of faculty, improving research programs and strengthening extension functions.

The current project (1980-1984) addresses the important needs which the evaluation identified. Greater stress is being placed on training through a long-term collaborative relationship with American universities. A resident team from the University of Minnesota works closely with IAV to advise students, trainees and faculty, and to help establish and improve graduate-level curriculum and research programs in specified fields. Assistance is also being provided to the new IAV School of Horticulture in Agadir.

Between 1972 and 1981, 122 institute upper-level trainees, 42 faculty, and 5 short-term participants were trained in the U.S. Statistics through 1979 indicate that of the first 69 upper level trainees 27 were hired by IAV, 14 were hired by the National Agriculture Research Institute and the remaining 28 are in agricultural related work and other jobs.

Appendix (Continued)

Host Country and Other Donors:

The Government of Morocco is providing \$3.9 million during the life of project, representing 29% of the total project cost. Belgium, West Germany, Sweden, France and Canada have also provided teachers and advisors to the Institute but are not direct contributors to this project.

Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries of the project are the 450 students who graduate annually from IAV. Cost per beneficiary over the life of the project is approximately \$4,700. About 2.2 million farm families ultimately benefit as the graduates work on improving food production in rural areas.

FY 82 Program:

There are 53 participants in the U.S. as of March 1, 1982. In addition, there are 17 faculty members doing Ph.D. research in Morocco on problems relevant to local agriculture. Four University of Minnesota senior scientists and one junior scientist are at IAV providing research guidance and academic support to returned Moroccan faculty in dissertation research, and counselling participant candidates on the selection of appropriate areas of study and research.

ECUADOR

Annex II (Continued)

Project Title: Rural Technology Transfer Systems

Project Number: 518-0032

Principal Contractor: University of Florida

Project Purpose:

To assist the Government of Ecuador (GOE) to develop a system for improving access to rural development technologies, technical assistance, and training from U.S. land-grant universities and other institutions.

Background and Progress to Date:

The GOE is developing a new integrated rural development (IRD) system to deal with the multiple problems of the rural poor. Foreign technical assistance will be necessary to assist the Government to overcome such serious technical and institutional constraints hindering rural development as: (1) an inadequate research capability to develop and test appropriate new technologies for small farmers; (2) severe institutional and technical limitations of the extension service; (3) an insufficient technical and manager expertise to develop the proposed IRD system; and (4) a lack of qualified agricultural technicians equipped to conceive and carry out projects that are responsive to the needs of the rural population. To deal with these problems adequately, Ecuador must improve its access to foreign sources of technology, technical assistance and training while developing a system for better directing these resources to high priority rural development and agricultural productivity problems. This project will: (1) define technological and institutional problems; (2) direct foreign technical resources to appropriate Ecuadorean agencies; (3) facilitate the acquisition of specific research, institution-building and training information; and (4) evaluate the results. Assistance will also be provided for the establishment of a campesino training institute. This project, which builds on the information developed by a Title XII baseline study, will develop long-term linkages between Ecuadorean agricultural agencies and U.S. land-grant universities and other institutions, thereby furthering the objectives of Title XII.

Appendix II (Continued)

Host Country and Other Donors:

The GOE will provide the administrative support, including office space and professional staff, necessary for this project amounting to approximately \$250,000. The UN Development Program and the Food and Agricultural Organization will provide some technical advisors. The World Bank recently signed a loan for \$18 million for an integrated rural development project in Tungurahua Province. The Inter-American Development Bank is financing integrated rural development projects in the Oriente Region and Guayas River Basin. The activities financed by A.I.D. will complement these programs by strengthening Ecuadorean Government implementation institutions.

Beneficiaries:

The project will benefit some 600,000 rural families at a cost to A.I.D. of \$6.66 per family.

FY 82 Program:

The Rural Technology Transfer System will continue to expand and diversify its successful mix of subproject portfolio. Examples of presently supported program include: an assessment and research on the fragile ecosystems of the Amazon Basin; expanded research, training and dissemination of fruit and vegetable technologies, assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural policy analyses and statistical systems; and expanded support for small farmer research systems. For FY 1982 A.I.D. proposes incremental funding of \$400,000 in grant funds.

HAITI

Appendix II (Continued)

Project Title: Integrated Agriculture Development

Project Number: 521-0078

Principal Contractor: Texas A&M

Project Purpose:

To deliver productive resources and services to small farmers through expansion of the operational capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR).

Background and Progress to Date:

Crop yields in Haiti are among the lowest in the world; yet agriculture accounts for approximately 45% of the gross domestic product and employs more than 80% of the population. A.I.D. is financing the development and testing of prototype systems for providing improved extension, research, soil conservation, irrigation and credit services to Haitian small farmers in selected watershed areas. The project includes: (a) reconstruction and rehabilitation of two irrigation systems; (b) development of an institutional capability within the DARNDR for the rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation systems; (c) hillside soil and resource management; and (d) adaptive research to develop optimal farming systems, genetic upgrading and appropriate conservation practices.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The Government of Haiti (GOH) will provide the equivalent of \$10.5 million, or 46% of project costs. Canada is providing approximately \$4 million for equipment, facility construction, and improvements in the Faculty of Agronomy operated by the DARNDR. UN/FAO has also been involved in funding of agricultural extension training.

Beneficiaries:

With the development of an institutional system for delivering resources and services to small farmers, improvements in crop yields will be possible with resulting increases in rural incomes. During the project's life, an estimate 15,000 farm households will participate directly in the project at an estimated A.I.D. cost of \$807 per household.

FY 82 Program:

Efforts begun in prior years will continue during FY 82. These include: Soil conservation efforts in two watersheds. The rehabilitation of two irrigation systems. The construction and equipping of two research stations. Field trials of related crops. Short-term overseas and graduate-level training of 19 participants.

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THIRD YEAR OF STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

MATCHING FORMULA

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions AID	UNIVERSITY*
U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville**	\$ 91,646	\$ 93,200
U. of Arizona	\$100,000	\$100,000
Auburn U.	\$100,000	\$118,000
Cal. St. U. (Fresno)	\$ 90,355	\$ 90,355
Cal. St. U. (Pomona)	\$ 99,992	\$120,719
Colorado State U.	\$126,242	\$142,956
Cornell U.	\$100,000	\$135,000
U. of Delaware	\$100,000	\$110,000
U. of Florida	\$100,000	\$102,000
U. of Hawaii	\$100,000	\$170,000
U. of Idaho	\$100,000	\$183,065
U. of Illinois	\$112,000	\$168,000
Iowa State U.	\$100,000	\$127,752
Kansas State U.	\$137,000	\$181,605
U. of Kentucky	\$100,000	\$122,400
Louisiana State U.	\$100,000	\$120,000
U. of Maine (Orono)	\$100,000	\$104,900
U. of Maryland	\$100,000	\$150,000
Michigan State U.	\$300,000	\$380,000
U. of Minnesota	\$100,000	\$100,000
U. of Mo. (Columbia)	\$100,000	\$150,000
Montana State U.	\$100,000	\$114,111
U. of Nebraska (Lincoln)	\$100,000	\$130,000
New Mexico State U.	\$100,000	\$115,273
No. Carolina State U.	\$100,000	\$100,000
Ohio State U.	\$100,000	\$125,000
Oklahoma State U.	\$100,000	\$107,000
U. of Puerto Rico	\$100,000	\$224,632
Purdue U.	\$133,600	\$133,600
U. of Rhode Island	\$ 99,900	\$154,457
Rutgers University	\$100,000	\$242,870
Sam Houston State U.	\$100,000	\$130,000
South Dakota State U.	\$100,000	\$140,000
So. Ill. U. (Carbondale)	\$100,000	\$150,000
U. of Tennessee	\$100,000	\$110,000
Texas A & M U.	\$208,028	\$300,000
Texas Tech. U.	\$100,000	\$162,000
Tuskegee Institute	\$ 30,550	\$ 30,922

MATCHING FORMULA (Continued)

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions AID	UNIVERSITY
Utah State U.	\$164,495	\$189,717
U. of Vermont	\$ 99,731	\$117,000
Va. Poly. Inst. & State U.	\$100,000	\$121,000
Virginia State U.	\$ 56,366	\$ 56,366
Washington State U.	\$100,000	\$100,000
U. of Wisconsin (Madison)	\$145,000	\$200,762
U. of Wisconsin (River Falls)	\$ 99,780	\$101,900
TOTAL	\$4,894,684	\$6,326,562

MINORITY INSTITUTIONS
(Non-Matching)

UNIVERSITY	AID GRANT
Alabama A&M U.	\$100,000
Univ. of Ark., Pine Bluff**	\$ 75,000
Florida A&M U.	\$126,000
Fort Valley State College, GA**	\$ 69,080
Lincoln U.	\$121,157
U. of Maryland (Eastern Shore)	\$ 95,536
No. Carolina A&T State U.	\$131,112
Tennessee State**	\$ 76,430
Virginia State U.	\$ 95,000
TOTAL	\$889,315
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,783,000***

*/ In addition to this direct cost contribution, universities contributed all overhead or indirect costs for both the A.I.D. and University funded direct cost components. This overhead plus direct cost contribution, constituted an aggregate university contribution about double that of A.I.D.

**/New Grantees in FY 1981.

***/Only \$5 million was obligated in FY 1981; the remainder was unexpended carryover from FY 1980.