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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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March 22, 1968

FROM · USAID/ANKARA

SUBJECT · Cereals Production PROP, Project 277-11-130-444.

REFERENCE · (a) ANKARA 3862; (b) Manual Order 1025.1.

NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

Country: Turkey Project No.: 277-11-130-444

Submission Date: March 21, 1968 Original X Revision

Project Title: Cereals Production

U. S. Obligation Span: FY 68 through FY 72

Physical Implementation Span: FY 68 through FY 73

Gross life-of-project financial requirements:

U. S. dollars - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 863,000.

U. S.-owned local currency - - - - - - - - - - - $ -0-

Cooperating country cash contribution - - - - - - $12,001,000.

TOTAL $12,864,000.

A. Summary Description

The environment for wheat production in Turkey has been well documented over the past two years. The unrealized potential for major increases in

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DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY
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wheat production were first pointed out by a study team to the Ministry of Agriculture headed by Charles M. Elkinton. The report of this team ("The Prospects for Turkish Agriculture," dated February 10, 1967) stated:

> "There are two basic sets of conditions in Turkey under which wheat is grown. The first set of conditions includes limited rainfall (under 400 mm per year), sub-freezing winter temperatures and little, if any, developed irrigation water. Under these conditions, which characterize much of the Anatolian Plateau, winter wheat is grown. The second set of conditions includes generous rainfall, mild or very mild climate and, in many cases, the availability of irrigation water. These conditions are found along the coast lands of Turkey and to a limited extent on certain parts of the plateau.
>
> "The Study Team believes that dramatically increased wheat yields can be achieved under both sets of conditions. However, the approach and techniques of achieving these increased yields will necessarily be different for each. Moreover, it is likely that rapid and dramatic increases in yields will be easier to obtain in the high rainfall and mild climate areas. The necessity of developing special planting and land management techniques in the true winter wheat areas of Turkey will necessarily make the achievement of dramatic yield increases somewhat harder to obtain."

More specific descriptions of the possibilities for increasing wheat production both on the warm lowlands and the Anatolian Plateau have been outlined in many documents and reports including:

(1) the loan paper covering Mexican Wheat Seed imports (AID-DLC/P615, June 20, 1967);

(2) the Survey of Turkish Agriculture (TOAID A-710 dated December 29, 1967); and, more briefly, in

(3) Ankara's 3862, dated February 15, 1968.

The program undertaken for the lowland areas of Turkey has been the rapid introduction on a massive scale of a number of high-yielding Mexican wheats supported by technical services for the farmer, increased credit, and large amounts of fertilizer. The first year of the Mexican wheat campaign shows signs of real success. The physical returns from the program will not show up on a major scale for at least another year and the full potential will not be reached for at least another three years. However, there is every evidence

that the follow-up work can be effectively handled with only modest U. S. assistance and attention. For all practical purposes this program will soon be almost entirely in Turkish hands.

In its FY 69 Program Memorandum (August 1967), the Mission stated that:

> "The wheat program will need to come under constant review as it progresses during FY 1968 to see if the experience as of that time warrants expanding it to the plateau."

It is now the Mission's judgment that the results of the Mexican wheat program to date -- particularly the effective and unprecedented work carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture -- fully justify a decision to begin a wheat program for the Anatolian Plateau.

There are two distinct phases to an Anatolian program. The first is to develop the combination of varieties, equipment, and cultural practices which will produce greatly increased yields for wheat farmers under plateau conditions. The second is the introduction of this package of practices and inputs to the farmers on a wide scale.

The AID contribution to the wheat program, as now envisaged, is designed to attack primarily the first stage. The U. S. inputs will be modest, consisting primarily of three specialized technicians who can work with their Turkish counterparts to develop the new system for growing wheat. In support of the general wheat program, the project also includes both short and long term participant training.

The economic analysis of Turkish agriculture supports the technical analysis on which this project proposal is based. As the use of Mexican wheat spreads to the majority of wheat farmers for which it is suitable during the next three years, Turkey may move into an export position in wheat. In order to maintain this position, it will be necessary to increase cereals production faster than the rate of population growth. As the Mexican wheat program begins to face diminishing returns (in terms of rapid annual increases in output), the Anatolian program could be ready to provide continued increases in Turkish production. In the long run, moreover, it is likely that the warmer lowlands will be used increasingly for the production of high-return garden crops such as fruits and vegetables. This will take place as marketing channels within Turkey, and to Europe and the Middle East, are opened up. In the long run, therefore, the burden of producing wheat should remain, as it is today, with the plateau.

All of the technical analysis which has been available to the Mission suggests that the economic comparative advantage of the plateau under presently known technology rests clearly with cereals -- particularly wheat.

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The alternative to developing a new, high-yielding production package for cereals would be costly irrigation facilities. Such facilities currently, at least, provide adequate returns only on a limited number of crops, such as sugar beets which are already surplus within Turkey and offer no prospects for export. Major production gains by the Anatolian farmers could provide additional resources to finance Turkish investment. Finally, the development of a new wheat technology offers the only foreseeable serious opportunity of bringing the Anatolian farmer into the mainstream of economic development.

U. S. Contribution

USAID staffing for this project initially will include three full-time technicians; an agronomy advisor to head the project and assist with overall program management and implementation, a research agronomist to assist with adaptability trials and field testing, and an extension agronomist to assist particularly with farmer education on the Anatolian plateau. Short-term consultants will be obtained when required to assist with special problems. For the 1967-1968 season a 12-man team of county agents and farmers was supplied under contract by Oregon State University to assist with the massive farmer education effort as part of the Mexican wheat program. Three will remain through July 1969.

The commodity element, $10,000 per year for two years and $5,000 for the third, in addition to seed introductions will include some demonstrational agricultural and research equipment.

The participant element will provide the following training:

a. One month training for 10 men in 1968 and 15 each in 1969 and 1970. (Total: 40 participants, 40 man-months).

b. Approximately 1 year training for 5 to 8 men each year for 4 years. (Total: 20 participants, 32 man years).

Host Country Contributions

Since the wheat program for the Plateau is growing out of the Mexican Wheat program, it is useful to review the major Turkish contribution to that effort:

1. Assignment of adequate numbers of technical and support personnel from national to county level to man the program. (The Ministry of Agriculture reports that some 800 persons were directly involved in the 1967/68 campaign).

2. Making available in 1967-68 specifically for the Mexican wheat some 30,000 MT of nitrogen (N) in the form of Ammonium Sulfate and Ammonium Nitrate and 15,000 MT of P_2O_5 in the form of Triple Super Phosphate at a total cost of $12,183,000 -- much of it foreign exchange. This was over one-fifth of Turkey's 1967 foreign exchange allocation for fertilizer imports. Larger amounts will be required in future years for both the coastal and Anatolian areas.

3. Provision of credit through the Agricultural Bank in the amount of approximately TL 150,000 during 1967-68. The increased requirements expected during future years are being planned so that farmers from the coastal region and the plateau area will be able to finance their inputs.

4. The allocation of large numbers of additional vehicles to the wheat program. These were made available through special allocations of foreign exchange, through the U. S. excess property program, and through temporary reassignment of vehicles from other agencies.

The immediate host country contributions to the plateau program are understandably more modest. Nevertheless, the Turkish Government has

--provided facilities at State Seed Farms and through contracts with private seed growers for the multiplication of seed from 400 tons of northwest U. S. wheat varieties (as well as 1,700 tons of Mexican Wheat).

--provided $20,000 foreign exchange for the priority import from the U. S. of 16 deep-furrow drills in 1967.

--appointed a coordinator of wheat research and organized a nation-wide adaptive research program covering 100 test plots at government research stations and cooperating farms.

Life of Project Financial Inputs

The USAID direct contribution to this projected development in Turkey, in terms of technicians, consultants, participants and commodities through 1972, is estimated at $700,000, which will fund:

(a) 3 full-time technicians for 5 years,

(b) 6 man-months consultant services each year for 4 years,

(c) 40 participants for 1 month's training each, over a three-year period,

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(d) 26 participants for a total of 32 man-years' training, over a four-year period,

(e) commodities valued at $25,000, over a three-year period.

This is in addition to the $163,000 already made available under Technical Support (Project-000) for the Mexican Wheat effort, thus bringing the total USAID grant contribution to the cereals program to about $863,000. A $3.45 million AID loan provided foreign exchange as an offset to enable Turkey to import 22,500 tons of wheat seed.

The direct project support cost to Turkey in extra manpower, research and other facilities including land, implements and transport will far exceed the USAID contribution. In fact, the minimum direct Turkish lira support for FY 1968 is estimated at $1,960,000 equivalent, and at over $3,500,000 for FY 1969. There will also be the additional millions of dollars worth of fertilizers (estimated at $12 million for 1967-68 crop, with much larger amounts for future years), seed and other inputs provided by the farmers.

Local currency support will be provided from Turkish Government-owned Trust Funds as mutually agreed between Government of Turkey and USAID. Items of U. S. excess property may also be allocated as available.

B. Setting or Environment

Only one-third of Turkey's 300,000 square miles is arable. The population of 33 million is increasing at about 2.6% per year. Cereals, especially wheat, comprise the principal part of the Turkish diet.

Turkey consists, roughly speaking, of a plateau rimmed by mountains. The plateau begins in the west at an altitude of approximately 2,000 feet and slopes upward to some 5,000 feet in eastern Turkey. The low level of summer rainfall is a major factor in limiting agricultural production in the plateau areas. The coastal areas of the Mediterranean and Aegean regions are warm, well-watered (both through rain and irrigation), and fertile.

Along the Mediterranean and Aegean coastal areas, cotton and cereals are grown extensively, but conditions are also favorable to support citrus fruit, bananas, olives, grapes and early fresh fruits and vegetables. The Aegean area also produces large amounts of the tobacco.

The coastal area of the Black Sea is considerably cooler. Rainfall is high and increases towards the east. This area produces Turkey's hazelnuts as well as important amounts of tobacco and corn. The European (Thrace) area of Turkey, and the lowlands on the Asian side of the Sea of Marmara, support a varied agriculture by virtue of the Mediterranean climate and adequate rainfall.

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The remaining area of Turkey is, of course, the Anatolian Plateau. Rainfall varies from limited to minimal; irrigation water is scarce; the eastern part of the plateau is mountainous. These factors limit the types of agriculture which may be pursued. Nevertheless, this is an area of great agricultural potential. The basic products on the plateau are cereals (particularly wheat) and livestock, with livestock-raising becoming dominant toward the east. In addition to wheat, sugar beets are grown (largely under irrigation) on the plateau as well as oil seeds, feed grains and corn. The principal livestock are sheep, with a considerable number of goats and cattle as well.

During the early 1950's the production of cereals expanded rapidly as pasture and range land was brought under cultivation through the use of tractors. By 1960 the area under cultivation leveled off at just under thirteen million hectares. Since then, the increases in production have had to come from increased yields rather than increased area sown. Thus Turkey must supply its increasing need for cereals through better technology rather than through plowing pasture lands.

During a number of years since 1953, yields have not been adequate to supply the increasing demand that has come with population growth and rising incomes. As a result, wheat has been imported in, at times, substantial quantities under PL 480 program. Indeed, total wheat imports since 1954 have amounted to over 5 million tons, averaging 300,000 metric tons per year. Small amounts of corn, barley, oats, and rice have also been imported under PL 480.

Cereal research and the introduction of new and improved seeds have been hampered over the years by cumbersome and unnecessarily restrictive regulatory procedures. Essential coordination with related activities (e.g., fertilizer use, equipment improvement, extension services) has been lacking. Neither has the research been sufficiently problem-oriented. Consequently, past effort has contributed little to improving yields. Furthermore, farming methods have remained largely primitive in spite of some degree of mechanization. The potential for increasing yields using Turkish varieties is limited by:

1. The relatively low inherent yielding ability of the varieties.

2. The inability of local varieties to use increased amounts of fertilizer economically.

3. Lack of resistance to lodging and certain diseases.

4. The almost complete lack of improved related cultural practices by farmers (e.g., moisture conservation) to capitalize on the increased yield potential of improved varieties.

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C. Project Strategy

As indicated above, the exact combination of cultural practices and new varieties which should be widely adopted on the plateau is not known. The first order of business, therefore, is adaptive research to establish what techniques and what varieties should be used.

However, the principles for achieving higher yields on the plateau are nevertheless known on the basis of experience in the northwestern parts of the United States where conditions are similar to those prevailing on the Anatolian Plateau. Special fallowing practices must be followed so as to eliminate all growth on the fallow land and thus preserve the moisture in the ground. Moreover, the planting of the wheat seeds must take place in furrows that are deep enough so that the wheat seeds reach the moisture stored in the ground. This requires equipment which is not currently available in Turkey. Therefore, a wheat program for the ~~Anatolia~~ Anatolian Plateau will need to combine effectively research, capital investment (in new equipment), and demonstration efforts.

The strategy of the project is to concentrate initial efforts on practical, adaptive research to develop the necessary package of practices. Hopefully, complementing this effort will be basic research undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation in cooperation with the Turkish Government.

Thus, first priority will be given to assistance in developing effective programs of agronomic research (mainly country-wide adaptability trials), moisture conservation and soil fertility improvement. Turkey has a good potential research capacity. There is an adequate number of research stations and a limited number of dedicated research workers. Assistance is required in developing and giving direction to a coordinated research effort and in training more scientists to carry on a much expanded program of cereal research particularly related to feasible moisture conserving ~~practices~~ practices on the Anatolian Plateau.

In addition, as the techniques for growing high-yielding wheat are discovered, means of bringing these techniques, combined with new kinds of equipment and fertilizer, to the farmer will have to be worked out. This process will probably be the more difficult and will test the ingenuity of all those involved. The new "package of practices" as ~~xxxxx~~ developed will need to be presented to farmers through various market and extension media. A good deal of experimentation in this area will be needed to find which are most effective in Anatolia. Field days will be held on the State Farms to enable agriculture technicians and farmers to study and observe the practices which have been introduced. Training seminars will be held regionally and on a provincial basis to instruct the extension workers and other personnel in the new practices and in the techniques of farmer education. Farmer

training meetings and field demonstrations will be conducted as rapidly as trained personnel and facilities will permit. The facilities of the Agricultural Bank, the Agricultural Supply Agency, and equipment manufacturers will be brought into play. Beyond a minor advisory role by USAID/Turkey, the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture will bear the responsibility for this aspect of the effort. Only after the "innovation package" shall have been proven and the needed inputs made available -- so that the principal remaining obstacle is the required attitudinal change on the part of the farmers -- would the U. S. need to consider participating in a massive campaign such as the 1967 effort for the Mexican Wheat program.

Concurrent with the above activities, machinery manufacturers will be encouraged to manufacture the equipment required to carry out the new practices, namely, chisel plows, rod weeders and drills capable of placing the fertilizer and seed into the moisture.

Alternatives

Although the Turks could work alone toward achieving the objectives of this project, their success would be limited by the lack of expertise and experience in adaptation of these new wheats and other improved seed, which have emerged only recently from the experimental stage in the U. S. and elsewhere. Other possible donors could not marshal the resources quickly enough to maintain the momentum which is already being experienced from this joint Turkish/U. S. effort.

Another alternative to the program as planned would be to delay or abandon the joint Turkish/U. S. effort in the highland area and concentrate solely on follow-up of activities already under way in the coastal areas with the Mexican wheats where quicker, more assured results can be obtained in the short term. This would mean, however, that time and current momentum would be lost in solving the broader, longer range problem of total wheat production. Even by doubling production in the coastal areas, the nationwide total would be raised only by a relatively small percentage. The Anatolian Plateau has produced 70% of Turkish wheat; moreover, the wheats produced on the plateau are true-winter types and generally of higher quality and more acceptable to the milling industry and in world trade than the spring-type Mexican origin varieties.

Contribution to U. S. Goals

One of the most important goals of the U. S. assistance to less developed countries is to help them to produce enough food to meet requirements for their expanding population. Assisting Turkey in wheat production will make an important contribution in this direction. Instead of requiring substantial wheat imports as in the past, Turkey should eventually move into an export position and thus strengthen its foreign exchange position. By involving Anatolian farmers in economic growth and changing them from subsistence farmers to commercial farmers, the Turkish wheat program should

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help to strengthen Turkish society and aid the development of democratic institutions.

Cooperating Country Leadership

Project leadership on the part of the Turks is unusually strong. The present Minister of Agriculture is a dynamic, action-minded man. He has made the wheat program one of major importance in his Ministry and has put large manpower and other resources behind it. A National Wheat Council to establish policy and ensure inter-agency cooperation has been established under chairmanship of the Head of the State Planning Organization and includes high-ranking men from the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, and the Agricultural Bank and the Soil Products Office of the Ministry of Commerce. Also, at the national level, a Wheat Committee has been established within the Ministry of Agriculture to coordinate and direct implementation of the program. These institutions will be continued. At the regional level wheat committees have been established to carry out the present production program and plan future action. The weakest aspect of the host country leadership is the lack of sustained successful experience with programs requiring extensive farmer involvement. Farmers, however, are continuing to demonstrate a high degree of receptivity to the program. Working relationships between U. S. technicians and their Turkish co-workers are extremely good.

Cross Relationship

Close cross relationships will exist between this project and other activities of the USAID/Turkey Agriculture Division. The Integrated Agricultural Services Project (no. 425) will provide support to the wheat program through its work on demonstration and trial plantings of improved crops utilizing the "package of practices" approach. It will further be of value through the economic analysis carried out as part of Project 425, including cost-benefit analyses of the new wheats and selected competitive crops.

USAID efforts (especially through its Fertilizer Advisor) to promote the rapid expansion of Turkey's fertilizer industry and to increase the efficiency in distribution, sale and use of fertilizer will also directly support the cereals activity. The Government of Turkey is recognizing the need for high rates of fertilization and is making every effort to provide the required fertilizers in a timely manner through both domestic production and imports. For 1967, Turkey allocated $64 million of foreign exchange for fertilizer procurement. The Second Five-Year Plan calls for increases of at least 25% in each of the succeeding years.

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D. Course of Action and Output Targets

In describing the course of action which the Turkish wheat program will follow, it is essential to distinguish between the research and development aspect and the field application aspect. The immediate steps in R & D are clear and can be explicitly stated:

1. Introduction of improved varieties which can be followed by improved breeding techniques.

2. Practical, problem-oriented adaptive research.

3. Development and application of improved techniques of farming.

4. Development of low cost farm machinery.

If successful, this work should make it possible for Turkish plateau farmers to double their wheat yields.

By itself, however, this work will not be productive. It will become productive through the field application work. Since the "package of practices" to be applied is not yet known, it is not possible to formulate definitive plans on how this phase will be carried out. Generally it will involve the kind of organization involved in the Mexican Wheat Program. A description of how the Turkish Government, with USAID help, carried out this program is attached as Annex A. It provides useful guides as to how the Anatolian program will be organized and carried out. Modifications, possibly extensive, will be no doubt required, but their exact nature can not be determined until the technical problems of wheat production on the plateau have been worked out.

It is clear that the plateau program will require improved methods of seed production, processing and ~~distribution~~ distribution. Another part of the wheat project will be increasing the effectiveness of at least four Turkish agencies: the General Directorate of Agriculture (including both the research and extension services), the State Seed Farms, the Agriculture Bank, and the State Agricultural Supply Agency (fertilizer). Improvement in their services is anticipated from the national down to the farmer level.

The working relationships between farmers and extension personnel particularly need strengthening. The cereal production effort places a heavy responsibility on extension and will require a close working relationship with the farmers. Both State Farm and Extension men will receive training in ~~[illegible]~~ production methods in GOT/USAID sponsored seminars and field demonstrations. The technical personnel so trained will pass the information along to the farmers involved in the production program through farmers meetings, field demonstrations, visiting days and other extension techniques.

The increase in wheat production from the Mexican Wheat program in 1969 over 1967 is estimated at 700,000 tons. This would have a value of about $49 million and an estimated gross return of 2.3 to 1. If one adds the expected increment of wheat increase for the year 1968 of 300,000 tons and the potential benefits to other crops, the gross return on direct cost becomes even more impressive. Similar calculations cannot yet be made for the Plateau program since costs of the program will depend on the technology which is developed as the first stage of the project.

A small but significant start has been made on some of the State Farms. About 400 tons of U. S. wheat varieties have been planted on these farms or by farmers under contract to them. This seed was sown with deep furrow drills purchased by the Government of Turkey for the purpose. Fertilizer was used. Also, weeds were controlled with rod weeders during the 1967 summer on some of the State Farm land which was seeded in the fall. In addition, some 100,000 decares 1/of fallow land for the 1968 fall seeding was chisel-plowed for moisture conservation by State Farms following the 1967 harvest. Weeds will be controlled during the spring and summer of 1968. This will be the first wheat land on the Anatolian Plateau to receive the full two-year cycle of moisture conservation and other recommended practices.

Research Component

The Ministry of Agriculture recognizes that it is very urgent that two series of uniform variety trials be conducted -- one in the coastal and transitional regions involving the Mexican varieties and a second in the Anatolian areas -- to determine which varieties are best adapted to different parts of the country. This aspect of the research program has been initiated during the 1967-68 crop season and will be continued on a routine basis. In addition, other agronomic research is being introduced into the research program to learn as quickly as possible various relationships between varieties and fertilizers, spacing, seeding rates, time of seeding, water requirements and other agronomic factors which will enable the farmers to obtain maximum yields from the best adapted varieties. To implement this research program, the Ministry of Agriculture has appointed a coordinator of research, who is undertaking to organize and give overall direction to the effort working with other wheat research specialists throughout the country. Land and other facilities and local personnel are available at experiment stations and State Farms in the various regions where the research programs are to be conducted. An increasing amount of the research and testing activities is planned to be conducted on the lands of cooperating progressive farmers. The USAID research agronomist will assist and advise with this work.

1/ 4 decares = 1 acre; 10 decares = 1 hectare.

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Although USAID assistance to seed breeding is not contemplated at this time, an essential aspect of a sound cereals research program is the introduction of the imported varieties into Turkey's breeding programs with the objective of combining the best characteristics of the local and imported varieties into even better varieties for the future. Assistance with this type of long-term research is the contribution which the Rockefeller Foundation is most qualified to provide. The Foundation has been asked by the Government of Turkey to help establish a cereal research center in Turkey for this purpose similar to the centers already established in Mexico and the Philippines.

The Ministry of Agriculture has submitted a document to the Foundation, at the latter's request, which outlines Turkey's agriculture situation, the cereals problem and plans for improvement, and gives an assessment of Turkey's research capability and proposes the establishment of a Research and Training Center. The document is believed adequate to serve as a basis for further negotiations between the Foundation and the Ministry of Agriculture. Foundation representatives reportedly are returning to Turkey in the near future for this purpose.

Role of Self-Help Actions

This is a Turkish program, run and largely financed by the Turks. The Government of Turkey has asked USAID for assistance in certain areas, as explained above. However, the self-help actions are, and will be, the dominant feature of the cereal production activity. These include formulation of a national policy, large expenditures of foreign exchange for seed and fertilizers, provision of large numbers of personnel, land and other facilities and a very large local currency outlay.

Appropriateness of Scale of Project Operation

While the USAID contribution to this activity is relatively small, the overall scale of the effort is very large. The magnitude of effort is entirely appropriate in view of the urgency of increasing food production not only in Turkey but in the world as a whole.

Ability of the Environment to Absorb, Support and Use the Project

The Anatolian Plateau, with ecological and climatic conditions very similar to the U. S. Pacific Northwest, is believed suitable for U. S. varieties and the related agronomic practices used to grow them.

The attitude of government officials at all levels is excellent. There is tremendous interest in the program and a determination to make it work. The Prime Minister is giving the program his personal support. Many personnel and facilities are being diverted from other activities to man and service the cereals production program.

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ANNEX A

The Mexican Wheat Program

Mexican wheat was first used in the summer of 1965 by a farmer in the coastal Çukurova area with outstanding success. This success indicated that the Mexican wheat, which is bred for hot weather, high moisture and high levels of fertilizer, was appropriate to the conditions which prevail in the warm coastal areas in Turkey.

This success led to the additional importation by some 106 farmers of the Çukurova region's farmers association of 60 tons of Sonora 64 wheat seed. These events, combined with the strong recommendations on wheat in the Elkinton Report, led to a request by the Minister of Agriculture for A.I.D. assistance in importing a large quantity of new varieties of wheat.

In the spring of 1967, the Government of Turkey allocated foreign exchange from its own sources to purchase 22,500 tons of high-yielding wheat varieties from Mexico and the U. S., with the understanding that USAID would consider an off-setting agricultural loan of $3,450,000 (since authorized).

The Government began by establishing a high level wheat council, national and regional committees and in assigning personnel to man the program. Four Ministry of Agriculture officials went to Mexico (accompanied by the Chief of the USAID Food and Agriculture Division) to arrange with the Mexican Government and farmers for purchase of the seed. ~~A farmer association~~ After selecting the seed, the group was joined by officials of the Government of Turkey Purchasing and Shipping Commission, who negotiated the contract and arranged shipment to Turkey.

USAID financed trips for 15 key men from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Pacific Northwest of the U. S. and to Mexico for about one month in 1967 to study wheat culture in those areas. Educational materials were jointly prepared for the use of Extension and State Farm personnel and the approximately 40,000 farmers who planted the Mexican wheats during the current crop season.

Three one-week regional training seminars were conducted with the assistance of USAID technicians by the Ministry of Agriculture for Extension, State Farm and other personnel. Following these seminars, in which complete and explicit directions were given for growing the new wheats, farmers meetings were held in every county where the wheats were to be grown. At these meetings the farmers were given detailed instructions on procedures which must be followed if the new wheats were to be successfully grown.

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To assist the extension agents and farmers, USAID provided a team of 12 county agents and farmers from Washington and Oregon who were stationed in the field and worked there with Turkish Extension officials on the farmer education program. Nine of these men remained in Turkey for four months through the planting season. The other three will complete a year working with the Extension personnel and farmers on other aspects of the season's problems. They will also assist in evaluating the results of the 1967-68 crop season effort.

Other USAID personnel, both temporary and permanent, have been working with Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Bank and other Turkish personnel to assist and advise on the many problems of seed and fertilizer distribution and use, land preparation, seeding, soil drainage, credit and other problems on which they can be of assistance.

The Ministry of Agriculture imported about 100 vehicles from U. S. Excess property sources and reconditioned them for use in the wheat program. In addition, in-country U. S. Excess Property vehicles were obtained and made operational. A greater number of vehicles were procured in new condition from assembly plants located in Turkey. In order further to meet the vehicle needs of the program, the Government of Turkey assigned vehicles from other agencies on a temporary basis.

The massive extension farmer education program, the wide dissemination and use of the new seed and recommended rates of fertilizer and the very extensive publicity given this program have made a great impact. Therefore, it is believed that the program in these areas may continue and expand more or less under its own steam.

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NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN $000)

Table 1
Page 1 of 2
COUNTRY: TURKEY

Project Title: CEREALS PRODUCTION

PROP DATE
Original 3-21-68
Project No. 277-11-130-444

Fiscal Years	Ap	L/G	Total	Cont 1/	Personnel Serv. AID	Personnel Serv. PASA	Personnel Serv. CONT	Participants U.S. Agencies	Participants CONT	Commodities Dir U.S.Ag	Commodities CONT	Other Costs Dir & U.S.Ag	Other Costs CONT
Prior through Act. FY 67	TC	G	163 2/	149			149	14					
Oper. FY 68	TC	G	102 3/		50	1		41		10			
Budg. FY 69	TC	G	171		71	13		77		10			
B + 1 FY 70	TC	G	173		72	14		82		5			
B + 2 FY 71	TC	G	163		74	14		75					
B + 3 FY 72	TC	G	91		76	15							
All Subs.													
Total Life			863	149	343	57	149	239		25			

1/ Memorandum (nonadd) column
2/ FY 1967 obligations funded under Technical Support
3/ FY 1968 obligations to date have been charged to Technical Support. Upon AID/W approval of this project, USAID/T will transfer these FY 1968 obligations to this project.