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**AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL**

**FARMER TO FARMER PROJECT**

**PHASE II**

**GRANT AGREEMENT # 263-0102-G-00-0066-00**

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**APRIL 1 -MAY 31, 1992**

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## **FARMER TO FARMER STRATEGY STATEMENT**

### **Introduction**

The basic goal of the FtF Egypt Program is to increase food production and farmer income. In working to achieve this goal, the fruit, vegetable, livestock, and beekeeping subsectors have been targeted by the FtF program primarily because the yields of many field crops are already among the highest in the world, and because of MOA and USAID priorities. Moreover, some of the commodities included in the FtF program, such as new varieties of apples and grapes, are relatively new to Egypt. Farmers who grow these crops thus have less expertise to draw upon as they seek to increase production and quality. In addition, given the potential for expanding fruit and vegetable exports, the designers of the FtF program saw the opportunity to work toward the GOE and USAID goal of increasing Egypt's foreign exchange earnings. This commodity selection is incorporated into the grant agreement.

Also as specified in the grant agreement, FtF technical assistance is targeted to "a broad spectrum of farms in twelve governorates, from the larger, more technically sophisticated operations to very small holdings of 5-10 acres. The most direct beneficiaries will be the 600 medium-to-large farms participating in the two core groups...smaller farmers will also be direct beneficiaries of the FtF II program." The inclusion of medium-to-large farms in the FtF program is based on the premise that such farmers are the potential leaders in their area, and have the means to both implement and disseminate the recommendations emerging from the program.

Having targeted this spectrum of farms and commodities, however, the program's strategy is "demand-driven," i.e., it aims to respond directly to farmers' own requests for technical assistance rather than pre-determining the technical assistance to be provided. This grass-roots approach is manifested in FtF procedures for identifying volunteers and developing their assignments, as well as the procedures for selecting participants and sub-projects. These procedures are described below.

## Volunteer Technical Assistance

**Publicity:** Farmers in Lower Egypt are increasingly aware of the FtF Program as a result of ACDI publicity and public relations: extensive contacts with governorate-level extension agents, cooperatives, emerging linkages with universities and other research institutes, field staff's efforts, newspaper and radio coverage, and —most importantly —farmers' word-of-mouth.

**Request for Technical Assistance:** Based on this awareness, farmers notify the FtF offices (in Mansoura, Alexandria, and Cairo) when they need technical assistance. Field staff then work with the farmers to identify their specific needs, and to develop a scope of work accordingly.

**Coordination of Requests:** As requests are received, FtF staff categorize them according to commodity, and according to the time frame appropriate for the technical assistance. Requests are often seasonal, and thus similar requests from a number of farms are apt to surface at the same time. For example, grape farmers often seek advice on pruning in December/January. Once several requests for the same type of assistance have been received, the field staff submits a Volunteer Request Form (VRF —sample attached) to the Cairo office. Prior to forwarding the VRF's to VOCA, the Cairo office reviews the paperwork, combining the VRF's from each field office if appropriate and arranging for one volunteer assignment to respond to the needs identified by both offices.

**VOCA Recruitment:** VOCA's database of potential volunteers includes over 2000 resumes, as well as linkages to over 100 other databases and recruitment networks numbering in the thousands, as indicated below:

<b>Organizations Involved in VOCA Network</b>	<b>Number in Network</b>
<b>Agricultural Cooperatives &amp; Other Agribusinesses</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Professional Associations &amp; National Organizations</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Universities</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>State Cooperative Councils</b>	<b>15</b>

State Extension Services	13
Credit Unions & Banking Institutions	9
US & State Governments	7
Other Private Organizations	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

Using this network, VOCA recruits volunteers who can address the needs identified by the FtF staff, screening them through phone interviews and reference checks. Once a volunteer is chosen and the assignment scheduled, VOCA assumes responsibility for the volunteer's flight schedule and pre-departure orientation in the US.

**Provision of Technical Assistance:** Following an orientation in the Cairo office (which includes an overview of agriculture in Egypt, specifics on Egyptian context for the volunteer's area of expertise, logistics, etc.), the volunteer moves to the field, providing technical assistance in the form of farm visits, village meetings, and seminars. Opportunities to meet with university and research institute staff are also scheduled as appropriate. For fruits and vegetables, topics covered during the assignment tend to include seed selection, planting methods, irrigation, application of fertilizers and pesticides, identification and treatment of viruses and pests, pruning, harvesting, post-harvest handling, and general farm management. Livestock topics include nutrition, veterinary care, methods for housing, feeding and watering the animals, silage-making, milking techniques, calf care, etc.

**Follow-Up:** After each farm visit, the volunteer writes up a brief report regarding recommendations and observations. FtF staff translate this report, which is filed in the field office and given to the farmer for his on-farm files. These files, copies of which are also maintained in the FtF field offices, serve as a useful foundation for follow-up and assessment of progress. In addition, every volunteer provides an overview of his/her assignment by participating in an oral debriefing in Cairo and in Washington, and by writing a final report which is distributed to the field offices, the MOA, USAID, and subsequent volunteers in the same field.

### Participant Training

As with the development of volunteer assignments, the need for participant training is identified at the grass-roots level rather than pre-determined through a top-down plan that targets specific study tours to be conducted over a three-year period.

Active involvement in the FtF program is a key criterion for participating in a US study tour. This involvement is measured primarily by the farmer's willingness and ability to implement volunteer recommendations and by attendance at village meetings and seminars. Participant candidates either submit their own request for inclusion in a study tour, or they are nominated by volunteers, FtF field staff, and extension agents. A Selection Committee, comprised of ACDI, MOA, and USAID representatives, then screens the candidates and selects the finalists.

Upon returning from the US, participants write a trip report which is provided to the MOA, and participate in a debriefing with FtF and MOA staff in Cairo. Once they return to their homes, FtF field staff follow up on them to monitor the farm visits and seminars which the participants are required to conduct.

### Sub-Projects

As described in the grant agreement, sub-projects are to be developed based on volunteer recommendations. ACDI thus has not pre-determined the sub-projects; instead, they have emerged out of needs identified by the volunteers, FtF staff, and farmers themselves. In other words, sub-projects are developed based on the same "demand-driven" philosophy that guides volunteer assignments and participant selection.

### Summary

As indicated by the three components of the FtF Program described above, the FtF strategy is to respond to farmers' concerns as they emerge. Program procedures have been designed to reflect this strategy, allowing for technical assistance that is tailored to Egyptian farmers' needs.

**FARMER TO FARMER PROJECT (FTF)**  
**QUARTERLY REPORT**  
**APRIL 1 –MAY 31, 1992**

Phase II Project (June 1, 1990 –May 31, 1993)  
Project Funding: LE 4,361,037 and U.S. \$ 3,420,181  
Funded by USAID/Egypt Mission Under Grant Agreement No.:  
263-0102-G-00-0066-00

<b>A. Progress Achieved During the Quarter</b>
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**I. Volunteer Assignments**

FtF received 9 new volunteers during the months of April and May –whose names and specialties are described below. In addition, 4 volunteers from the previous quarter had working schedules that extended through April :

Name	Assignment
-----	-----
1. Amos Borgo	Apple/pear Physiologist
2. Robert Stoltz	Potato Entomologist
3. Curtis Lynn	Grapes Specialist
4. Walter Krause	Grape Physiologist
5. Jerald Ely	Beekeeper
6. John Boyle	Potato Pathologist
7. Milton Workamn	Potato Physiologist
8. Thomas Gillaspie	Sheep & goat Vet.
9. Robert Prevatt	Citrus Physiologist

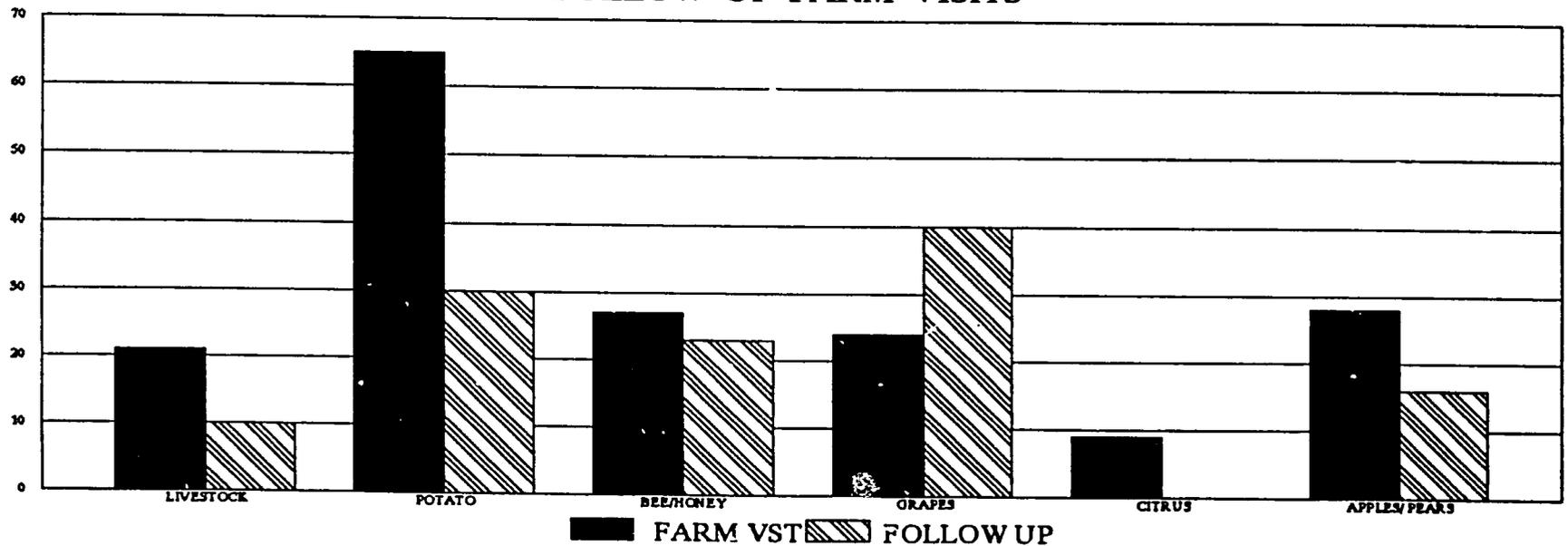
Following are a brief summary and charts regarding the field activities in the governorate of Alexandria, Behira, Sharkia, Ismailia, Dakahlia, Mounefia, Kaluobia, Damietta, Gharbia, Fayoum, and Giza.

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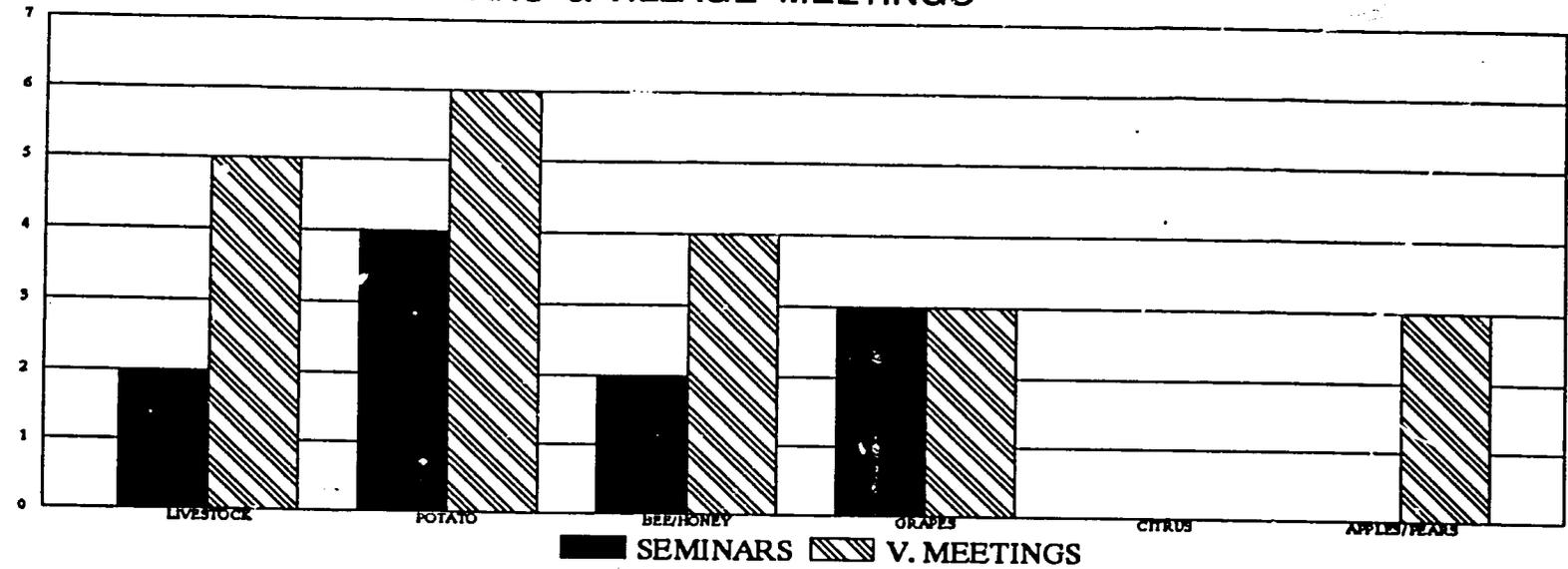
## VOLUNTEERS & FIELD STAFF ACTIVITIES APRIL – MAY 1992

	# OF FARM VISITS	# OF SEMINARS	# OF ATTENDANTS	# OF VILLAGE MEETINGS	# OF ATTENDANTS	FOLLOW UP VISITS
LIVESTOCK	21	2	46	5	75	10
POTATO	65	4	100	6	54	30
BEE/HONEY	27	2	16	4	39	23
GRAPES	24	3	223	3	20	40
CITRUS	9					
APPLES/ PEARS	28			3	28	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>119</b>

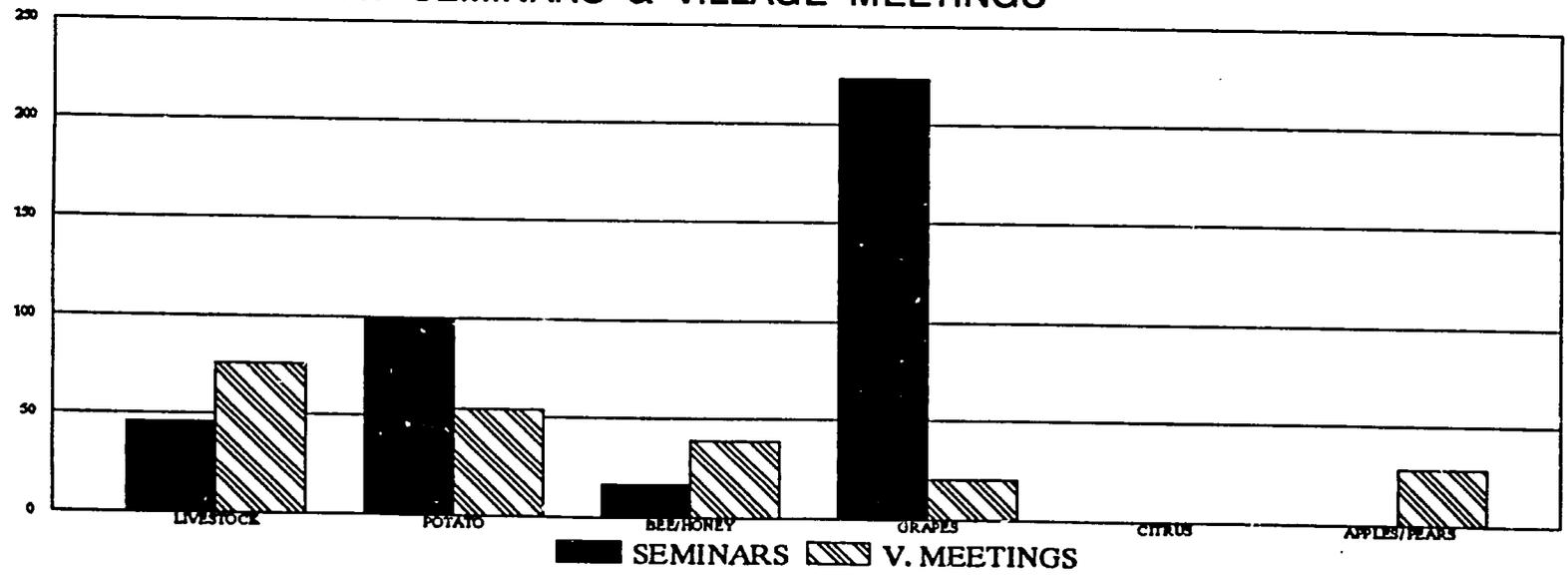
### INITIAL & FOLLOW UP FARM VISITS



### SEMINARS & VILLAGE MEETINGS



### ATTENDENTS AT SEMINARS & VILLAGE MEETINGS



During these two months U.S. volunteers, along with FtF field staff, conducted 303 initial and follow up visits. They held 11 seminars and 21 village meetings through which over than 600 farmers have been introduced to new topics in irrigation, pest control techniques, and farm management procedures.

Mr. Thomas Gillaspie, sheep and goat veterinarian, visited the FtF project during this quarter. Sheep and goat health care was thus introduced through the FtF for the first time. Mr. Gillaspie visited a number of farms in the governorate of Beheira and Marsa Matrouh.

Dr. Curtis Lynn, Grape Specialist, was very impressed with his first experience with VOCA/FtF and his first assignment in Egypt. He believes that the FtF not only assists third world countries strengthen their economics and gain more agricultural experience, but also helps to create mutual understanding and peace between the nations, as illustrated in the following quote from his final report :

*"I see FtF as not only valuable to the participating foreign countries, but also to the U.S. in terms of improving foreign relations and demonstrating good will while gaining respect and support. The world is becoming smaller day by day and cooperative international programs such as FtF help build the many bridges needed for world peace and mutual understanding."*

Dr. Lynn also believes that the efforts of previous volunteers are now bearing fruits :

*"I personally believe my FtF visit to Egypt has been a success. The farmers I have visited express much interest in trying new ideas and technologies. On several farms I visited, I noticed farmers already were implementing practices suggested by previous grape volunteers."*

Dr. Walter Krause, Grape Physiologist, had similar reactions, highlighting that the recommendations of his previous colleagues are being carried out by the farmers he visited :

*"Having read all the reports of previous visits by Martin Kreig and the pruning and structural advice he has addressed, it pleases me to see many grape growers adapting these systems."*

## II. Egyptian Participants Training Program

FtF processed 4 groups of participants for the on-farm training in the U.S. during this quarter. In addition, a Dairy group that was processed during last quarter returned early in April.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
5 Dairy Farmers 1 Ext. Agent 1 FtF Interpreter	03/07/92–04/07/92	Wisconsin

*The program focused on cooperatives and on-farm experience as the participants took part in the daily routine of American dairymen. During the study tour the group was exposed to scientific approaches of farm management, proper record keeping and animal care. The study tour also presented the methods of artificial insemination.*

4 Beekeepers 1 Ext. Agent 1 FtF Interpreter	04/09/92–05/09/92	Arkansas
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*The program addressed specific interests of beequeen breeders, technical laboratory programs, including larvae grafting, and American apiary practices. The group also had a working session on detection and treatment of varroa and tracheal mites in the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Bee Lab. In addition, the group had a wide range of private sector visits to businesses involved in honey and queen production. They were also involved in a queen rearing operation for a hands-on demonstration of grafting queen honey bees. They also toured a commercial honey packing plant.*

6 Beef farmers 1 Ext. Agent 1 FtF Interpreter	04/19/92–05/13/92	Missouri
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*The program for the beef farmers was tailored to cover areas of beef and dairy production as well as poultry production. During the on farm training the group was introduced to several aspects of animal nutrition, farm management, and*

*general animal health. The group also visited animal auctions, and was exposed to direct marketing operation. The participants also had a chance to visit some farm cooperatives and food processing plants. During their study tour at the research centers, methods of feed mixes were covered along with experimental feeds, mixing bins, and feed additives.*

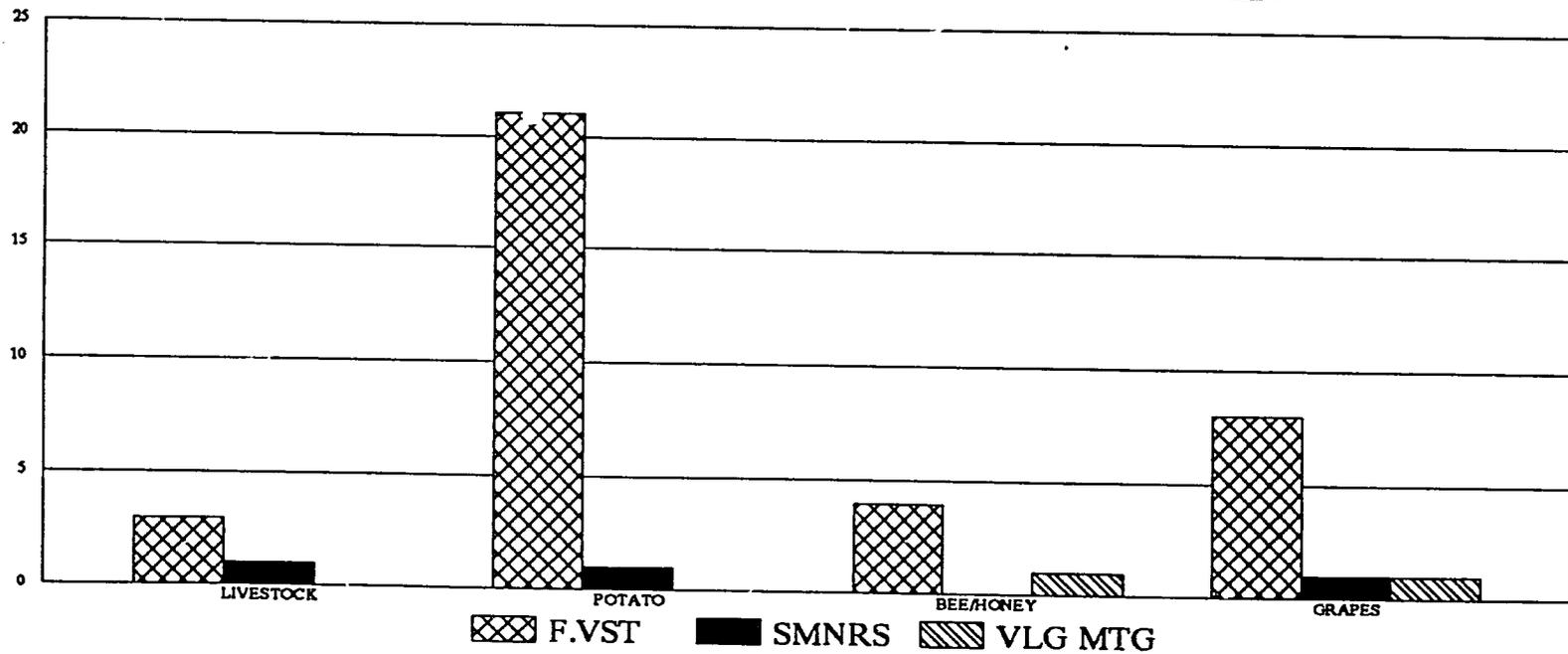
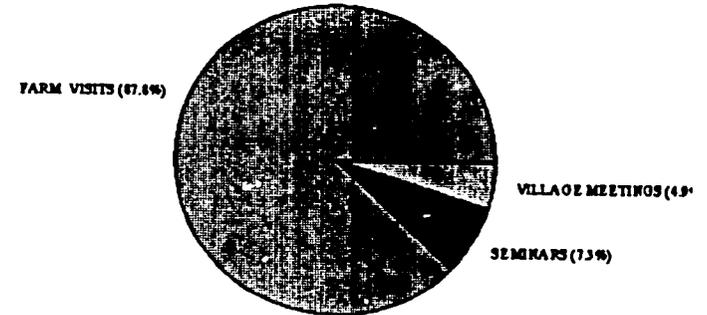
4 Vegetable Farmers            04/30/92–05/30/92            California  
1 Ext. Agent  
1 FtF Interpreter

*The group visited a number of farms with different farming techniques where they were exposed to the various methods of irrigation, fertilizers application and pest control. The group also visited a number of research centers where they viewed the latest experiments on horticulture production.*

4 Beekeepers                    05/30/92–06/30/92  
1 Ext. Agent  
1 FtF Interpreter  
(final Report on activities not yet ready)

## EGYPTIAN PARTICIPANTS' FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES UPON RETURNING TO EGYPT (APRIL – MAY 1992)

	# OF F. VISITS	# OF SMNRS	# OF V. M.
LIVESTOCK	3	1	
POTATO	21	1	
BEE/HONEY	4		1
GRAPES	8	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>



### **III. Educational Videos and Slides :**

FtF completed the shooting of two video films this quarter. One is on the methods of fish production and management of fisheries, and the other on the methods of establishing and management of fruit nurseries.

### **IV. MIS Program**

FtF has placed an order for the purchase of 3 computers to be used for the process of MIS data entry. To overcome the problem of continuous cuts in the power supply, UPS units were also ordered. The shipment shall arrive in June to be installed for immediate use.

### **V. FtF Publicity**

During his visit to ACDI's Washington office, Mr. Mahmoud Kamelm FtF Project Director, was interviewed by the Voice of America. He explained the nature of the FtF project, as one of the AID funded activities in Egypt, its role in providing agricultural technical assistance to the Egyptian farmers, and the various ways of cooperation between the project and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Egyptian Beekeepers group (04/09 –05/09) and their FtF interpreter Mr. Ashraf El Gharby, were also interviewed by the VOA. Each participant talked about his personal experience and the multidimensional benefits he receives from the project. They all agreed on the advantages of their exposure to western technology in the U.S. and the benefits of the practical on-hands training in the American apiaries.

### **VI. FtF Evaluation**

An AID contracted evaluation team began a six-week evaluation of FtF in May. Highlights of the preliminary results indicated the effectiveness of the FtF project in providing technical assistance to the Egyptian farmers. The next quarterly report will contain a detailed section of the evaluation outcome.

## **B. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PROJECT AND THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITIES**

FtF's scope of work necessitates that the program establishes institutional linkages between MOA and Research Centers. The Faculties of Agriculture in almost all the Egyptian Universities do have research centers. FtF has established various channels of cooperation with the Mansoura and Alexandria Universities. The methods of cooperation takes the form of seminars, visits by the American volunteers to the different professors, and in some cases, books or equipment donations.

An illustration of this exchange appears in Attachment # 1 which contains a letter by Dr. Mohamed El Wakil, Prof. & Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology at the Mansoura University to Dr. K. Crass thanking him for the donation of some agricultural journals.

The Mansoura University has also sought FtF's help in purchasing equipment for its Plant Pathology Laboratory. FtF is currently studying the possibilities of providing the University with such equipment based on the funds available at the project, as illustrated by attachments # 2 & 3.

FtF volunteers, Drs. Fred & Nancy Elliott have requested to cooperate with Egyptian researchers to produce lupin-free-alkaloids. The request was referred to Dr. Mohamed El Wakil of the Plant Pathology Department at the Mansoura University. He discussed the matter with the Dean and Vice-Dean who kindly offered to assist in any kind of work that would lead to the improvement of the agricultural production. (Attachment # 4)

Five of our American volunteers have conducted seminars and meetings with a number of professors at the Alexandria University during this quarter. Among the professors that they met were Formal Dean, Dr. Khaled El Shazly and Dr. Abdel Aziz Khalaf Allah, Chairman of the Plant Pathology Department. Grape Specialists, Walter Krause and Curtis lynn held a meeting with the Stone Fruit Professors at the Horticulture Department. Major discussions focused on soil and tissue analyses and pest control methods.

Dated: 5/2/1992

Dr. Conrad Krass  
Analysis and Identification  
Room 340  
1220 N Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
USA

Dear Dr. Krass

We have received the back issues of Phytopathology, Phytopathology News, and Plant Disease (4 boxes; list of them is enclosed) through ACDI, who kindly paid for shipping costs. We appreciate very much your assistance and your donation and also thank the ACDI very much for paying the shipping costs. Such valuable Journals will be available to our colleagues and students not only in our Department of Plant Pathology but also any researcher from our University.

Unfortunately, our University is not able to subscribe in such Journals, that because of lacking the hard currency. So that, whenever you feel that you have some extra copies of such Journals, would you please send them to us with our great appreciation and thanks.

We will be very happy to invite you to visit our Department of Plant Pathology while you are visiting El-Mansoura. Just give me a call; we will be ready to receiving you. You may contact me at home if you came after the working hours (my card is enclosed).

My best regards.

cc. The ACDI

Sincerely  
*M. ElWakil*  
Mohamed A. ElWakil  
Prof. and Chairman

ad:

PROPOSAL FOR COOPERATIVE BI-NATIONAL  
PROJECT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANT  
PATHOLOGY, MANSOURA UNIVERSITY AND  
THE ACDI, MANSOURA BRANCH.  
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Dakahlia governorate has 17% of the total cultivated land in Egypt which produces 27% of the total agricultural production.

Since lacking the cooperation between farmers and scientists in our University, the aim of this project is to work with the ACDI to help farmers for solving their problems of plant diseases.

Our Department has established a very modern plant pathology laboratory which is considered as one of the best laboratories in the African continent. It has the most equipments that are required for fungal disease diagnosis. So that, it can serve as a clinic lab for these diseases. However, the laboratory has lacking of up-to-date equipments that are necessary for bacterial and viral detection.

Whenever, the ACDI agrees to provide us with such necessities (i.e. Elisa apparatus, the antisera chemicals, ... etc.), the scientists in our Dept. will be pleased to offer their experience in fields of virology and bacteriology.

Moreover, improving and implementing the relationship between both sides will be highly beneficial for both Egyptian and American farmers.

Mohamed A. Elwakil

Dr. Mohamed A. Elwakil  
Professor and Chairman

Manial Street, Suite 800  
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Washington D.C. 20001  
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May 17, 1992

Dr. Mohamed A. El Wakil  
Professor and Chairman  
Department of Plant Pathology  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Mansoura University  
Mansoura, Egypt

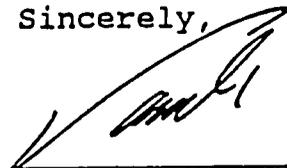
Dear Dr. El Wakil,

Mohamed El Shinawy has informed me of your recent meeting with him and has given me a copy of your proposal for cooperation between your department and the FtF program.

As you know, the farmers served by the FtF program are in desperate need of access to lab facilities, so we are very pleased about the possibilities for working with you and your staff. As discussed during your meeting last week, we believe that the next step is to have a list of the tests that can be performed in your lab, and the fee that will be charged to the farmers for each test. In addition, if you need additional equipment, please provide us with a budget, keeping in mind that our funds are limited.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future. In the meantime, thank you again for your proposal and your cooperation with the FtF program.

Sincerely,



Mahmoud Kamel  
FtF Project Director

cc: Mohamed El Shinawy

ATTACHMENT  
(4)

Mansoura University  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Department of Plant Pathology  
El-Mansoura, Egypt.

قسم امراض النبات  
كلية الزراعة - جامعة المنصورة  
المنصورة - مصر

Dated: 23 March, 1992

Mr. Mohamed El-Shinawy  
Field Coordinator  
ACDI  
P.O.Box 9  
El-Mansoura

Dear Mr. El-Shinawy

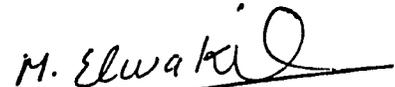
I write to you regarding the request of Drs. Fred and Nancy A. Elliott to cooperate with Egyptian researchers for producing lupin-free-alkaloids.

I have discussed the request with our authorities in the Faculty of Agriculture (Dean and Vice-Dean). The outcome is that we are ready to assist in any kind of work that may lead to improve the Agriculture Production.

So far, the Agriculture Experiment Station in our University will offer the land, labours, and facilities to start such project. Ph.D. plant breeders are ready to cooperate with them. So that, I am giving you the liberty to contact them directly and we are ready to receiving them to discuss the proposal and to start the project as early as we can.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely



Mohamed ElWakil  
Prof. & Chairman.

## C. FTF ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE DURING PHASE II.

As of May 31, 1992, Phase II of the project has accomplished the following :

**Core Group of Farmers :**

# of farmers in the core group : 580 <sup>1</sup>

**Initial and Follow up visits :**

U.S. volunteers and FtF staff have conducted 2,688 initial and follow up visits to the core group of farmers.

**U.S. volunteers :**

U.S. volunteers have accomplished 64 different assignments in Egypt.

**Egyptian Participants' On Farm Training in the U.S. :**

The following farmers, extension agents & FtF field staff have completed a 4-week on-farm training program in the US:

# of farmers :	69
# of extension agents:	13
# of FtF interpreters :	16

**Participation by non-core group farmers :**

13,235 farmers outside the core group have attended different village meetings, on-farm demonstrations, and video presentations:

Village meetings :	5,207
Farm Demonstrations :	3,180
Video Presentations :	4,848

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<sup>1</sup> The number of the farmers in the core group is always fluctuating. The field offices eliminate non-active members and/or add new farmers that tend to show interest in the program.

## FTF ACHIEVEMENTS CHART

	TARGET JUNE 90 – MAY 93	ACHIEVED JUNE 90 – MAY 92	
CORE GROUP OF FARMERS	600	580	145 %
INITIAL & FOLLOW UP VISITS	5,400	2,688	74 %
VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS	180	64	53 %
PARTICIPANTS TRAINING	180	82	68 %
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	100	102	153 %
VILLAGE MEETINGS	180	544	453 %
SEMINARS	100	160	240 %
NON CORE GROUP OF FARMERS	5,400	13,235	367 %

Target to be achieved to date (June 90 – May 92)



Actual achievement percentage to date (June 90 – May 92)

**D. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER  
(JUNE –AUGUST, 1992)**

- FtF plans to introduce new commodities through the participants training program in the U.S. During the next quarter 3 groups of farmers will be processed, each of these groups will be trained in a new commodity. The first commodity is Rural Development and Agro-processing techniques. The group that will receive this training is the first group of women that will go the U.S. with the FtF program. The second is Tropical fruits (Mango –Banana –Papaya –and Passion fruit), and the third is Post Harvest Handling techniques.
- 15 U.S. volunteers will provide technical assistance to the farmers in the fields of grape farming and post harvesting techniques, Citrus, Tomato, Beekeeping and honey production, tropical fruits, and fish raising.
- FtF will prepare for a training program in Beekeeping and Honey production. This sub-project will be conducted for the graduates in the new lands.
- The AID Evaluation Committee will conclude the evaluation process by the beginning of June and submit the final report by mid June.
- VOCA will donate a portable lab for soil and water analyses to the project. The lab is to be used in the field offices to assist the VOCA volunteers in providing the farmers with information concerning the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

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**APPENDIX**

**"A"**

**STATISTICS ON U.S. VOLUNTEERS'  
PROGRAM**

**VOLUNTEERS' ASSIGNMENTS  
PHASE II TO DATE  
JUN 90 - MAY 92**

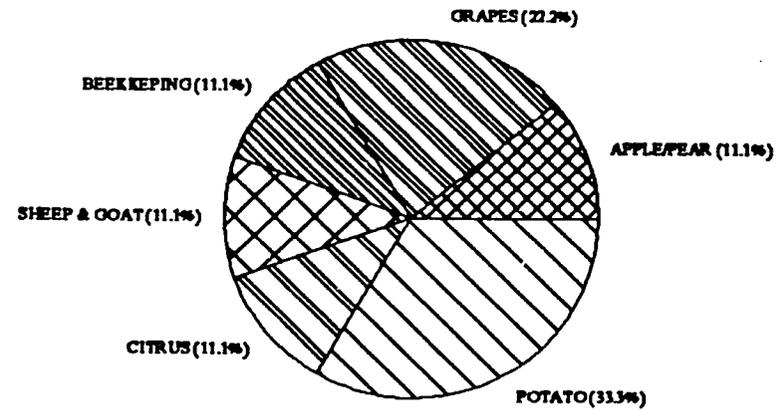
COMMODITY	SPECIALIZATION	# OF VOLN	TOTAL
LIVESTOCK	LIVESTOCK VETERINERIAN	3	19
	SHEEP & GOAT	1	
	DAIRY FARMER	7	
	DAIRY VET	6	
	LIVESTOCK FARMER	2	
CITRUS	FARMER	1	6
	PATHOLOGIST	2	
	ENTOMOLOGIST	2	
	PHYSIOLOGIST	1	
APPLE/PEAR	PHYSIOLOGIST	3	6
	FARMER	3	
TOMATO	FARMER	3	4
	PATHOLOGIST	1	
CUCUMBER	PHYSIOLOGIST	1	1
GREENHOUSES	PATHOLOGIST	2	2
POTATO	FARMER	4	11
	PHYSIOLOGIST	4	
	ENTOMOLOGIST	2	
	PATHOLOGIST	1	
BEEKEEPING	BEEKEEPER	5	8
	ENTOMOLOGIST	3	
BANANA	PATHOLOGIST	2	2
MELON	FARMER	2	2
GRAPE	FARMER	2	3
	PHYSIOLOGIST	1	
<b>TOTAL # OF VOLUNTEERS</b>			<b>64</b>

22

62-

## VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS PER COMMODITY DURING QUARTER 8 : APR - MAY 92

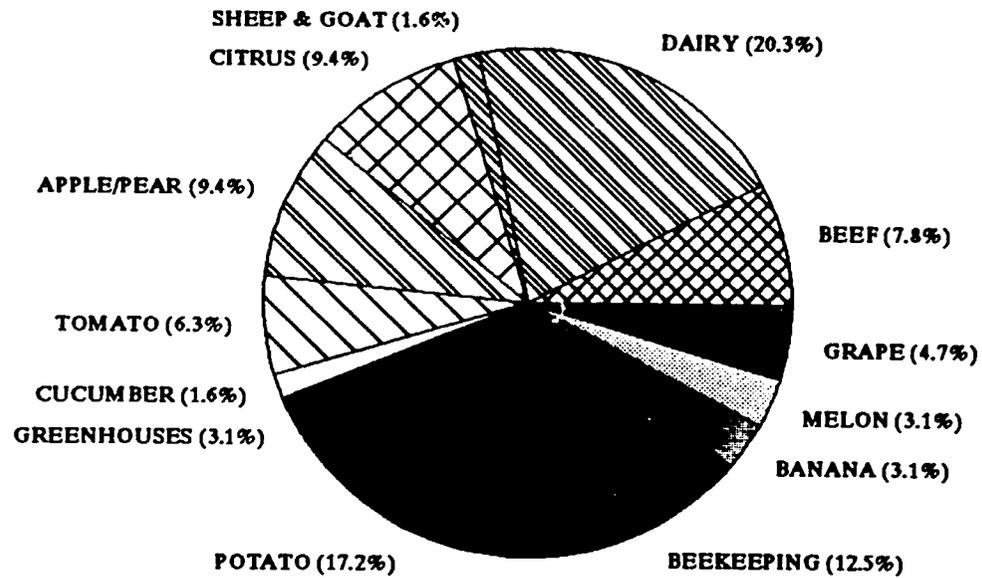
APPLE/PEAR	1
GRAPES	2
BEEKEEPING	1
SHEEP & GOAT	1
CITRUS	1
POTATO	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>



24

## VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS PER COMMODITY DURING PHASE II TO DATE : JUN 90 – MAY 92

BEEF	5
DAIRY	13
SHEEP & GOAT	1
CITRUS	6
APPLE/PEAR	6
TOMATO	4
CUCUMBER	1
GREENHOUSES	2
POTATO	11
BEEKEEPING	8
BANANA	2
MELON	2
GRAPE	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>



**APPENDIX**

**"B"**

**STATISTICS ON EGYPTIAN PARTICIPANTS**

**PROGRAM**

23

## PARTICIPANTS' SCHEDULE

**TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED TO DATE :    MAY 31, 1992**  
**82 FARMERS •            16 ESCORT/INTERPRETERS**

MONTH	COMMODITY	# OF PARTICIPANT PER GROUP		PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS		TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS	
		FARMER	E / I	FARMER	E / I	FARMER	E / I
<b>TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS TO BE PROCESSED DURING THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT</b>						<b>180</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>YEAR 1 (JUNE 1, 90 – MAY 31, 91)</b>							
JAN 9	GRAPES	5	1				
MAY 19	DAIRY	7	1				
<b>TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED DURING YEAR 1</b>						<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>YEAR 2 (JUNE 1, 91 – MAY 31, 92)</b>							
JUL 9	VEGETABLE	5	1				
AUG 21	POTATO	8	1				
SEP 2	BEEKEEPING	4	1				
SEP 15	DAIRY	5	1				
OCT 5	DAIRY	5	1				
DEC 15	CITRUS	4	1				
JAN 27	GRAPES	7	2				
FEB 22	TOMATO	4	1				
MAR 7	DAIRY	6	1				
APR 9	BEEKEEPING	5	1				
APR 19	BEEF	7	1				
APR 30	VEGETABLE	5	1				
MAY 30	BEEKEEPING	5	1				
<b>TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED DURING YEAR 2</b>						<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED BY THE END OF YEAR 2 ( Y1 + Y2) =</b>						<b>82 FRMR</b>	<b>16 E/I</b>



GROUPS PROCESSED DURING THE QUARTER DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT

FARMERS • "FARMERS" IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE FARMERS & EXTENSION AGENTS

*26*

MAY 31, 1992

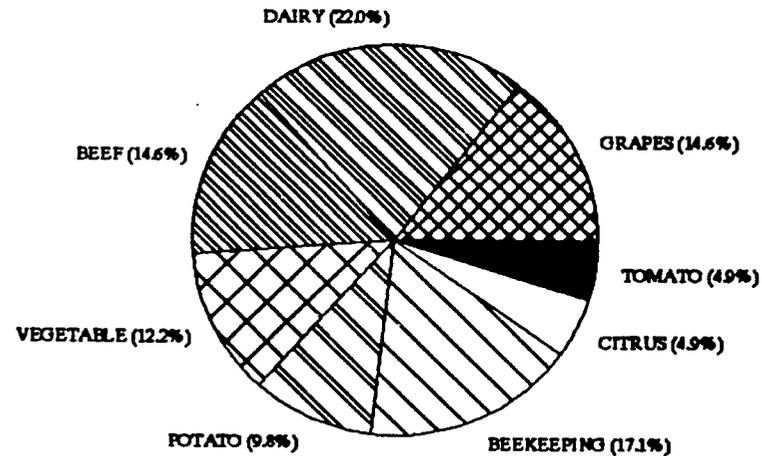
MONTH	COMMODITY	# OF PARTICIPANTS PER GROUP		PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS		TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS	
		FARMER	E / I	FARMER	E / I	FARMER	E / I
		<b>YEAR 3 (JUNE 1, 92 – MAY 31, 93)</b>					
JUN	RURAL DEVELP.			7	1		
JUL	TROPICAL FRUITS			4	1		
AUG	POST HARVESTING			4	1		
SEP	SHEEP & GOAT			6	1		
OCT	VEGETABLES						
NOV	CITRUS						
DEC	STONE FRUITS						
JAN	POULTRY						
FEB	NURSERIES/ GH						
MAR	FISH						
APR	GRAPES						
MAY	PLIVES/ FIGS						
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED DURING YEAR 3</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL # OF PARTICIPANTS PROCESSED BY THE END OF YEAR 3 (Y1 + Y2 + Y3)</b>						<b>82</b>	<b>16</b>
<b># OF PARTICIPANTS LEFT TO PROCESS</b>						<b>98</b>	

-27

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# # OF PARTICIPANTS & FTF E/I PROCESSED PER COMMODITY PHASE II TO DATE : JUN 90 – MAY 92

GRAPES	12
DAIRY	18
BEEF	12
VEGETABLE	10
POTATO	8
BEEKEEPING	14
CITRUS	4
TOMATO	4



**TOTAL 82 PARTICIPANTS**

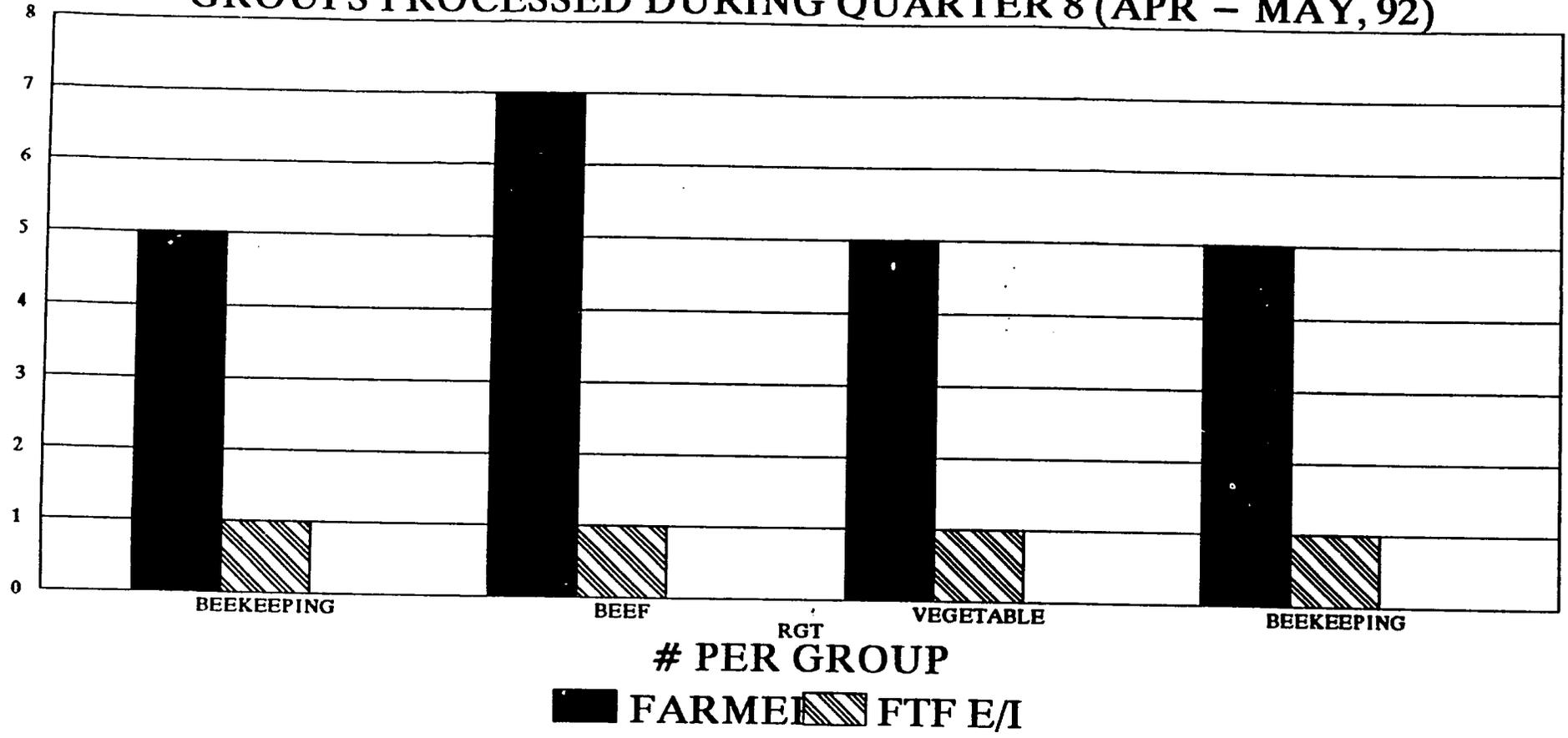
**67 FARMERS**

**15 EXTENSION AGENTS**

**16 FTF E/I**

12

# EGYPTIAN PARTICIPANTS' ON-FARM TRAINING PROGRAM GROUPS PROCESSED DURING QUARTER 8 (APR - MAY, 92)



**APPENDIX**

**"C"**

**SAMPLE OF VOLUNTEERS' FINAL REPORTS**

**FINAL REPORT**  
**DR. AMOS B. BOURGO**  
**FROM 04/13/92 TO 05/05/92**

**GENERAL PROBLEMS :**

- 1) Zinc deficiency is general.
- 2) Boron deficiency is general.
- 3) Anna variety appears to be incomputable with some m.m. root stocks. Anna on standard root stock was the very best.
- 4) Farmers over irrigate. They irrigate by the calendar rather than by need.
- 5) There is a real need for pruning demonstrations in the dormant period. I would be happy to do this in December and January.
- 6) There is a need for more pollinizers in many orchards. To graft a pollinizer in each tree would be best. This demonstration could be done at the same time as the pruning demonstrations. I have shown some growers the procedure already.
- 7) I believe Egypt should have some nurseries in Upper Egypt or the New Lands so they would have diseases free tree stock for their orchards.
- 8) It is very obvious that Anna does better on standard root than an M. M. 106.

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#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Zinc sulfate - 25 #/feddan applied at bud break stage 1 and 2 an development chart.
- 2) Boron deficiency Apply 2 # solubor in mid-November to defoliate.
- 3) Reduce irrigation period to every 21 days in summer.
- 4) I have offered to return in December to give pruning demonstrations.
- 5) I have given some grafting demonstrations to improve pollinization problem but would do more in December.
- 6) All of the ACDI staff were very helpful. Intere. Wael Roger K. was my translator and Mr.Abd El-Hafez Ibrahim Abd El-Hafez my drive. Both of these men were excellent.
- 7) All other information is contained in the body of my report.

## PREFACE

My assignment is chemical thinning of apple and pears, and growth control. The trees (anna) on mm 106 root stock will not be large enough for this assignment for at least 2 years and probably more. The trees on mm 102 will probably be ready in 1993.

There is a real need for a program on pollination and planting pollinizers in these orchards however.

I did advise all growers on good orchard management and integrated pest management for insect control. The practice has been to spray every 2 or 3 weeks regardless of need so they have been keeping predators at a low level.

Nadir Moustafa is the first grower we visited that needed to be concerned about chemical thinning. (See daily report). He has adequate cross pollinization so he needed 40 men to thin his orchard in 1991, and he said it was very expensive. This farmer is very progressive and would be an excellent candidate to tour the orchards of Washington. He is practical but also innovative.

Hemdan Ali El-Boray would be a very good candidate to tour our orchards. He is very interested in improving his farming techniques.

The tendency here is to inter crop their orchards or clean cultivate. Total clean cultivation doesn't lease an environment for predators to survive. They should leave grasses and weeds between the tree rows and clean cultivate in the tree row.

El-Sayed Abdul Monejm Hishes is very old but very good farmer. He planted his apples below the graft so he dug them up and replanted them. This makes them 1 year younger than originally thought. He was told he needed cross pollination so he planted the old Egyptian variety.

His trees show a need for zinc and Boron and he will do thin. He will need to start chemical thinning in 1993 or 94. His trees will be big enough then. He flood irrigates and I think this practice should be changed. I showed him how to bend limbs (break the cambium layer) to force fruiting and he plans to do thin. I also demonstrated this to several extension agents.

Laila Mahmoud I feel is an excellent, progressive grower and is as very good candidate for the FTF program.

Several people have identified the blossom blast in pears with a disease. To me it looks just like the Boron efficiency pictured in the publication. Nutrient disorders in tree Fruits. P N W 121. I believe this is their blast problem. I have seen this in most orchards. Several growers will be using Boron to defoliate and which will solve the problem.

On 4-19-92 I visited an orchard owned by the Minister of Power and Electricity, Ahmad Mohamad Othman, his manager is Abdul Hadi. Both are very influential men and I think should be considered for a visit to Washington orchards. He plans to chemical thin the day he can purchase the products. I can't imagine any one being more appreciative than these people. They are so gracious.

The new lands will eventually make Egypt an exporting agriculture country. There is a lot of good land and progressive people to make it happen. The soil PH is very high and will need to be lowered some. I believe our FTF program needs to be extended a few years if for no other reason.

I would like to return to Egypt in mid December to give pruning demonstrations. I believe it is the training these people most need.

I was in the new lands again today. When the PH of the soil is lowered to about 7 and some humus is incorporated in, it will be very productive. The farmers will need counsel for several years. This is where the pioneers of Egypt are farming. Today I meet Mohamed Said Ahmed who has gone there to farm after serving 25 years in Parliament.

April 22, I was taken to a farm where the trees were planted below the bud union that were very uniform in growth. This makes me more convinced of the incompatibility between the 106 root stock and anna variety of apple.

There is a apple tree condition called apple measles. Doctor Stoltz examined it and couldn't find an insect. Doctor Boyle said he couldn't find indication of diseases either. I believe it to be Manganese toxicity due the high PH of the soil. Only one grower had a foliar test run and manganese was extremely high.

I think the concept of pheromone traps for insect flights should be introduced. They spray by the calendar. They hand spray and use very toxic materials. The trees that were planted below the graft will be scored to make them more productive. Now they are very vigorous.

I visited a very good grower to day by the name of also Abu Ali that is an excellent candidate for our farmer to farmer program.

As of to day 4-29-92 we spoke to 99 agricultural extension agents and farmers. This is an average of 9+ people per day. I believe this is helping mankind.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I wish to extend my special thanks to Mr. El-Shinawy and all his staff for making my visit productive, effective and rewarding. They are very professional at every levels.

I also wish to thank the Cairo staff for help and kindness. Our tax dollars are being well spent and I appreciate this. My special thanks to Mr. Wael Karkour my translator for his efficient work and Mr. Abd El-Hafez Ibrahim for his many considerations and very careful driving.

Regards  
Amos B. Bourgo

I visited with a total of 126 extension agents and farmers.

**FINAL REPORT**  
**WALTER KRAUSE**  
**GRAPE PHYSIOLOGIST**  
**APRIL 16-MAY 20, 1992**  
**ASSIGNMENT: GRAPE CULTURE & APPLE/PEAR CULTURE**

<b><u>PART I</u></b>	<b><u>APPRECIATION</u></b>
<b><u>PART II</u></b>	<b><u>PROJECT REACTION</u></b>
<b><u>PART III</u></b>	<b><u>GRAPE CULTURE</u></b>
<b><u>PART IV</u></b>	<b><u>GRAPE CONCLUSIONS</u></b>
<b><u>PART V</u></b>	<b><u>APPLE CULTURE</u></b>
<b><u>PART VI</u></b>	<b><u>APPLE CONCLUSIONS</u></b>
<b><u>PART VII</u></b>	<b><u>PEAR CULTURE</u></b>
<b><u>PART VIII</u></b>	<b><u>NURSERY STOCK PRODUCTION</u></b>

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## PART I-APPRECIATION

With sincere appreciation I thank Project Director Mr. Mahmoud Kamel; the Cairo staff; the Alexandria staff and the Mansoura staff. Each person has made my visit and work and experience far beyond my vaguest imagination. Thank you one and all.

The staff in Cairo assisted at the airport, made me comfortable and at ease with the introduction to Egypt. They assured my safety and were always ready to assist. The field staff at Alexandria and Mansoura made everything function with the assignments to accommodations and opening the doors to meet so many people.

Having visited the agricultural communities of many countries; it enriches my experience and challenges my character to experience the friendliness of the Egyptian people. From the hotel manager, university professor to the rural farmer the friendly attitude persists. May this always be a part of your heart and your character.

## PART II-PROJECT REACTION:

This being my first visit to Egypt and first ACIDI/VOCA assignment; I hereby express my "first impressions". I am very favorably in accord with the project program and its objectives. The following are personal opinions:

### A. THE VOLUNTEER:

1. More information pre-arrival on the nature, scope and field cultural practices would be helpful in procuring literature and equipment.
2. Daily briefing prior to field visits on crops, marketing and general problems.
3. Compile all data from the visit and interview. Prepare complete reply and recommendations and have the local extension agent deliver the recommendations to the farmer. I feel the extension agent is an important vehicle for the Farmer To Farmer program.

### B. THE FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM:

1. The slogan is very good-has merit.
2. After reviewing previous reports; I feel the balance : farmer and extension agent and professional people is out of balance.

3. I strongly endorse volunteer teams enter this program, as a U.S. extension or professional person with a U.S. farmer to give credibility to research. The team Curtis Lynn and myself make a convincing realistic team.
4. Selecting and soliciting. Volunteer teams must come from climatic areas completely familiar with, like crops and irrigation practices for those crops.
5. Retired farmers, of 60-70 years of age, may well make up such volunteers since young and mid-age farmers cannot devote the time factor. Volunteers in this age bracket have limitations, such as physical reserves for long workdays, adjusting to transportation, food, drink and accommodations. Farmers have a wealth of experience and knowledge. This program should tap this resource.

#### PART III-GRAPE CULTURE:

1. Having read all the reports of previous visits by Martin Kreig and the pruning and structural advice he has addressed, it pleases me to see many Egyptian grape growers adapting these systems. Namely placing the annual canes on the wire in horizontal position; and restructuring the trellis to a double telephone trellis with five wires. The director of extension in Mansoura stressed this should be the focal point of the seminar.
2. The three wire support system commonly found in Egypt does not adapt well to the Thompson Seedless variety. This trellis is commonly used for wine varieties in colder climates where Thompson Seedless does not grow. In my opinion the present three wire system is not compatible with Thompson Seedless. Egypt, like California, is a hot, dry grape growing area. The double telephone trellis system will help the grapevine to produce a much greater yield of high quality grapes. In my opinion the old system has robbed Egyptian farmers of much tonnage and quality.
3. I have stressed at every opportunity to make haste and as economical as possible to convert and adapt to this support system.
4. During my visits with grape growers full explanation has been given to the function of Pro-Gibb, stressing the time of application and adhering to the manufacturer recommendation dosage.

5. Cane girdling has been demonstrated and its purpose and function. I stressed also the proper use of Pro-Gibb. It should precede the application of the cane girdling technique. These are techniques and tools to prepare growers for fruit quality required to enter the export marketing of the future.

#### **PART IV-GRAPE CONCLUSIONS:**

The Thompson Seedless, Flame Seedless, Ruby Seedless and other grape varieties will continue to be vital to Egyptian agriculture. Exporting these products to European and Pacific rim countries will require commodity qualities to meet world competition. The first and important step is now in its infancy. Research into the challenges of the export marketing scenario should be addressed. ACIDI and like organizations may assist in paving the avenues of these ventures.

#### **PART V-APPLE CULTURE:**

Field staff from the Alexandria office have accompanied me to many orchards in the Delta and the New Lands. I will address my comments separately to the areas. Varieties in both areas are Anna and Golden Dorsett, rootstock MM106 and seedlings. Row spacing three to four meters. Tree structure is mostly trained as an open vase system. Interplanting with other tree crops is common.

#### **\*\*\* IN THE DELTA:**

Intercrop tree varieties are often inappropriate for compatible cultural treatment. Namely; citrus, peach and plum. The management of irrigation is not compatible nor are the plant nutrient demands.

#### **\*\*\* IN THE NEW LANDS:**

Apple trees in the New Lands are also intercropped. However with olives and citrus, the irrigation system here is drip. During the early years this was a compatible situation. Eventually the spray program will complicate this mixture. My greatest concern for apple production in the New Lands is tree structure. Tree vigor is very irregular in the New Lands. Over cropping of small already stunted trees is allowed to persist with little attention directed to the future productivity of the trees. Zinc deficiency is rampant in all young orchards & some evidence of Boron deficiency as well.

I have emphasized the open vase tree system be abolished in preference to the modified central leader, with the top of the central leader spur pruned annually to promote vigor expressive annual shoot growth in this area of the tree. This area of the

central leader being kept above reach from the ground is to be kept without fruit. I have successfully grown apples in hot climate conditions with this system for more than twenty years. This system has no application to cold climate apple producing areas. It is also evident the open vase bush will decline in production and fruit quality.

#### **PART VI-APPLE CULTURE CONCLUSIONS:**

Interplanting apples with other tree crops will eventually lead to poor fruit quality control. It will be expressed in improper water and nutrition applications. Combination tree crops may greatly hinder an integrated pest management program. Adopting the modified central leader with the vigorous growing top is my sincere and pleading recommendation.

#### **PART VII-PEARS IN THE DELTA & NEW LANDS:**

The uppermost subject of discussion for pear farmers is fireblight. This devastating disease is ever present. Our discussions have centered around these basic factors.

1. **ORCHARD SANITATION:**
  - a. Immediate removal and disposal of all signs of infection.
  - b. Disposal by burning.
  - c. Sterilizing all equipment between each tree treated.
2. **ORCHARD NUTRITION:**
  - a. Use only moderate amounts of nitrogen before bloom and fruit set.
  - b. Add nitrogen as crop demands.
  - c. Reduce fireblight factors by vigor control.
3. **CONTROL FIREBLIGHT BY SPRAYING:**
  - a. Use Kocide 101 during dormancy until bloom season.
  - b. Use Antibiotics very discreetly to avoid resistant spores.

**PART VIII-NURSERY STOCK FOR CITRUS AND FRUIT TREES:**

The quality of nursery trees I have seen is appalling. Little concern is apparent to tree quality and grade standards.

The irregular growth of many orchards is directly related to the size and root structure of the plant planted in the orchard. The small trees should be cared for in the nursery growing condition until a suitable root system is developed.

The performance of the tree during the first three years in the orchard determines the fruitfulness and longevity of the fruit tree. The correct tree structure assists a strong tree to resist pests, disease and climatic elements.

END

**APPENDIX**

**"D"**

**SAMPLE OF PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION  
REPORTS ON U.S. TRAINING PROGRAMS**

## FTF BEEKEEPER GROUP EVALUATION APRIL 9TH TO MAY 9TH, 1992

### Summary

Two Egyptian Extension Apiculturalists, three Egyptian beekeepers, and the ACDI Escort/Interpreter arrived in Washington, D.C. on Thursday, April 9th. Three members of this group were experienced beequeen breeders. One of the participants had a beequeen exporting business to other countries in the Middle East.

To address the specific interests of beequeen breeders, technical laboratory programs including larvae grafting were arranged at North Carolina State University and the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. In-apiary training took place in Arkansas. The Jester Bee Company and Jonesboro Northeast Beekeeping Association members showed the Egyptians apiary practices common to Arkansas.

### Arkansas

Darrell Jester (Kevin's father) met the group at the airport and drove them to the Walter T. Kelly Company to buy protective gear for working with bees. They then travelled to Osceola for an introduction to the Jester apiaries. The Jonesboro Northeast Beekeeping Association took the group to Jonesboro to visit member apiaries as well.

During their program in Arkansas, Dr. Tina Teague of Arkansas State University worked with the beekeepers at the Mason Honey House. Beekeeper, Bobby Coy discussed queen rearing with the Egyptians. Edward Levy, Apiary Inspector of the Arkansas state Plant Board reviewed the Jester Apiary with the group. Joe Callaway, Manager of the Fisher Honey Co., gave the Egyptians a tour of the plant and discussed operations.

### Raleigh, North Carolina

April 23rd the group travelled to North Carolina for their Observational Study Tour. Professor of Honey Bee Husbandry & Pollination at North Carolina State University and Executive Secretary of the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association, Dr. John T. Ambrose worked with the group for a week. Participants had a working session on detection and treatment of varroa and tracheal mites in the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Bee Lab.

Dr. Ambrose also set up a wide range of private sector visits to businesses involved in honey and queen production. Private Beequeen Breeder, Carter Linkus, conducted a tour of his honey bee queen rearing and package bee operation. The Egyptians visited another queen rearing operation for a hands-on demonstration of grafting queen honey bees. At Winston-Salem, the beekeepers toured a commercial honey packing plant.

Participants returned to Washington, D.C. for their evaluation and then travelled to Beltsville for two days with Dr. H. Shimanuki of the BARC Bee Research Laboratory.

### **Technical Transfer**

The Washington, D.C. evaluation focused on practical skills the Egyptians will use when they return home. The beekeepers plan to use "queen excluders", devices that separate the queen from the brood to increase production. Queen excluders are available in Egypt but not widely used. Use of the excluders can increase production and ensure that honey is lighter in color and of higher grade. They stated they had too many bees in each hive and will reduce the number. The beekeepers would like to use mechanical filters for honey processing to reduce particles and moisture in honey, which increases the shelf life before crystallization.

The Egyptians will try to distance bee yards farther apart for better production. One of the Egyptians noted that there is no formal organization of bee keepers that could help to regulate spacing of beeyards. He is interested in establishing a cooperative to organize a joint approach to similar concerns as well as disease treatment. He said he would encourage visits among beekeepers at the very least. This participant was impressed with the strong links among beekeepers in the United States within cooperatives and individually.

### **Recommendations**

Participants were satisfied that the technical program addressed their interests. They would have liked more than two days with Dr. Shimanuki at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. They also enjoyed the program that took place at North Carolina State University.

Each program relies on "Field Assistants" who work with VOCA volunteers in Egypt to serve as Escort/Interpreters in the United States. Bringing the Field Assistant to the U.S. to interpret for groups and take part in the programs is an asset to the project as a whole. They receive the same technical knowledge as the participants and are able to use this knowledge when working with VOCA volunteers and conducting follow up visits in the field in Egypt.

At the same time, Field Assistants generally have no formal training as Escort/Interpreters. Although ACDI has developed guidelines for Escort/Interpreters based on the State Department guidelines, Field Assistants are still in need of some type of training to improve how they handle problems that inevitably arise within the group, logistically, or with the program in the United States.

Ideally, ACDI could provide training for the Field Assistants at the local offices in Mansoura and Alexandria. Perhaps a local interpreting company or Mission interpreters could be recruited to deliver seminars to each field office. ACDI has an excellent dedicated field staff; however, the program in the U.S. requires informed, dependable escort/interpreters to conduct and work with each group of participants. A low cost seminar for escort/interpreters would increase the effectiveness of each group that travels to the United States.

## FTF BEEF GROUP EVALUATION APRIL 19TH TO MAY 13TH, 1992

### Summary

One Egyptian Extension Engineer, a Veterinarian, five Egyptian beef producers, and the Escort/Interpreter arrived in Washington, D.C. on Sunday, April 19th. Participants were interested in beef and dairy production. Their program was tailored to cover both areas of interest as well as poultry production.

In Washington, D.C., participants were briefed at ACDI on their program and then met with Dr. Gazzar of the Egyptian Embassy. They visited the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center to see dairy and beef research facilities. Dr. Lee Majeskie of the University of Maryland gave the group an overview of the U.S. extension system as well as a tour of Maryland's dairy production and processing facilities. ACDI member, Southern States showed the participants the liquid mill, warehouse, store, and gave them a briefing on the structure of the Southern States Cooperatives.

The observational study tour and on-farm training were combined in Missouri. Former VOCA volunteers, Jeanne and Ed Schwaller, who served in Egypt under the Farmer-To-Farmer program in July of 91' conducted this project in Missouri. The Schwallers concentrated on small family farm enterprises for on-farm training. These farms were under 140 acres with a mixture of cattle on pasture and confinement feeding operations, particularly dairy operations.

### Missouri

Ed and Jeanne Schwaller met the group at the airport on April 23rd. The program in Missouri was designed to introduce the visiting farmers to several aspects of animal production by utilizing farm visits, animal research projects, marketing, reproduction techniques, animal nutrition, farm management, and animal health. In addition, the Egyptians visited animal auctions, direct marketing operations, farm cooperatives, and food processing plants to allow them to understand the American marketing system. The University of Missouri-Cole County Extension Council prepared beef and dairy booklet information for the visiting Egyptians.

The Schwallers worked closely with the extension office in each county to identify farms appropriate for the Egyptians to see. The participants visited Long Horn Breeder, Angus Breeders and Simmental Breeders as well as the Borman Farm, an award winning small dairy. A practicing rural large animal veterinarians hosted the participants on his daily round to several local farmers. The veterinarian was concentrating on preventative herd health and pregnancy testing.

Feed is a main concern of beef producers. Nutrition of beef animals and feed mixes were covered at Purina Farms. The Monsanto Animal Research Facility reviewed experimental feeds, mixing bins, feed additives, herd health and selection with the Egyptians. The University of Missouri worked with the participants on working farms at the University and allowed them time at the Veterinary School and Teaching Facility.

### **Technical Transfer**

The group returned to Washington, D.C. on May 11th for their evaluation and a meeting with Dr. Gazzar of the Egyptian Embassy. The evaluation in Washington, D.C. concentrated on specific techniques and skills the participants could apply when they returned home.

Those that owned dairy cattle would begin feeding their dairy animals according to the animal's production. To prevent mastitis, the farmers would feed their animals after milking to prevent the animals from lying down immediately after milking. Both dairy and beef producers would use wheat and rice hauls, which are regularly discarded as waste, to feed their animals as well as cotton seed hauls.

They would also no longer tie animals to the wall, rather they would loose animals to allow them exercise and improve digestion. The participants will also begin to use calf hutches to prevent the spread of disease in calves. They will use iodine to clean milking equipment, the udder, and the calf umbilical cord. The participants will keep records on their dairy animals that outline date of birth, vaccination, twins or single, and production rate. They will also keep records on their beef animals that outline the herd sire, breeding date and daily rate of gain. One of the Egyptians would like to create a small dairy processing facility.

### **Recommendations**

Review of the project booklet will show the diversity of this program. We were fortunate to work so closely with two former VOCA volunteers who had served in Egypt and understood conditions and the limitations of resources. This project departed somewhat from the traditional two-week homestay and then ten day study tour. The participants were able to cover a lot of ground in Missouri because the Schwallers are well connected to a network of agricultural organizations and institutions.

For the most part the project went well; however, participant selection might have been better for this group. One of the participants chose not to participate in many activities. According to the host's report he "enjoyed the night life and beer available in the U.S. He was left in the hotel for 5 days due to the fact that he couldn't get up in the morning." Unfortunately, the D.C. office was not made aware of this situation until the group returned to Egypt. According to the terms of the training program - this is reason to terminate an individual's program. In the future, we will rely on the Escort/Interpreters to inform the D.C. office of individual problems and act accordingly.

Host evaluation forms are now sent to the Cairo office to give them an idea of the successes and problems of each group project. The host evaluation forms should enable the Cairo and Washington, D.C. office to continually refine the briefings and to the greatest extent possible prepare participants and hosts for each group project. In future briefings, the Washington office will review the terms of training with the participants to ensure that they understand their obligations to the project.

**APPENDIX**

**"E"**

**SAMPLE OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN  
AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS DURING THE  
EGYPTIAN PARTICIPANTS TRAINING**



EGYPTIAN FARMER AHMED ABDEL MOETY ...  
... Visits Local Farm As Part Of Exchange.

## Egyptian Exchanges Ideas With Local Farmers

By CHRIS BRUSH

Farmers are farmers no matter where you live, according to Ahmed Kamel Abdel Moety, 36, of Dametta, Egypt. Abdel Moety, a dairy and beef farmer in his northern Egyptian homeland, is visiting U.S. farmers this month as part of a private farmer-to-farmer exchange, sponsored by Agricultural Cooperative Developmental International (ACDI).

While in Ohio the past two weeks, Abdel Moety has stayed with dairy and grain farmers Sam and Nita Hellwarth, 3081 Carmel Church Rd. "I first spent four days in Washington, D.C. (for orientation)," he said, noting after his two-week stay here, he will leave Wednesday for a week's stay in Louisiana before meeting ACDI officials in Washington prior to his return to Egypt.

Abdel Moety and five other Egyptian farmers now visiting Wisconsin are exchanging ideas with U.S. farmers. "We want to see what we can take from farmers in the U.S. and what U.S. farmers can take from us," he explained.

Nita Hellwarth explained that during his stay, he has met the Hellwarths' feed salesmen and veterinarians, as well as an Ohio State University Extension vet, feed specialist and farm management specialist. She said they have also taken him to Mercer County Recycles, a greenhouse, farm auc-

tion, a cheese plant, an Amish farm and store and various farms and farm organization meetings.

"We've had many exchange students," Hellwarth said, explaining that ACDI officials asked her family several years ago whether they would be a host family. Abdel Moety is the first ACDI exchangee to visit their farm, she said.

In the past, four American farmer/agriculturalist volunteers in the ACDI program have visited the 100-acre farm Abdel Moety manages. "They came to me. They gave me some experience in farm work and business." Through their suggestions, he said he was able to increase animal weight and milk production, and minimized mastitis problems. He raises 250 dairy cattle and 200 beef cattle on his farm.

"I think it is a very good project," he said. "They make good communication." As an extension agent for his area the past 13 years, Abdel Moety explained his greatest problem is communication. Not many private farmers own a telephone, and travel between farms is rough. "Roads are not like here."

After Americans visited his farm, "People of ACDI asked me if I'm ready to go to the U.S.," he noted. "When I get back, I will make a report to ACDI and meet with neighbors to tell them about my trip. It's (trip) not for me only. I should tell everybody."

One of the differences he has noted between the United States and Egypt is mechanization. "Here you use too many machines. You have a machine for everything. We can't do that in Egypt," he said, explaining, land is limited and "The cost of machinery is probably the same, but for the average farmer, income is better here." Wages are much lower in Egypt, preventing many farmers from buying equipment used routinely in the United States.

For example, he said he employs 30 workers, paying them 30 cents per hour each, "an average wage. Labor is very expensive to employ here." He said the average Egyptian farmer makes only about \$3,000 per year.

Another concern he said he would like to see addressed in Egypt is a greater use of cattle breeding through artificial insemination (AI).

"Most of our cattle are Dutch or German and don't give as much" milk as the widely-used Holstein in the United States, he said. "It would be much better to use blood (cross-breed) of Holsteins with (that of) German cattle."

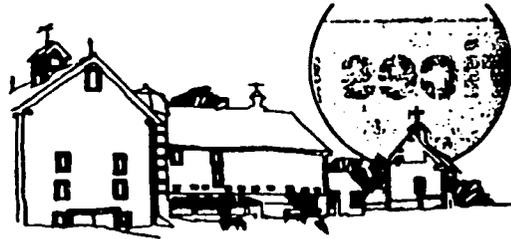
Through his extension job, he said he has worked in an exchange of pregnant heifers and offspring in Dametta. About two years ago, the Egyptian government bought some Holstein cattle to raise there, he said, explaining, "It would be better

to import AI. It's faster and we can use it on a larger scale."

Besides the differences, Abdel Moety said he has seen some similarities between farmers here and in his homeland. "Farmers here are serious" as in Egypt. "They work too much here and in Egypt they work too much." He also noted that "you have to like it. It's hard work to be a farmer."

He said his wife, Magda, and his three children, ages 8, 5 and 3, supported his decision to visit United States farms. Magda is a veterinarian working for the Egyptian government. She is responsible for one of four sections of Dametta, an area equivalent to a county in the United States, he noted. "She understands why I'm here. She's happy and thrilled that this (exchange) will help us with our work."

The farmer-to-farmer exchange is not just about farming, he said. It's an exchange of culture, too, "so Americans know better about us and we know better about Americans. Egypt is not desert and pyramids only, and America is not like Dallas (the former CBS television series)."



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## Foreign trips, hosting visitors keeps Pulaski farmers going and coming

### Pulaski

Three Egyptian farmers saw snow for the first time last week — and had their first snowmobile ride — as farm guests of the John Malcheski family.

Visiting with foreign farmers is becoming old hat for Mr. Malcheski and three other Pulaski-area farmers who, in the past several years, have become frequent flyers as farmer representatives with Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance, based in Washington, D.C.

Hosting return visits is not a prerequisite for their volunteer work, but it offers them an opportunity to present firsthand information to farm leaders from other countries. Simply put, they like to lend a helping hand to others seeking ways to form cooperatives in emerging democracies, and like working farmer-to-farmer to propose practical recommendations.

"It's just a way to exchange ideas to help a country better develop its agriculture," said Mr. Malcheski, 65. The snowmobile rides were provided by his son, John Jr., at their Shawano County dairy farm.



### Farm fun

Egyptian visitors to Shawano County took short spins on a snowmobile last week at the John Malcheski Farm. Front row: Wael Karkour, translator; Hussein-El-Aydy, dairy farmer; Mohamed El-Zeini, dairy farmer, and Mohamed Rady, dairy farmer. Back row: Shawano County hosts Emereth Brunner, John Malcheski, and John Malcheski, Jr.

Photo by Judy Brown

Mr. Malcheski is the veteran traveler among the four Pulaski farmers, having been on two VOCA missions to Poland, two to Egypt and one last month to Lithuania. Some of the farmers visiting the Malcheskis were old friends since he visited their farms while in Egypt eight months ago.

Close behind in frequent-flyer miles is his neighbor, Damon Szymanski, who has been to Poland several times in the past few years for VOCA. Mr. Szymanski spent last month in Latvia with short trips to Estonia and Lithuania. Toward the end of March, he'll join 13 other VOCA volunteers for a four-week stay in Russia, where they will be based at the Vladimir State Farm, one of the country's largest collective farms.

Based on their visits, all agree massive challenges and roadblocks face farmers in these countries as nations seek to return land to owners and farmers and farm groups enlist outside help on how to go about the business of agriculture in fledgling market economies. Figuring out how to create private farms is just a tiny piece of the puzzle since laws are lacking that would empower farmers to form cooperatives.

"There's no turning back, but going ahead is another matter," said Mr. Szymanski.

While in Latvia he found farmer visits curtailed because of a lack of gasoline. The country, which tore away from the Soviet Union two years ago, is still dependent on Russia for much of its fuel.

"It's very difficult and they are far behind Poland in privatizing their farms, but they are anxious to get back their farms," Mr. Szymanski said.

A basic problem he found is that state collective farms have farm machinery befitting their large scale, while there is a shortage of small farm equipment for farmers to carve out their own little farms.

He believes many collective farms will remain because even though the desire is for private farmers, the transition will be slow just to make sure collective farms turn out an adequate food supply.

Private farmers starting up in Latvia are receptive to suggestions and recommendations coming from farmers like Mr. Szymanski.

"They like new ideas and pointers, but more importantly they feel they don't have time to make mistakes," Mr. Szymanski said.

Another Shawano County dairy producer, Emereth Brunner of Krakow, was a VOCA volunteer in Poland last year. He's been asked to go on another mission to Ukraine early in April. Since it's for a short period of time, he'll likely go before spring work gets under way at his Green Valley Acres Farm.

"You want to do something for somebody else," Mr. Brunner said. What's more, he enjoys the challenge of working to develop farm leadership in other countries.

For Bill Muck, a former farm trainer at Northeast Wisconsin Technical College, two trips as a VOCA volunteer to Egypt and Bulgaria were preceded by a trip in 1989 as farmer-to-farmer participant in a Land O'Lakes program in Indonesia. His six-week trip gave him an opportunity to see how a nation intent on building up its agriculture worked to farm out

15,000 U.S. dairy cattle to many families.

Mr. Muck, a crop farmer who also raises bred heifers, also praises for a crop insurance company. Prior to working as a farm trainer, he taught agriculture at Pulaski High School.

He visited many dairy farms while in Egypt for VOCA in 1991. Milking herds of dairy cows ranged from four to 600, and buffalo milk cow herds were smaller.

His VOCA group followed another team in Egypt by about a month. Part of his work dealt with assessing how recommendations were being implemented.

"We made almost the same recommendations all the time," Mr. Muck said. Basic suggestions related to herd health and how to create dairy rations for more milk production.

"They were low on protein and we had to convince them of the need for minerals," Mr. Muck said.

He returned from Egypt over Memorial Day and left for Bulgaria for another VOCA stint of a month in Bulgaria.

"I spent a lot of time explaining how a cooperative works," Mr. Muck said. "They were surprised that co-op members could hire and fire the manager."

At other technical seminars, the subject kept drifting back to how cooperatives work, he added. Young students especially wanted more details on how co-op managers function in the U.S. system.

"Their interpretation was that

co-op managers did no work," Mr. Muck said.

Flying into Sophia, Bulgaria, Mr. Muck saw virtually endless wheat fields on collective farms. On the other hand, private farms had two to three acres of land, he said.

While farmers in Poland kept their own land under communist rule, the state took over all the land in Bulgaria, Mr. Muck said.

"Farmers want to get back their own land, especially the older people and the unemployed," he said.

Like other countries in transition, part of the problem is encouraging younger people to get

into farming and making farms available so they can make a living, he believes.

Mr. Muck would like to return to continue his work in Bulgaria.

"I'm agriculturally motivated. You see things and work with people. There's no other opportunity like this in the world. People need assurances and most are very receptive at this time of the world," he said.

According to Mr. Muck, VOCA has a "share the experience" program. He's willing to share his experiences about Egypt and Bulgaria, especially to community groups. He can be reached at 108 Cedar St., Pulaski, WI 54162, phone (414) 822-3840.

—Judy Brown

# Egyptian visitors checking out joint ag ventures in U.S.

## Pulaski

Three dairy farmers from Egypt are checking out dairy rations, milking parlors, manure-handling systems, and other dairy production technology during a 14-day stay in northeastern Wisconsin.

Their trip was arranged by Agricultural Cooperative Development International in a farmer-to-farmer program.

"The object is to show them joint ventures which are lacking in Egypt," said Emereth Brunner of Krakow, a Shawano County dairy farmer who, along with John Malcheski, Pulaski, is hosting the group during their visit.

While feeding rations may not be similar, they'll see how farmer cooperatives serve agriculture in Wisconsin when they tour the Pulaski-Chase Cooperative in Pulaski, Farmers Elevator in Green Valley and Bay Lakes Cooperative in Oconto Falls.

Both Mr. Brunner and Mr. Malcheski are farmer representatives of Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance and have visited foreign countries in an effort to help farmers develop cooperative marketing systems and to aid in production agriculture. Mr. Malcheski has visited Egypt twice.

Dairy farmers from Egypt include Hussein El-Aydy, Mohamed

El-Zeini and Mohamed Rady. Their translator is Wael Karkour, who will be studying for an advanced degree in fiber optics.

The Egyptian dairy farmers are representative of the progressive part of the nation's dairy industry, which is marked by fairly large dairy operations. On the other hand, many other subsistence-type farmers have only a few head of cattle and these could be dairy or buffalo milk producers.

Mr. El-Aydy has 460 dairy cattle, 180 beef cattle, 100 replacements, 65 calves, 14 sheep and 40 goats. As a result of VOCA volunteers visiting his farm, he's made

several changes in the dairy operation, including giving colostrum to newborn calves, dehorning animals and using artificial insemination.

He's also a veterinarian and spent one day last week riding with a Pulaski vet, Dr. Peter Drehmann.

On his 45 acres, Mr. Rady has 100 dairy cattle, 250 beef, 100 beehives, three acres of navel oranges and two acres of potatoes. He is especially interested in learning how farm equipment mixes feed. He has hosted VOCA volunteers at his farm.

The 100-acre farm of Mr. El-Zeini has 30 dairy cattle, 36 beef cattle, one buffalo and 10 sheep.

Their schedule includes visits to dairy plants of three cooperatives — AMPI-Morning Glory, Lake to Lake and Wisconsin Dairies.

In addition, they'll visit a cooperatively owned artificial insemination facility of 21st Century Genetics, Shawano.

This week they'll also spend a day in Madison at the Wisconsin Power and Equipment Show.

According to Mr. Malcheski, who has visited Egypt twice, the rural infrastructure won't be developed until cooperatives can be formed. That will take time, he said, since federal statutes need to be updated in order to legalize farmer cooperatives.

Still, his Egyptian guests agree that it can be done.

After a little figuring one day last week around the Malcheski dinner table, both Shawano County

and Egyptian dairy farmers found they receive close to the same price for their milk. However, Egyptian farmers who sell buffalo milk receive a higher price because it has an 8 percent butterfat content.

Hosting another foreign visitor last week was Damon Szymanski, Pulaski, who has been a VOCA volunteer several times to Poland.

Last week he hosted Stanislaw Solinski, an assistant manager of a Polish dairy plant. He spent several days at the AMPI-Morning Glory plant in Green Bay learning about cottage cheese production.

The dairy plant in Poland takes in 100,000 liters of milk a day from 4,000 farmers who deliver to 47 collection points. (A liter is slightly larger than a quart.)

According to Mr. Solinski, plant officials want to make their facility the first in the country to produce high-quality cottage cheese. Perhaps as a result of previous VOCA visits, the plant is paying 40 percent more for quality milk tested for bacteria and antibiotics.

—Judy Brown



Photo by Judy Brown

### Farmer volunteer

Bill Muck hopes for a return trip as a VOCA volunteer. In the past year, he's visited farmers in Egypt and in Bulgaria in their efforts to modernize agriculture.



Photo by Judy Brown

### Polish visitor

Stanislaw Solinski, left, manager of a dairy plant in Poland, was the guest last week of Damon Szymanski, Pulaski, who has been to Poland several times as a volunteer for VOCA. Mr. Solinski returned home armed with information on how to produce cottage cheese.