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TIPAN

**Transformation and
Integration of the
Provincial
Agricultural
Network**



Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan

**Office of International Agriculture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

**In collaboration with
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale**

PDAAW-892

ORIENTATION/INTERVIEW ASSIGNMENT

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6 OCTOBER - 16 OCTOBER 1987

Submitted to
the Northwest Frontier Province
Agricultural University
Peshawar, NWFP, Pakistan

and

the U.S. Agency for International Development
Mission to Pakistan

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TRIP REPORT - CARL L. HAUSLER

October 6 - 16, 1987

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

To interview with the TIPAN project participants at the North West Frontier Province Agricultural University prior to a possible two year assignment with the Faculty of Animal Husbandry at that institution. To present two seminars to the faculty of NWFPAU.

ITINERARY:

- October 6, 1987 - travel to Pakistan
- October 8, 1987 - arrive in Islamabad
 - met with Harold Dickherber and Maurice Fleming at USAID in Islamabad.
 - Travel to Peshawar (project vehicle).
- October 9, 1987 - Friday - no business conducted at University. Studied project evaluation report and prepared for meetings.
- October 10, 1987 - met with Prof. Basit Ali Shah, Dean of the faculty of Animal Husbandry, and Prof. Iqbal Shah, chairman of the Animal Management Department and other faculty of the Animal Husbandry faculty. Met with Prof. Hafiz Inayatullah, Director of teaching at NWFPAU.
- October 11, 1987 - Presented seminar entitled "Setting Goals in Animal Research" to the Faculty of Animal Husbandry. Visited the research station at Surezai.
- October 12, 1987 - Presented seminar entitled "Teaching Innovations" to faculty of NWFPAU. Travelled to outreach and research station at Jabba.
- October 13, 1987 - Visited Jabba station, Dhodial station and Abbottabad station. Returned to Peshawar.
- October 14, 1987 - Vice Chancellor Khattak was out of town, therefore I was unable to meet with him as scheduled. Met with Maurice Fleming of USAID, travelled to Islamabad, met with Dr. Pat Peterson.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Faculty of Animal Husbandry should devote time to establishing its goals and mission in terms of research, teaching and outreach.

- A. Research goals need definition. I propose a series of "descriptive" research studies to accurately define production practices and current animal productivity measurements to serve as a baseline for measuring future production improvements and to indicate areas where research may impact upon improved livestock production. These studies should include sociological and economic parameters that influence livestock production in the NWFP.
- B. Teaching - strive for excellence. Frequent seminars should focus on teaching methods and innovations within the faculty. Actual data from the "descriptive" research (see above) should be incorporated immediately into the teaching curriculum. Curriculum development is an ongoing need and represents another area where TIPAN can contribute to the NWFP.
- C. Outreach goals need definition. Data indicating how technological inputs could lead to more efficient and profitable animal production levels (i.e. increased forage production and utilization, improved reproduction efficiency, improved disease resistance or control, etc.) appear to be completely lacking. It could be disastrous to commence an outreach program without being armed with proven technological advances. I recommend that the immediate outreach objective be limited to contact between the professors and the livestock producers necessitated by the proposed "descriptive" research outlined in "A" above. This contact will be useful in establishing areas where research can impact animal production, and will establish the credibility of the NWFP staff among the farmers. Thus, when the research goals are achieved and there are technological advances that can be recommended with confidence, the contacts will have already been established in the rural sector, facilitating the incorporation of the research results.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

I sense a lack of data to characterize the Pakistani livestock producer, including the motives for raising the livestock, herd size, feeding regimes, reproduction characteristics, economic and sociologic constraints. Therefore, it is not without risk that one embark upon a research and outreach program to improve the situation if this data is not first collected and analyzed. For example, would a large forage production scheme be of help to a few large milk producers? How would this help the many small milk producers? Would it be beneficial to design research to help the rural family that has one or two milk producing animals, or should the research be limited to helping those with larger herds? What are the goals of the provincial and national governments with respect to these questions? My contention is that a complete characterization of the livestock sector (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry, and draft animals) would not only assist the researcher in designing and adapting appropriate technologies, but would be of tremendous value to farm policy makers within the provincial and national governments. More informed policy decisions could have a tremendous impact upon livestock producers and would bring credit to the institution that provides the information.

I view this as a tremendous opportunity for the NWFP AU. If a program of descriptive research were developed not only within the livestock sector but also within the agriculture sector, the impact could be far reaching and may result in a more rapid development of the rural economy, benefitting all those dependent upon the food provided by the Pakistani farmer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I would like to extend my appreciation to Prof. Basit Ali Shah and Prof. Iqbal Shah and other members of the Faculty of Animal Husbandry for discussing with me many aspects of Pakistani livestock production. The inputs of the TIPAN project staff (Drs. Ray Cragle and Bill Seiders) were also valuable to me during my brief trip to Peshawar. Thanks to my wife Iara, and my son Daniel, who endured my absence with more patience than I.