PNAAR-396
ISN 37039

Agricultural Assistance Sources

Third Edition
1980

International Agricultural Development Service
1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 U.S.A.

Contents

1 Introduction

MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
3 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
9 Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
13 Asian Development Bank
24 European Community
34 Food and Agriculture Organization
43 Inter-American Development Bank
52 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
61 International Fund for Agricultural Development
69 Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
75 OPEC Fund for International Development
81 Saudi Fund for Development
85 United Nations Development Programme
89 World Bank

PRIVATE, NONPROFIT, AND AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS
101 Ford Foundation
106 International Development Research Centre
112 W. K. Kellogg Foundation
117 Rockefeller Foundation
122 Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS
129 Australia
137 Belgium
142 Canada
150 Denmark
157 France
168 Germany
178 Ireland
182 Israel
188 Japan
194 The Netherlands
205 New Zealand
211 Norway
218 Sweden
225 Switzerland
231 United Kingdom
242 United States of America

Introduction

This is the third edition of Agricultural Assistance Sources. When IADS began operations, its staff began to gather information on the primary sources of international agricultural assistance, that is, the organizations that provide financial assistance for agricultural activities in developing countries or that, without charge to the recipient, provide technical assistance specialists, services, and training. As the information was collected, it seemed that assembling the information into a book would be a useful service to policy makers in developing nations. Since the first edition, published in 1978, Agricultural Assistance Sources has in fact proved to be as much in demand at development assistance organizations as in developing nations.

Agricultural Assistance Sources continues to grow. The first editions covered 10 assistance organizations and the bilateral programs of 10 nations. This edition covers 18 assistance organizations and 16 bilateral programs. The following chapters appear for the first time in this edition:

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
Saudi Fund for Development
OPEC Fund for International Development
Australia
Ireland
Israel
New Zealand

All other chapters were revised in mid-1980. Since in most organizations, programs and personnel continually change, some information starts to go out of date almost as soon as it is received. We are grateful to the various individuals who provided information and who responded graciously to our pleas to be brief.

The basic format of each chapter is:

- background and nature of the organization
- the organization's current programs in agriculture
- procedures for preparation, appraisal, and rendering of assistance
- internal technical expertise and recruited personnel
- addresses
- additional reading about the organization

Multilateral and Regional Organizations

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) was established in 1973 as an international organization to foster economic cooperation between African and Arab nations. The signatories to the agreement establishing the bank are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates.

As of December 1979, BADEA had made commitments of US$332 million for 54 projects in 34 African nations. Of this, nearly $79 million has gone to agricultural projects.

The Board of Governors is the major policy making body of the bank and consists of one representative (usually the finance minister) from each member nation. It has the power to increase the bank's capital stock, to appoint the Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the bank, to approve the rules governing the management and the budget of the bank, to appoint the auditors, to interpret and modify the statutes, to determine the bank's operation and to proceed with the distribution of its assets. The Board of Governors holds annual meetings; the first meeting was held in 1975.

The 11-member Board of Directors is responsible for implementing policies made by the Board of Governors. Directors hold office for a renewable term of 4 years. Any country holding 200 shares

or more has one seat on the Board of Directors. This body meets three times per year.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the President of the bank. He is appointed for a renewable term of 5 years and holds office until a successor is named. As the legal representative of the institution, responsible for conducting its ordinary business, he is the chief executive officer.

The initial capital of the bank was $231 million subscribed by the member countries. Other Arab states are entitled to become a party to the Agreement establishing the bank, and the capital of the bank shall be increased by the amount of their subscription. As of December 1977, the capital had increased to $738 million as a result of:

- absorption of the capital of the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa, amounting to $350 million
- a 50 percent rise in the initial capital of the bank
- an additional $55 million pledged at the Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Since 1975, BADEA has made loans worth $79 million in the agricultural and rural development sector. Interest rates range between 1 percent and 6 percent; the amortization and grace periods depend on the recipient country, the nature of the project, and the terms set by co-lenders. However, most grace periods last 5 years while maturities range from 10 to 25 years.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance consists of identifying viable development projects, program preparation, and monitoring project implementation. BADEA attaches great importance to doing its own feasibility studies as well as collecting and analyzing

data on development projects in Africa suitable for co-financing with other Arab institutions.

Training

A training component is part of most programs supported.

Special Interests

BADEA's main goals and interests are:

. giving loans and securities to local development institutions, national and regional

. contributing to the financing of important development projects, especially in the industrial and agricultural sectors

. providing African countries both technical and financial assistance for the identification of viable development projects, the preparation of programs and schemes of financing involved, and the monitoring of the project's implementation

. assisting African countries with technical manpower and finances for improving production techniques and scientific know-how.

Geographic Scope

All African nations are eligible for BADEA-financed assistance, except members of the Arab League.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

BADEA has made serious efforts to improve the efficiency of its aid-granting operations. A critical review of modalities and procedures for aid administration has been started. This covers various phases of project management, including negotiations, calls for international tender, contract awards, project implementation, budgeting and payment methods and disbursement rates, with a view to improving the operation.

The bank also launched an urgent aid program in 1978 through a trust fund arrangement with FAO. The program was formulated for the benefit of African countries hard hit by droughts and natural calamities. Most projects under the $15 million program have already been completed or are in the final stages of implementation. BADEA also collects and analyzes data on development projects in Africa suitable for co-financing.

In an effort to set up an annual aid program the bank has defined a series of objectives, including assistance to countries that have received less than two loans; particular consideration to be given to the most seriously affected, least developed, landlocked, and island countries; promotion of regional and sub-regional projects; and technical assistance to newly independent poor countries for identification of viable development projects.

The setting up of the aid program has required a restructuring of the operational mechanism and an adjustment of the logistics established by the bank to serve its aid policies.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

BADEA's strategy for operations consists of financing development projects in Africa, alone or with partners from Africa, the Arab world, and elsewhere, or in conjunction with national, regional, and international institutions for development, private or public. As a rule, the bank's contribution to any development project should not exceed $10 million nor more than 30 percent of the total cost, but the Board of Directors may exceed these limits by 10 percent, in some circumstances.

Since its establishment, BADEA initiated different channels of cooperation with international, interregional, regional and national development institutions.

The bank participates in all Arab coordination meetings and maintains close relations with the Secretariat of the Arab League and OAU. Also

BADEA cooperates with the African Development Bank in exchanging information and studies and in initiating, monitoring, co-financing, and following up African development projects. Relations with DAC member countries and development institutions were eventually determined by joint and parallel financing of development projects in the African countries, where cooperation was advanced and well established.

Likewise the bank has signed cooperation agreements with various United Nations specialised agencies, with multilateral financial institutions, and with national development bodies such as Yugoslav Cooperation Fund, CCCE, CIDA, SIDA, SIFIDA, and KFW

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

Hassein El Sayed
Ragaa Abdel Rassoul
Hafedh Chaker

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Use of outside expertise is guided by the nature of the project in question and the level of technology in the recipient quarters. Outside expertise is generally used in the pre-investment studies where a broad coverage of disciplines is required. For that purpose BADEA maintains a registry of consultants classified to fit the needs for outside expertise.

ADDRESS

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi Avenue
P.O. Box 2640
Khartoum, Sudan

Telex: 248KM
Cable: BADEA-KHARTOUM
Telephone: 73646, 73647, 73648, 73649

ADDITIONAL READING

General Agreement

Rules Governing the Financial Operations of the Bank

Principles Governing the Bank's Policy of Financing

Bilateral and Multi-lateral Arab Financial Institutions

A Global Strategy for Arab-African Cooperation

New Dimensions for Arab-African Cooperation

Arab-African Cooperation, Facts, Figures and Trends

Annual Report 1979

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is the oldest and largest of the Arab multilateral development institutions. It is supported by all 20 members of the Arab League. During 1977, the Arab Fund made 46 loan commitments valued at 295 million Kuwaiti dinars (US$1038 million).

The Arab Fund began operations in 1972 with $350 million in subscribed capital. Five years later, subscribed capital totaled $468 million.

Each member country selects a governor, usually the minister of finance or central bank head, to serve on the Board of Governors, the major policy-making body of the fund. Meetings are held about once a year. Each governor is chosen for a renewable 5-year term. Votes are weighted in accordance with the number of shares each country owns in the fund.

The principal functions of the Board of Governors are to elect a Board of Directors, appoint a director general, determine changes in authorized capital, and distribute the fund's net income. The powers for the actual operation of the fund are delegated to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is composed of six individuals elected to renewable terms of 2 years. They are known as executive directors, and for each there is an alternative executive director. The chief executive officer of the fund, the director-general,

chairs all board meetings, but does not vote except in the case of a tie.

Decisions on loans are made by the staff and presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1977, the Arab Fund loans in the agricultural sector amounted to 9 million dinars ($31.5 million), or 9 percent of all loans. Interest rates on loans range from 4 to 6 percent. The lower rate is reserved for the poorest recipients. Maturities range from 15 to 25 years with grace periods of 3 to 6 years. There is no service charge.

Technical Assistance

The Arab Fund provides grants for technical assistance. In 1977, commitments in the agricultural sector reached 190,000 dinars ($665,000), or 24 percent of total technical assistance for the year. The projects included strengthening technical capabilities of the Agricultural Credit Bank in the Yemen Arab Republic and a grant to ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas). An important component of technical assistance is assistance to Arab governments for project identification and pre-investment and feasibility studies.

Training

Some in-service training is a part of most projects supported.

Special Interests

The fund's major goals have been to help the Arab nations exploit their natural resources, to improve economic conditions in the Arab world, and to provide better prospects for self-sufficiency. The establishment of the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development, aimed at developing the agricultural resources of member

states, reflects this goal. Another area of concern is long-term regional development planning, especially for energy, food, manpower development, and financial resources.

In considering financing for projects that are to be carried out within one country, the fund puts heavy emphasis on infrastructural development.

Geographic Scope

The fund lends exclusively to Arab states. Its guiding philosophy is to channel its resources whenever possible to the poorest and least-developed Arab countries. Although the primary targets in this category are Sudan, Somalia, the two Yemens, and Mauritania, Egypt has received 23 percent of total lending, largely due to the low absorptive capacities of the poorest countries. Furthermore, Mauritania and Somalia were only officially recognized as Arab states in 1974, and did not begin receiving Arab Fund assistance until 1976.

The following countries have received Arab Fund assistance:

Egypt	Algeria	Mauritania
Sudan	Jordan	Lebanon
Morocco	Yemen, PDR	Oman
Yemen AR	Somalia	Bahrain
Syria	Tunisia	

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The Arab Fund identifies new projects through its own missions or through referrals from other assistance organizations. Even if a feasibility study has already been made, the fund will do additional work, especially when the project involves several countries. In these cases the fund often acts as a central clearing agency.

To accomplish the main objectives of the fund in the preparation of sound Arab intercountry projects, the fund formed a field team to prepare an exhaustive list of possible joint Arab projects in the

Arab world, so those projects with the greatest potential for implementation and highest priority for the governments concerned could be identified and examined in detail. This list is to be updated and made available to other funding organizations in the Arab region and elsewhere.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

The Arab Fund does not act as an executing agency for projects it sponsors, though it is active in coordinating the identification and promotion of both national and regional projects requiring external financing. Rather, the fund links Arab donors and recipients. The fund has also helped to bring together Arab organizations, agencies of industrialized countries, and international bodies in co-financing and triangular projects in the Arab world.

The fund will lend to both public and private organizations in Arab countries, but it does not take any equity. All loans must carry a government guarantee.

ADDRESS

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
P.O. Box 21923
Safat, KUWAIT

Cable: INMARABI KUWAIT
Telex: INMARABI 2153 KT
Telephone: 431879

ADDITIONAL READING

Agreement Establishing the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Annual Report 1977.

Asian Development Bank

In 1979, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved US$1252 million in development assistance to 18 countries.

The ADB was established in 1966 as an international development bank for lending funds and providing technical assistance to developing member countries in Asia and the Far East. In 1979, 29 regional members provided 67 percent of the bank's capital and 14 nonregional members provided the rest.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Twenty-three loans (no grants) totaling $412 million were made for agriculture and agro-industry in 1979; this figure represented 33 percent of total lending for that year.

The financial resources of the ADB are divided into two groups: ordinary capital and Special Funds. Ordinary capital comes from subscribed funds from member countries plus borrowings. The interest rate on loans from ordinary capital resources stood at 8.1 percent at the beginning of 1980; however, ADB Special Fund resources available for financing loans on a concessional basis to the ADB's member countries with lowest per capita incomes are administered by the Asian Development Fund. Concessional loans from Special Fund resources bear a service charge of 1 percent per year and are repayable over 40

years, with a 10-year grace period. The principal is repayable at the rate of 2 percent per year for the 10 years following the grace period and 4 percent per year thereafter. The ADB incorporates local cost financing into its loans. Current policy limits it to no more than 5 percent of lending from ordinary capital and 15 percent of lending from Special Funds per year.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, total technical assistance approvals (grants only) amounted to $15 million covering 17 countries, including six regional activities. Fifty-six percent of funds approved were in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. Technical assistance covers project preparation and implementation, sectoral studies, policy formulation, development planning, and other economic problems of national or regional concern. These activities are often carried out in connection with specific loan projects. Should a loan result from technical assistance, the portion of the grant exceeding $150,000 is converted and incorporated into the subsequent loan on the same terms as the loan.

Training

The bank concentrates on vocational education and training related to its own lending and technical assistance activities. The ADB's main contributions in agricultural education have been in establishment of training centers and in building on-the-job training into several projects to ensure that the skills needed to carry out the work will be available when foreign experts leave.

Special Interests

The Asian Agricultural Survey, a regional survey completed by the ADB in 1968, provided guidelines for ADB assistance in agricultural and rural development. The main issue examined in the survey was the modernization of regional agriculture through application of science and technology to generate sustained output growth. Since then, the ADB has concentrated its work in agriculture on small and medium-scale irrigation development,

farm-level water management, institutional rural credit, product marketing and processing, and fisheries development. To maximize the economic and social benefits of each project, the ADB endorses an integrated approach to agricultural development. Irrigation is treated as a nucleus around which other facilities (i.e., roads, credit institutions, input supplies, marketing, research, and extension, etc.) are developed. Careful attention is paid to land tenure and to implementation of land reform programs by member governments. In all ADB agricultural projects, special attention is given so that major beneficiaries will be small farmers.

A second Asian Agricultural Survey was published in 1977. The survey evaluated recent agricultural and rural development experience in Asia, particularly during the period since the first survey, and analyzed the tasks ahead for the next decade, in order to evolve a strategy to deal with emerging problems. In reassessing the bank's role in agriculture and rural development, The Board of Directors decided, in 1979, that the bank, while ensuring that adequate resources will continue to be made available for other sectors, should aim to increase its lending to the agriculture and rural development sector by 20 percent each year during 1979-1982. The following priority areas for future bank operations were identified:

Providing more and better employment for the rural workforce. 1) The bank should support intensification of land use through multiple cropping by irrigation, agricultural extension and credit services, more research on rainfed crops, reduction of postharvest loss of agricultural products and diversification into livestock and fisheries enterprises. 2) The bank should assist efforts to develop rural industries and services through resource surveys, support for nonagricultural vocational training, and financing of agro-processing industries and rural industries, and off-farm production and service activities. 3) The bank should increase the employment impact of construction activities in bank-assisted projects. The bank should also consider financing labor-intensive rural work schemes as complete projects, possibly in cooperation with other donors.

Improving production and distribution systems for rural products. 1) The bank should support investment in irrigation, drainage, flood control, land consolidation and erosion control. It should also support feeder road networks and sites and services for rural industry, and enlargement of support services such as extension, input supply, credit, storage, processing, marketing, and training. 2) The bank should support agricultural research, particularly adaptive research at local level and research in association with extension services to ensure transmittal of research results to the farm level. Particular attention should be paid to rainfed farming, to hitherto neglected crops, and to the integration of crop and livestock farming. In rural development projects greater attention should also be given for extension services, for activities of rural women, for promotion of rural industries and enterprises, and for health, nutrition, and family planning.

Training managers for rural development programs. The bank should help countries design systematic approaches to meeting their requirements for trained manpower, through training projects and the incorporation of training components in agricultural and rural development projects.

Protecting vital ecosystems. The bank, possibly in cooperation with other international agencies, should help countries prepare long-term plans to maintain the capacity of land and inland water resources to yield energy (mainly as food, wood-fuel and hydropower).

Implementation and monitoring of bank projects. The bank should support desirable agrarian reforms and participate more actively in dialogues on such reforms with governments and in larger donor groups. In implementing agricultural and rural development projects, the bank should make use of existing agencies and institutions and should seek to increase their implementing and project absorptive capacity through provision of consultants and training.

Pre-project baseline surveys and subsequent periodical monitoring are essential for evaluation of complex

agriculture and rural development projects and for providing guidance to the bank.

Geographic Scope

The purpose of ADB is to contribute to economic growth throughout Asia, particularly in the developing member countries of the region:

Afghanistan	Kampuchea	Philippines
Bangladesh	Kiribati	Singapore
Burma	Rep. of Korea	Solomon Islands
India	Lao, PDR	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
Rep. of China	Maldives	Tonga
Cook Isands	Nepal	Western Samoa
Fiji	Pakistan	
Hong Kong	Papua New Guinea	

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

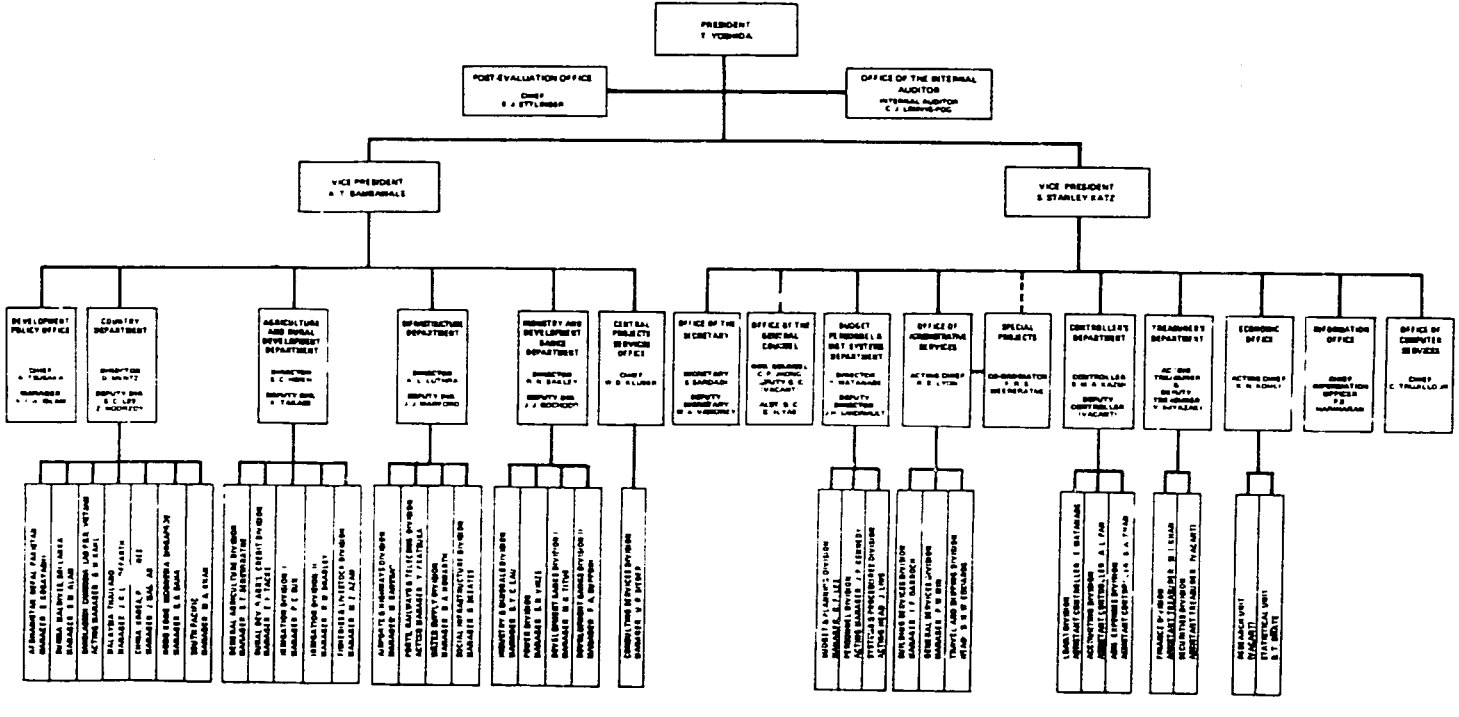
The ADB regularly sends missions to developing member countries to identify projects for assistance. Emphasis is on projects that will most contribute to the economic and social development of the country, especially additional employment opportunities, vocational training, land reform, dispersal of economic activities and residential communities to ease urban congestion problems, reduction in regional income disparities, and better facilities for crop marketing. Since the ADB only considers projects of high national priority having government support, applications are normally submitted through the appropriate government office.

The ADB has no formal application forms for loans or technical assistance. However, it requires the following basic information:

. Brief history of principal activities of the proposed borrower. Applications from public entities should describe the agency's financial and legal relationship with the government.

. General description of the proposed project.

Asian Development Bank



MARCH 1990

. Plan of operations for the project.

. Feasibility studies or pre-investment surveys, if not already completed, and other relevant information to help establish the technical and economic feasibility of the project.

. Detailed cost estimates of loan required from ADB.

. Results of efforts, if any, made to obtain financing elsewhere.

. Financial statements, when appropriate, for the previous 3 years of operation.

. Estimates of cash flow and financial results anticipated in the first 3 years of operation or until the first full year of operation is completed, whichever is later.

. Estimates of the volume and value of sales for each year until the project is expected to be in normal operation.

If the ADB finds a project viable on the basis of the information supplied by the prospective borrower, it sends a fact-finding mission to the country for preliminary discussions. Where satisfactory feasibility studies have not been made, the fact-finding mission may formulate a technical assistance program for the project. If the cost for technical assistance is less than US$250,000 the ADB President may approve it. Otherwise, it is subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

After the feasibility study is completed, a mission from the ADB is dispatched to appraise the project. The mission prepares the appraisal report and draft loan documents, which are submitted to the Loan and Technical Assistance Coordination Committee (LTACC) whose Chairman is the President of ADB. After the ADB management has considered the appraisal mission's recommendations and the loan documents at the LTACC meeting, negotiations on the proposed loan documents take place between the parties concerned, normally the borrower country and the ADB, but including any project-executing authority that

is either itself the borrower or is a party to the project agreement. Negotiations are usually held in Manila. Following satisfactory completion, the President submits his recommendations, together with the appraisal mission's report, to the Board of Directors for loan approval.

The time for these procedures to be completed varies. Usually, the period from loan application to consideration of the loan proposal by the Board of Directors is approximately 9 months.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Loan funds are not transferred to the borrower in a lump sum; instead, they are disbursed to meet expenditures authorized under the agreement when such expenditures are incurred.

The board requires that appropriate member countries be canvassed for bids on all procurement contracts that merit international competition. The borrower is responsible for carrying out bid evaluation and then must submit the evaluation for ADB approval. Loans made from Special Funds may be used for purchases from any developed member country that has contributed to the Special Funds and from any developing member country.

Projects are evaluated by ADB staff or by external agencies after a project has been completed.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

With the exception of certain powers, such as admission of new members, change in the authorized capital stock, and elections of the President and Directors, the ADB's Board of Governors delegates responsibility for the general policy direction to the Board of Directors, which performs its duties on a full-time basis at the ADB headquarters in Manila. The Board of Directors, elected by the Board of Governors for 2-year terms, consists of 12 members, eight representing regional members and four representing nonregional members. The President, elected by the Board of Governors,

serves a 5-year term. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and conducts the ADB's business under their direction, but does not vote at Board Meetings unless there is a tie.

Responsibility for loan and technical assistance administration rests with three projects departments, whose directors report directly to the President and Vice-President in charge of operational functions. The Agriculture and Rural Development Department has five divisions:

Agriculture and Rural Development
Sam-Chung Hsieh, Director
Kunio Takase, Deputy Director
Alan L. May, Senior Executive Officer

General Agriculture Division
S. T. Senewiratne, Manager
Burhom Natapermadi, Senior Agronomist
S. Denis Richardson, Senior Forestry Specialist

Rural Development and Agricultural Credit Division
E. Frank Tacke, Manager
M. S. Perera, Senior Rural Institutions Specialist
Satish C. Jha, Senior Project Economist (agriculture)

Irrigation Division I
Po-Chuan Sun, Manager
Eun Jin Lim, Senior Project Engineer (agriculture)

Irrigation Division II
Richard M. Bradley, Manager

Fisheries and Livestock Division
M. Zaki Azam, Manager
Vasudevan M. Nair, Senior Fishery Specialist

The ADB does not have resident staff or branch offices in member countries. The ADB maintains dialogue with its member countries through missions that visit developing member countries and through the Executive Directors, who are all in Manila. Each member country designates an official entity for formal communication with the Bank.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

ADB employs consultants in connection with technical assistance projects and where it is necessary to supplement its own staff for project appraisal or execution. Borrowers are responsible for selecting their own consultants for project implementation. The ADB maintains files concerning the capabilities and experience of several thousand consulting firms, but this does not necessarily mean such firms have received approval by the ADB.

ADB cooperates with other aid agencies operating in Asia. Since 1969, under an informal arrangement with UNDP, ADB reviews and comments on UNDP country programs in the region. ADB has an expanding role as an executing agency for the UNDP-financed projects. A cooperative arrangement also exists with FAO. ADB has entered into co-financing arrangements with several bilateral and multilateral sources of finance. In 1979, 24 projects involved co-financing, with the co-financiers providing $447 million and the bank $723 million.

ADDRESS

2330 Roxas Boulevard
Pasay City
Metro Manila, PHILIPPINES
(P.O. Box 789, Manila)

Telephone: 80-72-51
Cable: ASIANBANK, Manila
Telex: 63587 ADB PN ETPI
40571 ADB PM ITT
23103 ADB PH RCA

ADDITIONAL READING

<u>Annual Report 1979</u>

<u>Sector Paper on Agriculture and Rural Development</u>

<u>Sector Paper on Forestry and Forest Industries</u>

<u>Bank Operations in the Fisheries Sector</u>

Loan and Technical Assistance Approvals as of 31 December 1979

Asian Development Bank: Basic Information,

Asian Development Bank: Questions and Answers,

Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and its Borrowers

Guidelines for Procurement under Asian Development Bank Loans

European Community

The European Community (EC) embraces the European Coal and Steel Community (created in 1951), the European Economic Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (both established in 1957). The EC supplies agricultural aid and technical assistance to developing countries in three categories.

One category is the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries, which are signatories to the Lome Convention and which receive aid from the European Development Fund. When the Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community, the overseas dependencies of certain EC member states became "associated" with the EC, and funds for development were made available for a 5-year period.

The first and second Yaounde Convention signed in the 1960's strengthened the ties between EC and the 18 now-independent "Associated African States and Madagascar."

In the 1970's, the EC decided to move toward a more global policy of cooperation and development. Change within the EC, which grew from six to nine member states, as well as the new relationship between the developing and developed world set the background to the negotiation and signing of the Lome Convention (Lome I) in 1975. The ACP states then comprised 46 countries. Besides financial and technical cooperation, Lome I governed trade, stabilization of export earnings, industrial cooperation, and other economic relationships.

The second Lome Convention was signed in 1979, by which time the number of ACP states had increased to 59. This convention, while consolidating and extending the terms of the first, places additional emphasis on agricultural and industrial cooperation, promotion of investments particularly in the energy and mineral field, improved stabilization of export earnings, and the introduction of a safeguard system for mineral products. After ratification by the EC and the ACP states, it is expected to enter into force in 1981.

The European Development Fund (EDF), set up under the Lome Convention, is the major organ for financial and technical cooperation, while the European Investment Bank (EIB) engages in lending on its own account particularly for industries, mining, and tourism. Under the Lome I (1976-1980), EDF disposes of 3076 million EUA (US$4400 million), of which 2155 million EUA are grants; and EIB disposes of 390,000 EUA. (The European Unit of Account--EUA--is a weighted basket of currencies of the nine EC member countries. 1 EUA = US$1.40) Under Lome II (1981-1985), EDF disposes of 4542 million EUA, of which 2928 million EUA are grants; and EIB disposes of 885 million EUA.

The resources of the EDF come from contributions from EC member states and are administered by the Directorate General for Development of the Commission of the European Communities.

The second group comprises the Mahgreb countries--Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia--and the Mashreq countries--Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon. Under agreements signed in 1976 and 1977, financial and technical cooperation to be provided up to the end of 1981 totals 600 million EUA, half of which is EIB loans and the other half grants and soft loans. These funds will help the countries diversify their economies, increase industrialization, and modernize their agricultural sectors--possibly in collaboration with the oil-exporting countries.

The third group comprises the non-associated countries. Since 1976, the EC has had programs of financial and technical assistance for some of the poorest developing countries outside those under

the Lome convention. These programs have been mainly in the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. Special importance is attached to the development of the rural environment and improving food production. Since these programs began, 245 million EUA have been allocated and an additional 140 million EUA will be made available under the 1980 program.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Under Lome I, projects amounting to 681 million EUA have been approved in rural production and development (35 percent of total projects approved) of this sum 80 percent was grants and the rest soft loans. For Lome II, resources devoted to rural production and development will be close to 40 percent of the total.

Under the Maghreb and Mashreq agreements, approximately 50 million EUA will be allocated to agricultural development projects.

For the non-associated countries, all the funds mentioned above (395 million EUA up to the 1980 program) are earmarked for the rural sector. Asian countries will receive 76 percent, Latin America, 20 percent, and Africa, 4 percent.

Technical Assistance

Most projects in agriculture include some element of technical assistance. Approximately 300 European experts are involved in project implementation.

Training

Under the Lome Convention, over 2500 fellowships are given annually, of which a third are in agriculture. Generally, there are also some elements of in-service as well as more formalized training in all projects.

Special Interests

The EC is interested in economic, financial, commercial, and technical cooperation used to

correct structural disequilibria in the economies of the ACP states. Such actions must take into account the well-being of the people in conjunction with improvement of the national economy and must complement efforts already being made by the ACP countries themselves.

The basic objectives of agricultural cooperation, as set out in Lome II, are to help the ACP states resolve problems relating to rural development, to improve agricultural production for domestic consumption and export, and to increase food security through rural development projects; hydro-agricultural schemes; projects for crop protection, preservation and storage, and for marketing of agricultural products; agro-industry, livestock, fisheries and forestry development; improvement of rural infrastructure, research and training; and microprojects for grassroots development.

Geographic Scope

With the admission of Zimbabwe to the ACP group, Lome II will cover 60 states--43 African, 10 Caribbean, and 7 Pacific. Thirty-five of these are classified as least developed and as such are eligible for special consideration.

The Mahgreb/Mashreq countries are Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Among non-associated countries, aid has been committed or disbursed to:

Angola	Honduras	Pakistan
Bangladesh	India	Peru
Bolivia	Indonesia	Philippines
Burma	Laos	Sri Lanka
Ecuador	Malaysia	Thailand
Haiti	Mozambique	Yemen
	Nepal	

Regional organizations like the Andean Pact and CATIE have also received aid from the EC.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The Commission of the European Communities is represented in ACP and Mahgreb/Mashreq countries by a Delegation, which is in close contact with the Commission's headquarters in Brussels and which collaborates with the national administration on project preparation and execution. The Delegate is supported by a small technical staff, usually one or more agriculturalists, which advises on technical matters in the field.

Projects in ACP states are implemented under a 5-year indicative program signed by the EC and the state at the beginning of the life of the convention following discussions between the commission and national authorities. Projects are approved on the basis of their likely effectiveness in meeting priorities specified by the national authorities.

It is the recipient country's task to prepare the project on which the allocated funds will be spent, although EDF funds can be used to finance a study or technical assistance.

The project is appraised by the EC in consultation with the national authorities.

The Financing Proposal is written up as an internal document and is sent, along with a summary of the proposed project, to the EC's decision-making authorities.

A similar procedure is followed for the Mahgreb and Mashreq countries and the non-associated countries.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

For the Lome Convention, the governments of the ACP states and, where appropriate, the institutions and other bodies of those states are responsible for the execution of investment projects and technical cooperation programs.

Equipment and items of significant value are procured on international tender from EC or ACP coun-

tries. Special concessions are made to encourage purchases of items produced in the ACP countries.

Financial aid may not in general be used by a recipient to cover administrative, maintenance, or operating expenses.

For technical assistance, the recipient country chooses from a list supplied by the Commission of the European Communities. Firms are either from EC states or ACP states.

The technical cooperation contracts based on standard documents are prepared, negotiated, and concluded by authorities of the ACP states and the local Delegate of the commission.

A similar procedure is followed for Mahgreb and Mashreq countries. Projects in non-associated countries are arranged on an ad-hoc basis.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The Directorate General for Development in Commission of the European Communities is responsible for relations with developing countries. Agricultural projects are the responsibility of:

Gunter Gruner, Division Chief

Section chiefs:
Jacques Hecq
Hellmut Eggers
Antonio Cerini
Jean-Louis Chiltz
Marie-Helene Birindelli

Henricus Overzee, Head of Specialized Service, is in charge of livestock and fisheries projects.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Extensive use is made of outside firms to implement technical assistance projects. In some cases, consultants are employed to help recipient countries draft projects. The Commission of the European

Communities maintains a list of firms and individuals in the EC and ACP countries that it can recommend based on past experience.

ADDRESSES

Headquarters
Directorate General for Development
European Communities
Rue de la Loi, 200
1049 Brussels, BELGIUM

Cable: COMEUR Brussels
Telex: 21877 COMEU B
Telephone: 735 00 40, 735 80 40

Delegations in Developing Countries

44 Lotissement Guellati
Cheraga
Algiers, ALGERIA

Avenue Roume
Batiment Administratif
Cotonou, BENIN
(B.P. 910)

Avenue P. Lumumba, 52
Bujumbura, BURUNDI
(B.P. 103)

Rue de Flandre
Bangui
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
(B.P. 1298)

Avenida Ricardo Lyon, 1177
Santiago 9, CHILE
(Casilla 10093)

4 Gezira Street
Cairo-Zamalek, EGYPT

Quartier Batterie IV
Lotissement des Cocotiers
Libreville, GABON
(B.P. 321)

20 Water Road
North Ridge
Accra, GHANA
(P.O. Box 9505
Kotoka Airport)

Sunjet House
Fairchild Street
Bridgetown, BARBADOS
(P.O. Box 654 C)

P.O. Box MS 518
Maseru, LESOTHO

Immeuble C.P.N.S.
Yaounde, CAMEROON
(B.P. 847 ou 1867)

Lot 7 bis, Ilot 25 du Quartier Residentiel
N'Djamena, CHAD
(B.P. 552)

Hotel des Relais
Brazzaville, CONGO
(B.P. 2149)

Tedla Desta Building
Africa Avenue
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA
(P.O. Box 5570)

10 Cameron Street
Banjul, GAMBIA
(P.O. Box 512)

Rua Eduardo Mondlane 29
Bissau, GUINEA-BISSAU
(Caixa Postal 359)

Avenue Chardy
Centre Nour Al Hayat
Abidjan 01, IVORY COAST
(B.P. 1821)

National Bank Building
Harambee Avenue
Nairobi, KENYA
(P.O. Box 45119)

E.J. Roye Building
Ashmun Street
Monrovia, LIBERIA
(P.O. Box 3049)

Lingadzi House
Lilongwe 3, MALAWI
(P.O. Box 30102, Capital City)

Ilot V, Lot 24
Nouakchott, MAURITANIA
(B.P. 213)

4 rue Jaafar As Sadik
Rabat-Agdal, MOROCCO
(B.P. 1302)

B.P. 877
Niamey, NIGER

Dominion House, 3rd Floor
Suva, FIJI
(Private Mail Bag, GPO)

Parcelle 471
Avenue Depute Kamunzinzi
Kigali, RWANDA
(B.P. 515)

2 Lamina Sankoh Street
Freetown, SIERRA LEONE
(P.O. Box 1399)

18 Hincks Street
Robbstown
Georgetown, GUYANA
(P.O. Box 623)

Mutual Life Center
Oxford Rd/Old Hope Rd
Kingston 5, JAMAICA
(P.O. Box 435)

Centre CEFINOR, Bloc B
Rue Clemenceau
Beirut, LEBANON
(B.P. 11-4008)

Immeuble Ny Havana - 67 hectares
Antananarivo, MADAGASCAR
(B.P. 746)

Rue Guegau-Badalabougou
Bamako, MALI
(B.P. 115)

61/63 route Floreal Vacoas
Port-Louis, MAURITIUS
(P.O. Box 144)

Mgr Kieckensweg 24
Willemstad, Curacao
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
(P.O. Box 822)

Plot 1311
Victoria Island
Lagos, NIGERIA
(PM Bag 12767)

Development Bank Building
Waigani, Boroko
Port Moresby
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(P.O. Box 1264)

Avenue Albert Sarrault 57
Dakar, SENEGAL
(B.P. 3345)

Via Makka Al Mukarram
no Z-A6/17
Mogadiscio, SOMALIA
(P.O. Box 943)

16 Street no 3
New Extension
Khartoum, SUDAN
(P.O. Box 2363)

73 Rue Rachid
Damascus, SYRIA

Thai Military Bank Bldg
34, Phya Thai Road
Bangkok, THAILAND

2, Champs Elysees
Long Circular
Maraval
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
(P.O. Box 1144)

Uganda Commercial Bank
Building, Plot 12
Kampala Road
Kampala, UGANDA
(P.O. Box 5244)

Quinta Bienvenida
Valle Arriba
Calle Colibri
Distrito Sucre
Caracas, VENEZUELA

Cha Cha Cha Road,
Stand 19
Baker House
Lusaka, ZAMBIA
(P.O. Box 3871)

Dr. S. Redmondstraat 239
Paramaribo, SURINAME
(P.O. Box 484)

Extelcoms House
Independence Avenue
Dar Es Salaam
TANZANIA
(P.O. Box 9514)

Rue de Calais 22
Lome, TOGO
(B.P. 1657)

Avenue Jugurtha, 21
Belvedere-Tunis
TUNISIA

B.P. 352
Ouagadougou
UPPER VOLTA

Avenue Princesse Astrid,
251
Coin Av. Lupangu & ex-av.
des Aviateurs
Kinshasa, ZAIRE
(B.P. 2000)

ADDITIONAL READING

The European Community and the Third World. November 1977

Manual for preparing and appraising project dossiers. March 1979

Appraisal of productive projects in agriculture: economic analysis and rate of return. March 1979

"Lome Dossier," reprinted from the Courrier, no. 31, Special Issue, March 1975

"Lome II Dossier," reprinted from the Courrier, no. 58, Special Issue, November 1979

Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an autonomous agency in the United Nations family of agencies. It is an institutional grouping of 147 nations that have pledged themselves to action for the purposes of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions; securing improvements in production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; bettering the condition of rural populations; and thus contributing to an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

Representatives of the 147 member nations normally meet in Rome every other year (at the Conference) to approve a budget and program of work for the ensuing biennium, to elect new members, and, periodically, a new Director-General. Each country has one vote. Forty-nine member nations elected by the Conference to 3-year terms serve on a rotating basis, and meet at least once a year under an Independent Chairman as an interim governing body (the FAO Council). Committees of the Council, including the Program and the Finance Committees and the Committees on Commodity Problems, Fisheries, Agriculture, and Forestry, work on a more specialized basis in their various fields.

The Regular Program budget is voted on by the governing Conference and paid for by all member nations in shares relating to their GNP's. For the 1980-81 biennium, the budget is US$279 million.

Additional funds mainly for field activities come from a number of other sources, the most important being the United Nations Development Programme. As the major executing agency for this program, FAO in 1979 was carrying out more than 1000 projects with a total expenditure of about $731 million in national and international funds. In addition, from 1976, 682 FAO projects were funded from its own Regular Program with a total value of about $46 million by December 1979. FAO receives funds from other agencies to cover the cost of specialist services that it provides, such as from the World Bank for the operation of the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme, from the United Nations Children's Fund for technical assistance activities, from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which is financing population activities within FAO field projects and from the United Nations Environment Programme for environmental studies within the agricultural field. Furthermore, donor countries that ask FAO to carry out projects on their behalf contribute substantial sums. Many of these countries also assign and finance young technicians to work as associate experts in FAO projects. During 1979 these Trust Fund activities of FAO accounted for total spending of $59 million, and at the end of the year, 396 associate experts were engaged in FAO field projects.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

FAO provides no financial assistance that is not related to technical assistance.

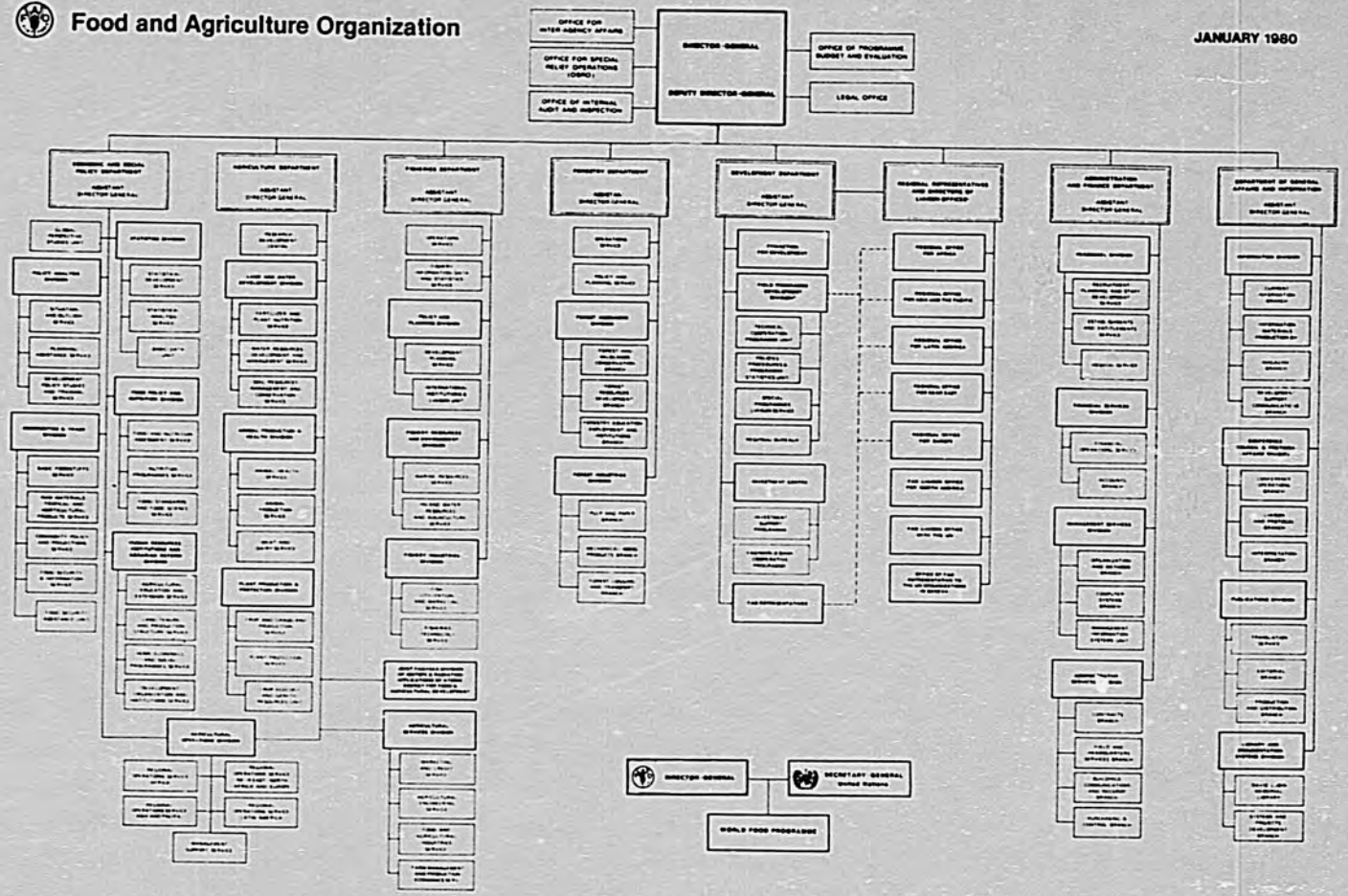
Technical Assistance

FAO has more than 3000 professional planners and technicians. About 2000 of these are located in regional offices and in field projects, working to increase the productivity of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, and to help that part of the population whose livelihood comes from these basic activities.

Under some FAO projects one or two experts are assigned to a country for a short period to deal

Food and Agriculture Organization

JANUARY 1980



36

with a problem of agricultural development. Other projects that involve major problems or development works may continue for years and extend over global regions.

Field projects are only carried out at the request of recipient countries, which assign their own technicians and provide support services to the projects. FAO's aim is not to solve countries' problems for them, but to develop local resources for dealing with these problems.

Training

In most projects funded by UNDP, an essential element is the training of local national staff. Often there is a lack of trained personnel, especially in economic planning, hydrology, animal production and health, forestry, and manpower planning.

FAO provides fellowships to help prepare counterpart staff who are not trained directly in the field and others for whom training would be beneficial. Traditionally, this policy has meant that training has been carried out in a more developed country. Since 1951, FAO has administered more than 10,000 fellowships, half of them in the last 5 years. Most are funded under the UNDP fellowship program.

FAO regional training seminars and centers are becoming more problem-oriented and more directly concerned with the needs of participating countries. Advance preparation is also being increased to allow participants more interaction in the actual program. Approximately 50 such regional programs are operated each year. With the growing competence of institutions in developing countries, FAO is directing additional training activities to them. Since 1976, the Director-General has further reoriented training activities to augment their impact on the masses in rural areas; more emphasis will go to vocational training, in line with the greater use of institutions in developing countries. There is relatively less emphasis on advanced training in educational institutions of the industrialized countries.

FAO training activities are aided through several bilateral cooperative agreements.

Special Interests

In addition to providing technical assistance in implementing programs and training, other special FAO interests include:

Helping countries find development capital. FAO responds to the need for agricultural development by helping countries identify and formulate investment projects. FAO works closely with a number of international and national financing institutions, including the World Bank, IFAD, regional development banks, Arab funds, and national development banks. During the last 5 years, FAO's Investment Center has helped countries prepare development projects with total investment costs of more than $11,000 million. About half of this amount has been provided in loans and credits from the financing institutions with which FAO cooperates, while the remainder has come from the countries themselves. Increasing emphasis is being placed on investment that will directly affect the lives of poorer farmers in the developing world.

A world source of information. FAO collects the latest information on food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries from all over the world and makes it available to its member countries for the use of government planners, research workers, businessmen, students, and the general public. Statistical yearbooks cover production, consumption, trade, and prices for hundreds of commodities. There are regular reviews of the current situation and the outlook for world food supplies and agriculture. Scientific monographs bring together the result of research carried out in many countries. Special international catalogs list such information as manufacturers of tractors, institutes of agricultural engineering, genetic stocks of cereal available to plant breeders, and forest seed suppliers. Every 10 years FAO coordinates and publishes the results of a census of world agricultural resources. A census is taking place in 1980.

FAO is also a central point for studies of agricultural questions on a world scale. It has recently

completed, for instance, a study of possible alternative courses of agricultural development to the end of the century, which will indicate the varying levels of effort and investment required of governments, depending on their commitment to doing away with hunger and malnutrition.

A warning service. A special watch is kept on the food situation of countries where food shortages are still a problem. Under FAO's Early Warning System, governments are kept informed about areas where famine threatens to develop. Other services report outbreaks and trace the spread of plant and animal disease.

When famines do develop, FAO's Office for Special Relief Operations helps to assess emergency needs and to coordinate emergency assistance from governments and other agencies, and participates in long-term planning for rehabilitation of agriculture in the affected areas.

An international forum. FAO is a convener and servicing agency for international meetings. Meetings are held to reach international agreement on a range of topics, and to provide an opportunity for scientists and technicians to exchange information and opinions on their research work. Increasingly, FAO has drawn attention to the policy implications of the information it provides or that emerges from the meetings it sponsors.

The World Food Programme. FAO is a sponsor, with the United Nations, of the World Food Programme (WFP). WFP, which commenced operations in 1963, uses food commodities, cash, and services contributed by UN "family" member states to back programs of social and economic development as well as to provide relief in emergencies. By the end of 1979, WFP had committed resources totalling more than US$3055 million to some 984 economic and social projects, as well as $536 million in 512 emergency projects.

Stimulating peoples' action. FAO allows people and their organizations to play a part in the development process through the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FFHC/AD).

More than 200 national FFHC/AD committees and nongovernmental groups throughout the world collaborate with FFHC/AD. The mandate of FFHC/AD is to further FAO's objectives through the promotion of peoples' participation in rural development. Thus in all its work, FFHC/AD tries, through national institutions, to identify local needs and to stimulate a response by the appropriate bodies. Partners are involved in planning and in executing FFHC/AD activities. The activities take into account the need for social, as well as technical and economic change. As of December 1979, there were 146 operational FFHC/AD projects with a total value of $14 million.

FAO also administers a Technical Cooperation Programme, financed from its regular budget; the allocation for 1978-79 was $26 million and for 1980-81 is $33 million. Under the Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO provides immediate help to countries with unforeseen needs or emergencies.

Geographic Scope

FAO is involved with practically every low-income country or territory included within the UN framework.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The FAO representative has responsibility for assisting host governments with development planning and FAO assistance in agriculture, and for coordinating the implementation of FAO programs under his jurisdiction.

In allocating UNDP-funded assistance, FAO follows a country programming exercise in which the FAO representative and his staff periodically review development plans of the host country and mutually agree with UNDP on major areas of FAO support over the next 5 years. Projects are sent to headquarters in Rome for review and approval. A standard format is used for documentation in this process. Generally, 6 to 9 months are required for approval of individual projects, with smaller ones moving faster.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Generally, FAO assistance is carried out by FAO staff. Competitive bidding through international tenders is required on purchases above certain amounts. There are no restrictions on the nationalities of technical assistance experts used, although overall country quotas are established and staff are selected from these pools.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The total professional staff numbers more than 3000 and covers practically every field of expertise. The key technical people are:

Edouard Saouma, Director General
Ralph Phillips, Deputy-Director-General
J. de Meredieu, Assistant Director-General, Development Department
Dieter Bommer, Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department
Nurul Islam, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department
Kenneth C. Lucas, Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department
M. A. Flores Rodas, Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Consultants are used on occasion, particularly in the field program.

ADDRESSES

FAO
Via delle Terme
di Caracalla
00100 Rome, ITALY

Cable: FOODAGRI Rome
Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

FAO Regional Office
for Africa
P.O. Box 1628
Accra, GHANA

FAO Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 2, THAILAND

FAO Liaison Office
for North America
1776 F. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20437
USA

Joint ECA/FAO
Agriculture Division
Africa Hall P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

FAO Regional Office
for Latin America
Casilla 10095
Santiago, CHILE

FAO Liaison Office
with the U.N.
Suite 2470
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
USA

ADDITIONAL READING

The State of Food and Agriculture (annual review)

Field Program Catalogue, including WFP

Inter-American Development Bank

In 1979, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) provided US$2000 million in loans and $44 million for technical cooperation.

IDB was established in 1959 as the world's first regional development bank. Its first loan was authorized in 1961. IDB began operations with 19 Latin American countries and the U.S.A. as members. Since then, membership has grown to 40 countries, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia as nonregional members.

Each member and alternate member of the Board of Governors is chosen by a member country. The Board of Governors elects the IDB President who conducts the day-to-day business, and also serves as the legal representative and chief of staff of the bank. The Board of Directors has 12 members, seven elected by the Latin American countries, one by Canada, three by nonregional members, and one designated by the U.S.A. Headed by the President, it meets regularly to authorize loan and technical cooperation proposals submitted by the President, to interpret policy made by the Board of Governors, and to pass the IDB annual operating budget. Each director has voting power proportional to the capital commitment of the country or group of countries he represents.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1979, $676 million (34 percent of total loans) was allocated to the agricultural sector. Interest rates and amortization periods on ordinary capital loans are based on the average cost to IDB of funds obtained in the world markets and the pattern of reserve formation necessary to maintain investor interest in the bank's debt securities. The interest rate is subject to adjustment on July 1 and January 1 if borrowing costs change in excess of a specified minimum. As of January 1, 1980, interest rates were set at 8.25 percent, including a 1 percent commission allocated to the bank's special reserve; amortization periods ranged from 15 to 30 years. Loans from the Fund for Special Operations, which are extended for social development projects or to countries needing special attention by IDB, have interest rates from 2 to 4 percent (for the less developed countries, 1 percent during the first 10 years and 2 percent subsequently), and amortization periods of 20 to 40 years. Loans are also available from repayments from the Social Progress Trust Fund, from the Venezuelan Trust Fund, and from smaller funds established by Argentina, Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Vatican, and the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration. Terms on loans from these funds are established between the IDB and the donors.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, technical cooperation, primarily oriented to preinvestment studies, amounted to $57 million. Almost half was directed to the agricultural sector. Most is extended on a nonreimbursable grant basis. Contingent repayment cooperation is subject to repayment only if, as a result of the cooperation, a loan is subsequently extended by the bank or another external financial institution for the execution of a project. In addition to grants and contingent repayment cooperation, the bank extends technical cooperation loans for pre-

investment studies and also devotes portions of loans to technical cooperation to ensure the effective execution of a project.

Training

Many IDB loans contain funds for staff training. IDB carries out training programs on project preparation jointly with Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) and for agro-industries with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. Personnel from nonborrowing member countries can attend with the consent of the IDB. The IDB also supports work carried out by three international agricultural research centers, CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP. In 1979 the bank approved a grant to carry out an analysis of the outreach of international centers toward Latin American national agricultural centers. That same year, the IDB approved major agricultural training programs in 11 member countries.

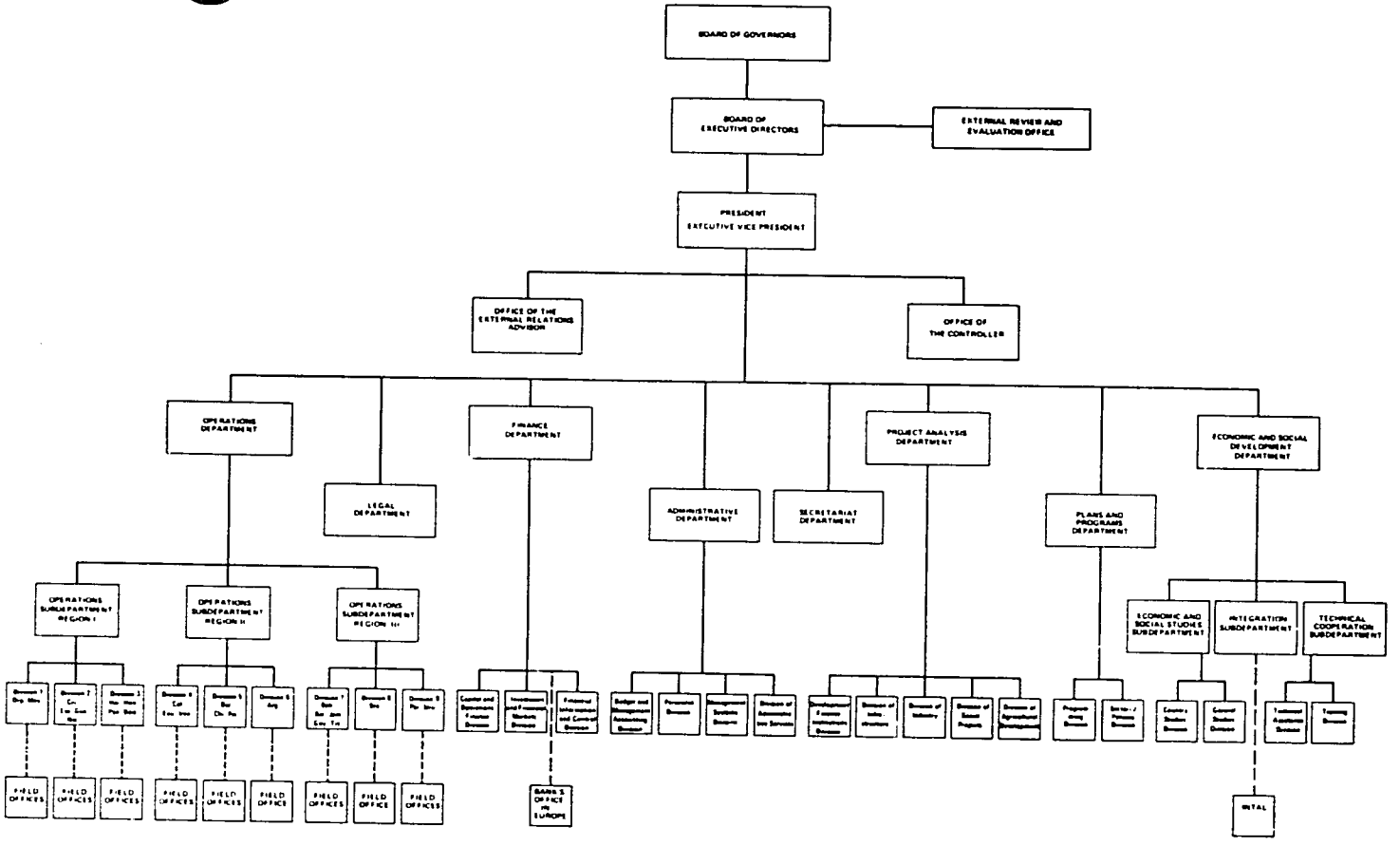
Special Interests

The IDB will consider agricultural projects submitted to it from authorized sources that promise to fulfill any or all of three broad goals: acceleration of basic food production and increased availability of food in the region; expansion of agricultural exports; and improvement of rural income, employment, and living standards.

IDB has the following areas of specific interest within the agricultural sector: irrigation and drainage systems, integrated rural development, multi-purpose agricultural credit, land settlement and agrarian reform, agro-industries and marketing, livestock development, animal health, fisheries, forestry development and conservation, and research and extension.

In the past 15 years approximately one-third of loan funds in the agricultural sector have gone to irrigation projects, one-third to credit, and one-third to other rural development activities. Since the mid-1970's, there has been increased emphasis on integrated rural development projects.

Inter-American Development Bank



Geographic Scope

IDB will provide assistance in agriculture to any eligible member country: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Since the mid-1970's, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago have not borrowed from the bank.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Periodically, IDB carries out sector studies for each prospective borrowing country in order to review relevant development strategies for agriculture and to identify potential bankable projects.

IDB annually sends a programing mission to each borrowing member country. Projects are identified by governments and priorities are established. Previously identified projects are reviewed and priorities established for the next 3-year period.

The borrowing country itself is responsible for project preparation. IDB will help the country find consultants to aid in preparation, if requested. To assist borrowing countries, the Division of Analysis of Agricultural Development Projects makes available guidelines for preparation of loan applications for integrated agricultural and rural development, research and extension, land settlement, irrigation, credit, forestry, livestock development, animal health, agro-industries, grain storage, and urban-rural markets.

The bank then prepares a preliminary issues paper and a loan application summary, which is submitted to the Loan Committee. If the project proposal is considered adequate, the committee authorizes formation of a project committee, which undertakes an analysis mission to the country. The resulting technical report is reviewed at several levels in the bank. After the project is approved internally,

the loan is negotiated with the recipient country and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

In order to help fulfill the mandate of the Fifth Resource Replenishment, which calls for a substantial increase in rural development-related activities in IDB lending, it became necessary to stimulate project search and selection as well as facilitate project preparation efforts. To this end, the bank established a System for Identification, Preevaluation, and Preparation of Projects in Agriculture in 1979. Agricultural specialists in IDB field offices in borrowing member countries, who previously focused on monitoring the execution of approved loans, are starting to actively participate in project identification and promotion; they are being trained accordingly. In 1980, this approach was extended to other sectors of bank lending, and renamed System for Project Information.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

IDB loans are made principally for fixed investments and technical services. The bank does not lend for the purchase of established enterprises, for balance-of-payments purposes, to finance budget deficits, or to pay off prior debts.

The bank requires public-sector borrowers to seek competitive public bids or to use similar methods in their procurement for IDB-financed projects. For private borrowers as well as autonomous agencies, selective procurement procedures are allowed.

Eligibility for bidding by potential suppliers varies according to the type of bank loan. In Ordinary Capital loans, procurement is permitted in most of the member countries of the International Monetary Fund and Switzerland. In loans from the Fund for Special Operations, procurement is limited to suppliers in IDB member countries. And in loans financed with funds under IDB administration, procurement eligibility depends on the agreement negotiated with the contributing country. However, a borrower may use local currency portions of loans as well as his own resources for procurement of goods and services of local origin.

Ordinarily, IDB requires that the project engineering plans and specifications be drawn up by firms independent of the suppliers bidding under the loans and, if appropriate, that borrowers retain independent consulting engineers.

IDB borrowers are responsible for procuring any technical cooperation services they need. The bank requires that the borrower submit for approval its procedures for selecting consulting firms, the list of firms from which proposals will be requested, and the range of work to be done. The borrower must submit for approval the draft of the contract that he has negotiated with the firm chosen.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The principal staff of the Agricultural Development Division, Project Analysis Department:

Luciano Barraza, Chief of Division

Section Chiefs:
Theodore Mesmer, economics
Abel Gerpe, financial analysis
Oscar Fuster, agriculture
Cesar Cainelli, livestock and marketing
Alfonso Blandon, irrigation

In the Economic and Social Development Department, the Chief of the agricultural economics section is Stephen McGaughey.

OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED

When the IDB requires the services of a professional consulting firm, it makes the selection and negotiates the contract under its own internal procedures and policies. The bank maintains a Professional Services Firms File to have information available to evaluate the capability of an individual firm to perform services required by a borrower or by the bank itself.

A common registration form is used by the IDB and the World Bank. IDB has about 340 consulting firms registered with special capabilities in agriculture.

To facilitate access of IDB clients to professional assistance, the bank also maintains a Roster of Individual Consultants interested in undertaking short or medium-term missions. Nearly 300 consultants are registered.

ADDRESSES

Inter-American Development Bank
808 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20577

Tel.: (202) 634-8000; Cable: INTAMBANC

Field Offices

Cerrito 264
Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
(Casilla de Correo 181, Sucursal 1)

Calle Ayacucho 277
La Paz, BOLIVIA
(Casilla 5872)

Avenida Pedro de Valdivia 0193
Santiago, CHILE
(Casilla 16611, Correo 9)

Calle 4 entre Avenidas 3 y 5
San Jose, COSTA RICA
(Apartado Postal 4647)

San Gregorio 120
Esquina 10 de Agosto
Quito, ECUADOR
(Apartado Postal 154-A)

22 Austin Friars
London EC2N 2BU, ENGLAND

Nile House, Nile Street
Bridgetown, BARBADOS
(P.O. Box 402)

Praia do Flamengo No. 200
22210 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
BRAZIL
(Caixa Postal 16209, ZO-01)

Avenida 40A, No. 13-09
Bogota, COLOMBIA
(Apartado Aereo 12037)

Avenida John F. Kennedy Esq. Avenida Lope de Vega
Edificio Nova Scotia
Santo Domingo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
(Apartado Postal 1386)

Edificio Montecristo
Plaza Las Americas
San Salvador, EL SALVADOR
(Apartado Postal (01) 199)

17 Avenue Matignon
75008 Paris, FRANCE

Edificio Estia
Plazuela Espana, Zona 9
Guatemala, GUATEMALA

Rue Des Casernes No. 1
Port-au-Prince, HAITI
(Boite Postale 1321)

40-46 Knutsford Blvd.
Kingston 10, JAMAICA
(P.O. Box 429)

Paseo de la Reforma 379
Mexico 5, D.F., MEXICO

Multicentro El Camino
de Oriente
Kilometro 6 Carretera
a Masaya
Managua, NICARAGUA
(Apartado Postal 2512)

Avenida Republica de
Chile 388
Lima, PERU
(Apartado Postal 3778)

Edificio del Banco de
Credito
18 de Julio 1455
Montevideo, URUGUAY

58 High Street, Kingston
Georgetown, GUYANA
(P.O. Box 640)

Edificio Midence Soto
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
(Apartado Postal C-73)

Edificio Bank of America
Calle 50
Panama 5, PANAMA
(Apartado Postal 7297)

Edificio City
Estrella 345
Asuncion, PARAGUAY
(Casilla 1209)

Trinidad Hilton Hotel
St. Ann's
Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
(P.O. Box 68)

Torre Phelps
Plaza Venezuela
Carmelitas
Caracas 101, VENEZUELA
(Apartado Postal 4344)

ADDITIONAL READING

Annual Report, 1979. Recent development trends in the region, a review of Bank activities, descriptions of loans and technical cooperation, financial statements, and supporting tables.

Basic Facts about the Inter-American Development Bank--a short brochure describing bank activities.

Guidelines for Procurement under IDB Loans. 1975.

Statement of Policy and Procedure for Selection and Contracting of Professional Services Firms by Bank Borrowers and Beneficiaries. 1975.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) was founded in 1942 to promote the economic and social development through teaching, training of personnel, research, consultation, and communications, as related to agriculture. IICA's Convention was opened for signature on January 15, 1944, at the Pan American Union. Since 1949, it has been recognized as a specialized agency of the Organization of American States. In 1974, OAS and IICA signed an agreement to define the relations between both organizations. A joint committee was established to coordinate programs and activities in agricultural and rural development, including possible joint actions.

During 1980-81, IICA anticipates operating on a budget of US$22 million. Quotas of the member states will contribute approximately $10 million. The Simon Bolivar Fund, established in 1974 on an initial contribution by the government of Venezuela and financed multinationally on a voluntary basis, is expected to contribute approximately $3.2 million in the field of rural development. Contracts and grants for specific purposes from international institutions and national institutions are expected to total another $8.8 million. Contracts and grants should expand significantly in the future, reducing the proportion of the total budget from quota contributions in the next fiscal period.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

IICA provides no financial assistance that is not related to technical cooperation.

Technical Assistance

At present, IICA has 247 professional-level technicians distributed throughout 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these, 168 are regular staff members and 79 work temporarily for certain projects.

About 40 percent of IICA's technical personnel have advanced degrees and are specialized in fields pertinent to each program and "Line of Action" of IICA. The concentration of personnel with advanced degrees working on country-level projects, either rendering services or supervising and coordinating work, is higher than for other functions. To accomplish its technical cooperation objectives, IICA relies on:

- teaching individuals technical as well as human aspects of the development process to ensure greater participation and to make trainess aware of obstacles, limitations to, and possibilities for accelerating this process
- training in the preparation of projects for the improvement of institutional systems and their agencies and organizations
- research to produce new knowledge on agriculture and rural development schemes
- direct advisory services to apply knowledge to problem-solving, based on the experiences of technicians or technical teams, and on research results
- the work of permanent groups or committees that coordinate the efforts of institutions and solve specific problems
- professional associations to help recipient countries acquire the capability to achieve objectives on their own.

Every effort is made to give priority to country-level action plans through the formulation of concrete goals. Accomplishment is evaluated by means of indicators that measure development attained from a humanistic point of view.

Training

One of IICA's primary activities is the strengthening of national institutions. As a result, many of its efforts are focused on instructing trainers, institution building, etc. IICA also provides $540,000 annually toward support of CATIE (the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center) at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Special Interests

IICA's general objectives are to assist the American States in stimulating and promoting rural development to attain general development and well-being of the rural sector and to support their efforts to increase agricultural productivity in line with increases in population and purchasing power, especially for products that may offer competition on world markets or that improve the nutrition of the population; to increase employment opportunities in the rural sector in proportion to the growth rate of the active rural population; and to increase the rural population's participation in development activities and reduce non-participation to levels that allow movement toward equal opportunities for all active members of the rural community.

The strategy adopted to achieve these objectives consists of strengthening institutions dedicated to agricultural development.

"Lines of Action" focus IICA's activities, through the Program Budget, to promote improvement of the institutional systems of the rural sector:

I. Information and Documentation for Rural Development
   - A. Hemispheric information system
   - B. National information systems
   - C. Production and distribution of information

II. Education for Rural Development
   A. Education planning
   B. Implementation of educational policies

III. Research and Transfer of Agricultural Technology
   A. Research and transfer of technology
   B. Multinational coordination of research and transfer of technology

IV. Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing
   A. Fostering production and productivity
   B. Agricultural marketing

V. Regional Rural Development
   A. Regional development planning
   B. Implementation of regional rural development policies

VI. Structural Change and "Campesino" Organization
   A. Agrarian reform
   B. "Campesino" organization

VII. Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy
   A. Formulation of agricultural policy and sectoral planning
   B. Rural development management

The Simon Bolivar Fund allocations are used primarily to enhance progress in Lines IV through VII.

Geographic Scope

IICA has activities in virtually all Latin American and Caribbean countries. Negotiations are under way with Bahamas and Surinam on becoming members of IICA.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The basic unit of IICA is the National Office in each member state. The office prepares diagnostic studies of the current agricultural sector in the

country. National advisory committees, comprised of high-level officials of the main institutions and agencies of the agricultural sector, are the first link in the decision-making chain which culminates in the Board of Directors of the Program Budget. IICA feels that the most expedient method of acquainting field staff members with the needs of each country is to have the sectorial agricultural planning offices present their technical cooperation requirements directly to IICA, indicating what collaboration is needed.

As a result of this diagnosis and the work of the National Advisory Committee, a country-level action program is prepared. It is adjusted at IICA regional programming levels in accordance with technical and budgetary possibilities. This country-level action program is translated into national projects, and activities are planned to implement the projects.

A draft program budget is then prepared and submitted to the member states. This document is discussed, modified, and approved at the annual meetings of the Board of Directors. Once approved, an Operative Program for the corresponding fiscal year is prepared.

Evaluations of IICA's programs, projects, and activities are conducted by the Evaluation Office to obtain information on how the system is functioning, so it can be adjusted to meet the real needs of the countries. Follow-up and support of operations under way is carried out, both to reorient and reinforce activities, and to ensure that work is being conducted in line with agreed-upon goals.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Normally, assistance is administered by the IICA national office in which the program is carried out. Staff members are hired on the basis of their technical ability and their knowledge of working conditions, including language and familiarity with the cultural and physical environments.

International tenders are submitted for commodity purchases unless otherwise specified in contracts.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The highest governing authority of IICA rests with the Permanent Board of Directors, members of which are also representatives of the American States to the Permanent Council of the OAS. The board meets in Washington, D.C., at OAS headquarters. An annual meeting, held in a different country each year at the invitation of the government, is convened with the participation of high-level representatives of the ministries or secretariats of agriculture or special representatives of the American governments by express delegation of the Permanent Board of Directors. Before the annual meeting, a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Directors studies and presents an opinion on the proposed program budget prepared by the Office of the Director General; suggests guidelines for its preparation; and presents an opinion on all other matters entrusted to it specifically, as well as on any proposals that the Representatives of the member states and the Director General may wish to submit to the Board at its annual meetings.

IICA headquarters are in San Jose, Costa Rica. Regional Offices are located in Lima (for the Andean Zone), Guatemala City (for Mexico, Central America, and Panama), Montevideo (for the Southern Zone), and Santo Domingo (for the Antilles). National offices are located in 23 American countries.

The key staff located at San Jose are:

Jose Emilio G. Araujo, Director General
Manuel Rodriguez, Subdirector General
Carlos J. Molestina, Director of Cabinet
Malcolm MacDonald, Associate Deputy Director General for Rural Development
Don Shurtleff, Associate Deputy Director General for Administration and Financing
Efraim Morales, financing
Hector Alburquerque, human resources

Enrique Blair, Associate Deputy Director General for Planning
Luis Montoya, Representative to the U.S.A. and Canada (located in Washington, D.C.)
Hugo Fernandez, project promotion
Rodolfo Martinez, Assocate Deputy Director General for External Cooperation
Fernando Suarez de Castro, programming
Jose A. Torres, cooperative projects
Miguel Paulette, technical support
Guillermo Guerra, Simon Bolivar Fund
Enrique Vigues, institution building
Heraclio Lombardo, evaluation
Gilberto Paez, CIDIA
Rogelio Coto, administration

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

IICA facilitates the use of "reciprocal technical cooperation" in its technical assistance. Member countries have special capabilities in certain technical fields. The technologies they use are often more appropriate, better adapted, and less costly for conditions in neighboring countries than the technologies of industrialized countries that normally provide the bulk of technical assistance. Therefore, when requested by member states through resolutions taken at the Board of Directors Meetings, efforts are made to facilitate the transfer of experience from the relatively more developed countries to the lesser developed ones. A secondary objective of this program is to promote closer relationships between member states.

To strengthen its programs to correspond to the demand of member states, IICA strives to cooperate with international agricultural research centers and universities, as well as with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities. Cooperation with FAO is considered of special importance to the IICA and is developed through specific project activities.

IICA employs consultants, when needed, for specific cases.

ADDRESSES

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas
de la OEA
Sede Central
Apartado 10281
San Jose, COSTA RICA

Cable: IICA SANJOSE
Telex: CR 2144 IICA San Jose, Costa Rica
Telephone: 29-02-22

National Offices

Avenida Caseros 852
1152 Buenos Aires,
ARGENTINA

Casilla 6057
La Paz, BOLIVIA

Apartado Aereo 14592
Bogota, COLOMBIA

Apartado 6742
San Isidro, COSTA RICA

Apartado de Correos 201-A
Quito, ECUADOR

Apartado 1815
Guatemala, GUATEMALA

B.P. 2020
Port-au-Prince, HAITI

P.O. Box 349
Kingston 6, JAMAICA

Apartado 4830
Managua, NICARAGUA

Casilla de Correos 287
Asuncion, PARAGUAY

P.O. Box 705-C
Bridgetown, BARBADOS

Caixa Postal 16.074 ZC-01
20000 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
BRASIL

Casilla 3631
Santiago, CHILE

Apartado Postal 711
Santo Domingo,
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Apartado Postal (01) 78
San Salvador, EL SALVADOR

P.O. Box 823
Georgetown, GUYANA

Apartado 1410
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Apartado Postal 61-148
Mexico 6, D.F., MEXICO

Apartado Postal 10731
Panama 4, PANAMA

Apartado 11185
Lima 14, PERU

P.O. Box 1318
Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Casilla de Correos 1217
Montevideo, URUGUAY

Paramount Bldg., Room 725
1735 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
USA

Apartado de Correos 5345
Caracas, VENEZUELA

ADDITIONAL READING (available at IICA offices in the member states)

Annual Report 1977-78.

Report: Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors (Resolutions and Documents) held in Asuncion, Paraguay, May 22-24, 1978.

Catalogo de Publicaciones. January 1977.

Humanistic Rural Development--A Projection.

Medium-term Indicative Plan

International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established as the thirteenth Specialized Agency of the United Nations in 1977; it began operations that year. The initial resources available to IFAD were slightly more than US$1000 million.

According to the agreement establishing IFAD, the "objective of the Fund shall be to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States. In fulfilling this objective the Fund shall provide financing primarily for projects and programs specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food production systems and to strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies, taking into consideration: the need to increase food production in the poorest food deficit countries; the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries; and the importance of improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in developing countries and the conditions of their lives."

All member countries are represented by one Governor and one alternate on the Governing Council, the highest legislative body of IFAD. Sessions are held annually. Current operations are overseen by an Executive Board composed of 18 member nations and 17 alternate members elected by the Governing Council. IFAD member countries are divided into three groups: oil-exporting developing countries,

the developing recipient countries, and the developed countries. The total number of votes are equally on the distributed among these three categories. All three constituent groups are also represented equally on the Executive Board. The Governing Council also elects a President for a 3-year term, renewable for an additional 3-year period. The President acts as the Chairman of the Executive Board.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Terms of IFAD's lending operations are related to the economic and financial capacity of the country to which IFAD lends. IFAD currently provides financial resources to its member states for approved projects and programs on the following terms and conditions:

. special loans on highly concessional terms, carrying a service charge of 1 percent annually and a maturity period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years

. loans on intermediate terms, with an interest rate of 4 percent annually and a maturity period of 20 years, including a grace period of 5 years

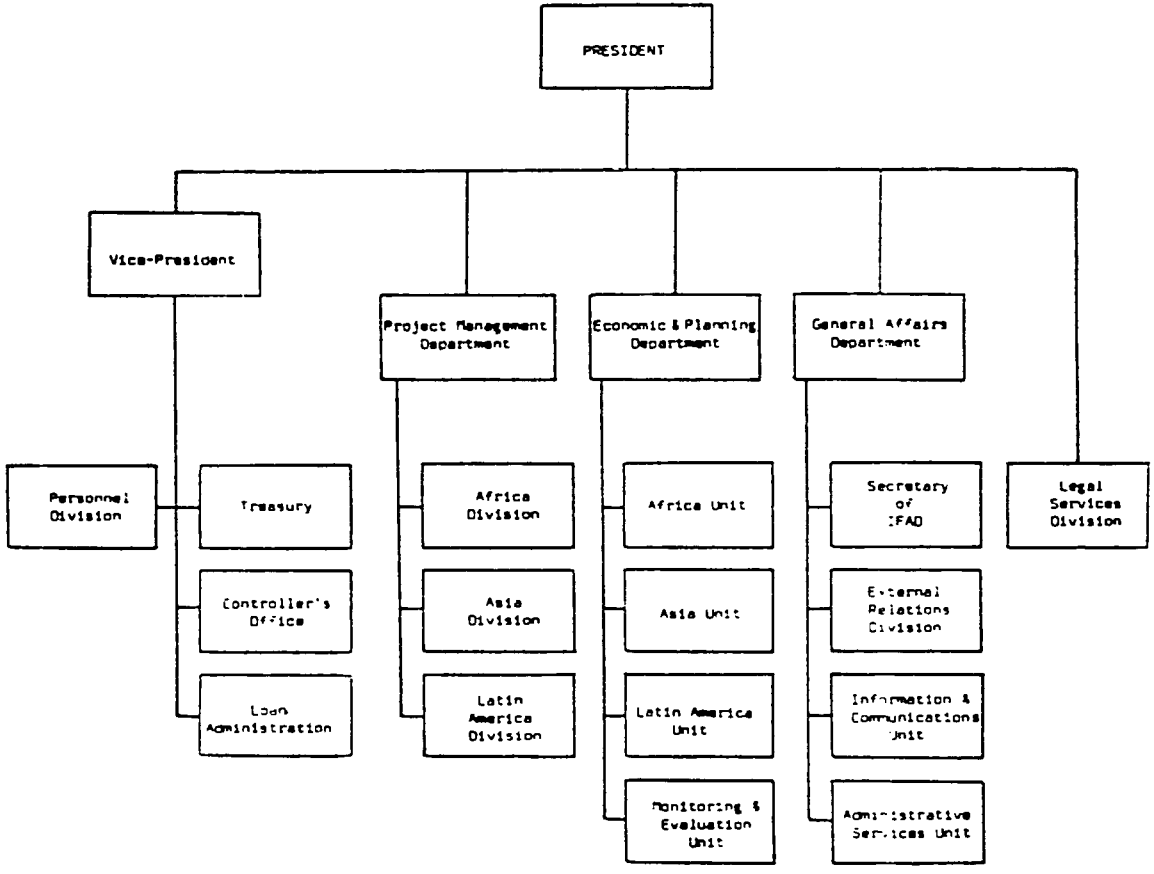
. loans on ordinary terms, with an interest rate of 8 percent and a maturity period of 15 to 18 years, including a grace period of 3 years

In view of the limited resources available, grant assistance, apart from technical assistance, is exclusively used for financing high priority projects in the absolute poorest countries that have severe budgetary constraints.

Technical Assistance

IFAD accords high priority to activities that strengthen the technical and institutional capacity essential for agricultural and rural development. After taking into account the technical assistance operations of other agencies, IFAD, mainly as a

International Fund for Agricultural Development



part of its lending operations, finances technical assistance:

. to help the recipient country undertake feasibility studies in agricultural projects related to IFAD's activities and priorities.

. to assist countries in expanding their supply of trained personnel.

. to assist local institutions in the design and implementation of monitoring systems.

. to undertake special studies or pre-investment projects in problem areas.

. to provide support to countries for research and extension activities.

Normally, technical assistance is provided on a grant basis. However, when technical assistance for feasibility studies leads to a loan from IFAD, the Executive Board may include the costs of such technical assistance in the loan depending on the economic conditions of the recipient country. In addition, IFAD may provide, in cooperation with other agencies, grants for suitable activities of international, regional, and national research institutions.

Special Interests

The impact of IFAD activities upon rural poverty depends not only on the activities financed by IFAD, but also on the economic and social structures of the country receiving aid. Therefore, the dynamics of each society must be understood, so that each project or program can be viewed in broader perspective, with attention to its effect on other parts of the system. Within this context, IFAD pays particular attention to the dissemination of improved and appropriate technologies to small farmers; to capital investment programs that increase output, especially of low-cost calories, per unit of land and labor; and to the promotion of labor-intensive rural activities that improve the quality or efficiency of the inputs into production, storage, or processing of farm outputs.

IFAD, taking due account of its country criteria and of the principle of economic viability of projects, gives special consideration to:

. activities that result in marked increase in output of cereals and other basic foodstuffs, including livestock and fishery products for direct human consumption within the producing country

. activities that deliver a major portion of benefits to the small farmers and the landless

. activities that induce larger flows of national resources to agriculture and improve the country's ability to organize the rural sector and mobilize rural population

. activities that promote domestic and external trade in food products or other forms of economic cooperation among developing countries

Geographic Scope

The poorest countries with food problems requiring priority attention are the focus of IFAD's operations, both with respect to volume of lending and its terms. IFAD does not seek to develop a pattern of country allocations. Instead it will designate a number of priority countries for programming purposes. The largest portion of IFAD's resources will be made available to the poorest developing countries categorized by IFAD as food priority countries.

IFAD will also pay attention to other developing countries with a potential for food production, emphasizing projects that are designed to benefit the poorest segments of their populations.

No single country, regardless of its income level, nor any single project, is entitled to a disproportionate share of IFAD's resources. The Executive Board periodically reviews its operations with regard to a fair geographic distribution of the IFAD's total resources.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

IFAD seeks to ensure that its lending policies and criteria are applied uniformly and consistently over the project cycle--project identification, preparation, appraisal, supervision, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation. IFAD will make special efforts to shorten the project cycle, while it will ensure that appraisal standards are such as to minimize costs and delays at later stages and possible errors in project design.

IFAD's success in its attempts to shorten the project cycle, while keeping rigorous standards, depends on the cooperation of the recipient countries and the agencies asked to assist in the preparation and supervision of projects.

In recognition of the difficulty of pre-determining all details of every activity and the inevitable changes in development conditions, IFAD emphasizes flexibilty in project design combined with an improved monitoring system. This approach should not sacrifice the requirements of sound project planning but should enable progressive adaptation and flexibility in implementation and help governments learn to plan and fit projects into a broad economic and institutional framework. At the same time, this approach helps to reduce the time required for project appraisal and loan negotiations, since many unresolved issues can be tackled during project implementation.

Monitoring is considered to be critical for determining the impact of a project or activity in reducing rural poverty and hunger, the main objective of IFAD. The monitoring system is distinct from the supervision procedure, which is focused on the more limited objectives of watching timely delivery of project inputs or evaluating physical implementation of a project. Monitoring is treated as an integral part of the project, and continues until some time after the project benefits have begun to be realized.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

IFAD loans and grants are administered by international financial institutions such as the IBRD and the regional development banks. IFAD requires satisfaction of specific conditions to be fulfilled before negotiation, during negotiation, and before the loan becomes effective. It requires that purchases above certain amounts be submitted to international bidding under standardized procedures. It requires that personnel recruited under technical assistance components of loans be approved by IFAD or the cooperating institution administering the project on behalf of IFAD. And it requires financial reports at regular intervals.

IFAD is prepared to provide foreign exchange for part of the local cost component. IFAD never finances the entire cost of a project, however. Decisions as to the shares of local project costs it would finance must reflect not only the country's economic situation but also the country's own efforts in support of agriculture. In financing local project costs, IFAD seeks to encourage governments to increase their allocations of budgetary and human resources for agricultural and rural development.

IFAD normally considers for inclusion as project costs only the incremental operating costs arising during the project's implementation period. If, however, such recurrent cost could prove burdensome to the country's budget at the end of the implementation period, IFAD considers financial assistance for a limited period, in exceptional circumstances.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The President of IFAD is Abdelmushin Al-Sudeary. The Vice President is Phillip Birnbaum. The three main departments are headed by Assistant Presidents:

Sartaj Aziz, Economic and Planning Department
Moise C. Mensah, Project Management Department
Abbas Ordoobadi, General Affairs Department

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

IFAD maintains a small core staff, making maximum use of the expertise of organizations such as the World Bank and FAO as well as of consultants.

IFAD entrusts the disbursement of the proceeds of loans and the supervision of the implementation of the project or program concerned to competent international institutions. For the appraisal of projects and programs, IFAD uses the services of international institutions and other competent agencies. IFAD, while utilizing the services of international and regional institutions in project appraisal and the supervision of project implementation, itself actively participates in these activities to ensure the observance of its lending policies and criteria.

ADDRESS

International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via del Serafico 107
00142, Rome, Italy

Telephone: 54591
Telex: 614160/2 IFADRM I
Cable Address: IFAD ROME

ADDITIONAL READING

Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. 1977.

Lending Policies and Criteria of IFAD. 1978.

Annual Report - 1978

Annual Report - 1979

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development

The Kuwait Fund was established in 1961 as the agency of the State of Kuwait for the provision and administration of financial and technical assistance to developing countries. The authorized capital base stands at US$3450 million. In fiscal 1978/79, the Kuwait Fund signed loan agreements worth $360 million for 25 projects in 20 countries. From 1961 to 1979, the Kuwait Fund disbursed $1085 million.

The fund is managed by an eight-man board of directors, chaired by the Prime Minister of Kuwait and including representatives of the business community as well as government officials. Directors are appointed by the Prime Minister for 2-year terms. The board's function is to decide general policy and to give final approval to loans. The fund's day-to-day operation is the responsibility of the Director General, who is appointed by the Chairman and attends board meetings, but does not vote.

The fund has 140 staff members, of whom 40 are professionals.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Loan commitments made by the fund since 1961 total over $2130 million, of which over $420 million went to agricultural projects.

Interest rates range from 0.5 to 4 percent, with a service charge of 0.5 percent levied on the outstanding balance. Maturities range from 10 to 50 years, with grace periods varying from under a year to just over 10 years. Interest rates and maturity periods are subject to negotiation.

Most concessional loans tend to go to agricultural or infrastructural projects in the least developed or poorest areas, such as Mauritania, Yemen, or Bangladesh.

Technical Assistance

The Kuwait Fund has made 44 technical assistance grants valued at $21 million since its establishment. Technical assistance mainly goes to the poorest countries, which need to employ outside consultants for technical and economic studies.

The fund makes grants, not loans, to finance project feasibility and pre-investment studies, regional surveys, recruitment of experts, and expansion of vocational training programs. For project feasibility studies, the amount of the grant is repayable only if the fund finances the project for which the study was made. The grant then becomes part of the loan.

Training

Some in-service training is a part of most projects supported.

Special Interests

The fund assists countries or institutions by helping finance development projects that promise high economic return and that will improve the recipient's welfare. Although most aid has gone for infrastructure projects in the past, the fund is interested in sponsoring more food and agriculture projects in the future.

Geographic Scope

The fund is permitted by its charter to make loans and grants for projects anywhere in the developing world. Arab countries get priority, particularly the most needy ones. Although other parts of the world are not assigned official priorities, the fund tends to concentrate on the poorer countries that are in close proximity to the Arab world.

Before 1975, the fund's assistance was restricted to Arab countries. Since then, half of all loans have gone to non-Arab countries, and, of these, half were to African countries. Religion, culture, and political ideology play no part in decisions affecting country loans. Non-Arab states that have received loans are:

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Benin
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Comoros
Congo
Cyprus
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
India
Indonesia
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Nepal
Pakistan
Papua-New Guinea
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Thailand
Turkey
Uganda

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

In identifying projects, the fund prefers that governments submit proposals rather than initiating projects on its own. No specific project application form is required. Initial inquiries made by prospective recipients to the Director General of the fund enable the fund to assess the subsequent steps to be taken in order to submit a formal request for assistance and for furnishing necessary information.

In considering an application, the fund asks the applicant to submit documentary evidence covering:

- an adequate description of the technical and economic aspects of the proposed project
- its importance (priority) within the country's plans
- economic justification and financial soundness
- estimated foreign and local costs
- proposed schedule of implementation

This information is adapted to the nature of each application and to the assistance operation envisaged.

An appraisal report is prepared by the fund on the basis of the data and information provided by the prospective recipient, by feasibility studies, and by fund field missions. This report and the fund's management recommendations on the nature and format of the proposed assistance are submitted to the Board of Directors.

Project approval comes in the form of a resolution from the Board of Directors that either a loan or technical assistance agreement is to be concluded with a prospective borrower.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Any government, public corporation, or private or mixed enterprise involved in development projects is eligible for loans, grants, or guarantees. If the borrower is not a country, the loan must be guaranteed by the government of the country in which the project is located. The fund does not participate in equity financing. No financial assistance for budgetary or balance of payments purposes is extended by the fund. Financing should not, according to fund guidelines, exceed 50 percent of a project's total cost.

The fund does not involve itself in local cost financing unless strong reasons specific to the economic situation of the recipient country and of the project itself make such financing essential.

The recipient of financial assistance from the fund is entitled to make withdrawals under the agreement concluded only after the effectiveness of such an agreement has been declared by the fund. The loans or grants can be disbursed only to meet expenditures for the goods and services specified in the agreement.

In all assistance operations, the Kuwaiti dinar is the monetary unit of account as well as the means of payment. However, the fund, acting as the agent of the recipients may authorize disbursements and accept repayments in other fully convertible currencies on the basis of the current exchange rates.

Tendering, awarding, contracting, and procurement documents are subject to review and approval by the fund. Procurement of goods and services (other than those of consultants) under fund loans are, as a rule, based on international competitive bidding procedures. Exceptions to this rule may be made.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The following staff members of the Kuwait Fund have agricultural specialties:

A. El-Eryani, agronomist
B. El-Khalidy, agronomist
M. Ibrahim, irrigation engineer

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE

Consultants are often hired to assist the poorest countries in performing pre-contract feasibility studies and other preparatory work.

ADDRESS

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
P.O. Box 2921
Kuwait City, KUWAIT

Cable: ALSUNDUK KUWAIT
Telex: 2025 ALSUNDUK
Telephone: 439074

ADDITIONAL READING

Basic Information. Booklet prepared in 1974 by the Research Department of the Kuwait Fund providing basic background information concerning the fund's organization, activities, and procedures.

Annual Report: 1976-77.

OPEC Fund for International Development

The OPEC Fund started its operations in August 1976. By December 1979, the fund had provided US$654 million in project loans and balance of payments support loans to developing countries, other than member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Over $32 million was committed for technical assistance in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and similar agencies. A contribution of about $436 million was also made to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and irrevocable transfers totaling $64 million were channeled to the Trust Fund administered by the International Monetary Fund.

The OPEC Fund was established by OPEC member countries to provide concessional financial assistance to other developing countries in the form of balance of payments support loans, project loans, and program loans; to make contributions or provide loans to eligible international agencies; and to finance technical assistance activities. This assistance is in addition to the aid extended by individual OPEC member countries through various bilateral and multilateral channels. The fund may also be asked by its members to act on their behalf in relations with other international financial institutions. All OPEC members contribute to the resources of the fund.

The fund's governing bodies are the Ministerial Council, which has the supreme authority over the fund, and the Governing Board, on which all OPEC

members are represented. The Governing Board is responsible for the general operations of the fund. The chief executive officer of the fund is the Director-General, Ibrahim F. Shihata, who is appointed by the Ministerial Council for a period of 5 years. The Director-General and his staff conduct the fund's activities under the direction of the Governing Board. The Director-General is also responsible for implementing policies and carrying out directives issued by the Governing Board.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

For activities related to the agricultural sector, about $436 million was contributed by OPEC member countries, through the fund, to IFAD, or nearly 43 percent of IFAD's initial capital. In 1979, $18.5 million, or nearly 14 percent of the fund's direct loan commitments also went to individual countries for projects in agriculture and agro-industry, bringing the total commitments to this sector to about $62 million at the end of 1979.

In general, the loans extended by the fund are interest free and carry a minimal service charge of 0.5 to 0.75 percent payable semi-annually on amounts withdrawn and outstanding. Maturity is between 10 and 20 years including a grace period of 3 to 5 years. Due to these soft terms, the grant element, assuming a discount rate of 10 percent, is quite high. Balance of payments support loans committed by the fund through 1979 totaled $312 million, and a substantial portion of the proceeds was used for the purchase of foodstuffs and inputs required for agricultural production.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance provided through the fund is usually conducted in collaboration with UNDP. In 1979, the fund allocated $20 million as grants to finance technical assistance projects. This was the second allocation of this kind, being preceded by an equivalent one in 1977. In both instances,

it was agreed that the projects financed would be regional or inter-regional in character and would have a direct impact on an economy's productive capacities.

The program of cooperation between the fund and the UNDP has proved to be of value to the recipient countries and has helped mobilize additional funds from other sources. The aims of the program established between the two institutions are to promote technical cooperation among developing nations, to encourage and coordinate relevant research programs, and to increase the technical and scientific knowledge available to developing countries. The technical assistance projects span a wide spectrum of fields, from energy, minerals, food and fuel surveys, to regional infrastructural planning and manpower training. They are also expected to benefit a wide segment of the developing world.

Food production projects constitute another area of concern to the fund. Through 1979, about $62 million had been committed to that sector. More could have been achieved were it not for the small number of projects ready for financing and inherently long lead times in agricultural projects. To overcome these two constraints, the fund is exploring cooperation with IFAD in co-financing projects designed to benefit the rural poor in developing countries.

Training

A training component is part of most projects supported.

Special Interests

The establishment of the fund stems from the awareness of the importance of financial cooperation among all developing countries, and the desire to strengthen solidarity among them. Whenever appropriate, the fund serves as the mechanism for coordinating policies of OPEC member nations in areas related to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Its major role in the creation of IFAD, its project and

program lending, its balance of payments assistance, and its technical assistance programs make clear that the fund views agricultural development as a key element.

The high priority the fund's operations give to the food production sector is dictated by the significance of that sector on the quality of life of the rural populations in the developing countries. Efficient production of food should help the recipient countries lower the burden of food import bills.

The fund also has a concern for development projects and programs that meet the basic needs of the population, alleviate income and regional disparities, and lessen the dependence of recipient countries on imported energy. To magnify the impact of project assistance, the fund gives priority to co-financing projects already appraised and approved by other development institutions, but where financial gaps existed. Co-financing has proved to be an important instrument in the process of aid commitment and disbursement. It also provides the opportunity to rely on the expertise and experience of the lead agency, thus saving time. The magnitude of the operations undertaken by the fund during its short existence is a proof of the effectiveness of this approach.

Geographic Scope

All developing nations, other than OPEC member countries, are eligible for aid, but the fund's lending programs are designed to ensure that its assistance is extended to those developing countries most in need. A priority list is set up of those countries in economic and financial difficulties. The criteria used for the allocation of the fund's available resources include such economic and financial indicators as population, per capita income, current account position, resource balance, level of international reserves, debt service ratio, and net energy imports.

The fund's first lending program, which began in December 1976, was designed to assist the Most Seriously Affected countries (as defined by the

United Nations). All the recipients were countries with a low per capita income and largely agricultural economies. The provision of aid to these countries was considered urgent by the fund.

The 38 countries which benefited from the fund's second lending program (started in March 1977) were spread over Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The fund's third lending program, initiated in July 1978, has reached 62 developing countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Instead of building an organizational structure that might duplicate the work of other aid agencies, the objective in setting up the fund was to benefit from the existing aid facilities by having recourse to them for project appraisal and for administration of the loans. According to the Agreement Establishing the Fund, an appropriate international development agency, an executing national agency of an OPEC member country, or any other qualified agency, may be entrusted with technical, economic, and financial appraisal of the projects or programs submitted to the fund. Such appraisal is otherwise undertaken by the fund. An executing national agency or an international agency may also be entrusted with administration of the project and program loans approved by the Governing Board of the fund.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

The OPEC Fund cooperates in various ways with other aid agencies established by the OPEC member countries. Cooperative agreements for joint or parallel financing of 10 projects were entered into with several of these institutions that also agreed to administer seven loans on the fund's behalf. The fund has also participated in the meetings of the Coordination Mechanism of the national Arab funds, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, BADEA, and the Islamic Development Bank. Such meetings have allowed for

an exchange of views and information on projects and on ways to standardize lending procedures and loan documentation for the benefit of aid recipients. A major topic at these meetings was how to harmonize lending strategies to foster the development objectives of the OPEC member countries' aid agencies, national and multilateral.

Cooperation between the fund and other international development agencies is most visible in the domain of project financing. The co-financing of projects has involved cooperation in project appraisal and implementation. The framework within which this post-investment collaboration takes place is detailed, in each case, in letters formally exchanged between the fund and the co-financing aid institution, which accepts responsibility for administration of the loans on behalf of the fund.

ADDRESS

The OPEC Fund for International Development
P.O. Box 995
1011 Vienna I
AUSTRIA

Telex: 1-31734 Fund
Cable: OPECFUND
Telephone: 31 55 36-0

ADDITIONAL READING

Annual Report 1979

Saudi Fund for Development

The Saudi Fund for Development was established by royal decree in 1974 to finance public-sector projects throughout the developing world. By mid-1978, the Saudi Fund had committed more than 10,300 million Saudi Riyals (US$3000 million) for 130 projects in over 50 developing countries.

The fund is administered by a six-member Board of Directors. The chairman is the Minister of Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia. This body is responsible for final approval of all loan decisions as well as approving the fund's annual budget. The chief executive officer of the fund is the vice-chairman of the Board of Directors.

The fund is mainly interested in infrastructure projects to alleviate the serious transportation and communication problems faced in developing countries. It is most active in financing road building, railway construction, telecommunication, port, and airport projects. These types of projects receive top priority.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Between 1974 and 1978, the Saudi Fund made loans for 26 agricultural projects valued at nearly 2000 million riyals (about US$560 million), or nearly 20 percent of all loans.

The fund's terms are generally soft; average repayment periods are 20 years, with grace periods of 5 years and average interest rates of 2.6 percent per year paid only on funds already disbursed.

Technical Assistance

The fund offers no technical assistance.

Training

A training component is part of most projects supported.

Special Interests

Most loans in the agricultural sector are for rural development rather than for food production.

Geographic Scope

The Saudi Fund finances projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; however, over half of the loan agreements have been to Arab countries. The following countries have loan agreements with the Saudi Fund:

Bahrain	Yemen PDR	Mali
Bangladesh	Brazil	Morocco
India	Malta	Niger
Indonesia	Cameroon	Rwanda
Malaysia	Congo	Senegal
Maldives	Egypt	Somalia
Oman	Gabon	Sudan
Pakistan	The Gambia	Taiwan
Syria	Ghana	Uganda
Yemen, AR	Guinea	

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The Saudi Fund considers the following in evaluating loan requests:

. Financial standing of the recipient country with respect to size of loan and the adequacy of financial and economic resources to ensure repayment.

. Significance of the project for which the loan shall be made in terms of its priority over other projects and its integration with other economic activities of the borrowing country.

. Effectiveness of appraisal and analytical studies supporting the project from economic and technical points of view.

. Availability to the borrowing country of funds required for execution of the project, in addition to the amount of the loan.

. The project's contribution to the economic and social well-being of the recipient country.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

The Saudi Fund's fiscal year is July 1 to June 30, the same as that of the Saudi Government.

All loan funds are distributed in Saudi Riyals and must be repaid in that currency. A loan to a project cannot exceed 5 percent of the total subscribed capital of the fund nor can it exceed 50 percent of the project's total cost. All loan funds earmarked for a country cannot exceed 10 percent of the fund's capital at any one time. All recipients of Saudi Fund assistance must submit periodic statements showing how funds were applied, the progress of work, and plans to coordinate the assistance with other sources of financing.

ADDRESS

Saudi Fund for Development
P.O. Box 1887
Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA

Telex: 201145 SUNDOQ SJ
Telephone: 4774069/4774071/69200

ADDITIONAL READING

The Charter of the Saudi Fund for Development. 1974 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Annual Report IV: June 1977 to June 1978. Saudi Fund for Development.

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the financial hub for technical assistance activities in the UN system. It was established in 1966 as a result of the merger of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, established in 1949, and the Special Fund, established in 1959.

The financial resources of UNDP come principally from voluntary contributions pledged by member governments. As of June 1979 UNDP commitments to agricultural development projects (e.g. rural institutions, services and training, crop production, animal production and health, fisheries, forestry, and land and water use) in 150 countries and territories amounted to over US$850 million.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial and Technical Assistance

Generally, UNDP funds projects, which may include commodities, technical assistance, or training, administered by other UN organizations such as FAO or the International Labor Organization. Assistance is given on a grant basis.

Special Interests

UNDP has no special subject matter priorities; the overriding objective of UN assistance is to aid lower-income persons within low-income countries. General policies are established by a Governing

Council composed of representatives of developing and developed countries. UNDP is generally responsive to recipient country requests.

Geographic Scope

UNDP's involvement embraces nearly every low-income country or territory within the UN framework.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The field representative is responsible for assisting host governments in development planning and UN assistance and for coordinating the implementation of UNDP-financed programs under his jurisdiction.

In allocating assistance, UNDP follows a country programming exercise in which the UNDP representative and his staff periodically review the development plans of the host country and mutually agree on major areas of UNDP support over the next 5 years. Within his budget, the representative has authority to approve projects of up to $400,000. Projects requiring greater amounts are sent to headquarters in New York for review and approval.

A standard format is used for documentation in this process.

Generally, 6 to 9 months are required for approval of individual projects, with smaller ones moving faster.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Generally, UNDP assistance is administered by a cooperating agency such as FAO or ILO.

Competitive bidding through international tenders is required on purchases above certain amounts.

There are no restrictions on the nationalities of technical assistance experts used, although overall country quotas are established by the cooperating agencies, and staff are selected from these pools.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The key technical agricultural staff in the New York headquarters are:

William T. Mashler, Senior Director, Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Senior Technical Advisers:
Gordon Havord, general agriculture, agricultural administration, and rural development
K. N. Satyapal, soils and crops
Frank P. Vandemaele, veterinary science
Roger Berthelot, water management
Charles Lankester, forestry
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, agricultural economics

Field representatives are stationed in 108 developing countries. Generally, these representatives are not trained in technical agriculture, but many have FAO Senior Agricultural Advisers assigned to them.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Consultants are employed on occasion.

ADDRESS

United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

Cable: UNDEVPRO
Tel.: (212) 754-1234

ADDITIONAL READING

Compendium of Approved Projects as of 30 June 1976--a description of UNDP-approved projects.

Country Field Office Information. 1976--information on UNDP country field activities.

The United Nations Development Programme in 1979: Report and Review. Booklet including overview of UNDP and brief descriptions of selected projects.

A Year of Development: Highlights from the Report of the Administrator on the United Nations Development Programme in 1977. 1978

Annual Report 1977

World Bank

In fiscal 1979, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) approved loan amounts of US$6989 million to 44 countries (and disbursed $3602 million) and the International Development Association (IDA) approved credit amounts of $3022 million to 43 countries (and disbursed $1222 million).

The World Bank, established in 1945, is a group of three institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association (established in 1960), and the International Finance Corporation. With certain exceptions reserved by the Articles of Agreement, the Governors have delegated their powers to a Board of Executive Directors, which performs its duties on a fulltime basis at the bank's headquarters. Of the 20 Executive Directors, five are appointed by the five members with the largest number of shares, and the rest are elected by the other members.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

The World Bank Group is the largest single source of external aid for agriculture in developing countries. It has two credit windows: IBRD makes long-term loans at conventional interest rates,

mostly for large-scale projects; IDA credits are provided only to poorer countries, generally those with GNP per capita of less than $581 (1977 dollars). These IDA credits bear no interest charges, but have a service charge of 0.75 percent a year, with a repayment period of up to 50 years. Normally, bank financing is confined to foreign exchange costs of the project, but recently the bank has made greater efforts to meet local currency costs. It is not unusual for up to 25 percent of bank loans to cover such costs.

In the fiscal year 1979, $2522 million, or 25 percent of lending to current borrowers by IBRD and IDA, was for agricultural projects.

The International Finance Corporation, an arm of the World Bank Group, facilitates investment of private capital in private enterprises of member developing countries.

Technical Assistance

Project loans and credits may include funds earmarked for feasibility studies, consultant services, and training programs. During fiscal 1979, 181 lending operations made specific provisions for technical assistance for a total of approximately $359 million; five credits were also made exclusively for technical assistance.

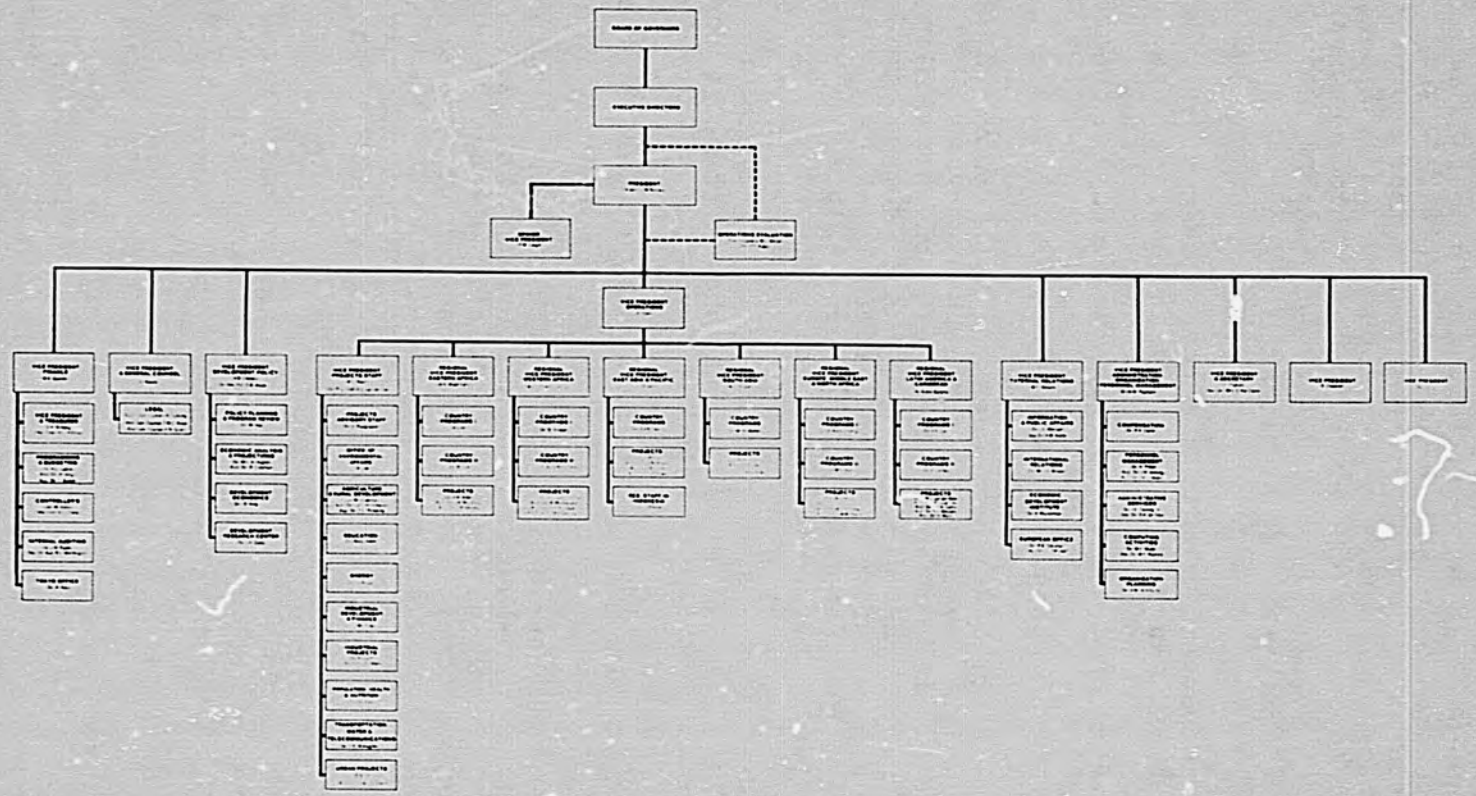
In addition, many borrowers look to the bank for assistance in identifying, preparing, designing, and carrying out projects, and for assistance in strengthening national institutions with economic development responsibilities.

Training

World Bank loans increasingly include funds for fellowships for degree and nondegree programs in relevant fields.

Over 6000 persons have attended Economic Development Institute courses in Washington and overseas since the institute was established two decades ago; about 1270 participated during the past year. More

World Bank



than twice as many participated in courses overseas sponsored or supported by the institute. In fiscal 1979, courses in Washington included project management; rural credit; industry; population and development; rural development; development banking; water supply and wastewater disposal; railway preparation, evaluation, and management; and managing urban growth.

As in previous years, one course on national economic management was held at the institute. Participants must be nominated by an official government agency. Address inquiries to Economic Development Institute, Room G-1017, IBRD, 1800 G Street, Washington, D.C. 20433 USA.

Other. At the request of both donor and recipient governments, the bank has organized aid coordination mechanisms for a number of developing countries that receive assistance from multiple bilateral and multilateral sources. During the year, 10 aid coordinating groups held formal meetings that were sponsored by the bank. These were the country groups for Bangladesh, Burma, India, Kenya, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. The bank also participated in a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia, chaired by the Netherlands.

The bank carries out a research program of mutually supportive studies in major development fields and covers a large range of specialized areas. Publications resulting from the research program are listed in "The World Bank Catalog." Detailed information about current research projects may be found in "Abstracts of Current Studies." Both documents are published annually.

The bank serves with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme as cosponsor of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Special Interests

Changes in emphasis and the focus on reduction of poverty have necessitated introduction of "new

style" projects designed to encompass some of the characteristics desired for rural development. The projects are designed to benefit large numbers of the rural poor, while earning an economic rate of return at least equal to the opportunity cost of capital; are comprehensive in their approach to small-scale agriculture and provide for a balance between directly productive and other components (where inclusion of the latter is appropriate); and are low enough in cost per beneficiary so that they could be extended to other areas if additional resources were available.

The "new style" projects are intended to reach large numbers of poor people through area development, settlement, irrigation, and land improvement schemes. Most of the projects have an agricultural base and involve technological change--frequently the introduction of water, credit, improved seed, and fertilizer. Many of the projects also include some diversification of agricultural production. The area projects often have social components--health services, basic education, and water supplies. Whenever possible, costs are held down by evolving low-cost delivery systems and working through intermediaries that can absorb some of the overhead costs--notably farmers' associations and cooperatives.

Geographic Scope

The bank lends to governments of member countries or to public or private organizations that can obtain the guarantee of the member government controlling the territory where the project is to be located. In 1979, the bank provided financial or technical assistance in agriculture to about 50 developing countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Bank loans generally have six stages:

1. Identification--based on a sector study carried out by bank staff members, but occasionally undertaken at the suggestion of the recipient country.

2. Preparation--in which technical and economic feasibility is determined. The bank uses staff members from the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program and outside consultants for this stage.

3. Appraisal--in which the preparation report is checked and refined. Operational aspects receive greater attention. The bank uses its resident staff heavily at this stage. The appraisal report goes through four drafts, each requiring progressively higher level of review, before it is submitted to the Board of Executive Directors for approval. The average period between identification and approval by the board is 18 to 24 months.

4. Negotiation--between the bank and representatives of the country.

5. Implementation--frequently involving a third party.

6. Supervision--by bank missions which visit the project approximately every 6 months. At the end of the IBRD disbursements, a bank mission submits a project completion report.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

IBRD loans are administered by recipient countries. IBRD requires fulfillment of specific conditions before and during negotiations, and again before the loan becomes effective. Purchases above certain amounts must be submitted to international bidding under standardized procedures. Personnel recruited under technical assistance components of loans must be approved in consultation with the bank. Financial reports must be submitted at regular intervals.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The regional offices in Washington have operational responsibilities for the projects and each has a number of multidisciplinary agricultural projects

divisions. The assistant directors and division chiefs with responsibilities for agricultural projects in the regional offices in Washington are:

Eastern Africa
James B. Hendry, Assistant Director
Christopher Walton, northern agriculture
Katherine Marshall, central agriculture
Stephen D. Eccles, southern agriculture

Western Africa
Francis S. B. L. van Gigch, Assistant Director
Richard Grimshaw, Agriculture 1
Klaus Berg, Agriculture 2
Jaques Tillier, Agriculture 3
John Peberdy, Agriculture 4

East Asia and Pacific
John Blaxall and Amnon Golan, Assistant Directors
Owen T. Price, Agriculture 1
Kudlapur G. V. Krishna, Agriculture 2
William Smith, Irrigation and Area Development
Michael Walden, Transmigration and Land Settlement, Indonesia
Ralph Wadsworth, General Agriculture, Indonesia

South Asia
Roger E. Rowe, Assistant Director
Kanok Pranich, Agriculture A
Dennis J. Parsons, Agriculture B
Gabriel J. Tibor, Agriculture C
Ducksoo Lee, Agriculture D

Europe, Middle East, and North Africa
David W. M. Haynes, Assistant Director
M. D. ffrench-Mullen, Agriculture I
Baelhadj Merghoub, Agriculture II
Daniel Ritchie, Agriculture III
Peter E. Naylor, Agriculture IV

Latin America and the Caribbean
Paul C. H. Goffin, Assistant Director
C. G. Ramasubbu, Agriculture 1
Klaas H. S. Haasjes, Agriculture 2
Eldon E. Senner, Acting, Agriculture 3
Adrianus J. H. Otten, Agriculture 4

The Agriculture and Rural Development Department develops World Bank policy for agriculture and rural development and monitors all agricultural development work within the bank; provides technical assistance to the regional bureaus primarily in the identification, preparation, and appraisal stages; undertakes innovative projects in rural development; and undertakes research into problems of agricultural development. It is composed of technical experts in livestock production, agricultural credit, crop production, agronomy, research administration, irrigation, groundwater development and management, soils, forestry, fisheries, and economics. It supplements its own expertise with consultants as needed. The senior agricultural specialists in the Agriculture and Rural Development Department are:

Montague Yudelman, Director

Assistant Directors:
Donald C. Pickering, general agriculture
Leif E. Christoffersen, rural development

Division Chiefs:
Graham Donaldson, economics and resources
Bernardus Thoolen, rural development

Ted J. Davis, Unit Chief, rural operations review and support

Technical Advisers:
George F. Darnell, technical aspects
David J. Turnham, rural development
James M. Fransen, agricultural research
Frederick L. Hotes, irrigation
David B. Argyle, agricultural credit
John S. Spears, forestry
Donald N. Sutherland, agricultural management
Harry E. Walters, agriculture and food planning
John C. Collins, irrigated field crops
Brian S. Gray, tree crops

Many of the country or regional resident missions (there are 30 excluding the European offices and the Tokyo office) have technical agricultural staff members assigned to them.

OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED

The bank has formal cooperative program relationships with four organizations in the UN system: UNESCO, FAO, WHO, and UNIDO. Under these programs, governments are assisted in identifying and preparing projects suitable for bank financing, and support is provided for country economic and sector studies by the bank, and for various bank missions. The bank meets 75 percent of the cost of the agreed work program in each case; the partner agency meets 25 percent.

In 1979 the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Program helped to prepare about one-third of the agricultural projects approved by the Executive Directors for bank financing and participated in 169 missions to 48 countries.

Cooperation between the bank and other agencies is also carried out under less formal arrangements.

The World Bank also makes substantial use of outside consultants hired for their professional expertise.

ADDRESSES

World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: (202) 477-1234
Cable: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON, D.C.

New York Offices

c/o United Nations
Secretariat Bldgs.,
Room 2435
New York, N.Y. 10017

120 Broadway
Room 1559
New York, N.Y. 10005

European Office

66 Avenue d'Iena
75116 Paris, FRANCE

London Office
New Zealand House
15th Floor
Haymarket,
London, SW1 Y4TE,
ENGLAND

Tokyo Office
Kokusai Building
1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100,
JAPAN

Eastern Africa
World Bank Regional
Mission
Extelcoms House
Haile Selassie Avenue
Nairobi, KENYA
(P.O. Box 30577)

Western Africa
World Bank Regional
Mission
Immeuble Shell
64 Avenue Lamblin
Abidjan, IVORY COAST
(B.P. 1850)

Other World Bank Resident Missions

P.O. Box 211
Kabul, AFGHANISTAN

222 New Eskaton Road
G.P.O. Box 97
Dacca, BANGLADESH

Edificio Banco Nacional
de Bolivia, 4° Piso
Avenida Camacho
La Paz, BOLIVIA
(Casilla 8692)

Edificio SUDENE
Cidade Universitaria
50,000 Recife PE, BRAZIL

Villas des Chefs d'Etat
No. 10
Bujumbura, BURUNDI
(B.P. 2637)

Immeuble Concorde
Angle Avenue El. Hadj
Ahmadou Ahidjo et
Avenue J.F. Kennedy
Yaounde, CAMEROON
(Boite Postale 1128)

Edificio "Aseguradora
del Valle", Piso 17
Carrera 10 No. 24-55,
Bogota, D.E., COLOMBIA

IFC
3 Elbergas Street
Garden City
Cairo, EGYPT

I.B.T.E. New Telecom-
munications Building
1st Floor
Churchill Road
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA
(P.O. Box 5515)

c/o Royal Guardian Ex-
change Assurance Bldg.
Head Office
High Street
Accra, GHANA
(P.O. Box M27)

53 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 3, INDIA
(P.O. Box 416)

Arthaloka Bldg.,
8th Floor
2 Jalan Jendral Sudirman
Jakarta, INDONESIA
(P.O. Box 324/JKT)

Quartier du Pont
rue Square Lumumba
Bamako, MALI
(Boite Postale 1864)

R.N.A.C. Building
Kathmandu, NEPAL
(P.O. Box 798)

30 Macarthy Street
Lagos, NIGERIA
(P.O. Box 127)

P.O. Box 1025
Islamabad, PAKISTAN

Five Storey Main Bldg.
Central Bank of the
Philippines
Manila, PHILIPPINES

c/o UNDP
P.O. Box 445
Kigali, RWANDA

P.O. Box 5900
Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA

Immeuble S.D.I.H.
3 Place de l'Independance
Dakar, SENEGAL
(B.P. 3296)

c/o Somali Commercial
& Savings Bank Bldg.
4th Floor
Mogadishu, SOMALIA
(P.O. Box 1825)

People's Bank,
Head Office, 10th Floor
Colombo 2, SRI LANKA
(P.O. Box 1761)

28 Block 2H
Baladia Street
Khartoum, SUDAN
(P.O. Box 2211)

N.I.C. Building
7th Floor, B
Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA
(P.O. Box 2054)

Udom Vidhya Building
956 Rama IV Road
Sala Daeng, Bangkok 5,
THAILAND

B.P. 622
Avenue Monseigneur
Thevenoud
Ougadougou, UPPER VOLTA

Building UZB
Avenue des Aviateurs
Kinshasa 1, ZAIRE
(P.O. Box 14816)

P.O. Box 4410
Kulima Tower
13th Floor
Katunjila Road
Lusaka, ZAMBIA

ADDITIONAL READING

IBRD has issued Sector Policy Papers that discuss the nature and extent of a given problem; policies and programs generally; and the World Bank's program on Rural development (February 1975), Land reform (May 1975), Agricultural credit (May 1975), and Forestry (February 1978).

Annual Report, 1979--describes policies of and activities supported by IBRD.

Agricultural Land Settlement. 1978--discusses the World Bank's lending for land settlement.

"The World Bank's Project Cycle," by Warren C. Baum. Reprint of an article that appeared in American Banker, September 25, 1978.

Private, Nonprofit, and Autonomous Institutions

Ford Foundation

In 1979, the Ford Foundation expended US$102 million for grants, including $40 million by the international division.

The Ford Foundation, established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford, is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. The foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial. A board of 18 trustees determines foundation policy.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

The foundation offered grants (no loans) related to agriculture totaling approximately $6.6 million in 1979.

Technical Assistance

Assistance is provided through long-term visiting staff members (of whom eight were in program development and management capacities and 16 were project specialists working directly in cooperative projects), as well as through short-term consultants.

Training

Some in-service training is part of most projects supported; in addition, the foundation finances short-term study tours and graduate fellowships through its various field offices.

Special Interests

Competence building (professional and institutional) for delineation and solution of problems in the larger, populous, poor countries has been a continuous focus. Grants have not been made to U.S. institutions except to involve them as training, research, and professional expertise bases to help carry out programs abroad. Current interest in agriculture is focused on:

Food production and distribution. The foundation supports projects designed to increase agricultural output and improve the distribution of food. The application of improved production technology to the circumstances of small holders and the resource poor is stressed. Support is given to some international agricultural research centers, as well as to projects within developing countries.

Resource development and management. The foundation is helping to train researchers and supporting research and action work that helps develop agriculturally related natural resources and increases their productivity. Special emphasis is given to water resource development and management.

Participation of disadvantaged rural groups. The foundation is engaged in work that seeks to improve the status of disadvantaged rural groups--women and the landless or unemployed. Means of increasing their participation in the economy and polity are a principal goal.

Policy and planning. The foundation supports programs that create training and research capacities in the rural social sciences and that assist in bringing these capacities to bear on the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of planning, public policies, and program implementation. Food and nutrition policies are accorded special attention.

Geographic Scope

Generally, Ford Foundation programs are in regions where field offices are located. In 1979, the

foundation provided technical or financial assistance in agriculture to over 30 countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Usually, programs to which the Ford Foundation provides assistance are identified by field office staff. The foundation officers and the potential recipient then begin working to develop a proposal. Once the project reaches a preliminary stage that meets the approval of the field office personnel, it is submitted to New York where it is reviewed by staff members there. Finally, field staff members and the recipient institution (and an implementing agency, if one is involved) develop a detailed project proposal.

The foundation does not use grant application forms. In the U.S.A., applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Ford Foundation in New York; applicants outside the U.S.A. should direct proposals to their nearest resident representative. Proposals should set forth objectives and details of methods for realizing them, the qualifications of persons and institutions involved, and an estimated budget.

Activities supported by the Ford Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. While most recipients are institutions, some grants are made to talented individuals, enabling them to develop their scholarly and professional skills and to do research that is important in fields where the foundation is active.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Generally, grants are administered by the recipients. The foundation usually does not grant funds for purely personal or local need, the routine operating costs of institutions, or the construction or maintenance of buildings.

There are no restrictions on the use of assistance other than those established for professional reasons appropriate to individual grants. It is required only that funds be used for the purposes specified and that financial and substantive accounting for use of funds be submitted at regular intervals and upon termination of the project.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

In 1980, there are three principal officers in the New York office with responsibilities for technical guidance of agricultural assistance in the developing world: Lowell S. Hardin has overall responsibility for agriculture and shares responsibility for Africa with Lee Travers. Reed Hertford is responsible for Asia.

Field staff members are recruited for two specific types of responsibility: program development and management (one such staff member is generally located in each field office) and project specialist assignments. Appointments are made for 1 to 3 years. In 1980 agricultural program and development staff members were located in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil. Project specialists were located in Indonesia (3), Thailand, Philippines, India (4), Bangladesh, Pakistan (2), Egypt, Sudan (2), Tanzania, Botswana, Mali, Brazil, and Mexico. Most participants are trained in the rural social sciences; other disciplines represented include soils, water resources, and plant breeding.

OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED

Consultants are sometimes used for short-term assignments for program review and development purposes. Staff on leave from universities or similar institutions are employed for 1- to 2-year periods with field projects as needed. The consultants are selected on the basis of subject matter expertise and previous experience in the area to be reviewed.

ADDRESSES

Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Telephone: (212) 573-5000
Cable: FORDFOUND, New York

P.O. Box 98
Ramna, Dacca 2,
BANGLADESH

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi, INDIA 110003

P.O. Box 2030
Taman Kebon Sirih 1/4
Jakarta, INDONESIA

East and Southern Africa
P.O. Box 41081
Nairobi, KENYA

P.O. Box 1794
Khartoum, SUDAN

Caixa Postal 49-ZC-00
Rio de Janeiro, G.B.
BRAZIL

Mexico, Central America
Alejandro Dumas 42
Mexico 5, D.F., MEXICO

Caribbean
320 E. 43rd St.
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA

P.O. Box 1043
Islamabad, PAKISTAN

Southeast Asia
P.O. Box 11-1096
Nana Post Office
Bangkok 11, THAILAND

M.C.C., P.O. Box 740
Makati, Rizal, D-708
PHILIPPINES

Middle East and Northern Africa
P.O. Box 2344
Cairo, EGYPT

Western Africa
P.O. Box 2368
Lagos, NIGERIA

Andean Zone & "southern cone" countries
Apartado Aereo 52986
Bogota, COLOMBIA

ADDITIONAL READING

Working Against Hunger. Agricultural programs worldwide.

Annual Report.

International Development Research Centre

In 1979/80 the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) approved a total budget of approximately C$44 million (US$38 million) in program operations.

IDRC was established in 1970 by the Canadian Parliament as a public, autonomous corporation. Its policies and projects are controlled by a 21-member Board of Governors, of which 11 are Canadian, six from developing countries, and four from other developed countries. Its objectives are to encourage, support, and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world, and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical, and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions and, in carrying out these objectives:

- to enlist the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists of Canada and other countries
- to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills, and the institutions required to solve their problems
- to encourage coordination of international development research
- to foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Grants (no loans) totaling approximately C$13 million were provided in 1979/80. At the end of fiscal year 1978/79, there were approximately 220 active projects in agriculture.

Technical Assistance

A few young expatriate project scientists work full time at the site of some major projects at the invitation of the recipient institutions; they are directly responsible to the heads of these institutions. Twelve project staff members were serving abroad in 1979 in agriculture. Senior staff members travel widely, partly to act as catalysts to bring isolated research workers together in cooperative programs, partly to help grantees refine the technical details of their projects and to monitor projects.

Training

Nearly every IDRC-supported project includes funds earmarked for training, primarily for postgraduate academic study or intensive, short-term training. Complementing this in-project training, IDRC supports additional programs (including workshops on topics of special interest to the IDRC program) designed to promote the professional competence of scientists in developing countries.

Special Interests

IDRC places special emphasis upon crops, farming systems, and reforestation in arid and semiarid lands; multiple cropping with rice; use of agricultural wastes and by-products in animal feed; fish farming and shellfish culture; postharvest systems from harvest through to consumption, for cereals, legumes, roots and tubers, and fish; and the needs of the rural homemaker and her family.

Geographic Scope

In principle, IDRC is willing to consider programs in any developing country. In 1979/80, it provided

technical or financial assistance in agriculture to over 60 developing countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The IDRC operates on an April 1 to March 31 fiscal year, budgeted 1 year in advance.

The budget is allocated among four major divisions--Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Sciences; Information Sciences; Health Sciences; and Social Sciences--and then among programs within the divisions (for example, for Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Sciences: crops and cropping systems, fisheries, animal sciences, forestry, and postproduction systems), based on the projects each program leader feels can be developed during the year.

IDRC responds to requests from any bonafide agency in a developing country. Ideally, before a request is submitted, informal conversations are held with IDRC staff to review IDRC receptivity. The following criteria are applied to a project proposal:

- Applicability of the proposal to priorities set by the recipient government or institutions.
- Usefulness of potential research findings over an entire region beyond the one in which the research will take place.
- Ability of the research findings (if applied) to help improve living standards and lessen imbalance in development between urban and rural areas.
- The extent to which local resources and research workers can be used.
- The additional number of trained or experienced researchers who will become associated with the recipient institution during the lifetime of the project.

IDRC program staff members then work closely with the potential recipients to develop the projects. There is no standardized format of presentation, but the following points should be covered: background, objectives, methodology to be pursued, and budget. The project is reviewed by the staff of

the Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Sciences division in Ottawa and sent to the Project Review Committee (composed of senior officers of IDRC and senior representatives of the Canada Department of External Affairs, Treasury Board, Canadian International Development Agency, the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Commerce, and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology) for advice to the President. Projects are submitted to the Board of Governors, which meets four times a year and officially acts on all requests.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

IDRC can commit funds for several years in advance. Once a project is approved, funds are allocated on a yearly basis to the cooperating institution. Normal accounting and substantive reporting are required.

IDRC funds are not "tied aid." Recipients are free to obtain the best available professional skill and to finance projects in the most appropriate way, regardless of the origin of the workers and the source of equipment.

IDRC maintains contact and cooperates with other development agencies in the agricultural field through direct interagency contact, and through joint consortia such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. IDRC has also worked closely with other donor agencies in jointly initiating and supporting new international research programs in areas such as postharvest technology and agroforestry which are not directly supported through CGIAR.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Sciences Division is one of the four divisions reporting directly to the President. The key staff members (some of whom are stationed outside of Ottawa) are:

J.H. Hulse, Director
G.R. Bourrier, Assistant Director
R.B. Scott, Senior Program Officer (Nairobi) (agricultural economics)
C. MacCormac, Research Officer (agricultural economics)
G. Potts, Research Officer (agricultural economics)

Crops:
H. Doggett, Associate Director (Sri Lanka)
F. Kishk, Program Director (Cairo)
E.J. Weber, Senior Program Officer (Bogota)
A.D.R. Ker, Program Officer

Fisheries:
W.H.L. Allsopp, Associate Director (Vancouver)
F.B. Davy, Program Officer (Singapore)

Animal Sciences:
J. Valle-Riestra, Program Officer (Bogota)

Forestry:
L.G. Lessard, Associate Director

Post Production Systems:
R.S. Forrest, Associate Director (Edmonton)
S. Vogel, Program Officer (Edmonton)
G. Yaciuk, Program Officer (Edmonton)
W. Edwardson, Program Officer (Edmonton)

Regional Program Officers:
G. MacNeil (Dakar)
R. Hallam (Singapore)

Project advisers, appointed on term bases, are stationed in Sarawak (fisheries), Kenya (veterinary sciences, forestry), Thailand (agricultural economics), Philippines (agricultural engineering), Rwanda (fisheries), Mali (agronomy), Burundi (plant breeding), and Mozambique (plant breeding). IDRC Regional Directors, responsible to the Office of the Vice President, Planning, are located in Singapore (Asia), Dakar (West Africa), Cairo (Middle East and North Africa), and Bogota (Latin America). They serve as generalists giving appraisals of country political and economic situations, negotiate official requests, facilitate workshops and payments of funds, visit projects and perform other embassy-type functions.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

IDRC occasionally uses individuals recruited for their specific expertise to help plan and monitor projects. There is no restriction on nationality. IDRC does not use consulting firms.

ADDRESSES

International Development Research Centre
Postal Box 8500
Ottawa, CANADA K1G 3H9
(Admin. Offices: 60 Queen Street, Ottawa)

Cable: RECENTRE
Telex: 053-3753
Telephone: (613) 996-2321

Asia
IDRC
Tanglin P.O. Box 101
Singapore 10,
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

West Africa
CRDI
B.P. 11007, CD Annexe
Dakar, SENEGAL

Latin America and Caribbean
CIID
Apartado Aereo 53016
Bogota, D.E.
COLOMBIA

North Africa and Middle East
IDRC
5 Latif Mansour Street
Heliopolis
Cairo, EGYPT

ADDITIONAL READING

IDRC Projects, 1970-78

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences Division: The First Five Years

Searching: Report on the Activities of the IDRC 1978

IDRC Annual Report: 1977/78.

Canadian Development Assistance: A Selected Bibliography 1950-77.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation made program payments totaling US$46 million, of which $5.6 million was earmarked for agricultural projects, both in the U.S.A. and abroad.

The Kellogg Foundation was established in 1930 by W. K. Kellogg "to help people help themselves." While it began with modest programs to improve health and education for children in Michigan, it is today among the five largest private philanthropic foundations in the U.S.A. and supports projects on four continents. The foundation is interested in the application of knowledge, rather than research per se. Its main areas of programming are health, education, and agriculture. A board of nine trustees meets monthly to determine foundation policy and approve grant requests.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

The Kellogg Foundation made program payments (no loans) totaling approximately $6 million in 1978/79.

Technical Assistance

Assistance is provided in the form of grants to universities and agricultural institutes to apply

available technology and develop new technology to solve agricultural and rural development problems.

Training

Some in-service training is part of most projects supported.

Special Interests

Increasing the world food supply. Major goals in this area include the communication of new technologies to farmers and agribusinesses; the development of new educational and training programs in agriculture, food technology, and human nutrition to increase quantity and quality of food availability; and the development of new programs to increase the use of computers in extension work. Currently, the foundation is supporting international projects at the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama and the University of El Valle (Colombia). The foundation has provided support through the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research to CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture) and CIP (International Potato Center).

Improving the quality of rural life. Improving use of resources, strengthening public service programs in post-secondary institutions, developing rural leadership, providing opportunities for the disadvantaged, and assisting in informal evaluation programs for youth are major interests of the foundation in the area of rural development. The foundation supports international programs in this area at the Federal University of Piaui in Brazil and at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica.

Geographic Scope

The Kellogg Foundation's activities are confined to U.S.A., Canada, Latin America, Europe, and Australia.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

To be considered for Kellogg Foundation aid, an institution, agency, or organization should write a proposal letter or memorandum briefly describing the basic problem and the plan for its solution including project objectives, operational procedures, duration, and personnel and financial resources available and needed. The foundation does not supply formal grant application forms. At this stage, personal visits to the foundation are discouraged.

Proposal letters are carefully evaluated. If the proposal is within the foundation's guidelines and if its resources permit consideration of the requested aid, conferences and staff investigations may follow and the organization may be asked to develop a more detailed proposal. Frequently, the foundation seeks counsel from advisory committees and individual consultants in addition to utilizing the advice of its own professional program staff.

Proposal letters are given prompt consideration and should be addressed to Secretary, W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Activities and agencies supported by the foundation must qualify under the regulations of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Furthermore, agencies must have the financial potential to sustain a project on a continuing basis after the foundation has concluded its funding.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Grants are administered by the recipients. The following restrictions on the use of funds are made so that foundation resources are utilized in the most effective fashion: 1) the foundation funds projects stressing the application of existing knowledge and does not fund pure research; 2) the foundation does not support operational phases of established programs; 3) the foundation does not make grants for capital facilities, conferences, publications, or films unless these are an integral

part of a project the foundation is already funding; 4) the foundation does not support ongoing projects that are local in scope, endowments, or developmental campaigns and does not make grants to churches; and 5) the foundation does not make grants to individuals except for fellowships related to specific areas of foundation programming.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

In 1980, the officers responsible for administering the agricultural programs of the Kellogg Foundation were:

Robert C. Kramer, agricultural marketing, agricultural economics
Gary W. King, rural sociology and anthropology

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Periodically, the foundation uses outside consultants for program development and evaluation. During 1978/79, the foundation received services from an ad hoc advisory committee that met with foundation staff to review and assess computer applications in agriculture.

Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Computer Applications in Agriculture
Rodney B. Harrington, Purdue University
Stephen Harsh, Michigan State University
Buel Lanpher, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Philip Spike, Iowa State University
Thomas Thompson, University of Nebraska

ADDRESS

W. K. Kellogg Foundation
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Michigan 49016 U.S.A.

Telephone: (616) 965-1221

ADDITIONAL READING

Annual Report 1979.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation. 1980. Pamphlet giving background information about the foundation, including descriptions of program priorities, and application procedures for grants.

Viewpoint: Quality of Rural Life. 1978. A summary report on current foundation programs in rural development.

Rockefeller Foundation

In 1979, the Rockefeller Foundation expended $44 million (excluding administration) for grants and programs. International activities accounted for approximately one-third of this amount.

The foundation was established in 1913 by John D. Rockefeller. It is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the well-being of mankind throughout the world. The policies and the funds of the foundation are controlled by an independent Board of Trustees.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Most agricultural assistance is administered through the Conquest of Hunger and Education for Development programs.

Financial Assistance

The foundation offered grants (no loans) totaling approximately $4.6 million in 1979.

Technical Assistance

The foundation supplied technical assistance through long-term visiting staff (of whom 36 were involved in international agriculture in 1979) or through short-term consultants.

Training

Fifteen fellowships for graduate training were awarded on the basis of worldwide competition in 1979. In-service training, often informal, is part of every program.

Special Interests

1. Increasing food production--strengthening the international agricultural research and development system.

2. Strengthening agricultural research, with special reference to the food legumes, hemoparasitic diseases of animals, aquatic species, and new dimensions of plant breeding, physiology, and disease resistance.

3. Utilization of fragile environments and marginal lands, such as tropical rain forests, arid lands, and hill areas.

4. Food policy and development, in cooperation with the foundation's International Relations Program, with specific reference to production, distribution, and nutrition in the developing countries.

Geographic Scope

In principle, the Rockefeller Foundation is willing to consider programs in any country. In 1979, it provided technical or financial assistance in agriculture in Kenya, Zaire, Turkey, Thailand, Indonesia, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Usually the foundation provides assistance to programs identified during the professional travels and exchanges of information of its officers. The officer and the potential recipient develop a proposal cooperatively. The agricultural sciences staff and multidisciplinary

Conquest of Hunger committee of the foundation then review the proposal and submit it to the trustees, who meet seven times yearly, for formal approval.

No special form is required in making requests for assistance. Address applications to the Secretary, The Rockefeller Foundation or to the Director for Agricultural Sciences. Briefly describe the project and show the special qualifications of the person or persons who would undertake to carry it out, the responsibility of the institution or agency sponsoring it, present sources of funds, and expected costs.

Ordinarily such applications come from the authorized representative of the institution concerned, rather than from individuals. The organization must be publicly supported (nonprofit) in nature, which includes educational institutions and governmental organizations.

A foundation officer will review the application to determine whether it conforms to one of the four areas of special interest cited earlier and whether the proposed project promises to advance knowledge or improve the well-being of mankind. The review generally includes one or more visits to the project location. Because funds are limited, proposed programs should be discussed informally with foundation officers at an early stage to determine whether they meet program criteria and, if so, what points should be addressed in the proposal. Similarly, inquiries about fellowships should be reviewed informally with foundation officers before an application is submitted.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Grants are administered by the recipients. In situations where the Rockefeller Foundation provides technical assistance, the foundation staff may advise on the use of program funds.

The only restrictions on the use of assistance are those established for professional reasons appro-

priate to individual grants. It is required that the funds be used for the purpose specified; that accounting for use of funds be submitted at regular intervals and at the termination of the project; and that a substantive report be submitted at the termination of the project.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

In 1980, eight officers with expertise in the developing world work in the New York office and are responsible for technical program guidance of foundation assistance:

John A. Pino, Director for Agricultural Sciences
James E. Johnston, Deputy Director (Asia, animal sciences)

John J. McKelvey, Associate Director (Africa and the Middle East, plant protection)
Clarence C. Gray, III, Associate Director (China and Subcontinent, soil sciences)
Kenneth O. Rachie, Associate Director (Latin America, plant sciences)
C. K. Mann, Associate Director (Middle East, agricultural economics

G. H. Toennison, Assistant Director (Europe and U.S.; Marginal Lands and Fragile Environments)
R. W. Cummings, Jr., Agricultural Economist

Field staff are recruited for their technical competence and ability to operate in programs. Generally, appointments are indefinite, although on occasion, term appointments are made. The field staff falls into two categories: those working directly with foundation-supported programs, and those assigned to other organizations. In 1980, staff members are located in Nepal/IADS (1), India/ICRISAT (1), Thailand (3), Indonesia (2), Honduras (1), Colombia (1), Colombia/CIAT (3), Brazil (3), Ecuador (1), Mexico (3), Mexico/CIMMYT (5), and New York/IADS (5). These staff members provide a range of expertise in agricultural administration, agronomy, soils, rice breeding, education, entomology, plant pathology, maize breeding, training, animal

nutrition, experiment station development, animal production, sorghum and millet breeding, wheat breeding, and seed technology.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Outside consultants are used to a limited degree. Generally, persons of high scientific achievement are recruited to review projects or advise on formulating programs.

ADDRESS

The Rockefeller Foundation
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10036 U.S.A.

Telephone: (212) 869-8500
Cable: ROCKFOUND, NEWYORK

ADDITIONAL READING

Purpose & Program--a brief statement of programs and policies of the Rockefeller Foundation especially written for potential applicants.

Foo Security and Food Policy in a World of Uncertainty. John M. Underwood, November 1979.

The President's Review and Annual Report, 1979.

Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries

During 1979/80 the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) expended 118 million Swedish crowns (US$30 million) for development research.

SAREC was established in 1975 to strengthen the role of research in development cooperation. In 1979 SAREC obtained status of an independent agency. SAREC promotes research to reinforce the efforts of Third World countries to achieve self-reliance and to contribute to economic and social justice.

SAREC policies are controlled by a 13-member board of trustees. The members are scientists with experience in development research, representatives of other governmental bodies, and members of Parliament. The SAREC secretariat is located in the offices of the Swedish International Development Authority and has a 20-member staff.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Grants (no loans).

Technical Assistance

Senior staff travel widely, partly to act as catalysts to bring isolated research workers together in cooperative programs.

Training

Some SAREC-supported research projects include funds earmarked for training. Complementing this in-project training, SAREC supports the International Foundation for Science, which provides young scientists in developing countries with financial and other types of support for their work.

Special Interests

SAREC helps developing countries obtain better access to the results of international research and, above all, to increase their own research capacities. In direct cooperation with some countries receiving Swedish aid, SAREC gives support for framing development-oriented research policies and for improving work facilities for researchers in developing countries. SAREC helps finance research in developing countries and at international institutes when research is of significance to several developing countries. SAREC supports the principle that, increasingly, research should be conducted in developing countries or as a cooperative effort between developing countries. SAREC will also mobilize Swedish researchers and institutions to strengthen research capacity in developing countries and to seek solutions to development problems in concert with national researchers.

Geographic Scope

Most of SAREC's support for research has been in the form of contributions through international organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the Consultative Group on International Agriculture (CGIAR). Recently, however, agreements have been signed for support to central research authorities in Botswana, Ethiopia, Cape Verde, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia and Viet Nam. Cooperation also exists with research institutions in Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Mozambique, and Nicaragua.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

SAREC tries to design direct research cooperation so that it meets the need for collaboration and support that Third World countries have when they are embarking on independent, development-oriented research. Three broad country types may be distinguished:

1. Countries that have no national policy for the use of research and technology in their development or the development of a national research capacity.

2. Countries that have development-oriented research policies but which largely lack resources, trained researchers, planners, institutes, etc.

3. Third World countries that already have relatively good research capacity, which can also be used in development efforts.

For countries in category 1, an aid donor has difficulty finding meaningful forms of co-operation. There is the exceptional case of the country with a purposeful development policy in which the low levels of ambition in research are due to an extreme shortage of resources or the fact that the country is newly independent. In this situation, SAREC is in a position to support surveying research, which is an important precondition for development efforts.

Countries that fit the description in category 2 provide the best preconditions for support from SAREC. Several recipients of Swedish aid are among these countries. When the research policy is designed to support a strategy to combat want, ill health, and dependence, SAREC is in a position to help in various ways.

Special support for planning and coordinating research may be an important contribution to enable the country's resources to be used to the full and to enable research needs to be identified. Several Third World countries with which SAREC has been in contact give high priority to support for central research-planning bodies.

For Third World countries that have only a narrow basis for research to derive benefit for their development from research results, educational efforts are needed. Cooperation with other countries facing similar development problems may often be fruitful. Sometimes, contracts with international institutes or researchers in other Third World countries are needed. SAREC helps Third World countries to realize plans for research cooperation that originate from needs that they themselves have identified.

SAREC gives grants to Swedish researchers. The following criteria are used in evaluating the applications:

. The project forms part of a cooperative effort. The researcher has established or planned for cooperation with a researcher or an institute in the Third World country concerned.

. The project has relevance to a development problem and has an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary character (when called for by the research task).

. The skills of the researcher or the research findings are of interest to some Third World country which might desire and benefit from cooperation with Sweden.

. The project increases understanding of development issues and of the part which Sweden plays in international cooperation with Third World countries.

. The proposed research produces or improves ability to evaluate applications from Third World countries.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

SAREC can commit funds for several years in advance. Once a project is approved, funds are allocated on a yearly basis to the cooperating institution. Normal accounting and substantive reporting are required.

SAREC funds are not "tied aid." Recipients are free to obtain the best available professional skills and to finance projects in the most appropriate way, regardless of the origin of workers and the source of equipment.

SAREC maintains close contact and cooperation with other agricultural development agencies through direct interagency contact and through consortia, such as CGIAR.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The principal agricultural and rural development expert on SAREC secretariat staff is Bo Bengtsson, whose title is Research Officer, Agriculture and Rural Development.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE

SAREC has established scientific advisory groups for some central areas of development research: health and nutrition, rural development and forestry, and technology. These groups strengthen readiness in the Swedish research community to cooperate with research workers in Third World countries. They assist in evaluation of research applications, mediate contacts between researchers (through seminars, for example), monitor advances in research, and create awareness among researchers of ways to support the research and development efforts of Third World countries.

The advisory groups focus on concrete needs in cooperation with Third World countries and on areas in which SAREC has taken on comprehensive responsibility for previously initiated research support.

ADDRESS

SAREC
c/o SIDA
Birger Jarlsgatan 61
S 10515, Stockholm, SWEDEN

Telex: 114 50
Cable: SIDA Stockholm
Tel: 08-15 01 00

ADDITIONAL READING

SAREC. Annual Report 1978/79

Past, Present, and Future Swedish Support to International Agricultural Research. 1977.

Development Research In Sweden. 1978.

Rural Development Research--the Role of Power Relations. 1979.

Strengthening National Agricultural Research. Report from a SAREC Workshop, September 10-17, 1979.

Bilateral Assistance Organizations

Australia

Australia's overseas development assistance program, which in 1979-80 is expected to amount to A$486 million, is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

The program aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to promote economic and social progress. To ensure that the aid program meets the expressed needs of developing countries, Australia's assistance is directed towards priority activities in the economies of the developing countries, particularly rural development. A primary goal is to ensure that aid helps sections of communities where the need is most felt, expecially women and children. Australia continues to assist developing countries in technical fields such as dryland farming, tropical agriculture, primary health care, and energy.

Australia's aid program gives a high priority to scientific research and technology development. The Australian Science, Technology and Research Co-operation Program (AUSTREC) coordinates aid activities containing research components and new aid initiatives in the science and technology area. AUSTREC helps developing countries' achieve self-reliance in science and technology.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

A significant element of the AUSTREC program is support for the international agricultural research

Previous Page Blank

centers within the framework of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. In 1979-80 Australia provided over $3 million to the international agricultural research centers.

Technical Assistance

Agricultural development projects form a major component of Australia's bilateral project aid. The development assistance program utilizes Australia's expertise in the application of science and technology in rural production in the tropics--through selection, testing, and adaptation of imported technologies and through indigenous innovation.

Australia has provided assistance in fields ranging from the improvement of animal husbandry industries to land development schemes. Requests have centered on tapping Australia's expertise in livestock, particularly tropical animal husbandry. It is evident that in the course of the implementation of projects, steps must be taken to adapt and select technologies suited to the individual developing country. Problems being tackled through field tests and laboratory experiments include mineral deficiencies and salinity in soils; poor weed control; lack of suitable crop, fodder, and pasture species; plant diseases; animal diseases and malnutrition; and post-harvest losses.

The AUSTREC program is also concerned with research on regional and international problems. The Research Program on Nitrogen Fertilizers in Rice Production involves field investigations in a number of Asian countries to ascertain the mechanisms of nitrogen loss from soil plant systems so as to improve nitrogen fertilizers and their utilization.

Training

Training is an integral part of the AUSTREC Program, both as a component of bilateral aid projects and as an independent activity carried out in Australia or developing countries.

Most training takes place in Australia, mainly through postgraduate studies or through short

courses with a practical orientation. Australia also funds awards tenable at third country or regional institutions, and provides training within recipient countries in conjunction with development aid projects or, if requested, through formal or in-service courses.

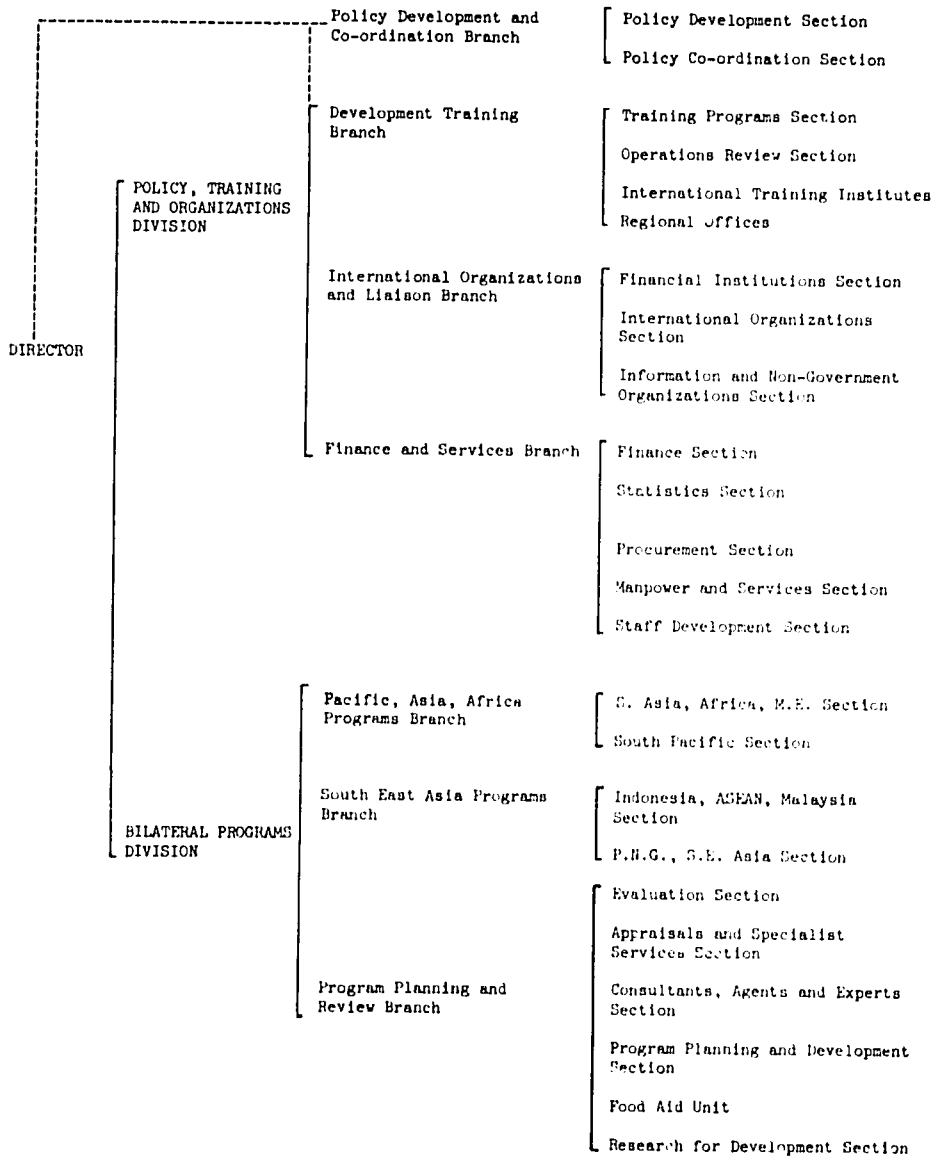
Postgraduate courses are offered in such fields as agricultural extension and tropical agronomy. Special international training courses are conducted, for example, in dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry, beef cattle management, seed improvement, food technology, and the administration of library and information services.

Special Interests

The countries of the Southeast Asia receive the bulk of Australia's bilateral project aid. In 1979 there were some 90 projects in this region to which Australia will be contributing $277 million. Many of the projects involve infrastructure such as roads and dams and agricultural improvements through crop and livestock research, reflecting Australia's expertise in these fields and the priority accorded to rural development, including infrastructure, by recipient countries. Australia is increasingly involved in large-scale integrated rural development programs intended to promote the balanced growth of whole regions, particularly in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Institution strengthening is a prominent feature of the Australian development assistance program. For example, ADAB has, in cooperation with the Indonesian Government, sponsored the establishment of a major research institute in Indonesia, the Centre for Animal Research and Development, whose objectives are to expand production and improve the quality of livestock and poultry at the village level. ADAB is also providing equipment, specialist advisers and training to the Animal Disease Research Institute in Indonesia to improve serum and vaccine production. Advisers from Australia have assisted with pasture research and with training at the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute.

Australian Development Assistance Bureau



The current program gives increasing emphasis to the strengthening of the scientific and technology capacity of developing countries. In 1977 the Consultative Committee on Research for Development (CCRD), comprising senior scientists and administrators in tertiary institutions and government departments, was established to help ADAB develop a more cohesive program of science, technology, and research cooperation with developing countries.

ADAB has, with the assistance of the CCRD, initiated a number of activities to improve understanding of developing country priorities and to become better informed about areas of Australia's comparative advantage in science, technology, and research.

With the assistance of the CCRD, ADAB has implemented new activities in science and technology, such as (1) sending task forces to developing countries, to enable the CCRD and ADAB to meet with developing country scientists and planners to discuss priority science, technology, and research needs and the opportunities that exist for Australia to assist, and (2) initiating a series of research-for-development workshops that bring together key scientists and planners from developing countries and specialists from Australia to focus on Third World development policies and the potential contribution of Australian expertise in these areas.

Geographic Scope

The bulk of Australia's aid is directed to the South Pacific and Southeast Asia.

The Australian Government has a number of commitments both to developing countries in its geographical region and to multilateral institutions. In addition to these specific commitments, the major proportion of Australian bilateral aid to countries in Asia and Africa takes the form of project aid, which involves a substantial degree of short- to medium-term commitment. The major commitment is grants of over $200 million annually to Papua New Guinea.

In addition to the above, Australia has an open ended commitment to countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which was established in 1977 at $250 million, and a separate commitment of $15 million to the ASEAN-Australia Economic Co-operation Program, and a 3-year commitment of $60 million, to the South Pacific covering 1976-77 through 1978-79.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The stages through which a typical bilateral aid project passes are:

1. Project identification and definition
2. Project design preparation and feasibility analysis
3. Project appraisal
4. Approval and negotiation
5. Project implementation and operation
6. Project supervision, monitoring ongoing evaluation
7. Project completion or termination
8. Project evaluation
9. Follow-up action

Projects are identified during discussions with developing country governments and through their requests for aid. Some requests come through Australia's diplomatic missions, some through aid program planning missions, which periodically visit recipient countries. These are led by ADAB officers and normally include specialists from fields such as agriculture, public health, education, transport, and communications.

At the preparation stage, the potential size, cost, and complexity of the project are assessed and an expert or a team of experts may be commissioned to report on its feasibility. At this stage Australia's ability to make a significant contribution is assessed.

In the appraisal stage, the project is reviewed comprehensively--technical, social, economic, commerical, financial, managerial, and organiza-

tional factors are studied. Occasionally it may involve a field visit.

If the appraisal is favorable, official approval is sought. Negotiation then proceeds and a memorandum of understanding is drawn up for signing by both governments.

During the implementation of a project, a team is required to report quarterly and progress is monitored, sometimes through a formal study, to ensure that resources are used efficiently, objectives are achieved, and any changes that would increase the project's effectiveness are identified. The assessment of a project does not end when the project is completed. Evaluation aims to give a final accounting of the project, to identify possible follow-up opportunities, and to derive lessons for the design of similar projects and for the formulation of aid policy.

OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED

For some large projects managing agents are appointed to further develop and manage the project. In other cases the ADAB recruits experts to undertake assignments in developing countries.

ADDRESS

Australian Development Assistance Bureau,
P.O. Box 887, Canberra City A.C.T. 2602
AUSTRALIA

Tel.: (062) 486644
Telex: 62631
Cable: ADAID CANBERRA

ADDITIONAL READING

Australian Development Assistance: Annual Review

Australian Development Assistance: DAC Memorandum

Australia's Overseas Development Assistance Program 1979-80

"Exporting Agricultural Technology: Development Assistance ASEAN Agency for Transfer." Address by J. C. Ingram. February 1979.

"Transfer of Technology in the Asia/Pacific Region: The Role of Australian Development Assistance." Address by J. C. Ingram. March 1979.

Australia's Aid to Developing Countries, The AUSTREC Program Science and Technology for Development. 1980.

Australia's Overseas Development Assistance Program 1979-80.

Australia's Aid to Developing Countries. A series of leaflets on individual aspects of aid.

Belgium

In 1979, Belgium's Official Development Assistance totaled US$630 million, or 0.56 percent of GNP. Approximately 70 percent of Official Development Assistance is in bilateral aid.

AGCD (General Administration for Development Cooperation), a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, and Development Cooperation, has its own budget and considerable autonomy in determining policy within the ministry. The Advisory Board for Development Cooperation, a permanent nongovernmental group composed of representatives of Belgian economic and social interests, workers, and university and cultural organizations, provides external advice to AGCD. The Ministry of Finance helps with financial assistance and with aid to multilateral agencies, including the development banks. The Foreign Policy Working Group composed of representatives from the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation, International Commercial Affairs (Foreign Trade), Finance, Economic Affairs, Defense, Labor, Agriculture, and Education coordinates Belgium's international activities to make them consistent with national policy.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Over 82 percent of Belgium's bilateral aid is given as grants. Loan terms for less disadvantaged

countries are 2 percent annually over 30 years with a 10-year grace period. Since 1977, loans for countries with a GNP of less than $580 per capita have been interest free.

Technical Assistance

In 1979 over 950 staff members were employed in teaching positions (enseignants--a category that is declining rapidly) and over 1400 in technical assistance roles. About 30 percent of the CTB (cooperant technique belge) personnel are in agriculture. Another 843 Belgians, of which approximately 13 percent were in agriculture, served in volunteer agencies.

Training

Approximately 260 persons are sponsored annually for practical training in their own country or region, about 870 for practical training in Belgium. More than one-third of the trainees study agricultural topics.

Special Interests

Belgium is gradually moving toward specific areas of preferred assistance. At present, officials generally base responses to requests from low-income countries on their appraisal of the soundness of the proposal.

Geographic Scope

Official development agreements are being carried out with 18 countries: Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Surinam. Assistance is given to other countries on an ad hoc basis.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Funds are programmed on an annual basis. Within the overall budget, funds are allocated among

countries according to ability to identify and implement effective projects.

Periodic meetings are held with countries with which Belgium has official development agreements. Funds can be committed for no more than 1 year at a time. Although a sizeable portion of program aid may be directed to the very poor countries, Belgium prefers to support specific projects.

Specific projects may be supported in other countries. Assistance to these countries does not necessarily continue after termination of these projects.

Project/program review and evaluation in Brussels is carried out primarily by a special unit of geographical and technical specialists. A special unit is charged with evaluation of projects/programs.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Once a program is agreed upon with the recipient country and funds are allocated, the recipient country controls expenditure of funds.

Technical assistance staff can be divided into three categories. Volunteers are recruited and sponsored by nongovernmental organizations. Cooperative technical staff members are recruited directly by AGCD. Most are employed for specific projects on 2- to 5-year contracts; approximately 300 are permanent staff members of AGCD. These CTB personnel must be Belgian citizens. A third group of employees, a small portion of the total, are hired on contracts with universities and private firms.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The AGCD is being restructured into three divisions: policy preparation and evaluation, implementation, and administration. Policy preparation and evaluation will consist of three main categories: bilateral aid, multilateral aid (including support to the international agricultural research institutes),

and evaluation. Implementation will consist of economic aid (including groups for agriculture, industry, and infrastructure), and social aid with groups for medicine and training, including education.

Geographical desk officers are generally economists or administrators selected for their competence in monitoring economic and political conditions in their respective countries.

Approximately 10 professional persons, seven of whom have technical training make up the two agricultural bureaus.

Belgian Cooperation Mission personnel are attached to the embassies in most of the principal aid partner countries. Field staff members are generally economists and administrators selected for their general program supervision abilities.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Outside technical personnel are used frequently for both preparation and evaluation of aid. Generally consultants come from Belgian universities and institutes, principally Ghent, Louvain, Leuven, and Gembloux universities and the Institute for Tropical Medicine (including veterinary medicine) at Antwerp.

At the same time, use is made of private firms for agricultural assistance; there are some Belgian organizations which have special expertise in this field.

ADDRESS

Administration Generale de la Cooperation
au Developpement
Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres
"A.G." Building
Place du Champ de Mars, 5, Boite 57,
1050-Brussels, BELGIUM

Telex: 21376
Cable: BELEXTBRU
Telephone: (02) 513.90.60

ADDITIONAL READING

Examen Annuel de l'Aide, 1978: Memorandum de la Belgique. 1979. Brief survey of key points of Belgian development assistance prepared for OECD.

Rapport fait au nom de la Commission de la Cooperation au Developpement par M. Vandenabeele, 15 May. 1979. Bill containing the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for foreign trade and for development cooperation for fiscal year 1979.

Canada

In 1978, Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Canada reached US$1060 million, or 0.52 percent of GNP. About two-thirds of ODA is allocated to bilateral assistance, about one-fourth to multilateral programs, and the remainder to nongovernmental organizations, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), disaster relief, encouragement of Canadian private investment in developing countries, and scholarships to help Canadians follow specialized studies in international development. Multilateral assistance is given to the World Bank Group, regional development banks, UN agencies, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Over the next few years, probably 55 percent of ODA will be allocated to bilateral aid, between 25 to 30 percent to international institutions, up to 15 percent for food aid, and about 10 percent to programs of Canadian and international nongovernmental organizations.

Since 1968, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has administered the Canadian assistance program. CIDA is a government organization responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, although it is not formally a part of his department. The President of CIDA has the rank of a Deputy Minister. Two interdepartmental committees, one on Economic Relations with Developing Countries (ICERDC) and the other on Aid to Development (ICAD), serve in an advisory capacity. ICERDC reviews policies, examines their consistency, and proposes

new ones consistent with Canada's foreign economic interests. ICAD reviews and approves country programs. Both committees are made up of senior representatives of several government departments and make regular reports of their findings to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Total Canadian financial assistance came to $835 million in 1979. In that year, bilateral disbursements in renewable resources (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) excluding fertilizers were estimated at $148 million, or 26 percent of the total bilateral program (including disbursements for fertilizer, the proportion would be 30 percent). Plans are for bilateral disbursements in renewable resources projects to reach 35 percent of total bilateral assistance by 1981-82. The countries with lowest average per capita incomes receive the most concessional loans and a greater proportion of assistance in the form of grants. The most favorable loan terms are 50-year maturity at no interest and a 10-year grace period. Loans to countries at the higher levels of development, when justified by their incomes and foreign exchange earnings, are extended at 30-year maturity at 3 percent interest with a 7-year grace period.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, technical assistance, which includes scholarships and trainees, administrators, and advisors, amounted to $108 million. No breakdown is available for this category, but it is assumed that the proportion for agriculture is approximately the same as under project assistance. Canadian agricultural assistance has consisted of:

. short-term studies and surveys to help governments prepare agricultural development programs, or refine such programs into projects for submission to CIDA or other donors

. long-term programs, such as dryland farming in India; agronomic research in Tanzania; wheat breeding in Kenya; faculty help for the University of Ghana at Legon, Khon Kaen University in Thailand, the Institut National Agronomique of Morocco, and Makerere University in Uganda; agricultural extension in Tunisia; oilseed production in Peru; and work on sugarcane for livestock feed in Barbados.

Approximately 125 Canadian agricultural experts (out of approximately 550 experts, excluding education) serve abroad each year.

Training

Canadian faculties of agriculture have trained a large number of agricultural scientists from developing countries, particularly at the postgraduate level. For general or first-degree training, temperate climate agricultural faculties are not considered as suitable as good institutions in tropical countries. Therefore, training in third world countries is recommended. In 1979, 170 students (out of 1135) and 110 trainees (out of 1064) were sponsored by CIDA for agricultural programs in Canada.

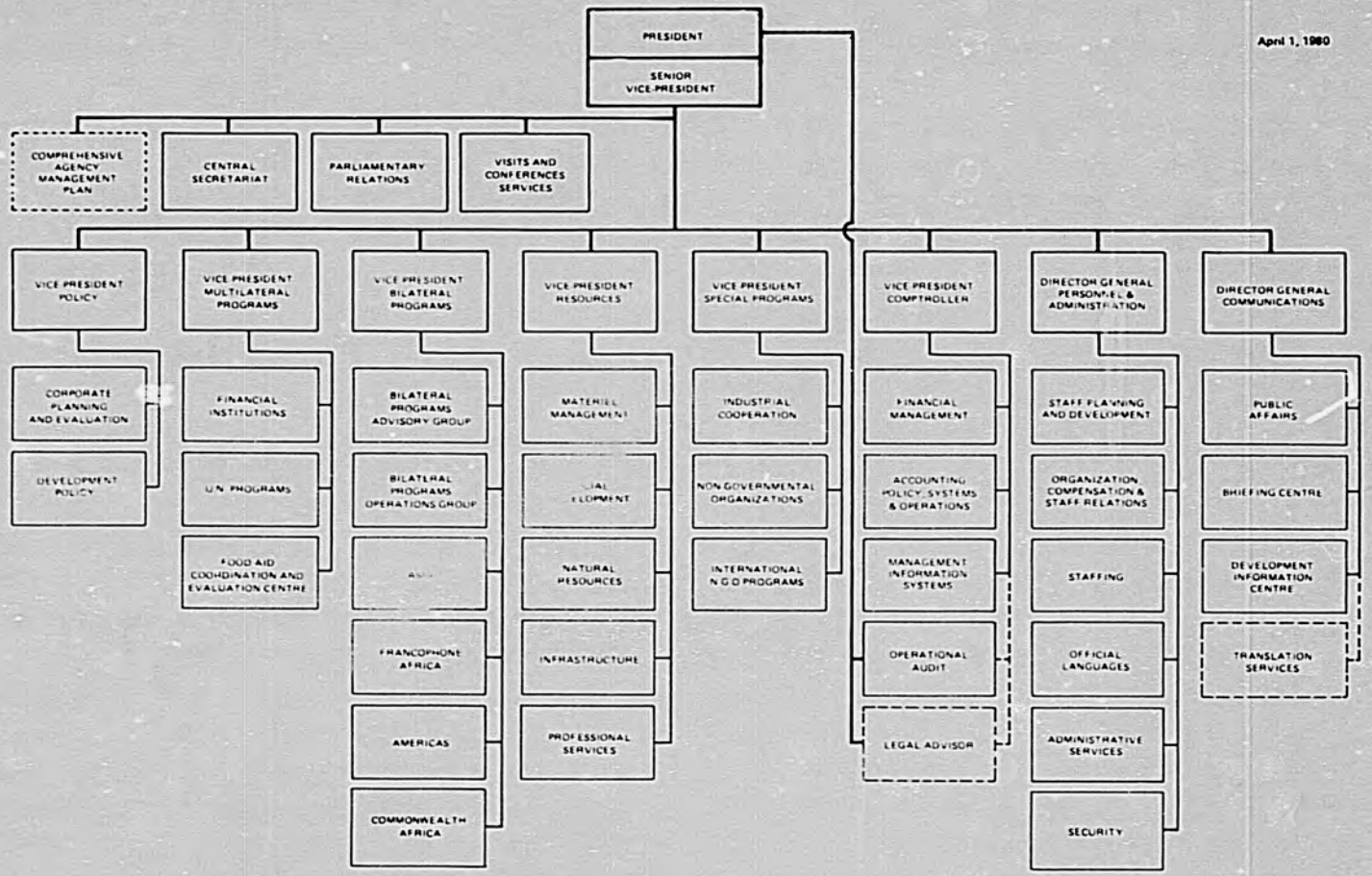
Special Interests

Canadian assistance focuses on the most crucial aspects or problems of development--food production and distribution, rural development, education and training, public health and demography, and shelter and energy. Particular attention is given to development projects aimed at improving the living and working conditions of the least privileged sectors of the recipient country's population.

Canada has exportable competence in the following agricultural fields, among others: dryland farming (rainfed grain production); cereal breeding; seed multiplication, certification and distribution; bulk storage and handling of cereals; supervised credit; extension education; control of crop losses in central storage depots; control of plant diseases and insect pests; control of animal

Canadian International Development Agency

April 1, 1980



145

diseases; artificial insemination; range management and forage crop improvement; animal nutrition; quality control of agricultural products; processing of agricultural products (abattoirs, dairies, fruit and vegetable processing, etc.); surveys of soils and land-use capability; organization and management of cooperatives; and economic evaluation and modeling.

Canada gave $8 million to the international agricultural research institutes in 1978/79, in addition to $35 million to IDRC.

Geographic Scope

Canada concentrates bilateral assistance on a limited number of countries selected on the basis of need, commitment to development, general Canadian interests, and the geographic distribution of other donors' bilateral assistance. Highest priority is given to the hardcore, least developed countries identified by the United Nations. About one-third of these countries have been doubly hit--they are poor and hurt by rising prices of essential food, fuel, fertilizer, and other necessities. In addition to receiving a large share of bilateral funds, these most seriously affected countries will have greater access to grants (rather than loans), technical assistance, local cost financing, and food aid. According to the Canadian Development Strategy (1975-80), up to 10 percent of the bilateral assistance program will be allocated to upper income countries (those with greater than $375 per capita incomes in 1973 dollars).

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Budgetary appropriations covering CIDA assistance are voted as part of the central government's budget each fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). The budget is then allocated among regions and among countries within regions. The country allocation is carried out in two separate categories.

About 25 program countries or groups of countries are identified for special attention. An annually approved, 5-year Indicative Planning Figure (IPF), taking into account the size of the population and the particular developmental needs of each, is established for each program country. Projects and programs are then systematically developed and implemented on a sustained basis within the agreed IPF. Cooperative reviews between CIDA and the program countries are carried out periodically, at least every 2 years, to review priorities among sectors. The specific projects are identified by missions sent to the countries.

Project countries (about 30 in 1978) are not assigned IPFs, rather they are dealt with on a case-by-case basis in response to official requests for assistance. Money pooled in a regional fund is disbursed as projects are approved and implemented. The amount of assistance allocated to each may change markedly from one year to the next as some projects are completed and others begun.

Specific sector guidelines are direct project identification, preparation, and appraisal in the areas of rural development, agriculture, rural water development, forestry, and fisheries.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

A team is appointed to participate in planning and implementation of each project. The team, which serves as a consulting body, is composed of a planning officer, project manager, and other representatives from the Resources Branch, the Administration Branch, and if necessary, other CIDA departments, IDRC, and outside consultants. It meets when needed, usually several times each year.

In general, each recipient country is responsible for coordinating and administering Canadian assistance. CIDA is interested in cooperating with other assistance agencies so that co-financing of projects may be undertaken. CIDA has provided matching grants for several agricultural and rural development projects under a special program involving nongovernmental organizations.

CIDA is prepared to commit itself to long-term projects (frequently lasting more than 5 years) until such projects are successful.

In the absence of any general disposition by other donors to untie bilateral assistance funds, Canada has decided to free up to 20 percent of total bilateral allocations and pay shipping costs on goods provided under ODA. Canada will consider untying more funds when especially justified.

Technical assistance personnel are recruited on term appointments from universities, other Canadian departments (national and provincial), consulting firms, and other institutions. Increasingly, CIDA is contracting implementation of projects to organizations, rather than hiring individuals. Technical personnel funded by Canadian aid must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants, unless the required expertise is not available from Canadian sources.

Training is increasingly being carried out in regional programs in order to make it more relevant. Postgraduate training and short courses are given highest priority.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

CIDA is organized into eight main divisions. Primary responsibility for country programs and projects rests with the four geographical divisions of the Bilateral Programs Branch. These divisions are staffed primarily by generalists.

Most of the technical expertise is located in the Resources Branch. Key members of the technical agricultural staff are found in the Natural Resources Division, which is composed of five sections: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Industrial Development, and Mining. The Natural Resources Division is headed by H. J. Duchesnay and the Agriculture Section by G. J. Ouellette. The Division comprises 25 permanent professionals and some 45 in-house consultants of which approximately half are agriculturists.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

CIDA relies heavily on outside technical expertise in the final stages of project preparation--which is often done by consultants following CIDA guidelines--and in implementing projects. The major sources for this expertise are eight agricultural universities, three veterinary colleges, the Canadian departments of Agriculture and Environment, the provincial departments, other Canadian institutions such as the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Seed Growers Association, and the Canadian Meat Packers Association, and a few, mostly small consulting firms (or sometimes agricultural departments of large engineering firms).

ADDRESS

Canadian International Development Agency
200, Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
CANADA K1A 0G4

Cable: CIDA-HULL
Telephone: (819) 997-5456

ADDITIONAL READING

Canada Strategy for International Development Cooperation, 1975-80. 1975--government policy document, containing a 21-point program outlining policies and principles to guide future Canadian development assistance.

1978-79 Annual Report.

Sectoral Guidelines. 1976--3-volume set (I. Rural Development and Renewable Resources; II. Social Development and Community Services; III. Infrastructure and Environment).

Annual Aid Review 1978: Memorandum of Canada to the Development Assistance Committee of OECD

Denmark

In 1978, Denmark's Official Development Assistance totaled approximately US$383 million (Dkr 2113 million), which corresponded to 0.74 percent of the GNP, thus surpassing the U.N.'s 0.7 percent target. Denmark divides assistance almost equally between bilateral and multilateral contributions. The main multilateral contributions are made to UN agencies, the European Economic Community, and the World Bank group.

Since 1962, the executive agency of the Danish aid program has been a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs called (since 1972) the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). DANIDA deals with all aspects of bilateral and multilateral aid.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1978, Denmark disbursed loans totaling $78 million (net). Eighteen new loan agreements with proceeds aggregating $147 million were signed.

All developing countries with a GNP per capita of less than $550 are eligible for Danish development loans, and currently, three categories of development loans are being applied:

. The least developed countries (as defined by the United Nations) can obtain loans with a

maturity of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The grant element is 90 percent.

. Countries with a GNP per capita below $250 (other than the least developed countries) can obtain loans with a maturity of 35 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The grant element is 86 percent.

. Countries with a GNP per capita between $250 and $550 can obtain loans with a maturity of 25 years, including a grace period of 7 years. The grant element is 76 percent.

All Danish development loans are free of interest and of service charge.

Denmark is negotiating with the least developed debtor countries that wished so to estimate the need for retroactive terms adjustment, including the possibility of total debt relief. Ten such negotiations were carried out in 1978/79 and debt relief of approximately $90 million has been completed.

Denmark's project aid is financed entirely on a grant basis. It amounted to $122 million in 1978 as compared with $68 million in 1977. The project aid consists of:

. Assistance in the form of equipment (local as well as foreign), experts, and, in certain cases, project support for current expenses in connection with projects carried out in cooperation with the recipient country.

. Capital grants given as project support to educational, health, and financial institutions or bodies in developing countries for construction or supply of equipment for such institutions and bodies.

. Technical assistance in the form of individual experts attached to educational institutions or public administration in recipient country.

Approximately 51 percent of Danish project assistance (covering bilateral Danish projects as well

as combined multilateral-bilateral projects and project support except for technical assistance) totaling $50 million was utilized for agriculture and rural development. A little over half of the project assistance was concentrated in the four principal partner countries: India, Tanzania, Kenya, and Bangladesh.

In 1978, 142 Danish agricultural experts were stationed abroad in developing countries and were assigned to Danish projects, joint Nordic projects, and to multilateral agencies (primarily FAO) as associate experts under the bilateral assistance program. Twenty-one Danish senior experts also served in developing countries in agriculture under multilateral agencies (primarily FAO). Another 19 agricultural volunteers served in five developing countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho). Young men may be posted to developing countries for assistance work under this category as an alternative to compulsory military service.

Training

In 1978, 100 agricultural students (26 percent of the total) were sponsored under Danish assistance. An additional 35 agriculturalists were also sponsored for training programs.

Special Interests

A high proportion of bilateral aid is concentrated on activities that especially benefit the poorest population groups within the poorest countries, e.g., rural development, agriculture, and health, including family planning.

Geographic Scope

Denmark extends assistance to those who need it most, irrespective of their political systems and their internal and external policies. Income level of the country is the major consideration--and as mentioned above--bilateral loans are made only to those countries with a per capita income of less than $550.

No firm upper per capita income limit has been established in the allocation of bilateral project assistance. India, Tanzania, Kenya, and Bangladesh (all below $300 per year per capita) have been designated as principal partner countries. Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, and Mozambique also receive substantial technical assistance. In all, 33 percent of bilateral ODA goes to least developed countries and 98 percent to those countries plus others that have a per capita income of below $550.

Technical assistance in the form of experts, scholarships, and participation in courses can in principle be given to all developing countries, irrespective of their income level, but the allocation tends to be guided by the same criteria as used for extending of bilateral development loans.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Denmark's ODA is planned within the framework of rolling 5-year plans. In the principal recipient countries, special aid missions, including staff from Copenhagen as well as resident staff, meet annually or semiannually with local planning authorities to facilitate integrated long-term planning of development cooperation.

In deciding upon the distribution of aid among various activities, DANIDA generally responds to the priorities indicated by the recipient countries, i.e., the way the poorest parts of the population of the recipient country are reached varies from country to country.

Besides bilateral projects and capital grants, Denmark also participates in combined multilateral-bilateral projects carried out mainly by FAO, but also by other UN agencies. Responsibility for implementation and administration of these projects lies with the respective international organizations, but Denmark has influence on the preparation and follows implementation closely.

DANIDA is taking a more active role in the preparation of loans. Representatives from DANIDA visit

the developing country in order to discuss the intended use of the loan. Consulting firms also may be employed by DANIDA to prepare studies relevant to the use of the loan.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Danish bilateral loans are tied to procurement of Danish capital goods and services. This rule is, however, subject to modification.

Loan agreements with countries having a per capita income below $250 contain a provision making available a percentage of the loan proceeds (normally 25 percent) for local expenditures on projects to be financed under the loan.

The administration of the tying regulations is also flexible regarding the foreign component of supplies. In practice, preference is given (in order of priority) to goods from Denmark, developing countries, and other developed countries. Transport services financed out of loan proceeds are untied.

Bilateral experts are normally assigned for 2 years, but, with extension, generally average 3 to 4 years. DANIDA has not experienced serious difficulty in recruiting experts as requested. Technical assistance staff members financed under Danish aid need not be Danish citizens, although language requirements lead to preference for persons from Denmark and other Scandinavian countries.

Efforts to increase the proportion of training activities outside Denmark are continuing.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

DANIDA is organized into nine divisions. Most staff members are generalists chosen for their administrative capabilities. Two technical agriculturalists in DANIDA are Axel Pedersen, veterinarian, and Jens Christian Loerke, agronomist. In addition, several of the economists have knowledge of technical agriculture.

The Board for International Development Cooperation meets every month to advise DANIDA on the major commitments that it is considering. The Vice Chairman of the Board is Carl Thomsen, professor at the Agricultural University.

Resident aid missions have been established in New Delhi, Dacca, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Lusaka to intensify day-to-day contact between the Danish administration and the principal recipient countries and to facilitate integrated long-term planning of development cooperation. Staff members are usually generalists.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

The Council for International Development Cooperation, representing all of the various aspects of Danish economic, political, and social concerns, meets twice yearly to inform the public (and consider their opinions) about the future direction of development assistance policy.

Few outside short-term consultants are used. In the field of agriculture, the Agricultural University is the source of most specialists consulted. The Center for Development Research, a publically funded, semiofficial institute located in Copenhagen, may help in evaluation and appraisal activities.

ADDRESS

Danish International Development Agency
(DANIDA)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
1448 Copenhagen K
DENMARK

Telex: 31292
Cable: ETRANGERES
Telephone: (01) 92 00 00

ADDITIONAL READING

Denmark's Development Assistance, Annual Report to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. 1978 Review.

France

In 1978, France's Official Development Assistance (ODA) totaled US$2705 million, which corresponded to 0.57 percent of GNP. This represented an increase of 19 percent over the previous year's disbursements in current dollars. France's contribution to multilateral organizations (IBRD, EEC, etc.) was increased and now totals $355 million. Bilateral aid is given mainly as grants ($2050 million out of $2350 million), the rest being loans. Technical cooperation accounts for $1390 million, and is an integral part of the French development effort.

The administration of French bilateral aid is the responsibility of several ministries. The Ministry of Cooperation is responsible for assistance to francophone tropical Africa, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers aid to other countries including those in North Africa. Other ministries also participate in the definition and application of French assistance policy, such as the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of the Budget (emergency aid, treasury loans).

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

An important part of French bilateral assistance, under the title of investment programs, goes to agricultural development projects, notably in

French-speaking countries of tropical Africa. In this geographic area, agricultural assistance given by the Assistance and Cooperation Fund (FAC) and the Central Treasury for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) reached approximately US$175 million in 1979. Thirty-five percent of the total loan amount of the CCCE alone went to agricultural development projects.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance constitutes one of France's principal forms of intervention abroad. In 1979, technical assistance personnel "loaned" by France to developing countries in the agricultural sector totaled 1190 persons, or slightly more than 10 percent of the total technical assistance manpower. To this number should be added "Volunteers for Progress" and scientific personnel undertaking agricultural research in foreign countries.

In 1979, over US$150 million of the French budget went to research programs undertaken in cooperation with developing countries. Some 2000 researchers and engineers were involved. Furthermore, approximately US$40 million from other sources were devoted to these programs by research organizations specializing in tropical research. France gives priority to research in the fields of natural resources, agriculture, and agricultural technology.

Training

In 1979, France had approximately 19,000 teachers in developing countries, of which 8200 were in French-speaking tropical Africa. A small number of these concentrated their efforts in agricultural training.

The French government makes scholarships available to students from developing countries. In 1978-79, more than 4000 scholarships were awarded by the Ministry of Cooperation to students who came to France for study or training programs. The ministry is seeking ways to increase its assistance programs to students and trainees in

Africa: in 1978-79 over 1700 scholarships were also awarded in Africa.

Organizations that specialize in tropical research also take part in research training. In 1978, approximately 200 researchers from developing countries were welcomed into the laboratories of these organizations, most of them in the fields of agriculture and renewable resources.

Special Interests

French assistance policy is directed to the poorest countries and to the poorest sectors within those countries. In addition to economic considerations, France assigns particular importance to the human and cultural aspects of development. Priority is given to technical assistance, especially research and training, in order to permit developing countries to carry out the development process themselves. Research is the primary element in technical assistance. It is most often linked to financial and technical assistance for economic development, particularly in rural areas. Coordination between research and development activities is enhanced by the fact that the major research organizations and the agencies specialized in the technical aspects of development as well as in certain cases, the financing of development projects are all supervised by the Ministry of Cooperation.

Geographic Scope

Over half of French bilateral aid to developing countries goes to francophone tropical Africa. The following countries fall into this category and their aid is administered by the Ministry of Cooperation:

Benin	Djibouti	Niger
Burundi	Gabon	Rwanda
Cameroon	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Central African Rep.	Madagascar	Seychelles
Chad	Mali	Togo
Comores	Mauritania	Upper Volta
Congo	Mauritius	Zaire

Aid to Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, and Haiti is administered in the same way as the above countries. On the other hand, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, which are also historically linked to France, come under the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With regard to aid elsewhere, priority is given to:

. geographic diversification, including Latin America, Asia, and anglophone Africa
. poorest countries; particularly in the Sahel

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The way aid is given depends on the ministry responsible and the geographic area.

Ministry of Cooperation. A large portion of financial assistance for capital expenditures to francophone developing countries is distributed by FAC. Its funds come from credits granted annually by the treasury. These credits can be allocated to specific projects requested by developing countries or for more general use.

To establish overseas projects, a request is made by the country and a program of work is presented at the Mission of Aid and Cooperation under the authority of the French Ambassador. The mission is empowered to deal with all questions involving aid.

The Ministry of Cooperation then prepares technical feasibility studies. These are carried out by technical personnel and experts in the geographic area concerned. More general projects are studied only by technical staff.

The documents are presented to the Board of Directors of FAC, which is the major decision-making body. It is composed of several ministers including the Minister of the Economy, and is

headed by the Minister of Cooperation. Its decisions are based mainly on development and economic considerations.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For non-francophone countries, most projects are introduced by ambassadors and handled by specialized offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cooperative Research. Research programming must fit into priorities outlined in the 5-year plans. Coordinating research with plan objectives is done through a three-level decision-making apparatus:

1. At the political level, an Interministerial Committee of Scientific and Technical Research (CIRST) is headed by the Prime Minister, or this authority is delegated to the Secretary of State in charge of research.

2. At the scientific level, a Consultative Committee for Scientific and Technical Research (CCRST) is made up of qualified persons and headed by one of the membership elected for a specific term, which is renewable only once.

3. At the scientific, administrative, and financial level, a General Delegation for Scientific and Technical Research (DGRST) is under the aegis of the Secretary of State in charge of research.

This coordination scheme is completed by "relay structures"--the committees for sectoral coordination. The Subdirectorate of Research of the Ministry of Cooperation is, for example, where specialized research done overseas is handled at ministerial level for a particular geographical zone. Similar structures exist in other ministries.

In addition, an "Advisory Committee for Research Coordination with Developing Countries" was created in 1977. Its chairman is the Director of DGRST, and it comprises representatives of ministerial departments and research organizations that deal with developing country problems. This committee has four principal functions.

. Inventory of research organizations, teams, and programs
. General coordination of cooperative scientific activities
. Geographic distribution of programs
. Determination of the direction of cooperative research

The committee is run by a Permanent Secretary, named by the Secretary of State for Research.

Training assistance. Training assistance is distributed to developing countries according to their requests and is designed to fit each country's specific needs. Preference for scholarships is increasingly given to students in scientific and technical fields.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

1. For assistance given by the Ministry of Cooperation expenditures approved by the Board of Directors of FAC can be made according to several procedures. Generally, payment is based on an agreement concluded between France, represented by the Minister of Cooperation, and the recipient country, or if necessary an inter-African institution having legal status to conclude such an agreement.

The Central Economic Cooperation Fund (CCCE) handles the transfer of funds. It also is empowered to give loans to French overseas territories and departments and to certain foreign countries. From the "first window," it gives long-term loans at low interest (3.5 to 7 percent). In 1979 CCCE commitments in this area to foreign recipients came to about $230 million. Most of this money went to agricultural development projects. The "second window" was opened in 1975 to increase the availability of CCCE funds for more wide-ranging projects which promise high returns. These funds were loaned at rates set by the open market (in 1979, $95 million was loaned in this way). In addition to financing, CCCE plays a role in technical assistance. To facilitate projects already under way, it can make consultants available to

several African organizations, if they request. Furthermore, the CCCE helps in training Africans at the Center for Finance, Economics, and Banking in Paris.

2. The conditions of financial assistance granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are decided during "cultural, scientific, and technical joint commissions."

3. The Ministry of Cooperation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs give first priority to French government and civil service employees for recruitment for overseas technical assistance personnel. Also, the volunteers from the National Service (VSN) make an important contribution. Only a third of the manpower comes from the private sector.

4. French scientific and technical assistance programs develop according to agreements made with developing countries. In certain cases, program reviews are held annually by "joint commissions" at the interministerial level.

International scientific research is done in two kinds of organizations: (1) organizations such as GERDAT (Study and Research Group for Development of Tropical Agriculture) or ORSTOM (Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research) are specialized institutes in international work; (2) others, such as CNRS (National Center for Scientific and Technical Research) or INRA (National Institute for Agronomic Research) only devote part-time to international activities. While ORSTOM is involved mainly in basic research, GERDAT deals with applied research. The desire for research to make as direct a contribution as possible to the development process leads to many interdisciplinary projects.

5. Training includes not only the basic activities but also specialization and training for permanent positions. In France, there are several traditional networks from which a young person can work his way up. Universities, engineering schools, public or private research laboratories, coursework in certain schools where

academic and practical training are mixed, such as ORSTOM and the Institute of Livestock and Veterinary Medicine for the Tropics (IEMVT), and IFARC (Institute for Agricultural and Rural Development Training for Warm Climates), all play a part in the training process. IFARC and ORSTOM use many training networks and had about 300 graduate-level trainees during 1979-80.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The Ministry of Cooperation is divided into the Directorate of Economic Development, to which the Rural Development Service is responsible, and the Directorate of Cultural and Technical Cooperation, to which the Sub-Directorate of Scientific Research is responsible.

The Office of Economic Studies and International Issues is the bureau of area studies in the ministry. It includes geographic specialists. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Cooperation often uses outside consultants for some evaluation studies.

The CCCE is a public development assistance organization created in 1941 in London (at that time it served as Central Bank and Treasury for the Overseas possessions and not as a financial institution for development assistance).

Created in 1944, ORSTOM is publicly funded; its budget is 93 percent financed by credits for research assigned to the Ministry of Cooperation. In 1979, it had nearly 1300 staff members, of which about 700 were research scientists and 460 were high-level technicians and engineers. In addition, ORSTOM had cooperative scientific activities in about 55 locations in nontemperate zones. ORSTOM's research covers over 25 scientific disciplines, such as hydrology, pedology, soil biology, plant pathology, agronomy, agro-climatology, economics, and demographics.

GERDAT was created in 1970 to coordinate the activities of eight applied research institutes covering animal and plant production in the tropics:

Institut Francais du Cafe, du Cacao et des Autres Plantes Stimulantes (IFCC). French institute for coffee, cacao, and other stimulant plants.

Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivrieres (IRAT). Institute for agronomic research on tropical food crops.

Institut de Recherches sur le Caoutchouc en Afrique (IRCA). Research institute for rubber in Africa.

Institut de Recherches du Coton et des Textiles Exotiques (IRCT). Research institute for cotton and exotic textile crops.

Institut de Recherches pour les Huiles et Oleagineux (IRHO). Research institute for oils and oilseeds.

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT). Technical center for tropical forestry.

Institut d'Elevage et de Medecine Veterinaire des Pays Tropicaux (IEMVT). The livestock breeding and veterinary institute of the tropics.

Centre d'Etudes et d'Experimentation du Machinisme Agricole Tropical (CEEMAT). Center for tropical agricultural mechanization research. CEEMAT is a service available to all GERDAT members.

In 1978, GERDAT had a staff of 1333 professionals including about 1000 scientists, high-level research technicians, or engineers. Nearly half of the GERDAT budget is financed by credits for research assigned by the Ministry of Cooperation.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

The French development assistance apparatus makes use of many external organizations for program evaluation, sectoral, and geographic studies--for example, SEDES (Association for Economic and Social Development), which is a research group; SATEC (Association for Technical Assistance and Cooperation); BDPA (Office for the Development of Agricultural Production); and CFDT (The French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers).

ADDRESSES

Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres
Direction Generale des Relations Culturelles
21 bis, rue La Perouse - 75016, Paris, FRANCE

Ministere de la Cooperation
20, rue Monsieur - 75007, Paris, FRANCE
Tel.: 567.55.90

ORSTOM
24, rue Bayard
75008 Paris, FRANCE
Tel.: 225.31.52

GERDAT
42, rue Scheffer
75016 Paris, FRANCE
Tel.: 553.56.41
704.32.15

CTFT
45, bis avenue de
la Belle-Gabrielle
94130 Nogent-Sur-Marne
FRANCE

IEMVT
10, rue Pierre Curie
94700 Maison Alfort
FRANCE

IFCC
34, rue des Renaudes
75017 Paris, FRANCE

IRAT
110, rue de l'Universite
75007 Paris, FRANCE

IRCA
42, rue Scheffer
75016 Paris, FRANCE

IRCT
34, rue des Renaudes
75017 Paris, FRANCE

IRFA
6, rue du General
Clergerie
75016 Paris, FRANCE

IRHO
11, Square Petrarque
75016 Paris, FRANCE

CEEMAT
Parc de Tourvoie
92160 Antony, FRANCE

ADDITIONAL READING

Comite d'aide au developpement. Examen Annuel de l'Aide Memorandum de la France (OCDE) (French government presentation to OECD of assistance program)

"Relations culturelles, scientifiques et techniques": 1977 rapport d'activites de la DGRST du Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres (1977 Activity Report made by the DGRST for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

"La cooperation francaise en Afrique Noire, dans l'Ocean Indien et a Haiti: Dossier Economique -1978 du Ministere de la Cooperation (Report by Ministry of Cooperation on French Assistance in Francophone Tropical Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Haiti)

ORSTOM: rapport d'activites 1976-1979 (Activities Report 1976-79)

GERDAT: rapport d'activites 1978 (Activities Report 1978)

Germany

In 1979, Germany's Official Development Assistance from public sources totaled DM6140 million (about US$3411 million) which corresponded to 0.44 percent of the GNP. Approximately DM4000 million was allocated for bilateral assistance and the rest for multilateral assistance. Forty percent of the bilateral assistance was for financial cooperation, the rest for technical cooperation.

Policy-making is the responsibility of BMZ (the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation). Implementation of programs is delegated to a number of administrative organizations outside the BMZ which operate semiautonomously: KfW (the Credit Bank for Reconstruction) handles financial cooperation (KfW, is a large government bank and foreign assistance is only a small portion of its responsibilities); GTZ (the German Agency for Technical Cooperation) implements the technical cooperation program; DSE (the German Foundation for International Development), among other activities, administers the training program; and several church agencies, private foundations, political foundations, and voluntary organizations are supported by BMZ.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance was allocated in agriculture mainly for irrigation projects in addition to rural development. Financial cooperation is

executed under different conditions: LDC's receive grants; less developed countries obtain loans at 0.75 percent interest rate, 50 years duration and 10 years grace period; standard conditions for other developing countries are 2 percent interest rate, 30 years duration and 10 years grace period; advanced developing countries obtain loans at 4.5 percent interest rate, 20 years duration and 5 years grace period.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, GTZ was involved in about 280 projects in agriculture involving nearly 500 agricultural scientists.

Training

In 1979, over 600 foreign personnel were given long-term training in agricultural topics; another 80 people participated in seminars.

Special Interests

Six areas receive special emphasis in the German development effort:

. Fighting unemployment and underemployment--labor-intensive projects and youth and volunteer services.

. Setting up vocational and environment-oriented education systems.

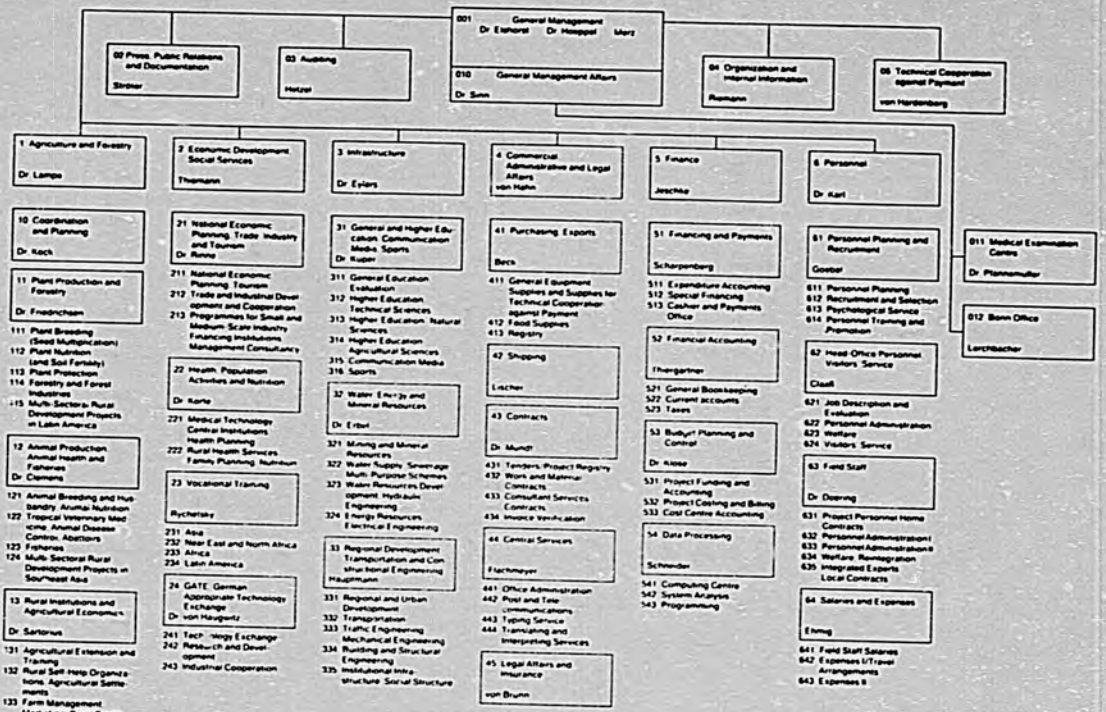
. Improvements in rural regions, especially through the promotion of a productive and diversified agriculture, as well as an efficient infrastructure providing industrial jobs outside industrial centers.

. Expanding and diversifying the industrial sector.

. Strengthening and planning organizational capacity.

. Direct aid to improve living conditions.

For agriculture, the priorities are:



German Agency for Technical Cooperation

170

. Promotion of credit, procurement, production, and marketing organizations. Above all, development of extension services and agricultural credit systems will be emphasized. Efforts to strengthen agricultural research and technology will be intensified.

. Animal and vegetable protein production.

. Storage, marketing, distribution, and processing of agricultural products.

. Possibilities of exporting processed agricultural products.

. Promotion of the rational manufacture of agricultural production requisites.

. Setting up of efficient repair and advisory services.

. Training of senior and medium-level technical and organizational personnel, geared closely to practical requirements.

These priorities are reflected in the organizational structure of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of GTZ which has five divisions:

. Coordination and Planning

. Plant Production and Forestry: plant breeding and seed multiplication; plant nutrition and soil fertility; plant protection; forestry and forest industries; and agro-forestry.

. Animal Husbandry, Animal Health, and Fisheries: breeding, husbandry, and nutrition; tropical veterinary medicine, disease control, and abattoirs; and fisheries.

. Rural Institutions and Agricultural Economics: extension and training; rural self-help organizations and agricultural settlements; farm management, marketing, and rural credit.

. Agricultural Mechanization, Soil Conservation, Irrigation, and Agro-Industries.

Geographic Scope

To use its funds to best advantage, Germany concentrates development assistance on selected regions. Criteria for selection include the stage of development of the recipient country, its capacity to absorb foreign capital and know-how, its development prospects, and its own efforts to attain development objectives. In 1979, Germany provided technical or financial assistance in agriculture to over 80 countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Germany generally responds to official requests from governments on the basis of project lists submitted for the review of the assistance agencies. BMZ chooses among these projects based on its priorities for development policy.

Informal inquiries are often made before the formal request is received. GTZ then holds preliminary discussions (primarily in Germany) regarding the project lists and examines documents submitted.

Once preliminary project choices are made for the technical assistance projects, BMZ asks GTZ to prepare project appraisals. If documentation is adequate, the appraisal can be made in Frankfurt. If more information is needed, one or more persons, often outside consultants, make a field visit to evaluate technical and economic feasibility. If consultants are used, a GTZ staff member often goes to the field during the last stages of appraisal to develop final points with government officials. Time and cost estimates are calculated and, based on the appraisal, GTZ makes its recommendation to BMZ.

Plans of operation including cost estimates and procedures for implementation are submitted to BMZ in standard format as an offer. Incoming requests

from BMZ and procedures for carrying out project appraisals and preparing offers are decided by weekly conferences of heads of technical departments plus GTZ managing directors.

Once the order to carry out the project is received, BMZ sends a draft agreement to the host government, which must be signed before GTZ can formally begin work. GTZ operates within a basic agreement on technical assistance for each country.

KfW follows a similar procedure on capital assistance, except that it does not become so deeply involved in the appraisal stage. In contrast to GTZ, funds to KfW are allocated early, but subject to the appraisal. If the information submitted by the host government is adequate, KfW will send an appraisal mission to the host country; if the information is not adequate, KfW will ask for more information. It generally will not provide technical assistance (as does GTZ) in the appraisal stage, but may make an advance payment on the loan to finance such study and then arrange for a contractor to provide assistance.

GTZ and KfW are considering joint review of projects with technical and financial components.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

On technical assistance projects, GTZ is responsible for implementation including delivery of all services set forth in the project, in addition to accounting for expenditures. GTZ staff members implement most projects, but it will subcontract when "appropriate and economically expedient." It follows tender procedures like those of the World Bank.

BMZ controls the implementation phase of projects through its inspection department. KfW handles financial aid directly.

German technical and financial aid is given on liberal terms. There are no tied purchases of commodities; bids are encouraged through open tenders. Guidelines, generally liberally interpreted, encourage overall criterion of economic

use of funds with priorities, in order of preference: local country, neighboring developing countries or Germany, or any other feasible location. In fact, approximately 60 percent of purchases are from Germany.

Technical assistants need not be German but should have reading knowledge of German--Austrians, Swiss Dutch, and U.S. citizens are employed.

If firms are contracted, there must be good reason to employ non-German firms (e.g. U.K. has a virtual monopoly on sugar expertise), but, in principle, there are no restrictions on nationality of staff employed by German aid funds.

DSE (the German Foundation for International Development) is in charge of advanced training; it serves as an executing agency for BMZ, which sets the policy. The main objective of training is to build up competence so that German experts can be replaced; there is no emphasis on academic qualifications per se. The order of preference for training locations is 1) in-country or other developing countries in the region, 2) Germany, or 3) elsewhere in the developed world.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

BMZ is divided into three types of departments: regional, which are operational; sectorial, which are advisory and control; and multilateral, which are non-governmental, administrative.

Werner Treitz is the key agricultural adviser in BMZ. He is assisted by two agricultural staff members, a forestry staff member, and a veterinarian. He advises the regional desks and operates pilot projects, regional projects, and research projects.

At GTZ, Frankfurt, the key technical agricultural staff members with regional responsibilities are:

Klaus Lampe, Head, Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Jurgen Friedrichsen, Head, Division of Plant Production and Forestry (Latin America)

Otto Sartorius, Head, Division of Animal Production, Animal Health, and Fisheries (Southeast Asia, from Pakistan east)
Ekkehard Clemens, Head, Division of Rural Institutions and Agricultural Economics (Africa, south of the Sahara)
Peter Muller, Head, Division of Agricultural Mechanization, Soil Conservation, Irrigation, and Agro-Industries (Middle East and North Africa)

They are assisted by a staff of approximately 90 professional people.

BMZ has staff members at some embassies seconded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but in charge of German development policies in the countries.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Consultants (both German and foreign) are used extensively at the appraisal stage and often in implementing and evaluating projects.

Individuals are used when one person is needed, primarily in appraisal or evaluation. GTZ maintains a roster (in German, French, and English) of approximately 500 individuals of which about 150 names are operational. Because of organizational help, ability to fix responsibility, and backup facilities, firms are usually employed if two or more experts are needed. There are about 10 to 15 major firms available in Germany for consulting jobs in the agricultural sector, of which three or four are picked for tendering on each project to be implemented by outside firms. Final choice is based on the method of study suggested, the quality of personnel provided, and then, the cost involved.

Several other institutions are involved individually and collectively in German economic assistance. These include church agencies, which are partly government financed; private foundations; and political foundations, subsidiaries of the main parties, which are partially government financed and are involved mainly with nongovernmental organizations such as trade unions.

- Konrad Adenauer Foundation (CDU)
- Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FDP)
- Friedrich Ebert Foundation (SPD)
- Hans Seidel Foundation (CSU)

DSE (the German Foundation for International Development) is the most active of the private foundations. In addition to administering the training portion of foreign development assistance, it also organizes conferences; publishes documentation on development-oriented literature; provides a library service, which can assist GTZ when needed; provides training for German experts in topics such as project identification and evaluation, farm management and planning methods for small farmers; organizes discussions on new areas or topics in which expert advice from abroad is needed; and prepares technical assistance experts (in 3-month training courses featuring language, customs, etc.) for their new posts. In these activities DSE cooperates closely with BMZ, KfW, and GTZ.

ADDRESSES

Ministry of Economic Cooperation - BMZ
Karl - Marx - Strasse 4-6
5300 Bonn 12, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

German Agency for Technical Cooperation - GTZ
Postfach 5180
D-6236 Eschborn 1, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
(Admin. offices: Eschborn/Taunus (bei Frankfurt/Main)
Dag Hammarskjold - Weg 1)

Cable: GERMATEC, Eschborn Taunus
Telex: 4 17 405 gtz d
Telephone: (0 61) 96 40 11

Credit Bank for Reconstruction - KfW
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9
6 Frankfurt/Main, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Telex: 411352 KWFM - D
Telephone: 06 11/7 43 11

German Foundation for International Development--DSE;
Food and Agriculture Development Center
Wielinger Strasse 52
8133 Feldafing, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Telex: 526 436
Telephone: 08157/ 2081

ADDITIONAL READING

Development Policy Concept of the Federal Republic of Germany and the International Strategy For the Second Development Decade, revision of July 11, 1973 (Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, Bonn)--gives broad policy perspective for foreign assistance.

Entwicklungs-Politik. Jahresbericht 1979. 1980. A description of the various German agencies participating in development assistance. Published by BMZ.

Politik der Partner. 1979. Published by BMZ.

German Capital Aid: Comments on the Procedure. January, 1976--explanation of procedures on financial assistance. Published by KfW.

GTZ--Your Partner in Development. A description of the organization.

Annual Report 1978 (for GTZ).

Jahresbericht Geschaftsjahr 1978, annual report for KfW.

Dialogue and Training 1975. 1976--a description of DSE.

Technical Cooperation in Rural Areas: Facts and Figures. 1979--a listing of agricultural projects of GTZ (Also available in German).

Key Policies and Programmes for Agricultural Development, 1979. Published by BMZ/GTZ (Also available in German and French).

Ireland

The Irish development assistance program increased from less than US$1 million in 1970 to $12 million in 1977, representing 0.14 percent of GNP. Multilateral contributions constitute about 80 percent of the aid program. Since 1973, the bilateral aid program has expanded from subsidizing private voluntary agencies to direct project assistance. Priority in the bilateral program goes to agriculture and small scale industry.

In 1980 Ireland's bilateral aid budget is IR£3.2 million (US$6.2 million), including £200,000 for disaster relief.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Ireland makes grants only. Some cofinancing of projects is arranged with nongovernmental organizations.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance projects have been an integral part of Irish assistance since 1973. Some are implemented by agencies, such as the Irish Agricultural Institute, which also provide the personnel needed.

Training

While training is part of all Irish technical assistance, a series of short training programs

for agricultural managers was begun in 1976. The Ministry of Agriculture provides the instructors.

Special Interests

The primary objective of the bilateral aid program is to channel official Irish aid in the most effective way possible to the poorer countries of the developing world and the poorer populations in them.

Geographic Scope

There are four primary recipients of aid under the Irish aid program--Lesotho, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia. India is also a priority country, but no program has started yet.

The program is concentrated geographically so that limited resources are used effectively. This approach prevents Irish aid from being fragmented and makes it possible to place the program within a coherent framework in countries where Irish personnel can work successfully, and where the government has built up contacts, experience, and expertise. In addition, as the program develops and grows, Irish personnel and projects in these countries can provide mutual support for one another. It also facilitates the development of a close, trusting, and effective relationship between the cooperating authorities, thus speeding the decision-making process on projects.

In addition to the program in the priority countries, the bilateral aid program also supports individual projects in other areas. In 1979, projects were financed in Burundi, Botswana, the Caribbean region, Colombia, Ghana, Rwanda, and Swaziland.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The criteria used in selecting the five priority countries involved such factors as the relative poverty of the countries concerned, their need for outside aid, and their ability to effectively use the aid offered. Also, because most of the poorer people in developing countries live outside cities

and towns, and because of the key role of agriculture in Ireland's own development, it follows that Irish activities would logically be directed at rural areas. An important factor, therefore, in deciding on the priority countries was whether the social structures and policies of a country would facilitate channeling assistance to rural areas, thus offering the lowest socio-economic groups some prospect of improvement in their standards of living.

Additional considerations were the relevance of Irish experience to the countries concerned, historical and other links with them, and, in general, the advantage of familiar legal, administrative, and other systems.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Since 1977 grants totaling £1.5 million have been made for projects implemented by nongovernmental organizations. These grants, which were made to meet up to 75 percent of the cost, were for projects mainly in agriculture, rural development, health, and education.

TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

The Development Cooperation Division is staffed by an Assistant Secretary, a Counsellor, six officers responsible for broad geographical and organizational divisions, and an economist. For the most part these staff members are generalist civil servants who administer programs. Personnel from the ministries of agriculture, finance, and education are also available to provide technical advice.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Consultants are used at the appraisal stage. Some parastatal agencies such as the Agricultural Institute, Bord na Mona (Irish Peat Board), and the Industrial Development Authority are used for feasibility studies. Recently an Advisory Council on Development Cooperation representing the various

aspects of Irish economic, political, and social activities was established to advise the government on aid activities.

Resident aid missions have been established in Lesotho, Tanzania, and Zambia for day-to-day contact between the Irish administration and the principal recipient countries. Staff members are generalists.

ADDRESS

Development Cooperation Division
Department of Foreign Affairs
80 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2, IRELAND

Telex: 25300 (ESTR EI)
Cable: ESTERO
Tel.: (Dublin-01) 780822

ADDITIONAL READING

Development Cooperation: Ireland's Bilateral Program--published by Department of Foreign Affairs--a description of the program.

Israel

Israel's Official Development Assistance totaled US$10 million in 1978. The Division for International Cooperation (MASHAV), a dependency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, extends technical assistance to other countries in the fields of medicine, education, vocational training, and agriculture.

Agriculture and rural development are the most important MASHAV activities. The Center for International Agricultural Cooperation (CIAC) of the Ministry of Agriculture plans and implements selected projects, coordinates them, and recruits experts and teachers.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Israel does not furnish financial assistance, but it sometimes covers part of the cost of a venture.

Technical Assistance

Official bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation abroad is processed and furnished by CIAC.

Technical cooperation activities consist of 1) operational projects involving Israeli expertise to assist in the identification, planning, and implementation of agricultural and rural development

projects; 2) extension services on national, regional, and local levels; 3) research to develop technologies needed for specific projects with particular emphasis on arid zone development.

The operational projects include:

. development projects related to agrarian reform policies (planning, extension, and implementation)

. agricultural operational projects to increase the production of selected farm commodities (planning, extension, and supervised credit)

. development projects in the context of land settlement programs (social, economic, and physical planning and implementation)

. establishment of training centers for farmers, rural administrators, and rural youth

. integrated rural area development (rural and urban development programs)

. agro-industrial projects (production of commodities linked to processing and marketing systems)

. specialized agricultural supporting services including guided credit and marketing programs

Training

Each year 500 foreign professionals and technicians are trained in Israel within a program of specialized courses in aspects of agricultural and rural development activities. Numerous short-term courses are held in countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. CIAC also sponsors in-service training in subjects for which Israel has experience and competence. This involves seconding experts to projects and institutions abroad.

Such assistance is regarded as a predevelopment input or as one that can strengthen an on-going agricultural activity of national importance. Specifically, the aim is to stengthen the operative

Israel

Division of International Cooperation

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Ministry of Agriculture

1 - Agricultural Research Organization (ARO)

2 - Center for International Agricultural Cooperation (CIAC)

3 - Central Meteorological Service (CMS)

4 - Foreign Training Department (FTD)

5 - International Irrigation Information Service (IIIS)

Semi-public Executing Agencies

Agricultural Development Corporation (AGRIDEV)

Water Planning and Development Corporation (TAHAL)

Training Institutions

1 - Histadrut Labor Federation

- 1.1 - Center for Cooperation and Labor Studies for Latin America (COLSLA)

- 1.2 - International Institute for Development, Cooperative and Labor Studies (IIDCOLS)

2 - Mount Carmel International Training Center for Community Services (ITCCS)

3 - Universities

Consultancy

1 - Institute for Planning and Development (IPD)

and professional capacity of agricultural institutions.

Special Interests

Israel is mainly concerned with providing agricultural and rural development technical assistance, including in-service training, planning and implementation of agricultural projects, and research on and development of technologies, especially for arid and semi-arid agriculture.

Geographic Scope

Israel extends technical cooperation in agriculture to developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During 1978, 26 countries were served by such programs.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

A general request by a recipient country is forwarded to the Division for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which in turn, refers the request to CIAC. Usually a preparatory mission is then sent to the country and if the project seems feasible, a phased program of technical cooperation is jointly agreed upon. The appraisal is usually based on criteria related to accelerated food production, improving peasant incomes, and introducing appropriate improved technologies. Often the program is initiated by a pre-development effort, which is planned to expand into a larger bankable project.

Because many projects are financed by third-country resources, Israeli technicians attempt to reconcile appraisal policies and procedures of donors with those of the receiving countries.

CIAC has five major categories of projects: 1) short-term missions; 2) advisory operations to assist an agricultural subsector; 3) pilot and experimental farms; 4) rural community development; 5) integrated rural regional development;

6) research; and 7) extension and training. CIAC strives to emphasize integrated rural regional development.

Project selection criteria require that all projects be officially requested; high on the list of development priorities; highly visible by important local decision makers; able to produce a decisive demonstration effect, so that the pilot project could serve as a model for other similar schemes; within the scope of Israel's capabilities and experiences; and assured adequate financial participation from either the host country or a third party.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Since Israel does not offer capital assistance, negotiations regarding technical cooperation include, as far as possible, the attainment of budgetary commitments by the recipient government or third-party involvement.

Israeli embassies are the major outreach of MASHAV. CIAC technical cooperation work, realized by its experts, is supported by CIAC experts in its Rehovot headquarters and by diverse institutions of research and other expert bodies in Israel.

CIAC helps select and contract executing agencies and individual experts; establishes and enforces rules and procedures for servicing experts abroad; helps select foreign technicians for training in Israel, and monitors and evaluates project performance.

Every project has a phase-out schedule so that management is transferred to the host country within a pre-determined date.

Israel concludes bilateral and multilateral agreements with international organizations such as United Nations agencies, the Inter-American Development Bank, Canadian International Development Agency, and others, and donor countries such as the Netherlands, and others.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The following are the principal agriculturalists in CIAC:

Y. Abt, Director
S. Marton, agricultural planning
U. Eshed, horticulture
A. Olmert, irrigation and extension
A. Sadeh, rural planning
Y. Remer, livestock
M. Bar Lev, Research Coordinator

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

CIAC draws on the senior staff of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, 2000 potential consultants both from the ministry and outside it are registered on a computerized roll.

ADDRESSES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
International Cooperation Division
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Ministry of Agriculture
CIAC
P.O. Box 556
Rehovot
ISRAEL

ADDITIONAL READING

<u>Israel's International Agricultural Cooperation Activities</u>. 1979. Published in English and Spanish.

Japan

Japan's Official Development Assistance in 1978 amounted to US$2215 million, 0.23 percent of GNP, of which bilateral grants were $383 million (including $221 million for technical cooperation), bilateral loans were $1148 million, and multilateral aid was $684 million.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for negotiations with foreign governments on economic cooperation, but consults with other ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Finance, where necessary.

Several government agencies implement economic cooperation. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), under the jurisdiction of the Economic Planning Agency, provides government loans on concessional terms to finance various projects and programs for assisting developing countries. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, and so on, is in charge of government technical cooperation programs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance directly handle multilateral assistance and bilateral grants.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1978, agriculturally related assistance totaled $262 million (commitments), which corresponded to 17 percent of total bilateral financial assistance.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance amounted to $56 million, which corresponded to 22 percent of total technical assistance in 1978 (commitments).

JICA provides various forms of technical cooperation: training, advisers, equipment supply, project cooperation, and development surveys. The Tropical Agriculture Research Center (TARC), attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, undertakes research on agricultural technology of tropical regions in Japan and abroad, as well as cooperative research programs with scientists of institutions in tropical and subtropical countries.

Training

Two types of training are provided by JICA: group training for which the participants are invited from various countries to study according to pre-arranged programs (20 programs in 1978 in the area of agriculture) and individual training programs designed according to the requests of the countries which dispatch the participants. In fiscal 1978, JICA accepted 548 participants, of which 219 participants were in group training programs and 329 in individual training programs.

Geographic Scope

Because of historical, geographical, economic, and cultural ties, Japan's economic cooperation has been weighted toward the Asian region. However, economic cooperation with other developing regions is increasing.

In fiscal 1978, the number of countries involved in JICA's programs were:

- Training, 53
- Supplying overseas technical experts, 71
- Equipment supply, 8
- Project cooperation, 19
- Development survey, 26

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

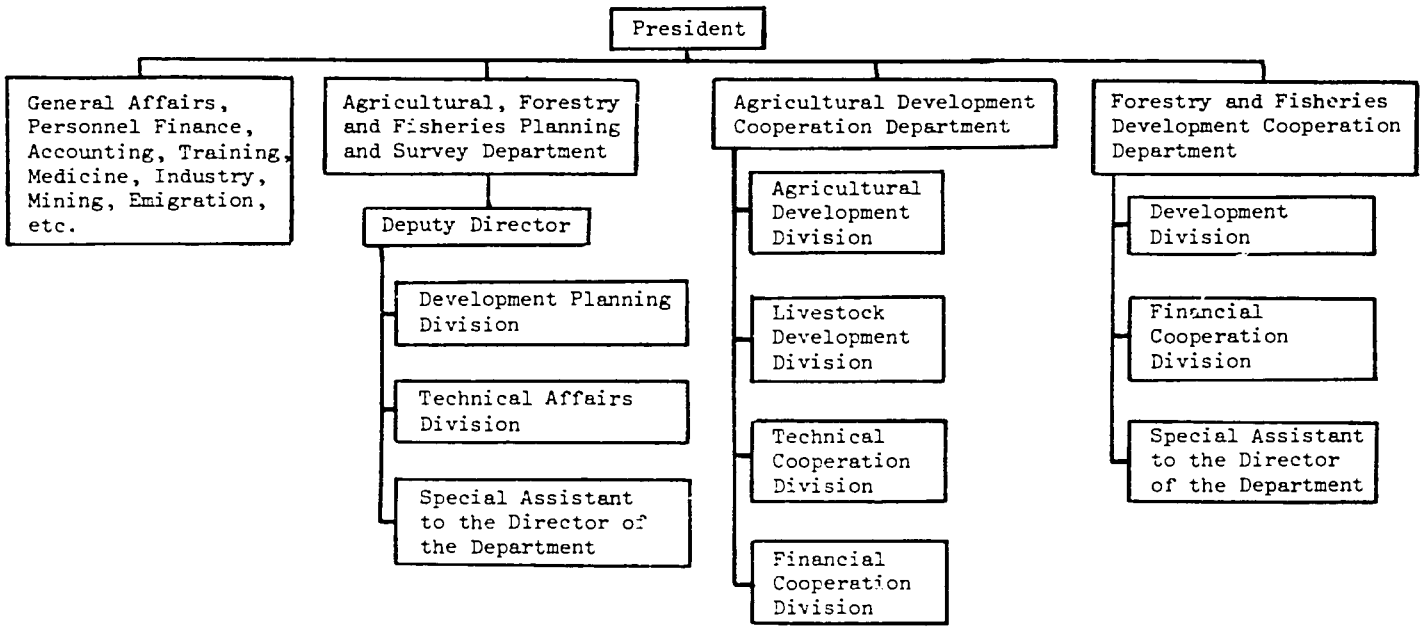
It is desirable for a project to be clearly identified by a country economic survey or project survey made by the government of Japan and OECF or JICA, separately or jointly. However, the Japanese government and OECF or JICA rarely conduct project surveys, since most of the loans or technical assistance projects have been provided at the request of the aid requesting countries.

The Japanese government generally responds to official aid requests from other governments. Once identified, after the consultation with the ministries concerned, a project is further studied to determine its economic and technical feasibility.

For a loan, the feasibility study is normally conducted by the borrower or a consultant employed by the borrower. Based on the feasibility study, the borrower prepares an implementation program and submits a request for a loan. A feasibility study may be conducted by JICA as technical assistance on a grant basis, and OECF is also prepared to provide engineering services loans for feasibility studies. The government of Japan indicates its willingness to provide a loan (the Pledge) when a request for a loan has been received and the basic feasibility of the project has been agreed on.

When both governments have agreed on the amount of loan, its terms and conditions, etc., an Exchange of Notes takes place. For a technical assistance project, a feasibility study and project formulation are conducted by JICA, if necessary, together with the requesting government.

Japan International Cooperation Agency



Usually JICA and the executing body of the requesting government conclude a Record of Discussion, which recommends that both governments take necessary measures to implement program referred to in the Record of Discussion. In some cases, a bilateral government-to-government agreement will be signed instead.

OECF carries out project appraisals to confirm the viability of a project, mainly looking into the economic, social, financial, technical, organizational, and managerial aspects of project implementation. When the project appraisal has been substantially completed, loan negotiations are initiated between the borrower and OECF.

A loan agreement is then signed, which will come into force after OECF has received a satisfactory legal opinion obtained by the borrower.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

OECF handles the loan project. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance directly handle financial grant aid including multilateral aid. JICA is responsible for implementation of technical cooperation programs.

JICA utilizes only Japanese staff to implement its programs. Equipment to be supplied by JICA will be Japanese goods in principle. However, in some regions, i.e. Africa or South America, local goods or that of the third countries will also be partly utilized.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

In agriculture, JICA has two executive directors who manage three departments: Agricultural Forestry and Fisheries Planning and Survey Department with two divisions, Agricultural Development Cooperation Department with four divisions, and Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department with two divisions. The two executive directors, three directors of the departments, and nine heads of divisions are the key technical agricultural

staff. They are supported by a staff of approximately 60 administrative people.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, prefectural governments, and universities are the main sources of agricultural expertise in Japan, so JICA usually hires technical assistance personnel from those institutions to work abroad. Consultants are also sometimes used.

ADDRESSES

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1, Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
2-1-1, Uchisaiwaicho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

Japan International Cooperation Agency
2-1, Nishi-Shinjuku
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

Tropical Agricultural Research Center
Kitanakazuma, Yababe-Machi
Tsukuba-Gun, Ibaragi-Ken, JAPAN

The Netherlands

In 1979, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the Netherlands totaled nearly US$1403 million, representing 0.93 percent of GNP. Thus the Netherlands for the fifth time exceeded the 0.7 percent target set for the Second UN Development Decade. Of the total, $442 million was allocated to multilateral aid, $181 million to loans, and $781 million to grants, of which $289 million was given as technical aid.

Administration of development assistance is the responsibility of the Minister for Development Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Minister is a cabinet member with overall responsibility for aid policy formulation. He is responsible for presenting the aid budget to the Parliament. Responsibility for policy implementation is shared by several ministries, with the Minister for Development Cooperation serving as coordinator. The Minister is assisted by the Directorate-General for International Cooperation within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Aid to the Netherlands Antilles is handled through the Cabinet for Netherlands Antillian Affairs.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

The Netherlands aid to agriculture increased from $16 million in 1973 to $334 million in 1979.

Of the total ODA commitments of $4434 million from 1976 to 1979, $1050 million was allocated for

agricultural projects and mainly for crop development, animal husbandry, water development, land development and reclamation, agricultural services, fertilizers and other means of production, and agro-industries.

Financial Assistance

In 1979, $275 million in loans and grants were allocated to agricultural projects. Loans are made at a 2.5 percent interest, repayable over 30 years with an 8-year grace period.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, technical assistance to agriculture totaled about $60 million. Over 500 experts, of which 158 were associate experts with FAO, served in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, and irrigation projects.

Training

In 1979, 219 students from developing countries were financed by Dutch aid on fellowships for courses and 112 were in individual training programs in agriculture. In addition, 147 persons received training under other financial schemes.

Special Interests

The Netherlands development policy aims to improve the lot of the poorest segments of the population in each country it assists. Priority is given to educating, developing skills, and promoting employment opportunities for the poorest groups.

Agricultural assistance is directed primarily at improving production by the small farmer. Emphasis in research is on opportunities open to small farmers. Extension services and schools must make small farmers aware of the possibilities of new varieties, fertilizers, irrigation, etc., and ensure that these things are available. What is needed is integral rural development, in which attention is paid to industrial development in rural areas, the rural infrastructure, housing, health care, and education, in addition to developing agriculture.

The Netherlands has special competence in land reclamation, plant breeding, plant protection, vegetable production, potato production, dairy cattle husbandry, pig and poultry husbandry, rural extension, and natural resources surveys.

Geographic Scope

The Netherlands uses the following initial criteria in determining which countries should receive assistance:

- degree of poverty and the resulting need for id
- an economic policy that is socially sound
- a policy of respect for human rights

Of the present 13 target countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Egypt, North Yemen, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Zambia), 10 belong to internationally recognized categories of Least Developed Countries and countries Most Seriously Affected by the energy crisis.

Future increases in Netherlands development aid will be intended for nontarget countries and for the relief of extreme want. This switch in emphasis reflects the fact that the poorest people do not live only in target countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Preparation and implementation of assistance projects go through seven steps:

1. Identification. The project under consideration must have high priority in the development plan of the recipient country.

2. Preparation. A detailed feasibility study is undertaken.

3. Appraisal. Both donor and recipient country are involved. Judgments are based on cost-benefit analysis or on reports drafted in the preparation phase.

4. Allocation. In consultation with the recipient country, available funds are allocated to programs and projects mutually agreed upon.

5. Project execution.

6. Follow-up and after-care. Decisions are made as to whether a project should be extended. Even if the recipient country assumes responsibility, a short annual mission by Dutch experts provides some guidance.

7. Evaluation. The emphasis is on interim evaluation to produce guidelines for the project's continuation.

Usually, the low-income country submits a request through the resident embassy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, in turn, submits it to the Directorate for Agricultural Assistance to Developing Countries. The request is sent to the International Agricultural Center (IAC) for advice. The Project Advisory Committee of the IAC then makes a detailed appraisal of the proposed project. If the recommendation is positive, alterations may be suggested and methods for implementation and support are identified. If additional information is needed, a mission may be sent to the country.

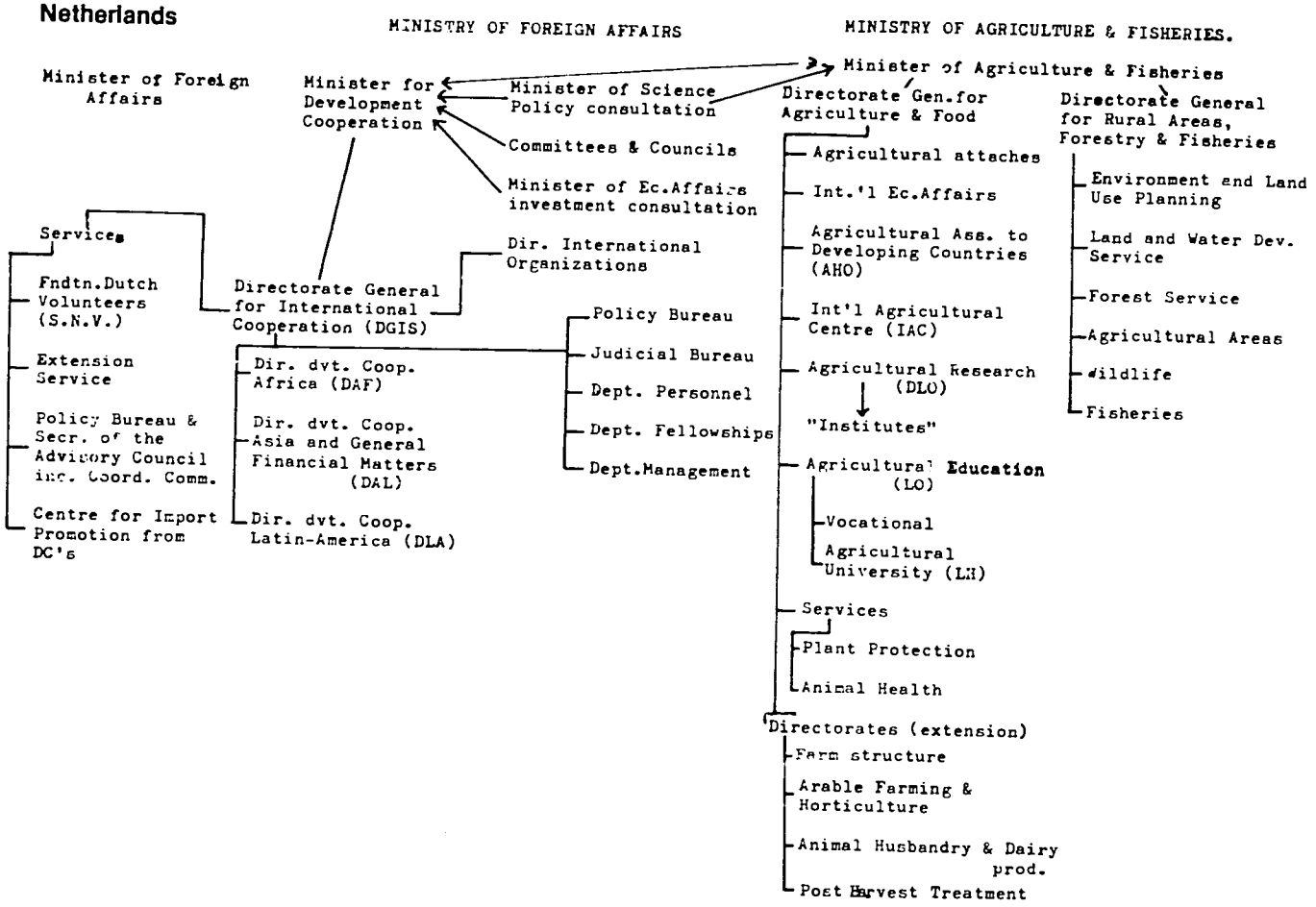
CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

The Netherlands Bank for Investment Aid helps administer loans. Funds are held in account in the Netherlands and applied to purchases from the Netherlands or developing countries. Exceptions can be made if necessary.

The IAC advises the Ministry of Agriculture and the Minister for Development Cooperation on the execution of agricultural projects and on the selection of technical assistance staff. Technicians usually must be Dutch citizens. There is no shortage of short-term staff. Longer term staff are hired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation on 1- to 2-year contracts.

The IAC also organizes agricultural training programs in English for foreign participants.

Netherlands



Students are expected to have a BS degree and several years of experience. Three-month post-graduate courses for mid-career people are given on land drainage, plant breeding, vegetable growing, potato production, plant protection, and dairy cattle husbandry. In addition, there is a 1-month course in rural extension and 6-month courses on pig and poultry husbandry. IAC also sponsors special and individual programs.

Generally, foreigners selected for academic training are sent to the Netherlands or an appropriate regional institution. The Dutch government is increasing the flexibility of educational programs and promoting new courses in the developing countries tailored to a recipient country's specific needs. The program for university-run development projects is coordinated by the Netherlands University Foundation for International Cooperation.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

Official development assistance is the responsibility of the Minister for Development Cooperation.

Where development cooperation in the agricultural sector is concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is sent requests for advice and cooperation in all fields, such as the appraisal of mission reports, the recruitment of experts, evaluation of projects, and contributions to agricultural development policies. The coordinating body in the ministry is the Directorate for Agricultural Assistance to Developing Countries (AHO). The director of AHO is G. P. Tiggelman.

Depending on subject and type of expertise required, various institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are involved in agricultural development efforts. The following are most active:

International Agricultural Centre (IAC). Many of the executive tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture are delegated to the IAC. The functions of this organization were described earlier. Director: A. H. Haak

Directorate for Agricultural Research. Some 30 agricultural research institutes that primarily serve Dutch agriculture are under this directorate. However, some activities are directed at agriculture in developing countries in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation. Researchers are made available for development projects and play a major part in international courses of the IAC. The director of International Research Cooperation is J. J. Hardon.

Directorate for Agricultural Education. This directorate is responsible for agricultural training and education in The Netherlands. Experts within the directorate are active in teacher training in various developing countries. Teacher training is always combined with curriculum development (manuals, workbooks, etc.) based on local conditions and circumstances. The College for Tropical Agriculture at Deventer and the Agricultural University at Wageningen are under this directorate.

The Agricultural University. The university carries out teaching and research on a wide range of subjects. Its staff provides advice on agricultural development assistance and is engaged in projects in several developing countries. The university offers a 2-year M.Sc. course in soil science and water management especially for students from developing countries.

Institute of Land Reclamation and Improvement. This institute collects and disseminates information about land and water use with emphasis on irrigation, drainage, and salinity control. The institute annually holds an international course on land drainage in cooperation with the IAC. It also organizes courses and workshops on drainage in developing countries. The institute provides specialist services in programs of bilateral or multilateral technical cooperation. These services include project identification, project appraisal, support to project execution, and project evaluation. The director is F. E. Schulze.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Academic and technical research organizations throughout the country participate in development assistance. The major ones are:

The Royal Tropical Institute is an association with corporate status. The staff of 470 is primarily concerned with research, technical support, and transfer of knowledge within the framework of development cooperation. The institute operates in close relationship with the government, which supports its activities. The institute also participates in the development efforts of relevant organizations both in the Netherlands and abroad. The activities are carried out in the technical departments (agricultural research, tropical hygiene, and social research) in the Tropical Museum, and in the units for planning and evaluation, training and education, and documentation.

The Department of Agricultural Research conducts activities focused on tropical and subtropical regions: improvement of agricultural production to increase the income of the smallholder; conservation and fertility of soils; propagation and protection of crops; small-scale technology; nutrition. It operates a computer-indexed documentation system and publishes a monthly abstract journal. The director is H.Ph. Huffnagel.

The Netherlands Organization of Applied Scientific Research (TNO) is an independent, nonprofit institution. TNO's aim is to stimulate public welfare through scientific and industrial research and affiliated activities. It embraces about 50 institutes with almost 5000 employees. TNO implements sponsored research and development projects in the Netherlands and abroad for public and private entities.

TNO is administered by a Central Organization and four specialized organizations for industrial research, nutrition and food research, defense research, and health research. Each organization administers specific research institutes. The Organization for Nutrition and Food Research administers the following:

. Central Institute for Nutrition and Food Research
. Institute for Cereals, Flour, and Bread
. Institute for Fishery Products
. National Institute for Malting Barley, Malt, and Beer
. Foundation ILOB-TNO, Institute for Agricultural Research on Industrial, Biological, Biochemical, and Chemical Products.

The Bureau for International Projects prepares and coordinates TNO activities in developing countries. It works in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Euroconsult is a private firm that manages the international consulting activities undertaken by its subsidiaries, ILACO and Grontmij International. It has 220 employees with expertise in agronomy, agricultural engineering, agricultural processing, animal production, fisheries, and wildlife, forestry and forest industries, irrigation and drainage engineering, agricultural economics, and rural sociology. It also can call on the 3200 staff members of the parent organizations.

The International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC) was founded by the Netherlands government to help developing countries survey topography and natural resources. ITC offers postgraduate training in the use of aerial photography and other remote sensing techniques. Courses in survey-integration deal with the identification of data requirements for development projects and ways to combine and analyze data for project planning. In addition, there are courses in aerial survey photography and survey-flight navigation.

Assistance is being given to regional and national institutions in India, Colombia, Nigeria, and Indonesia. In combination with consulting missions carried out by ITC staff, this assistance is helping developing countries build a survey capacity of their own. Research is carried out by the institute for further developing survey techniques and their application.

The institute has 120 academic staff members and an equal number of personnel in supporting services; the annual intake of students is 350 to 450.

ADDRESSES

Ministry for Development Cooperation
Muzenstraat 30
2511VW The Hague
NETHERLANDS

Directorate for Agricultural Assistance to Developing Countries (AHO)
Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
2500EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 20401)
Tel.: 070-792210

International Agricultural Centre (IAC)
Lawickse Allee 11
6700AB Wageningen
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 88)
Tel.: 08370-19040

Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement (ILRI)
Marijkeweg 11
6700AA Wageningen
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 45)
Tel.: 08370-19100

Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)
Mauritskade 63
Amsterdam (0), NETHERLANDS

International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC)
Boulevard 1945 - 350
Enschede, NETHERLANDS

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
2500EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 20401)
Tel.: 070-793911

Directorate for Agricultural Education (LO)
Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
2500EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 20401)
Tel.: 070-792036

Directorate of Agricultural Research (DLO)
Molenlaan 4
6700PA Wageningen
NETHERLANDS
(P.O. Box 59)
Tel.: 08370-19145

Agricultural Univ. (AU)
Stadsbrink 389
Wageningen, NETHERLANDS
Tel.: 08370-84292

Council for Agricultural Research (TNO)
P.O. Box 297
The Hague, NETHERLANDS

Euroconsult
Beaulieustraat 22
Arnhem, NETHERLANDS

ADDITIONAL READING

Implementation and Vindication of Policy in 1975. General description of Netherlands economic assistance policy. Published by Department for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bilateral Development Cooperation; the Quality of Netherlands Aid, 1976. Description of Netherlands bilateral assistance. Published by Department for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Development Cooperation and the World Economy, 1979. Description of structural aspects of Netherlands contribution to the development effort. Published by Department for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Report on Activities 1979. Description of IAC activities. Published by IAC.

Institutes of The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research TNO. A short description of each research institute. Published by TNO.

New Zealand

In 1979, New Zealand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) amounted to US$62 million (about 0.3 percent of GNP). Bilateral programs absorbed three-quarters of the expenditure, with the balance going to multilateral organizations. In recent years 65 to 70 percent of bilateral ODA has been disbursed in the South Pacific, with the five member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as the second region of bilateral aid concentration.

The bulk of New Zealand's ODA is administered by the External Aid Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The program operates on annual appropriations from Parliament based on Cabinet decisions on the overall aid level. The cabinet delegates authority to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to set allocations for individual countries, multilateral agencies, and elements of the aid program such as voluntary agencies and disaster relief.

The first formal programs of New Zealand development assistance were undertaken under the Colombo Plan in 1950. New Zealand was a founder member of the plan.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

About one-fifth of bilateral ODA, in strictly monetary terms, is spent on agricultural assistance,

but, measured in technical input, agriculture occupies an even higher proportion of the overall flow of development assistance. In recent years all of New Zealand's bilateral contributions have been grants.

Technical Assistance

As an economy based on farming, New Zealand has considerable agricultural expertise, which is frequently tapped by aid partners. About four in ten long-term aid advisers recruited for bilateral programs are concerned with agricultural production (including forestry). Projects are diverse. There are cattle-under-trees (two-tier farming) schemes in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, pasture improvement projects in Thailand and Peru, a sheep management program among smallholders in Papua New Guinea, artificial breeding projects in India and Indonesia, and crop research and production incentives in the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tonga.

Training

An important element of New Zealand ODA is the study and training program. There are about a thousand students and trainees in the program at any one time--about 700 in New Zealand and 300 at "third country" institutions. A marked trend in recent years has been for Pacific aid partner governments to choose to send individuals to teaching institutions in other countries in the region. For example, a horticultural student from Fiji on a New Zealand sponsorship might undertake a course at the University of the South Pacific School of Tropical Agriculture in Western Samoa. New Zealand, of course, has its own agricultural institutions and in 1980 there were about fifty students at Massey University undertaking courses such as veterinary science, dairy husbandry, and meat technology, a similar number of students at Lincoln College (crop agronomy and horticulture are popular there), and three students at Flock House, a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries farm training institution.

Special Interests

The New Zealand bilateral aid programs reflect the grass/animal/management expertise developed under New Zealand's temperate environment. But because most developing countries lie in tropical latitudes, the New Zealand practices and systems must be adapted for use by aid partners. Peru's Altiplano, the site of a pasture improvement project, and Tanzania's Southern Highlands, where New Zealand has been assisting dairy development, are among the few places that come close to paralleling New Zealand conditions. Climate and environment notwithstanding, there are a few facets of New Zealand agricultural technology that are immediately transferrable--notably artificial breeding technology. Also the technology for milk treatment stations such as those established under bilateral programs in Fiji, Nepal, and Tanzania is basically appropriate and transferrable. Soil classification, which leads to land-use recommendations, is another universal technology.

Efforts have been made to develop expertise in tropical systems. At Massey University in Palmerston North a Seed Technology Centre funded substantially under the aid program provides training at technician and post-graduate levels especially for individuals from the developing world. From time to time it also arranges regional workshops in tropical seed technology. In the field of cattle breeding, consignments of semen are frequently sent overseas to artificial insemination schemes set up with New Zealand assistance, and stud New Zealand cattle have been crossed with a strain of tropical (Brahman) cattle to produce heifers for a cattle development project in Fiji.

Scientific and engineering research undertaken by the New Zealand Forest Research and Forest Research Institute has led to the development of the world's first coconut-stem sawmill (for over-mature palms) and investigations are continuing into preservation techniques and uses for the timber--a new role for the ubiquitous coconut palm.

In addition, New Zealand's expertise in processing meat for export markets is reflected in abattoir projects in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia.

Geographic Scope

The Pacific bias in New Zealand bilateral aid has developed through geographic, ethnic, historical and in some cases constitutional links. Regular allocations are made for 11 countries in the region--the main partners being the Cook Islands, Niue, the Tokelau Islands, Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga and Papua New Guinea. The five ASEAN member countries form New Zealand's second priority for bilateral assistance--a relationship developed from Colombo Plan and Commonwealth backgrounds and because, after the South Pacific, the ASEAN area is the next closest developing region to New Zealand. Bilateral programs also operate in South Asia and smaller programs, all agricultural, exist in Africa (mainly Tanzania), Peru, Jamaica, and Guyana.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Of paramount consideration in project identification are the developmental priorities of the aid partner. Recipient governments have the final say. Although the bulk of assistance in any one year is generally made up of on-going projects, individual country allocations of funds often contain new elements. Such new projects are identified after a process of liaison with the aid partner which, in the case of Pacific governments, usually involves an aid mission from New Zealand and a series of official talks in the recipient country.

More than likely a project will contain an element of technical advice involving the appointment of an adviser for up to 2 years and the provision of training.

The External Aid Division has been giving increased emphasis to project appraisal in order to ensure that the assistance is appropriate and of development benefit and that its impact is in tune with the recipient's priorities.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

New Zealand places priority on bilateral assistance, mainly in the form of project aid, which might comprise combinations of technical advice, cash grants, the provision of goods and equipment, and a training component.

There has been some movement towards program aid (lump-sum grants for unspecified or sectoral development purposes) in Pacific bilateral relationships. New Zealand has provided funds for development banks in Fiji, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Western Samoa, and the Cook Islands under an arrangement that allows each bank discretion in the use of the grants. A salary supplementation scheme--grants for "topping up" the salaries of expatriate advisers recruited directly by the recipient government--operates in several countries. A portion of ODA is also channelled into financing local costs. In 1978, for example, almost $8 million (over 17 percent) of ODA was disbursed for this purpose, mainly in the South Pacific.

Direct budgetary support is provided for the Cook Islands, Niue, and the Tokelau Islands where special constitutional relationships and limited potential for economic self-sufficiency have been determining factors. Bilateral programs in the Cook Islands and Niue are attempting to raise the level of project assistance in proportion to the budgetary support as a means of improving self-determination in the two island states.

In both the Pacific and Asia, regional assistance programs complement bilateral aid. Regional agricultural projects in Asia include cooperation on animal health and afforestation and those in the Pacific include crop research and soil surveys.

New Zealand's bilateral ODA has never been formally tied although projects are expected to contain an identifiable New Zealand element in either advisory services or the provision of plant and equipment. In multilateral disbursements, however, a small portion of the funds (about 15 percent in recent years) is tied to the purchase of New Zealand

goods and services. This policy of multilateral "tying," which is continually reviewed, springs from a concern to ensure that New Zealand's geographical separation from the major areas of operation of multilateral agencies does not disadvantage those New Zealand firms and organizations that have agricultural and technical expertise in development.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The External Aid Division does not itself employ staff experts in agriculture or any other developmental sector. It depends on the expertise available in government and private sectors.

Closely involved in the identification and appraisal of new agricultural projects (as well as evaluation) is the Aid Coordinator with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In consultation with the External Aid Division the Aid Coordinator will determine where the expertise required for the project is available. Many New Zealand agricultural advisers are recruited by international agencies such as FAO and UNDP.

In selecting advisers for official aid projects, the recipient government is always consulted and asked for its opinion of the adviser before an appointment is confirmed.

ADDRESS

External Aid Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Private Bag, Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Telephone: 728-877
Telex: EXTERNAL NZ 3441

ADDITIONAL READING

<u>New Zealand development assistance</u>--annual pamphlet

<u>Annual review of New Zealand ODA for the DAC</u>.

Norway

In 1979, Norway's budget for Official Development Assistance totaled approximately US$502 million (Nkr 2542 million). Net official disbursement for developing countries amounted to Nkr 2170 million, or 0.93 percent of GNP. Fifty-eight percent of this was bilateral aid while the rest was channeled through multilateral organizations.

Political and constitutional responsibilities for the formulation of development aid policies rest with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, aided by the Department of International and Social Development in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This department also administers multilateral contributions and multilateral and bilateral cooperation with international organizations, and undertakes aid programing in close cooperation with NORAD (the Norwegian Agency for International Development). Established in 1962, NORAD is responsible for implementing bilateral aid programs under the political supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This division of authority is in conformity with the long standing Norwegian constitutional practice of separating policy formulation on the one hand and administrative implementation on the other between ministries and other state organs.

In 1976, the Norwegian aid administration was restructured to better coordinate long-term political planning of the Norwegian development program. The Department of International Economic and Social Development in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was expanded and two new divisions were

established--one for bilaterial cooperation with countries in Africa and the other for Asia. NORAD also was restructured to strengthen its technical and administrative competence within the major fields of operation (health, family planning, education, agriculture, industry, fisheries and maritime transport) and the geographical coordination and medium-term planning of these activities.

As part of this reorganization NORAD introduced new procedures to improve implementation and evaluation of development programs. A section for project/program evaluation was established.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Norway's assistance to agriculture is mainly directed towards integrated rural development programs, forestry, veterinary education and research, and commodity aid (fertilizer and technical equipment).

Financial Assistance

In 1979, nearly 20 percent of bilateral assistance, $40 million, was allocated to agricultural projects and programs, and another 5 percent to fisheries. All financial assistance is given as grants.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, 54 man-years were contributed by technical assistance personnel in bilateral and Nordic programs in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In addition, volunteers contributed 11 man-years in agriculture in Africa.

Training

Fifty-four foreign nationals were given training in agriculture and fisheries in Norway in 1979. In addition, Norway sponsored the education of 32 students in their own countries and 56 students in a third country in the same subject areas. In 1979 approximately 1100 students received scholarships for studies in Norway or other countries. The majority of the students were Africans or Asians.

Special Interests

Norway's bilateral development assistance policy is oriented to meet the needs of the broad masses and the poorest citizens of low income countries. This policy emphasizes the welfare and distributional aspects of development cooperation. Norwegian authorities believe, however, that the Basic Human Needs Strategy should be placed within the context of the developing country's overall economic and social development strategy. In this way, aid should be viewed as integral to such a strategy.

Improving the situation of women in developing countries is an important element of the Basic Needs Strategy. Guidelines and routines are under preparation that incorporate analyses of consequences for women as a group in the planning and implementation of all projects and programs. Assistance to projects and programs designed for women as a target group is also considered.

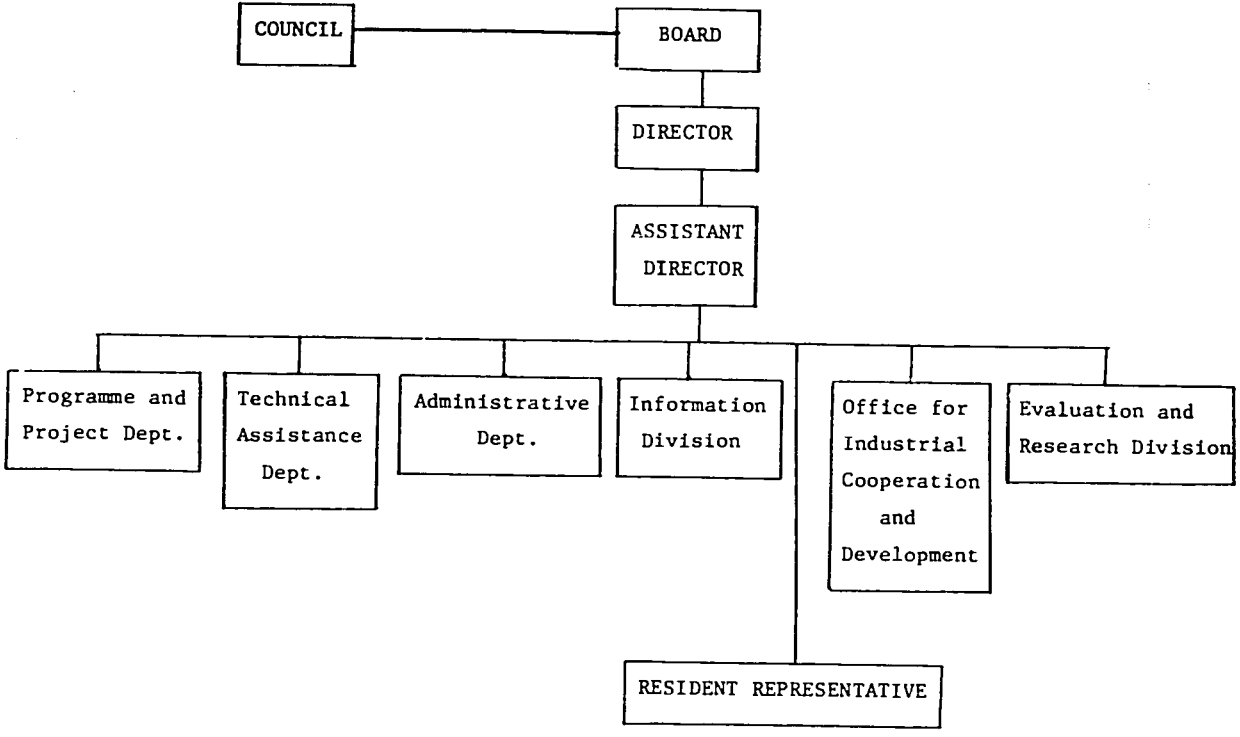
From the Norwegian government's point of view, the Basic Needs Strategy must be seen in the context of the total economic relations between the developed and the developing world, and must be supported by and achieved through the establishment of a new international economic order.

Geographic Scope

Norway's bilateral aid is based on the principle of geographical concentration, although departures from this principle are permitted, with regard to technical assistance and particularly in the fields of sea transport and family planning. Reconstruction aid to Nigeria and Viet Nam and support to newly liberated areas are other exceptions. The main partner countries are Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. These nine countries receive 60 percent of the total Norwegian bilateral assistance.

Much of the program assistance and technical assistance is concentrated in the main partner countries in Africa, while commodity assistance is

Norwegian Agency for International Development



concentrated in the main partner countries in Asia. Project assistance is fairly equally distributed between Africa and Asia.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Norwegian development cooperation evolves from the principle that aid should be tailored to the needs and priorities of the developing countries themselves. Development assistance cooperation with the main partner countries is based on general agreements on economic and social cooperation.

In choosing areas for support, Norway follows a country programing procedure with annual consultations responding to problem areas identified by the recipient countries. Long-term plans are drawn up to provide a basis for revolving 4-year aid programs.

Following the country program talks, further consultations are made in order to appraise and formulate the new projects and programs and to elaborate specific agreements on the obligations on both sides with regard to the implementation of the individual project or program.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Generally Norwegian aid, especially program support, is given with a minimum of supervision and control--which Norway feels can be a burden to both the donor and recipient countries and a hindrance to development. It attempts to ensure proper use through its country programing exercise.

In 1979, 38 percent of bilateral aid was general program assistance and 24 percent was project assistance. Twenty-three percent was commodity assistance and 15 percent technical assistance.

Norwegian ODA remains in principle untied, and Norway supports international efforts directed towards untying.

Procurement policies were further liberalized in 1977 following a decision to extend import support, in addition to commodity assistance. The import support scheme may be used for the financing of procurement from third countries, as a rule from other developing countries.

In 1979, nearly 9 percent of Norway's bilateral aid went to combined multilateral-bilateral projects. This and joint financing operations make it possible to take advantage of the planning and administrative apparatus of the international organizations for the implementation of projects selected by the Norwegian authorities.

Technical assistance personnel fall into several categories. Upon request from the recipient country NORAD helps find appropriate experts. A limited number of these experts are recruited in third countries. NORAD also recruits volunteers who have at least 2 years of professional experience after completing their education. The greatest part of technical assistance involves the main partner countries in Africa. About one fifth of the personnel recruited are employed in agriculture fishing, and forestry.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The Division of Agriculture and Rural Development in NORAD has a staff of seven people with educational background in agriculture, forestry, and sociology. The Head of Division is Olav Lindstad. NORAD representatives are located in the main partner countries. Each has a small support staff chosen for administrative purposes, although some may have backgrounds in agriculture.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

Agreements about cooperation are set up between NORAD and the Agricultural University of Norway, the University of Veterinary Medicine, and the Royal Society for Rural Development.

Expertise within various branches of the university and private consulting firms are also frequently used.

ADDRESS

Norwegian Agency for International Development
Boks 8142
Oslo-Dep.
Oslo 1, NORWAY

Cable: NORAD, Oslo
Telex: 16548 NORAD-N
Telephone: (02) 46 18 00

ADDITIONAL READING

Norway's Economic Relations with Developing Countries, Report to the Storting no. 94 (1974-75)--statement of aid policies as recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Norway's Assistance to Developing Countries in 1979. NORAD, 1980--statement of Norway's assistance activities.

Sweden

In 1978, Sweden's Official Development Assistance (ODA) totaled approximately US$783 million which corresponded to 0.9 percent of GNP, well above the UN target. Approximately 40 percent is allocated to multilateral assistance, and 60 percent to bilateral aid.

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), a central administrative agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, proposes, plans, and transfers resources to development programs and projects mainly in low-income countries. The Office for International Development within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares decisions for the government and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on development assistance matters based on plans submitted by SIDA, and administers Swedish contributions to the various UN development programs.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

No distinction is made between financial, technical, and training assistance in Swedish development assistance programing. Approximately 21 percent of total Swedish assistance (including both multilateral and bilateral assistance) is accounted for by agricultural, forestry, and fisheries projects. Almost all bilateral assistance is given as grants.

Technical Assistance

Approximately 200 SIDA-financed specialists are working abroad in projects in agriculture, including cooperatives.

Training

Annually, approximately 20 foreign nationals are given fellowships for academic training, and 100 are given nondegree training in agriculture.

Special Interests

Based on detailed studies and discussions with the recipient country, as well as the programs of other donors, Sweden attempts to respond to those areas in which it can make special contributions. In giving assistance, Sweden emphasizes integrated development, cooperatives, storage, animal production, credit, forestry, and fisheries. Once programs are identified, Sweden tends to minimize its control over expenditure of funds.

Geographic Scope

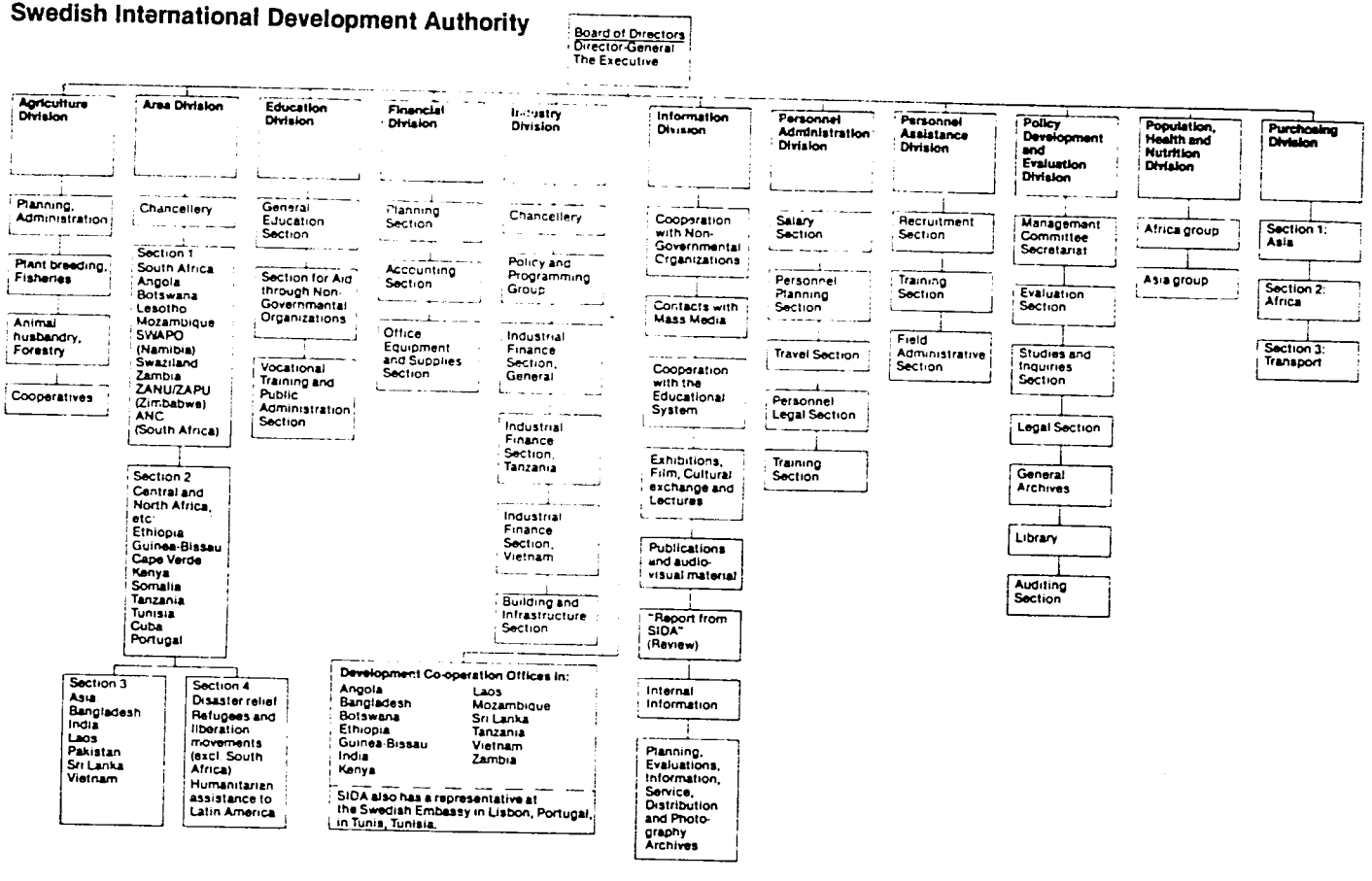
Sweden's principle has been to concentrate its bilateral aid. Eighteen "program countries" receive special attention: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Somalia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Laos, and Viet Nam. The agricultural program operates in 13 of these countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Sweden uses the UN-type country programing exercise in which recipients suggest areas for Swedish assistance. For internal purposes SIDA has adopted a sector analysis exercise to better use its available resources in programing aid. This gives greater perspective on the various fields in which the Swedish resource base might be used. It also enables SIDA to plan for an increase of the Swedish resource base in these fields.

January 1980

Swedish International Development Authority



220

For each program country, the International Rural Development Division (located at the Swedish University of Agriculture, Forestry, and Veterinary Science at Uppsala) prepares an agricultural sector study by making use of IBRD sector studies, FAO perspective planning studies, and such other information as can be sent to Sweden by SIDA resident representatives. Priority areas for development assistance are evaluated in light of Sweden's current assistance program. For example, fisheries may be a priority area, but Swedish ability to respond depends on its previous commitments in other countries, etc. Final decisions (including review of the strategy to be pursued and the sectors to be emphasized) are made within SIDA by an Advisory Group composed of the major organizations, such as the university, farmers, or co-ops, which must supply the personnel. A final strategy section is then added and the sector study reviewed with the recipient country. Within the budget allocated, the main areas for assistance (financial, technical, and training) and the specific types of assistance are then mutually agreed on.

A part of the assistance may be general budget support. In cases where specific projects are identified, agreement on small projects can usually be based on information supplied by the host government; the specifics of larger projects generally require further study by consultants reporting to the countries (and funded by SIDA). If the cost exceeds Skr 1 million (US$225,000) final approval within SIDA must be given by the Board of Directors or the Management Committee. The latter is composed of the Director General, his senior staff, and the Division heads. Those serving on the Board of Directors include the Director General of SIDA who is chairman, one additional member from SIDA, and nine representatives of the various Parliamentary political parties, popular movements and interest organizations.

Funds for individual projects can be committed for 5 years in advance so long as the next 3-year amount does not exceed the commitment of total program funds to the country (which can be

committed 3 years in advance at the first year's rate multiplied by three). The commitments are rolled forward annually with appropriate adjustments.

Sweden is participating in combined multilateral-bilateral projects of UN agencies. The procedure is to first identify problem areas in which low-income member governments ask for assistance beyond what the FAO budget can provide and in which Sweden has particular expertise. Next, studies are undertaken to determine degree of knowledge in the subject matter area and country. Then planning is carried out with FAO to produce a program that FAO is given money to implement; i.e. aid is tied by subject to FAO work in certain areas. Most cooperation so far has been on courses and seminars. In recent years emphasis has shifted to long-term programs. Areas that have been pursued up to now are animal production, seed production, storage, integrated rural development, village forestry, small scale fisheries, and land-use planning (including environmental considerations). From Sweden's viewpoint, this approach permits response to more requests making use of Swedish expertise (although FAO is not obligated to use Swedish staff members) and affords a wider knowledge of other countries. The last stage of these programs should be the formulation of bankable projects. If the project is in one of the Swedish program countries, the recipient country can decide to have it included in the Swedish country frame. Implementation could then be financed by Sweden. When it comes to projects in other countries, funds for implementation generally must be found elsewhere. Approximately $5 million of bilateral aid was utilized in this manner in 1976.

Sweden allocates funds to multilateral agencies in proportion to the degree to which their programs correspond to Swedish development policies. Swedish contributions to UNDP and UNICEF almost equal those of the U.S.A., and contributions to IDA are larger than Sweden's expected share.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Once a program is agreed on with a recipient country and funds are committed, the country has control over the expenditure of the funds.

On the average, one quarter of bilateral aid is tied to purchases in Sweden, with some countries required to purchase a higher proportion of Swedish goods, and other countries, less.

Generally, most of the technical assistance staff employed with Swedish funds are Swedes recruited by SIDA, but both SIDA and the recipient countries may hire non-Swedes.

Relatively few academic or nonacademic trainees come to Sweden for study. SIDA places these students at institutions where opportunities appear highest, and is especially responsive to desires of host governments. For long-term fellowships particularly, it is felt that training (usually leading to a diploma, degree, etc.) should be given as close as possible to the trainee's home country. The trainees are all project-related to Swedish aid programs.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

Technical agricultural expertise within SIDA is in the Agricultural Division which consists of 11 professionals (five agronomists, two foresters, three general economists, and one generalist). The Head of the Agricultural Division is Johan Holmberg.

In addition, staff members (hired by SIDA and reporting to the Agricultural Division) are at other institutions:

- International Rural Development Division at the Swedish University of Agriculture, Forestry, and Veterinary Medicine (21)
- Swedish Cooperative Center (6)
- The Royal Institute of Technology (water, land survey) (1½)
- Fisheries Board (2)
- Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Stockholm (3)

The Agricultural Division of SIDA also has special arrangements with the National Union of Farmer's Cooperatives equal to 1.5 persons, and with the Swedish Fishermen's National Union.

SIDA has country representatives in 14 program countries. They are mostly generalists. SIDA intends to assign more technical staff, at least for the main sectors, and two offices presently have program personnel with agricultural backgrounds.

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

SIDA frequently uses staff members from other institutions in its programs. Ten percent of Department of Agriculture staff members are involved in international programs. The Swedish University of Agriculture, Forests, and Veterinary Medicine, which is fully government supported, is actively involved (no subcontract with the university is needed, only reallocation of funds). The farmers' cooperative permits its people leave to participate in international programs, with guaranteed reemployment.

ADDRESS

Swedish International Development Authority
S-10525 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telex: 114 50
Cable: SIDA Stockholm
Telephone: 08 - 15 01 00

ADDITIONAL READING

Sector Policy Paper for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries -- gives priorities and procedures for SIDA assistance.

Switzerland

In 1979, Switzerland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) totaled approximately US$205 million (SFr 341 million) which corresponded to 0.21 percent of GNP. Approximately 23 percent is allocated to financial assistance, 50 percent to technical cooperation, and 26 percent to humanitarian aid and food aid.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Affairs has the main responsibility for aid policy. The Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for implementing financial and technical assistance, as well as humanitarian aid and food aid. The Office for External Economic Affairs within the Ministry for Economic Affairs cooperates with the Directorate for Development Cooperation concerning multilateral financial transactions with the regional development banks, and is primarily responsible for negotiations concerning bilateral joint credits (public funds combined with private sector loans).

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

Financial aid totaled approximately $47 million in 1979. Multilateral aid made up 53 percent of the total and bilateral aid, the balance. Bilateral aid consists of integrated assistance (combined

with technical assistance), accounting for 63 percent of the total over the past 3 years; financial projects, 26 percent; and mixed credits, 11 percent. Agricultural projects accounted for approximately 40 percent of financial aid over this period. Bilateral financial loans are usually given on terms that offer at least as many concessions as IDA terms. Generally, financial aid is now given on a grant basis to the poorest countries.

In general, Switzerland favors bilateral financial assistance and gives preference to projects integrated with technical cooperation, an increasing proportion of which are agricultural projects.

Technical Assistance

In 1979, approximately $102 million was spent on technical cooperation (technical cooperation activities, often linked with a financial contribution, always on a grant basis). About $26 million went to multilateral uses, e.g. to UNDP, and $76 million went to bilateral assistance. Of the bilateral assistance, approximately two-thirds was for rural development projects, and more than half of this was for agriculture, forestry, and livestock (the rest for rural roads, health, education, etc.). Of the approximately 345 professionals who served abroad in 1979, about half were in agricultural projects.

Training

About 300 fellowships are granted yearly for study in Switzerland; 15 percent of these are in agriculture. Most participants trained in agriculture are sent to a third country for academic training (because of language and the limited number of courses in agriculture in Switzerland) or are given in-country training; third-country and in-country training activities are handled by regional bureaus.

Special Interests

Switzerland places priority on the poorest countries, the poorest areas within these countries,

and the poorest people within these areas. In general, Switzerland is most receptive to providing assistance in rural development; nutrition, with emphasis on food production for internal consumption; handicrafts and small industries; employment creation; and population and environment.

Switzerland is especially interested in agricultural assistance in the areas of hill agriculture/regional development and dairy/animal husbandry, including cheese production, but is also actively involved in grain storage, potato production, fruit and vegetable production, rural education, and forestry.

Geographic Scope

Switzerland prefers to develop a long-term relationship with a country to support a series of projects over a 10- to 15-year period. A few countries have been chosen for special emphasis: the Sahelian region, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malagasy, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Peru, Bolivia, and Honduras. Currently Switzerland is providing technical assistance to agricultural projects in approximately 25 countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Switzerland primarily supports individual projects and provides very limited amounts of general program assistance.

Internal programing operates on a rolling 5-year horizon that is updated once or twice a year as project opportunities become more specific. Projected appropriations are divided among the four main regions, among countries within the regions, and then among projects within countries for existing projects and anticipated requests for new projects. Field representatives of the Directorate for Development Cooperation identify projects for those countries covered directly or indirectly by them, while projects for other

countries are identified by staff members at the headquarters. Representatives of the regional bureaus in Berne, accompanied by outside consultants, travel periodically to the recipient countries to review the potential projects in the field and work out details. Commitments are currently based on a 2.5-year appropriation credit, although they are subject to the annual budget for payments.

Switzerland participates in some combined multilateral-bilateral projects, particularly with FAO in the agricultural field, but also with several of the international agricultural research centers.

Ex-post evaluation is organized by a special section of the Directorate and carried out by consultants.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Generally, technical cooperation project assistance is administered by the Swiss personnel in the projects. The Directorate will look first for Swiss nationals to serve as staff but will consider others if project needs dictate.

For financial aid projects, which often are negotiated for long periods, specific objectives and procedures are negotiated and then the funds are provided to the recipient governments to spend based on these agreements. Little supervision is exercised. Procurement is generally not tied to Swiss manufactured commodities except for mixed credits.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

The core staff in Berne consists of approximately 30 professionals organized into three main divisions: Operations, Policy and International Relations, Support Services and Evaluation. The key operational staff members are:

R. Wilhelm, Chief of Operations (Deputy-Director of Swiss Development Cooperation)

Heads of Regional Bureaus:
O. Hafner, West Africa
H. Ph. Cart, East Africa
R. Pasquier, Central and South America
K. Voegele, Europe and Asia

Field representatives are located in Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Cameroon, Kenya, Rwanda, Malagasy, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Indonesia, Peru, and Bolivia. They are generalists who serve as attaches/coordinators.

Over 120 technical agriculturalists are assigned to the projects directly implemented by Swiss Development Cooperation.

OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED

Consultants are used frequently by Swiss Technical Cooperation especially during the feasibility, evaluation, and follow-up stages. Generally, the consultants on short-term assignments are hired as individuals. Occasionally firms as well as university institutes are used if a large team is required for a complex project.

The staff members on agricultural projects are all hired directly by Swiss Technical Cooperation, generally for 3 to 4 years. Occasionally a firm may be used for a very specialized project such as food processing.

ADDRESS

Swiss Development Cooperation
Eigerstrasse 73
3003 Berne, SWITZERLAND

Telex: 33151, CH; 32176, CH
Telephone: (031) 61-34-75

ADDITIONAL READING (available in both German and French)

Loi federale sur la cooperation au developpement et l'aide humanitaire internationales (du 19 mars 1976)--the basic legislation for the current program of development assistance.

Message concernant la continuation de la cooperation technique et de l'aide financiere en faveur des pays en developpement (du 27 septembre 1976)--first commentary after the new legislation, concerning technical cooperation and financial aid.

Message concernant la continuation de la cooperation technique et de l'aide financiere en faveur des pays en developpement (du 23 novembre 1977)

United Kingdom

Gross disbursements in 1978 of the United Kingdom's Official Development Assistance totaled £728 million (US$1638 million) of which £184 million was multilateral aid, £266 million bilateral grants, £123 million bilateral loans, and £153 million bilateral technical cooperation. After deducting repayments of principal on past loans, net ODA totaled £612 million or 0.39 percent of GNP.

In 1979, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) was created as a wing of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. ODA succeeds the Ministry of Overseas Development.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1978, bilateral project aid in the area of renewable natural resources totaled about $£46 million in commitments and about £29 million in gross disbursements. Aid terms (the rate of interest, grace period, and repayment period) are related to the economic prospects of the country; countries with per capita GNP below US$280 (according to 1977 World Bank calculations) are given aid on a grant basis.

Technical Assistance

At the end of 1978, 655 persons (other than those employed as consultants) working overseas in renewable natural resources programs were wholly financed under the aid program; 402 were partly financed, generally under a salary-topping arrangement (primarily in Africa); and there were 158 volunteers financed by ODA. All technical cooperation is given as a grant.

ODA also finances research and development that has relevance to overseas work with a 1978 budget of £11 million, including social and economic studies in U.K. and overseas institutions, the international agricultural research centers, and the scientific and technical institutes of ODA, but excluding research and development activities in the bilateral aid program.

Training

In 1978 there were 848 foreign students in agriculture and 341 in renewable natural resources. All training is provided as a grant. ODA also has a training program for U.K. nationals.

Special Interests

In 1975, an aid strategy "More Help for the Poorest" was formulated to give increasing emphasis in bilateral aid to the poorest countries, especially those in the group most seriously affected by the rise in the price of oil and other commodities; to give special emphasis to programs oriented toward the poorest groups within these countries, and, especially, to rural development; and to promote situations in which British concessional aid funds can best serve to stimulate matching contributions from other governments and encourage the deployment of such aid through multilateral and bilateral channels toward the poorest countries.

The intent was to increase concentration of aid, other than that provided for Dependent Territories and Associated States, for those countries with per capita incomes of less than US$280 and, within

that group, for those with worse-than-average growth prospects, taking into account their foreign exchange prospects and other donors' aid.

Increased agricultural production is seen to be at the heart of rural development programs, but beyond raising productivity and income in agriculture, attention is paid to the distribution of benefits, especially employment. From the U. K. viewpoint, effective rural development requires an integrated approach with attention to rural roads, water supplies, sanitation, credit, marketing, elementary education, and rural health. Therefore, in the future, the proportion of assistance given as grants is likely to increase as is the proportion designated to specific projects in agriculture and rural development (as contrasted with capital goods aid, general development, or program aid in the form of maintenance aid, debt relief, and food relief).

Geographic Scope

In 1978, ODA provided technical or financial assistance in agriculture to 126 developing countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

The total aid budget is published annually in the White Paper on Public Expenditures; expenditures are projected for 5 years in constant prices which are rolled ahead yearly (April through March financial year).

ODA then indicates, on the same rolling basis, how the aid funds should be divided between multilateral and bilateral aid, and within the latter, among the various recipient countries. This is agreed upon with other interested government departments and is known as the Aid Framework. Against a background of the economic situation in each country or Dependent Territory concerned, historical, political, and commercial considerations, and an assessment of past programs, development potential,

and prospects, "Country Policy Papers" are prepared setting out a suggested program for aid over the next few years. The papers outline directions for both the forms and the specific terms of aid regarded as desirable for that particular country. Once the paper has been approved by the British mission in the country concerned and by all relevant government departments, the accepted program can then be translated into practice by ODA.

Specific project identification based on recipient-country proposals is a responsibility shared by the embassies or high commissions (in Commonwealth countries), Development Division staff members (located in five regional offices), visiting ODA staff members, and technical cooperation staff members (if available in the country). The preliminary project proposal is then sent to ODA for initial technical scrutiny (provided by personnel of Development Divisions for projects in countries under their geographical responsibility). ODA may send a team consisting of professional advisers from London, its Development Divisions, or its scientific and technical units, for appraisal of the project. Alternatively, particularly for highly specialized projects, a feasibility study or appraisal may be carried out by a team of two or more consultants, including at least one technical specialist and one economist. Appraisal reports are written for submission to the local governments. Depending on the quality of appraisal and the nature of the activity, the project is then presented for approval to the Projects and Evaluation Committee (comprising the Deputy Secretary as chairman, the Chief Economist, the Finance Office, and all geographic undersecretaries concerned) if the amount exceeds 1.25 million; undersecretaries and assistant secretaries can approve smaller projects.

The geographical departments in collaboration with professional advisers implement, monitor, and appraise the projects. Evaluation of selected capital aid projects is carried out after the project has been completed or has been running for a reasonable period. Generally, outside agencies evaluate the capital aid projects. The Manpower

and Evaluation Department evaluates as many technical cooperation projects as possible; outside agencies hired by ODA also evaluate technical cooperation.

Training awards are given on a government-to-government basis; a scholarship candidate or trainee must be nominated by his government. ODA matches the nominations to the positions and disciplinary fields allocated according to priorities on a Key Sheet drawn up for that country.

Increasingly, ODA is attempting to relate training to capital aid and technical cooperation. Manpower studies for some countries are being used to set priorities given on the Key Sheet.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Negotiations are carried out with countries to produce either an individual project agreement or (in the case of generalized aid) an all-embracing loan agreement. ODA then assists with recruiting technical cooperation personnel and procurement of equipment and other commodities usually through the Crown Agents.

Bilateral aid commodity procurement is tied to commodities produced in the U.K. or produced by U.K. firms. Some discretion is allowed in the percentage of foreign-made components. Local costs are covered where necessary (for example, to mount development projects) or where the U.K. can afford. Flexibility in other imports is limited; e.g. where transport costs are high (cement), waivers can be obtained. Waivers may also be obtained for purchases from other developing countries where justified.

ODA recruits its wholly financed technical cooperation staff directly, usually for fixed terms of employment. It may also assist designated countries in recruiting partly financed staff members (for whom it tops up local salaries), although these persons are responsible to the governments for whom they work. In some cases, assistance in

United Kingdom
Overseas Development Administration

Divisions
(under-secretaries)

Permanent Secretary

- Deputy Secretary
  - Africa
  - Asia
  - Joint FCO/ODA Department Dependent Territories
  - Western Hemisphere & General
  - Overseas Manpower Establishment Organisation

- Deputy Secretary
  - Finance Education & Investment
  - International
  - United Nations
  - Science & Technology Health & Natural Resources Deputy Director General EPS

- Director General Economic Planning Staff

recruiting is not needed as it is undertaken directly by diplomatic posts in London or by the Crown Agents; the voluntary agencies recruit their own staff.

Generally, training is carried out in the U.K. A compendium on training in the U.K., which gives information not readily available from standardized handbooks, is available in each British overseas post. ODA supplies additional information as needed. Decisions as to appropriate courses in Britain are made in London on advice from professional and specialist advisers. The administration of the Technical Cooperation Training Programme is handled by the British Council on behalf of ODA. Universities have the last word on academic selections, except for special courses financed by ODA.

ODA is receptive to financing more third-country training in the future, particularly where there is British input in the institution. ODA also wants to promote more in-country training and it can locate technical advisers in developing countries to develop courses, etc., where opportunities exist.

TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

ODA is headed by a Permanent Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries (responsibilities divided approximately by bilateral and multilateral aid and administrative matters) and a Director-General of Economic Planning. There are nine undersecretaries responsible for broad geographical and organizational divisions, plus three chief advisers in natural resources, education, and medicine, and over 30 assistant secretaries heading geographical and functional departments. For the most part, these staff members are generalist civil servants who administer programs.

There are four major Advisory groups in ODA--education, engineering, medical and natural resources, as well as advisers in social development, physical planning, employment and energy.

The principal natural resources professional personnel located in London are:

R.K. Cunningham, Chief Natural Resources Adviser

Principal Advisers:
D.C.P. Evans, agriculture
K.R.M. Anthony, agricultural sciences (research)
A.L.C. Thorne, animal health
P.W. Stutley, natural resources economics and management
D.N.F. Hall, fisheries

Advisers:
A.W. Peers, agriculture
P.R. Weare, agriculture
R.D. Bell, agricultural engineering
R.W. Smith, agricultural sciences (research)
J. Davie, animal health
F.B. Halpin, animal health
B.J. Youngjohns, cooperatives
D.W. Hall, environment
J. Stoneman, fisheries
R.H. Kemp, forestry
P.W.T. Henry, forestry
J.C.D. Lawrance, land tenure

Liaison officers in certain U.K. institutions provide specialist scientific advice and service in particular disciplines, while 40 members of the "Corps of Specialists" are available for specific duties overseas.

Staff from five scientific and technical units, which are financed wholly by ODA, but operate relatively autonomously, are also available to provide technical advice:

- Tropical Products Institute--harvest and postharvest stages (P.C. Spensley, Director)
- Centre for Overseas Pest Research--control of insect, rodent, and bird pests (P.T. Haskell, Director)
- Land Resources Development Centre--land use assessment and development planning (A.J. Smyth, Director)

. Directorate of Overseas Surveys--mapping and surveying (D.E. Warren, Director)
. Overseas Division, National Institute of Agricultural Engineering (R.D. Bell, Head)

Technical advice may also be obtained from other institutions in the United Kingdom that have units or divisions financed wholly or partially by ODA, and include:

Overseas Division, Building Research Establishment
Overseas Development Unit, Hydraulic Research Station
Overseas Division, Institute of Geological Sciences
Coordinator, Institute of Hydrology
Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas
Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries
Overseas Unit, Transport and Road Research Laboratory
ODA Population Bureau

A few of the larger embassies and High Commissions have technical staff members assigned to them by ODA. Natural resource advisors are also located in five regional development divisions:

Barbados (Caribbean), R.L. Waddell
Nairobi (East Africa), J.B. Warren
Lilongwe (Southern Africa), A.R. Stobbs
Amman (Middle East), J.R. Goldsack
Bangkok (South East Asia), P. Tuley

OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

The British Council, funded partially by ODA but autonomous in administration, handles selection for training in many countries (embassies handle selection in small countries) and administers placement and monitoring in the U.K. ODA also provides grants-in-aid to the Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries and to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

The Professional Advisers make ample use of the staff of UK universities and scientific establishments. This includes the Agricultural Research Council; the Overseas Development Institute, London; the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre at Reading; the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex; along with the appropriate technology group at Strathclyde and the Institute of Aquaculture at Sterling.

About 400 organizations (private and public) were registered with ODA as consultants in 1978/79, and ODA spent about £17 million employing 98 such organizations (79 private, 19 public) on about 200 projects, of which almost half were in rural development. Most were feasibility studies. Consultants must be approved by the recipient government prior to being engaged by ODA. An ODA compendium of U.K. institutions specializing in natural resources and able to serve the needs of the developing world is being prepared.

ADDRESS

Overseas Development Administration
Eland House, Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH, UNITED KINGDOM

Cable: MINISTRANT, London
Telephone: 01-213-3000

ADDITIONAL READING

More Help for the Poorest: The Changing Emphasis in British Aid Policies. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (CMND 6270) 95p. 1975.

The British Aid Programme. 1979. Published by ODA.

British Aid Statistics: 1974 to 1978. 1979. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office--ODA compilation of statistics of U.K. economic aid to developing countries.

A Guide to the Economic Appraisal of Projects in Developing Countries. 1977. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £4--a practical framework for appraising projects financed by the public sector and for screening private sector projects subject to public sector approval. Prepared by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Report on Research and Development, 1979. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £3.75--an account of ODA-sponsored activities in these areas.

The Evaluation Activities of the Overseas Developnebt Administration. 1979.

Centre for Overseas Pest Research Report. January-December 1977. 1979.

Land Resources Development Centre: Progress Report. April 1976-March 1978. 1978.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering: Biennial Report, 1980. 1980.

Tropical Products Institute Report. 1976-78. 1979.

United States of America

In 1978/79, U.S. Official Development Assistance totaled US$3520 million, which corresponded to less than 0.2 percent of GNP.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), established in 1961, comes under the authority of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA), which was established in 1979. The director of IDCA reports directly to the President and has cabinet rank while the Administrator of AID has the rank of an Undersecretary. AID has its own budget and finances the major part of the U.S. bilateral assistance program, including contributions to the United Nations agencies.

PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance

In 1978/79, AID provided assistance totaling $614 million of which approximately one-third was as loans and two-thirds as grants.

Technical Assistance

Technical services related to both loan and grant projects are financed from the previously stated financial resources. Technical personnel are drawn from the AID career service, from U.S. universities, from private U.S. institutions, and under agreements with other U.S. government agencies.

Training

AID provides financing for long-term academic training, short-term training, and workshops and seminars. Training activities are usually related to specific country projects.

Special Interests

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, and subsequent acts, directed AID to concentrate increasingly on sharing American technical expertise, farm commodities, and industrial goods to meet critical development problems. Less emphasis is being placed on large-scale capital transfers, and those made are in association with contributions from other industrialized countries working together in a multilateral framework.

U.S. bilateral support for development focuses on critical problems in those functional sectors that affect the lives of the majority of rural people in developing countries:

- Increasing small farmer income and productivity
- Creating on and off-farm employment
- Expanding access to income producing opportunities and services
- Improving nutrition
- Enhancing rural infrastructure and environment
- Removing institutional and policy impediments to equitable growth.

U.S. cooperation in development is being carried out as far as possible through the private sector, including U.S. institutions that already have ties in developing areas, such as educational institutions, cooperatives, credit unions, and voluntary agencies.

U.S. bilateral development assistance gives highest priority to undertakings submitted by host governments that directly improve the lives of the poorest of their people and increases their capacity to participate in the development of their countries.

In the future, it is expected that the AID agricultural program will focus on:

Policy and institutional framework, including support for land and tenancy reforms, improving analytical capability for agricultural planning and policy formulation, and strengthening local development-oriented institutions.

Development and diffusion of new technology, including support for agricultural research (contract with U.S. institutions for research needed by developing countries, make contributions to support of international agricultural research centers, and provide bilateral support to national programs), education, and extension.

On-farm availability of technology-related inputs, including some technical assistance and financing for biological and chemical inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides); mechanical inputs (implements and machinery); land and water development (irrigation, drainage, water control, and water conservation); and rural electrification.

Production-facilitating infrastructure and services, including financial support and some technical assistance to improve transportation (mainly rural roads); food storage, processing, and marketing; agricultural credit; and agribusiness and rural industry.

The first two categories would have a relatively large technical assistance component, while the second two would have a smaller technical assistance component.

Geographic Scope

AID concentrates assistance on countries whose development policies it can support and that, in its opinion, can use its assistance effectively. In 1979, assistance in agriculture was provided to over 60 developing countries.

IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION, AND APPRAISAL OF ASSISTANCE

Project identification and implementation has three stages:

The Country Development Strategy Statement, a paper, reviewed annually and revised when the situation changes significantly, presents AID's analysis of the development situation--the country context within which development is expected to occur. It outlines the potentials for development, explains in general terms what AID and other donors are doing, and presents the strategy the U.S. expects to follow, including its rationale. Target groups and their primary development needs, cooperating country policies with regard to these groups, and benchmark criteria for measuring improvements are identified. Medium-term (3 to 5 year) goals for AID assistance in fields where major programs are planned will flow from this analysis.

The Project Identification Document serves to justify an activity's inclusion in the annual budget submission. This document is usually submitted by field missions, and often contains suggestions and comments made by host governments and other donors.

The project identification document is used to determine whether to proceed to a project paper and whether to include the activity in the annual budget and the Congressional Presentation. The document states the goal and purpose of the proposed project, lists the inputs required, the expected outputs, and the time required to achieve the purpose as proposed, and it describes and analyzes the beneficiaries (initial and ultimate) of the project. A "social analysis," included in the document, identifies potential social impediments to success, indicates which cultural patterns would need to be changed and which segments of society may be adversely affected, and makes a judgment on whether a group other than the intended beneficiaries could take the project over, diverting its benefits to their own uses. The social analysis section also focuses on ways to increase the role of women in conducting development activities and reaping the benefits therefrom. An environmental impact statement and an economic/financial analysis may also be included.

The Project Paper is prepared by the field mission after approval of the project identification document and budget has been given. It is the final planning document upon which project approval and formal authorization are based.

Regional bureaus are responsibile for project reviews, but they use the staff of the Bureau for Development Support, contractors, and consultants as needed. Interbureau review committees must pay special attention to the technical and socioeconomic analyses called for by the new legislation.

The average project requires 17 to 24 months tc move from the project identification document through the project paper stage to final approval and implementation.

CHANNELS OF ASSISTANCE

Increasingly, loans and grants are administered directly by the recipient countries, although some contracting and procurement is still administered directly by AID.

Commodities purchased under U.S grants must be manufactured and purchased from U.S. firms. Technical assistance personnel working under AID contracts or AID grants or loans are expected to be U.S. citizens except in cases where the international agricultural research centers are the recipients or the contractors. Training is usually provided in U.S. institutions or in neighboring developing countries if a suitable institution exists. Waivers to these restrictions can sometimes be obtained.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE

In the field missions, the agricultural or rural development officer and project managers plan, implement, and evaluate mission/host country projects. In the regional bureaus in Washington, primary responsibility for supporting the field missions in designing, implementing, and monitoring field projects within AID/ Washington rests with

the agricultural/rural development officers of each bureau. The principal agricultural officers in the regional bureaus are:

Donald Plucknett, Asia
Albert Brown, Latin America and the Caribbean
Keith Sherper, Near East

The Office of Agriculture in the Bureau for Development Support serves three major roles. First, it provides technical support in agriculture to the field missions and the regional bureaus by assisting with sector and subsector assessments and analysis, identifying problems and projects, and helping develop and review projects. Second, it manages the centrally funded research and technical assistance projects and activities in agriculture, totaling approximately $50 million annually. It identifies and draws upon U.S. institutions to raise the level of technology applicable to developing countries and to help those countries adapt suitable technology. Third, it provides technical agricultural leadership for the agency. The Office of Agriculture has 27 professional staff members. In addition, it can call on a roster of 45 to 50 consultants and a number of institutions to provide expertise in disciplines in which it does not possess competence. The following areas are covered:

. Crop production. Cereal grain improvement, cereal protein improvement, soybeans and grain legumes, seed industry development, plant protection, and controlling postharvest losses

. Soil and water management. Tropical soil management; water management; soil and water conservation; biological fixation of nitrogen; and fertilizer development

. Livestock. Feed supply; health; pest control; and production systems

. Fisheries. Small-scale fishing; aquaculture

. Economics and sector planning. Understanding impact of technological change; improving planning capacity; increasing usefulness of agricultural and rural sector planning

Agri-business. Alternative employment, higher incomes, exports, marketing

. Other. International agricultural research (the international agricultural research institutes); strengthening agricultural research networks; farming systems, forestry

Key personnel in the Office of Agriculture are:

Dean F. Peterson, Director (Acting)
Keith Byergo, Deputy Director (Acting)
Floyd Williams, Associate Director (Acting),research
James K. McDermott, Associate Director, field support and evaluation

Division Chiefs:
John Yohe (Acting), agricultural production systems
Gilbert Corey (Acting), renewable natural resources development
Rollo Ehrich, economic policy and planning
William L. Rodgers, rural enterprise and employment

Other personnel and offices in the Bureau for Development Support concerned with agricultural and rural development are:

Eugene N. Babb, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Food and Nutrition
Harlan Hobgood, Director, Rural Development and Development Administration Office
Martin J. Forman, Director, Nutrition Office
William Feldman, Director, Science and Technology Office

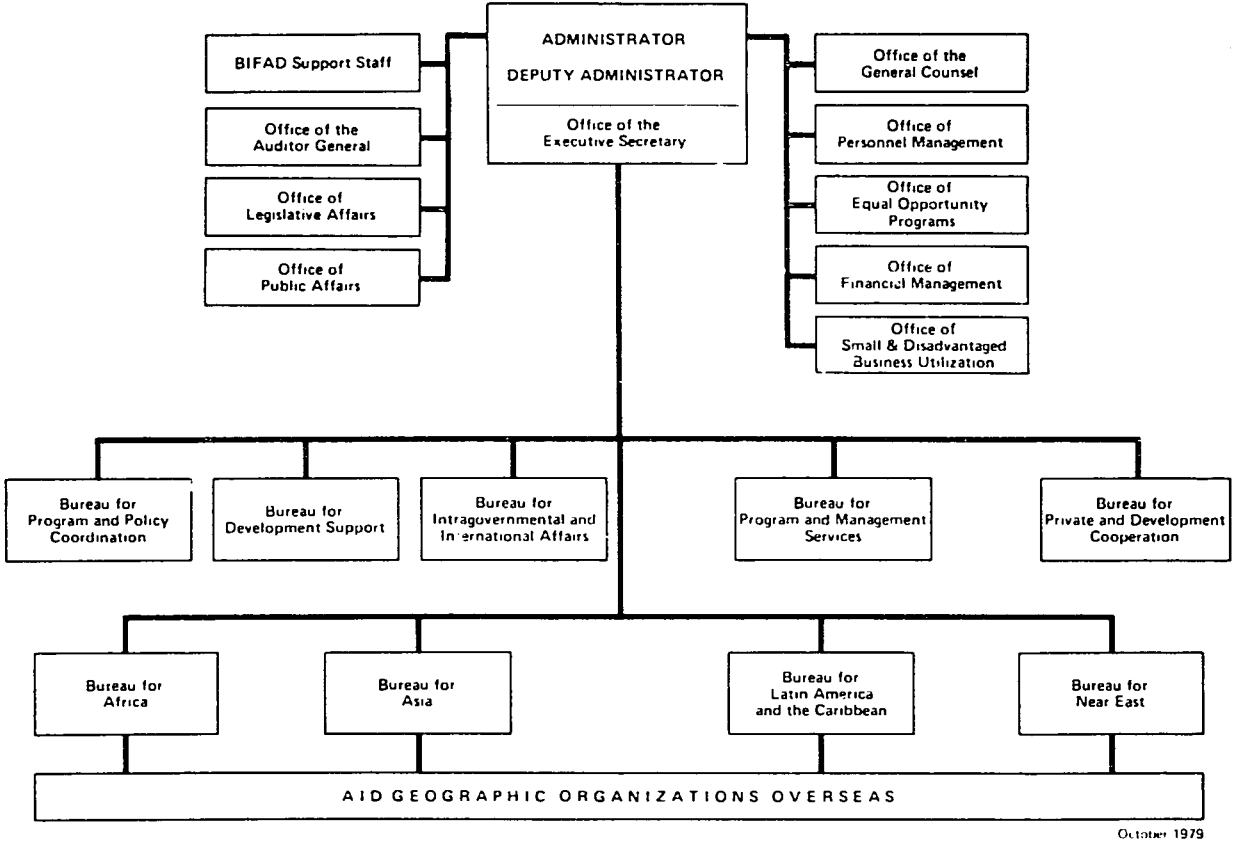
OUTSIDE EXPERTISE USED

AID uses outside personnel under four main procedures:

Indefinite Quantity Contracts are negotiated with a number of institutions to provide personnel for defined scopes of work within a 30-day notice. They are selected on a competitive basis.

Individual consultants are employed for short-term periods; selection is based on individual professional qualifications. Generally, consultants must pass

United States
Agency for International Development



October 1979

242

government security clearances. Conflict of interest rules apply to consultants who participate in project development with regard to participation in implementation of these projects.

Participating Agency Service Agreements and Resource Supporting Services Agreements are used to secure the services of staff from other government agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). USDA has established the office of International Cooperation and Development to coordinate its international activities except trade, food aid, and commercial policy. Quentin M. West is Director of the Office of International Cooperation and Development as well as Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Contracts are negotiated with private and public institutions, including universities, for specific projects.

AID uses U.S. universities to implement and in some cases to help plan technical assistance projects. Under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) assists the AID Administrator with food and nutrition activities involving U.S. agricultural universities and other qualified organizations in the areas of research, education, extension, and the provision of advisory services. The board is composed of five members affiliated with universities and two from the private sector. Two advisory committees assist BIFAD. The Joint Research Committee is concerned with all Title XII research activities directed toward the discovery of new knowledge and development of technology useful to the developing countries. The Joint Committee on Agricultural Development is concerned with expanding, under Title XII, institutional capacity and other development activities in the low income countries, adapting such knowledge and technology to local conditions, and assuring its delivery to producers, processors, distributors, and consumers.

ADDRESS

Agency for International Development
320 - 21st Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20523, USA

ADDITIONAL READING

Agricultural Development Policy Paper. 1978.

New Directions in Development Aid: Excerpts from the Legislation. 1976. Prepared by the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives. (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

Implementation of "New Directions" in Development Assistance. 1975. Report to the Committee on International Relations on Implementation of Legislative Reforms in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

"The World of AID." Agenda, April 1979. The entire issue of this publication outlines AID's program for fiscal 1980, as presented to the U.S. Congress.