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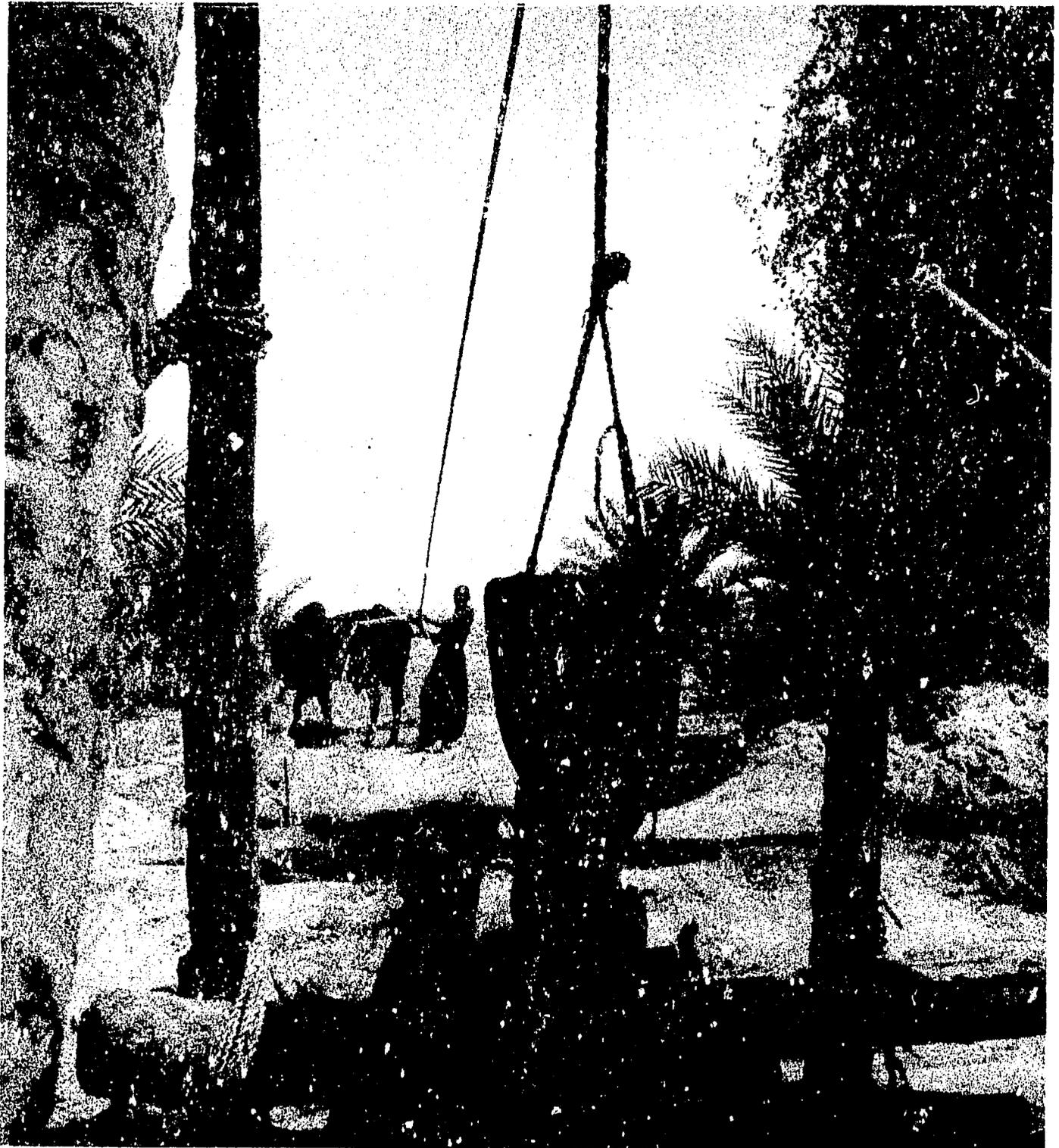
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
International Cooperation
and Development

Technical
Assistance
Division

Washington, D.C. 20250

USDA International Technical Assistance Activities, 1981



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January 1982

USDA INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES, 1981

The Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) coordinates the expertise of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 1/ employees and works with universities to provide assistance to developing nations and international organizations. OICD assistance is given at the request of the Agency for International Development (AID), individual nations, and/or international organizations.

The goal of U.S. technical assistance in agriculture is to help developing countries become more self-reliant in producing food and fiber from limited resources and to improve the quality of life for their people. The areas of assistance to developing countries cover the full range of USDA experience and know-how. Increasingly, help is being provided to assist individual countries in economic planning and to establish data base information necessary for program and policy decision-making.

FISCAL 1981 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

The demand for technical assistance from both developing and non-AID countries continued at a high level in 1981. During the past year, OICD had 134 agreements with AID, international organizations, and countries in some developing nations and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Technical assistance was carried out in 76 countries. U.S.-based personnel traveled to 57 countries to perform work requested under these agreements.

OICD, with the cooperation of 15 other USDA agencies, universities, and the private sector, provided 846 technician assignments--a nine percent increase over the fiscal 1980 total. These included 143 resident overseas assignments, 83 long-term assignments on projects in the United States, 436 international short-term assignments, and 184 short-term assignments in the United States. USDA scientists and technicians provided 73 percent of the assistance (27 percent from OICD staff) and the remaining 27 percent came from universities and other sources arranged for and monitored by OICD. The number of technician assignments performed by women decreased from 97 in fiscal 1980 to 81 in fiscal 1981. OICD provided personnel for 20 projects involving international organizations in fiscal 1981 compared with only 6 projects as recently as 1978.

1/ Cooperating USDA Agencies are: Agricultural Cooperative Service (ACS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Economic Research Service (ERS), Extension Service (ES), Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Forest Service (FS), National Agricultural Library (NAL), Office of Operations and Finance (O&F), Office of Transportation (OT), Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and Statistical Reporting Service (SRS).



Technical assistance was provided for project identification, design of projects, complete and partial staffing of projects, evaluations, and in some instances monitoring of project operations. Compared with earlier years, 1981 projects involved more OICD professional staff. The number of design teams fielded increased over fiscal 1980. The Department continued its close cooperative involvement with the university community in staffing large technical assistance projects. A new area of endeavor begun in fiscal 1980 was the involvement of OICD staff in developing a core of basic information related to farming systems. The expectation is that a transfer of farming system technology can be made to selected developing nations. This work was expanded in fiscal 1981.

The Department became more involved in fiscal 1981 in work related to renewable resources, including forest resource management, soil management, and energy expansion through biomass production. There has been an increase in demand for assistance for remote sensing for agriculture. Animal and plant disease control continued to receive special emphasis. With the eradication of African Swine Fever in the Dominican Republic, attention was directed towards Haiti, which has an infestation problem.

EXAMPLES OF RECENT PROGRESS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN AID COUNTRIES

Jamaica. OICD, in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Service, is providing a seven-person resident team to assist the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture in improving the antiquated agricultural marketing system in that country. The project has two phases. The first phase is developing a better marketing capability within the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the distribution of food within the country. The second phase focuses on the development and implementation of improved marketing facilities and practices as a means of reducing post-harvest loss, i.e., waste, spoilage, nutrient loss, and unharvested crops. Paramount to the project will be the development of increased efficiencies of distribution and greater market orientation in government policies related to the agricultural sector. Benefits that will accrue to the United States through this project include: (1) the opportunity to sell commodities and supplies needed for a modern marketing system, and (2) officials within the Ministry of Agriculture will acquire the background and training which will enable them to expedite a greater exchange of goods and services between the two countries.

Portugal. The Agricultural Production Project stresses the provision of limestone and fertilizer to farmers as well as the development of improved pastures in northern Portugal. Goals of the project are to increase agricultural production and productivity, improve the incomes of Portuguese farmers, increase employment opportunities within the agricultural sector, and reduce Portugal's reliance on imported agricultural commodities and production inputs. The goals will be achieved largely through program support to soil correction, fertilization and increased forage production (PROCALFER), which is being implemented

by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAP) in Lisbon and its regional directorates. The project is staffed by two long-term OICD specialists in Lisbon and a coordinator in Washington. OICD project personnel are assisted in identifying and recruiting appropriate technical expertise from USDA and the University community by the Portugal Advisory Committee. This committee is made up of five representatives from USDA and five from U.S. universities with extensive experience in carrying out agricultural development projects in Portuguese speaking countries. The project holds promise of further strengthening the relationship between the Government of Portugal and the United States and a greater exchange of goods and services between the two countries.

Forestry Support. Under the leadership of the Forest Service, the Forestry Support Program (FSP) was established to bring the knowledge and experience of the professional forestry community to bear on AID's forestry development activities. FSP provides technical help to AID in designing, establishing, managing and troubleshooting field projects in forestry and natural resources. This project calls for the establishment of a support network to assist those LDC's in which deforestation and lack of forestry management are major provided by the U.S. Forest Service, while village-level implementation will be carried out by the Peace Corps. The project's long-term benefits are increased wood products and larger energy sources in the developing countries. Benefits to the United States include more knowledge about alternative energy sources and greater trading opportunities.

Pakistan. Technical assistance was initiated in 1975 with the Government of Pakistan in conjunction with the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). The goal was to upgrade and expand Pakistan's agricultural research capability, both national and provincial, and to effectively deal with problems in priority commodity/crop areas in order to increase agricultural production for domestic consumption and exports.

A program was developed to upgrade Pakistan's agricultural research institutes and colleges and to establish and equip a National Research Center to coordinate and carry out priority research projects. Commodities, expatriate technical advisors (including intermediaries) and academic and practical training for professionals and sub-professionals have been financed under the program over a six-year period. An evaluation system, including workshops and an evaluation panel, has permitted assessment of research work undertaken and progress in implementation.

The overall goal of this project is to strengthen Pakistan's ability to produce a larger portion of its food and fiber needs, with the expectation that this will enhance the standard of living within the country. This effort should provide an opportunity for greater trade between the United States and Pakistan, particularly in agriculture equipment and other supply inputs.

ASEAN Plant Quarantine Project. A Plant Quarantine Project for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was initiated in FY 1981. An APHIS regional advisor in plant quarantine will provide an estimated two-years of technical assistance during the start-up and development period. Project headquarters are located near the Malaysia Agricultural Research Development Institute (MARDI).

Farming Systems Research (FSR). FSR is an approach to the on-going problem of developing and disseminating improved technologies to small farms. The program is attracting considerable attention in the agricultural development community. In FSR, the research process begins at the farm level with an analysis of farmers' constraints to determine research priorities. OICD's involvement with this approach began with sponsorship, along with ARS and the Office of Agriculture in AID's Science and Technology Bureau, of a two-day symposium in FSR in December 1980. Since that time, OICD has implemented cooperative agreements with the University of Florida and with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia State University to establish a response capability to requests for assistance in FSR from developing and middle income countries.

The cooperative agreements call for FSR expertise in farm management, agronomy, horticulture, family economics and extension to be developed through work with U.S. small farms and applicable in the LDC context. Within USDA, OICD's contacts on FSR have extended to the ARS Northeast Regional Small Farm Research Program. The United States and participating developing nations will benefit from the FSR efforts. Research is underway with relatively poor farmers and their families in the Panhandle area of Florida and in southwest Virginia. Special emphasis is placed on the family and the development of techniques that are likely to be adaptable in less developed countries. The technological benefits that accrue from FSR effort can be applicable in the United States and throughout the world.

Nutrition Economics. OICD has assisted AID's Office of Nutrition in a number of activities designed to build developing country institutions' policy and planning capabilities in analysis of project and program impacts on nutritional status and food consumption levels and quality.

In a collaborative effort with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, guidelines for adding nutrition and consumption to post-secondary curricula for agriculturalists were developed and adapted for use in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia. Since the guidelines have been so well received, AID is now using them to develop texts, workbooks and teaching aids. Advisors worked with food and agriculture planning units (and other institutions) in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines and the Dominican Republic. As a result, the institutions they worked with are better able to manage and analyze household consumption, income and expenditure data and use it for providing policy recommendations.

OICD and the Food and Nutrition Service also provided an economist to advise a new food and nutrition agency of the Peruvian government on possible ways to manage information to be used in the evaluation of an experimental food coupon program.

Botswana. Five resident persons are serving as specialists in the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning and Statistical Unit. The capability of the Ministry to undertake agricultural censuses and surveys, to project future production and to estimate current production is being strengthened while at the same time Botswanans are being trained to assume these duties. The project has been helpful in developing stronger ties between the two countries and facilitating trade.

Kenya. Resident scientists are assigned to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) conducting research on improved farming systems for semi-arid and higher elevation zones in Kenya. The outputs of the project are new dry land cropping systems for use in less productive zones and improved maize varieties for use throughout Kenya. The results of the research are expected to be applicable for similar areas of Africa where per capita food production has been declining in recent years.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN NON-AID COUNTRIES

Nigeria. Under provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act, resident soil scientists and soil survey specialists are assisting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to improve soil surveys and soil classifications in selected areas of Nigeria under a reimbursable program funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. Nigeria is a major importer of agricultural commodities and has expressed a strong interest in purchasing technical and training assistance from U.S. sources and in attracting U.S. private investment in the agricultural sector. Efforts under this project are directed at strengthening relationships and improving Nigeria's ability to produce more of its own food supplies.

Saudi Arabia. Achievements of the USDA professionals assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and Water continue to receive special recognition by Saudi Arabian officials. The program is growing both in number of professionals requested and scope of activities.

Major accomplishments include completion of a soil survey for the Wadi Dawasir area, the initial project in a Kingdom-wide soil survey program. A pilot project using the Area Frame techniques to improve the agricultural statistics base is to be expanded Kingdom-wide. The establishing and staffing of a Data Processing Center for the Ministry has provided a significant tool to help plan and manage agriculture production. A pilot date processing plant has been built and personnel trained by a USDA technician. A direct result of this has been the purchase by Saudi Arabia of a full scale date processing plant from U.S. firms at a cost of over \$2 million. These actions in 1981 will help modernize and improve the overall agricultural economy of the Kingdom.

OICD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS, BY NUMBER AND AREA, 1976-1981

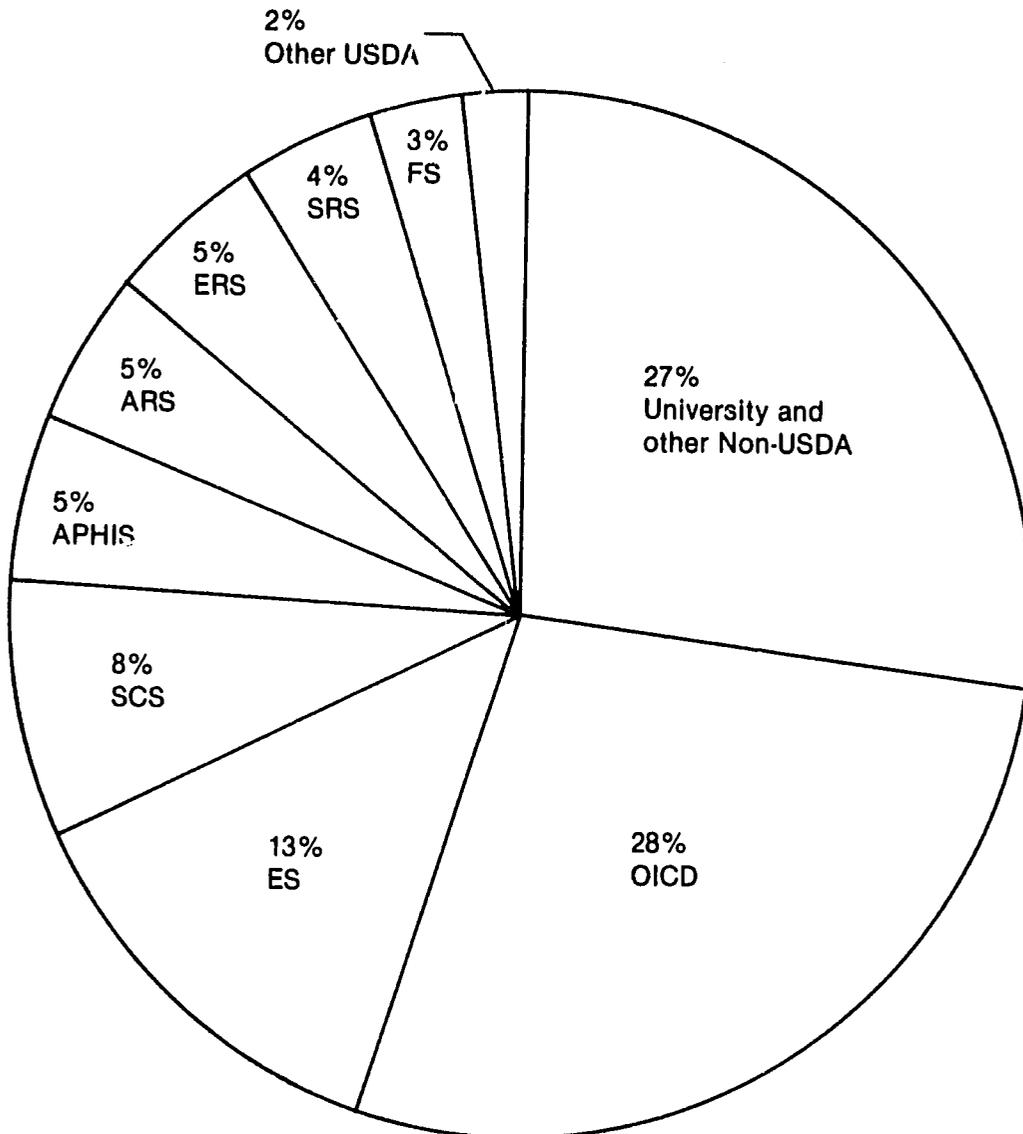
<u>Area</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
Africa	20	41	47	42	39	41
Asia	18	19	14	15	13	19
Latin America	28	30	36	42	32	32
Middle East	7	13	16	22	16	12
Worldwide	18	26	27	26	25	30
TOTAL	91	129	140	147	125	134

OICD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASSIGNMENTS, BY NUMBER AND AREA, 1976-1981

<u>Area</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
Africa	73	165	197	153	188	200
Asia	46	54	57	49	30	51
Latin America	169	201	191	179	127	169
Middle East	21	54	96	143	75	66
Worldwide	97	177	184	242	355	360
TOTAL	406	651	725	766	775	846

Long-term assignments	124	173	198	209	215	226
Short-term assignments	282	478	527	557	560	620
TOTAL	406	651	725	766	775	846

Staff-Months of U.S. Technical Assistance, 1981



Technical Assistance Personnel By Participating USDA and Non-USDA Agencies, Fiscal 1981

Number of Technician Assignments

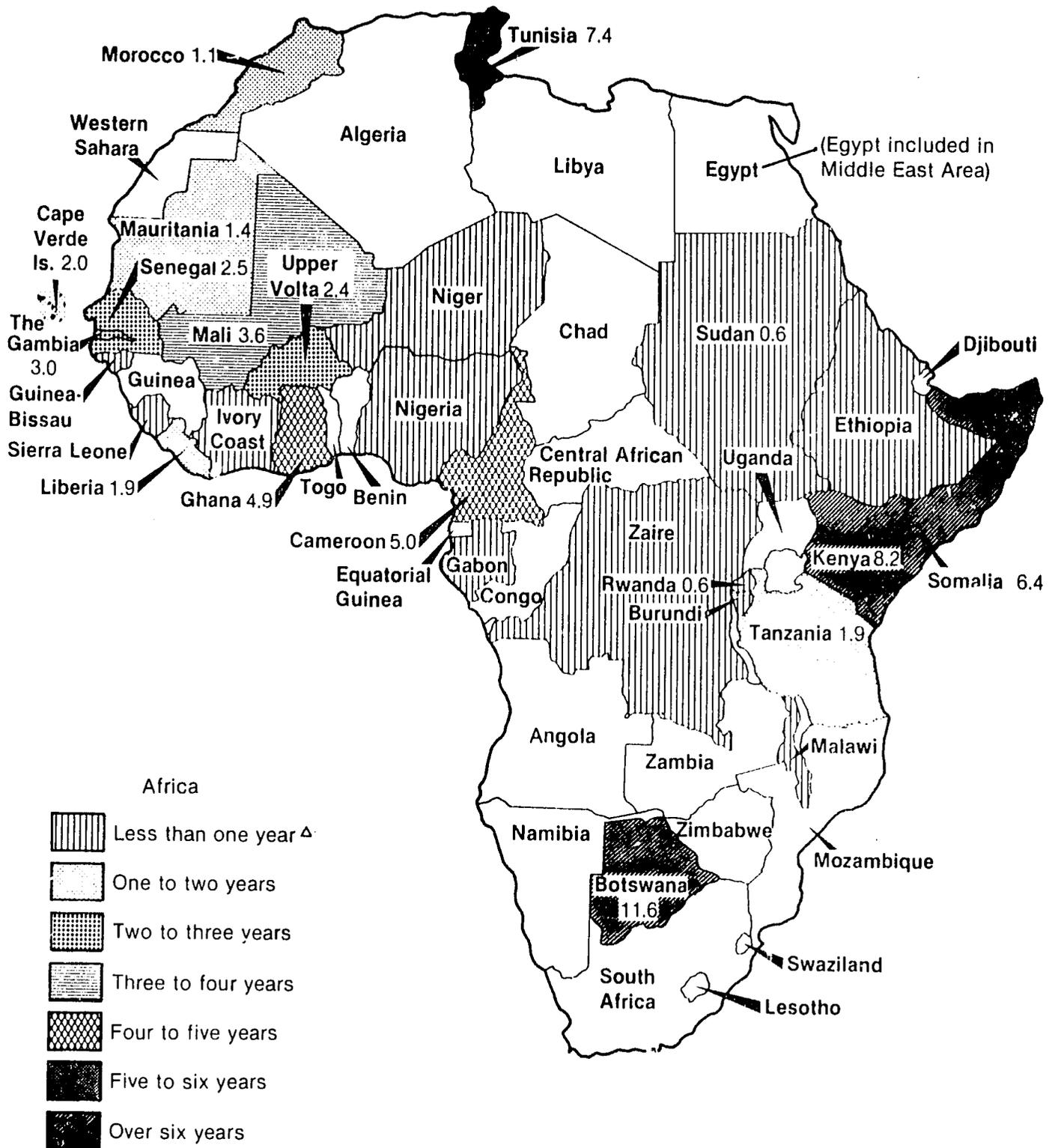
<u>Agency</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>Middle East</u>	<u>World-wide</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ACS	-	-	2	-	-	2
AMS	-	-	5	-	-	5
APHIS	19	1	11	-	5	36
ARS	6	12	2	5	31	56
ERS	13	-	4	3	18	38
ES	38	1	7	1	3	50
FCIC	-	-	4	-	-	4
FHA	-	-	1	-	-	1
FNS	-	-	-	-	2	2
FS	3	4	3	3	10	23
NAL	-	-	-	-	2	2
OICD	34	7	22	25	44	132
O&F	-	-	-	3	-	3
OT	-	-	2	-	-	2
SCS	14	11	31	5	31	92
SRS	2	1	8	4	28	43
NON-USDA <u>1/</u>	71	14	67	17	186	355
TOTAL	200	51	169	66	360	846

Man-Months of Technical Assistance Provided

ACS	-	-	.9	-	-	.9
AMS	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0
APHIS	97.2	2.4	22.4	-	22.3	144.3
ARS	4.0	12.5	13.2	5.7	109.9	145.3
ERS	17.5	-	2.8	8.6	108.2	137.1
ES	316.5	5.0	36.6	8.6	2.5	369.2
FCIC	-	-	9.6	-	-	9.6
FHA	-	-	.2	-	-	.2
FNS	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2
FS	16.1	5.5	3.8	2.9	52.4	80.7
NAL	-	-	-	-	10.3	10.3
OICD	216.9	27.5	65.1	152.6	313.4	775.5
O&F	-	-	-	28.1	-	28.1
OT	-	-	2.7	-	-	2.7
SCS	67.7	18.7	65.8	20.1	51.2	223.5
SRS	1.0	.5	13.9	16.8	80.2	112.4
NON-USDA <u>1/</u>	135.0	12.0	77.1	134.0	394.1	752.2
TOTAL	871.9	84.1	317.1	377.4	1146.7	2997.2

1/ NON-USDA includes American University of Beirut, other U.S. Government agencies, International Organizations, University personnel, and contract personnel.

***Staff Years of Technical Assistance Provided During Fiscal Year 1981 - Africa Area**



*Includes TDY's performed by OICD's Worldwide Program Area.
^ΔTime in countries which received technical assistance of three months or less is not shown.
 Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

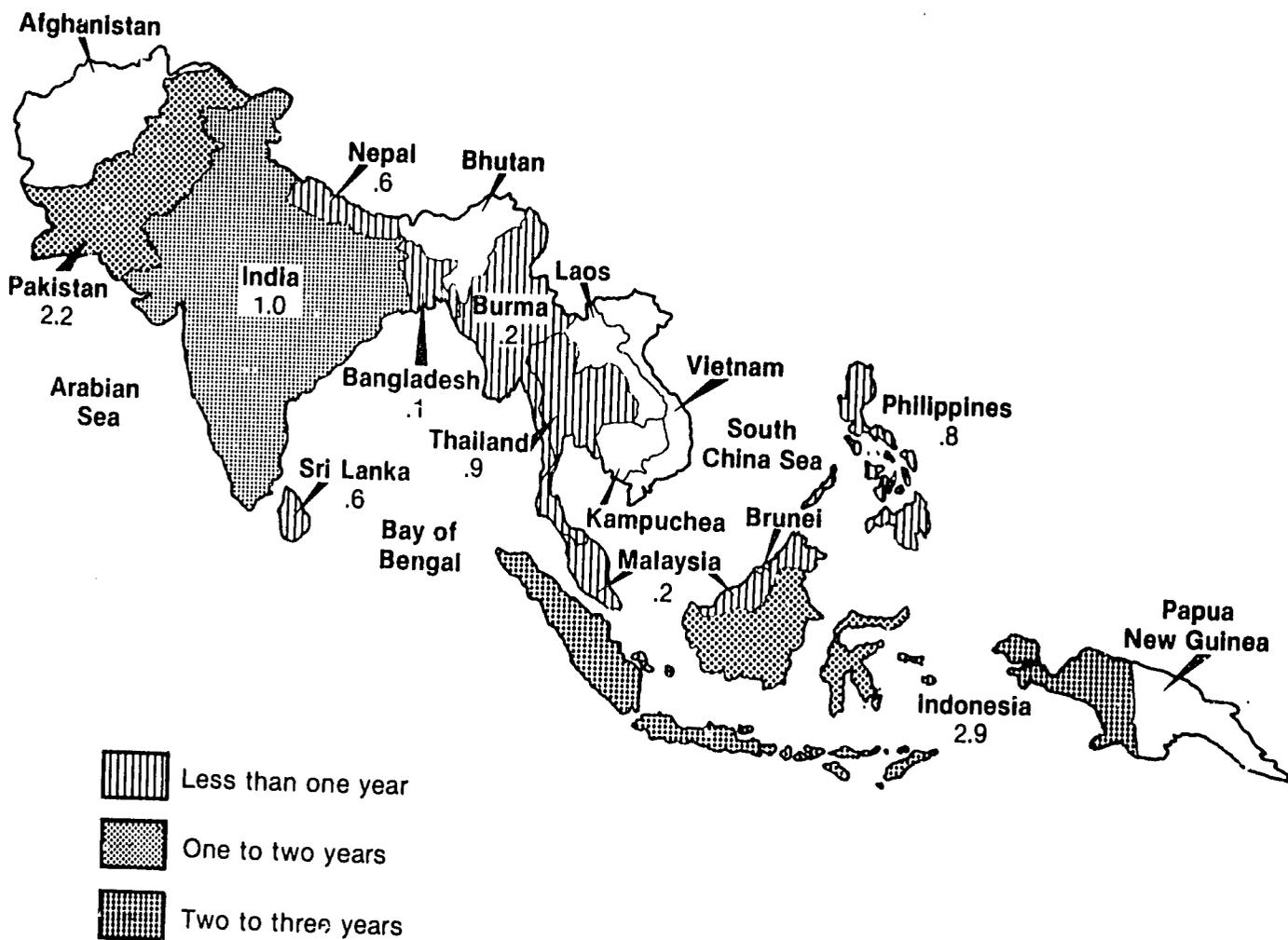
AFRICA: USDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL, By Country and Project, Fiscal 1981

Country	Project Title	No. of Technician Assignments ^{1/}		
		Long-Term	Short-Term	Total
Botswana	Agricultural Planning	7	4	11
"	Crop Production and Marketing	1	-	1
"	Range and Livestock Management	7	-	7
Cameroon	Agricultural Management	4	1	5
"	Shoreline Stabilization (IBRD)	-	1	1
Cape Verde	Watershed Management	1	2	3
Ethiopia	Desert Locust Control	-	3	3
Gabon	Agricultural Sector Studies	-	6	6
Gambia	Forestry Development	-	1	1
"	Soil and Water Management	3	3	6
Ghana	Economic and Rural Development Management	5	2	7
Kenya	Dryland Cropping Systems Research	6	2	8
"	East Africa Food Crops Research	1	-	1
"	Range and Ranch Development	2	-	2
Liberia	Agricultural Project Implementation	-	2	2
"	Agricultural Sector Analysis Planning	3	2	5
Mali	Operation Mils-Mopti	-	1	1
"	Regional Livestock Advisor	1	-	1
"	Veterinary Lab	2	1	3
Mauritania	Women in Development	-	1	1
Nigeria	Agriculture & Rural Dev. Assessment Team	-	1	1
"	Insect Rearing Facilities (IITA)	-	1	1
"	Soil Survey	1	-	1
Rwanda	Food Storage and Marketing	1	-	1
"	Management & Role of Women in Development	-	2	2
Sahel	Agricultural Management Seminar	-	2	2
"	Food Crop Protection	7	9	16
"	Soil Conservation Training	-	3	3
Somalia	Extension Training	5	13	18
Tanzania	Rural Development Training	1	8	9
Tunisia	Livestock Feed Production and Utilization	6	4	10
"	Small Farmer Supervised Credit	1	2	3
"	Watershed Management (UNDP)	-	1	1
Upper Volta	Forestry Education and Development	3	2	5
"	"	-	1	1
"	"	-	4	4
"	"	-	2	2
Zaire	Agricultural Economic Development	1	1	2
U.S.-Based	Africa Development Resources	5	23	28
"	"	1	-	1
"	"	2	12	14
TOTAL		77	123	200 ^{2/}

^{1/} Individual technicians may have performed more than one assignment.

^{2/} Not included are 25 international TDY's performed by U.S.-based personnel to 17 countries: Burundi, Cape Verde, The Gambia, France, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, and Upper Volta.

***Staff Years of Technical Assistance Provided During Fiscal Year 1981 - Asia Area**



*Includes TDY's performed by OICD's Worldwide Program Area.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

ASIA: USDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL, By Country and Project, Fiscal 1981

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>No. of Technician Assignments</u> ^{1/}		
		<u>Long-Term</u>	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bangladesh	Energy from Wood (FAO)	-	1	1
Burma	Maize & Oilseed Production	-	3	3
India	Citrus Rootstock Breeding (FAO)	-	1	1
"	Horticulture (FAO)	-	1	1
"	Maharashtra Medium Irrigation	-	4	4
"	Seed Quarantine (FAO)	-	1	1
Indonesia	Professional Resources Development II	2	2	4
Malaysia	ASEAN Plant Quarantine	1	-	1
Nepal	Agricultural Trainer Development	-	2	2
"	Rural Area Development	-	1	1
Pakistan	Agricultural Research	-	18	18
"	Onfarm Water Management	2	-	2
"	Soil and Water Research (IBRD)	-	4	4
Philippines	Small Farmer Systems I	-	1	1
Sri Lanka	Forest Products Lab/Solar Kiln	-	2	2
" "	Onfarm Water Management	-	1	1
Thailand	Agricultural Planning	-	1	1
"	Community Development	1	-	1
U.S. Based	Asia Technical Services	-	2	2
TOTAL		6	45	51

1/ Individual technicians may have performed more than one assignment.

***Staff Years of Technical Assistance Provided During Fiscal Year 1981 - Latin America Area**



*Includes TDY's performed by OICD's Worldwide Program Area.
 The boxed area is appended to the Latin America for administrative considerations.
 Δ Time in countries which received technical assistance of three months or less is not shown.
 Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

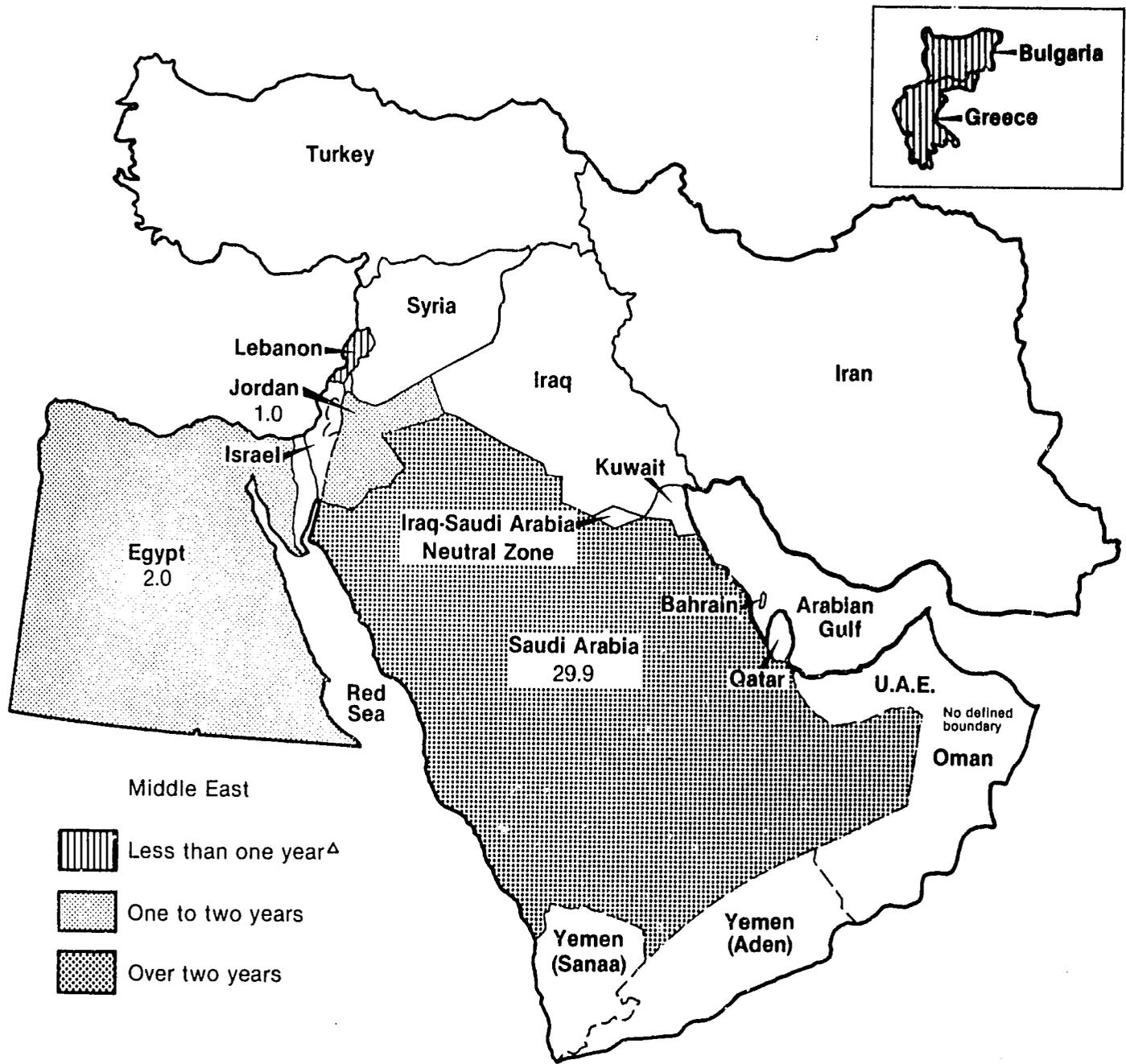
LATIN AMERICA: USDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL, By Country and Project, Fiscal 1981

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>No. of Technician Assignments 1/</u>		
		<u>Long-Term</u>	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentina	Foot and Mouth Disease (FAO)	-	1	1
Chile	Fruit Production Forecasting (CORFO)	-	2	2
"	Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control (FAO)	-	1	1
Costa Rica	Agriculture Information (ROCAP)	3	13	16
"	Small Farmer Production Systems (ROCAP)	1	-	1
Dom. Rep.	African Swine Fever Control	2	17	19
"	African Swine Fever Evaluation	-	3	3
"	Agricultural Sector Analysis (Phase II)	-	1	1
"	Natural Resources	1	-	1
"	Soil Conservation Training	-	11	11
El Salvador	Agrarian Reform	1	-	1
Guatemala	Small Farmer Improvement	2	1	3
Guyana	Manpower Training	-	10	10
Haiti	Integrated Agricultural Development	6	4	10
"	Small Farmer Credit	-	2	2
Honduras	Agricultural Credit	1	-	1
"	Agricultural Development	1	-	1
"	Agricultural Economic Analysis	1	-	1
"	Agricultural Sector II	-	3	3
"	Agro-Industrial Development	-	2	2
"	Environmental Technology	1	-	1
"	Forestry Design	-	9	9
Jamaica	Agribusiness Survey	-	2	2
"	Agricultural Marketing Development	4	9	13
"	Management Training	-	2	2
Mexico	Soil & Water Conservation (IBRD)	-	3	3
Portugal	Agricultural Production Program Design	-	8	8
"	Agricultural Production	1	16	17
Venezuela	Trust Fund	-	1	1
Multi-Country (Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela)	African Swine Fever (FAO)	-	1	1
U.S.-Based	Latin America Sector Assessment	2	14	16
"	Regional Crop Insurance	1	5	6
TOTAL		28	141	169 <u>2/</u>

1/ Individual technicians may have performed more than one assignment.

2/ Eleven additional international TDY's were performed by U.S.-based personnel to five countries: Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, and Portugal.

***Staff Years of Technical Assistance Provided During Fiscal Year 1981 - Middle East Area**



The boxed area is appended to the Middle East for administrative considerations.

^ΔTime in countries which received technical assistance of three months or less is not shown.

*Includes TDY's performed by OICD's Worldwide Program Area.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

MIDDLE EAST: USDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL, By Country and Project, Fiscal 1981

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>No. of Technician Assignments 1/</u>		
		<u>Long-Term</u>	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bulgaria	Seed Maintenance (FAO)	-	1	1
Egypt	Agricultural Data Collection & Analysis	-	4	4
"	Forest Policy (FAO)	-	1	1
Greece	Olive Fly Consultancy	-	1	1
Italy	Agricultural Marketing (FAO)	-	1	1
Jordan	Project Management	3	-	3
Saudi Arabia	Agricultural Affairs	2	3	5
"	"	5	3	8
"	"	17	6	23
"	"	3	5	8
"	"	-	1	1
"	"	10	-	10
	TOTAL	40	26	66

1/ Individual technicians may have performed more than one assignment.

WORLDWIDE: USDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL, By Project, Fiscal 1981

Project Title	No. of Technician Assignments 1/		
	Long-Term	Short-Term	Total
Agricultural Planning & Support Services (Agribusiness)	5	4	9
Agricultural Research Support Services	1	1	2
Board for International Food & Agricultural Dev. (BIFAD)	-	1	1
Budget Projections (FAO)	-	1	1
Crop Production & Utilization	1	3	4
Dryland and Irrigation Support	-	1	1
Economic Analysis Support	5	18	23
Energy Expansion Through Biomass Production	5	38	43
Expanded Program for Economic Analysis, CRIES	9	5	14
Financial Management Training	-	4	4
Food and Nutrition Technical Services	5	15	20
Forestry Support Program	5	9	14
Information and Technical Inquiries	6	4	10
Livestock Production Capability	3	13	16
Nutrition and Development	-	1	1
Nutrition Economics	7	17	24
Pest Management Capability	1	8	9
Plant and Seed Materials	2	8	10
Plant Quarantine (FAO)	-	3	3
Production Indices	2	-	2
Project Development Support	1	1	2
Project Management Effectiveness	4	17	21
Remote Sensing for Agriculture	3	31	34
Remote Sensing Training (FAO)	-	3	3
Rural Development Research	-	4	4
Rural Development Support	5	21	26
Soil Management Support	3	42	45
Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation 2/			
Wheat Fortification	-	6	6
World Rhizobium Studies	2	6	8
TOTAL	75	285	360 3/

1/ Individual technicians may have performed more than one assignment.

2/ Consists primarily of research grants to State Experiment Stations.

3/ Includes 148 technicians assigned to 60 countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, England, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Venezuela, West Samoa, and Zimbabwe.

Not included are 145 international TDY's performed by U.S.-based personnel to 51 countries: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, England, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad, Tunisia, and Upper Volta.