

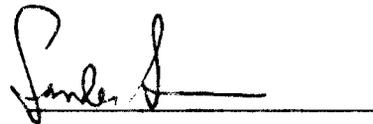
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION & REQUEST  
FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

Entity : DS Bureau  
Project : Farmer-to-Farmer  
Project Number: 931-A033 1144

A.I.D. grant financing in the amount of \$400,000 will be provided for the Farmer-to-Farmer Project. One farmer and family will be placed in each of the four geographic regions, for a two year period and attached to presently existing A.I.D. funded university contracts.

This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

1. The missions selected in each region, in cooperation with DSB and the university contractor, will assume responsibility for design of the country-specific Farmer-to-Farmer subprojects and effect the necessary amendments to existing project agreements and program implementation documents to initiate the four subprojects. Funding will be transferred to the Regional Bureaus through the Operating Year Budget; Congressional Notifications will be prepared for each bilateral program prior to obligation.
2. During the two year pilot program, the missions will assume responsibility for monitorship and periodic evaluations of the country-specific activity. DSB will conduct the overall program evaluation and formulate recommendations concerning the continuation of the program.
3. This project will finance only an initial 2 year period for the four sub-projects. Any extensions of the four farmer pilot activities will be the responsibility of the regional bureaus concerned.
4. Formal approval by AA/DS will be obtained prior to continuation of services of Mr. Robert Wack through the present RSSA.



Sander Levin  
Assistant Administrator  
for Development Support

Date: 6-26-78

Clearances:

DS/PO:RSimpson(draft) <sup>RS 6/20</sup> Date: 4/21/78  
AA/DS:Elong (draft) Date: 4/15/78

References:

1. Action Memo dated 6/78
2. Project Paper dated 7/14/77
3. Nooter, DA/AID memo to AA/TA dated 10/3/77

# FILE

MEMORANDUM

TO : AA/DS, Sander Levin  
FROM : DS/FO, Robert Simpson *RS*  
SUBJECT: Farmer-to-Farmer

DATE: June 28, 1978

The attached action memo and PAF, when signed by you, authorize the implementation of Farmer-to-Farmer.

The Asia, Latin America, and Near East Bureaus have concurred and are active in the planning of the subprojects. Africa Bureau has not cleared at this time. I suggest that you authorize that we proceed with activities in these three regions and therefore prevent delays in the entire project.

Bob Wack continues to consult with the Africa Bureau and expects concurrence in the near future.

*Sandy*

The project paper estimates costs at \$842,000. You are being asked to approve only \$400,000, the amount that was provided in the C.P. Notification to Congress of any increase will occur automatically when the Regional Bureaus send notifications for each country involved. We are committed to transferring only \$400,000 to the regions, per the action memo; however, if funding becomes a problem, I think we should be prepared to transfer additional funds, probably in FY 79.

*Bob S.*

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ACTION MEMORANDUM

TO : AA/DS, Mr. Sander Levin

DATE: June 20, 1978

FROM: LS/FO, Robert Simpson *RS*

Problem: Your authorization is needed to proceed with the Farmer-to-Farmer project with funds to be provided from section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

Discussion: Attached to this memo is the project paper and transmittal memo (Tab A) of the proposed Farmer-to-Farmer program. Mr. Nooter, in his 3 October 1977 memo (Tab B), relayed the Administrator's acceptance of this concept at a reduced level of four farmers, each in a separate region. The project budget is now estimated at \$842,000.

This project is experimental, and the methodology has application world-wide. The initial pilot program will place one farmer (farm family) in each of four separate regions. In the interest of economy and efficiency, the individual farmer's tasks will be designed in close cooperation between DSB, the university contractors, and the missions in the selected countries. Each of the farmer-to-farmer activities will be added by amendment to existing projects. Funds for the individual project will be supplied by the regions and the necessary Congressional notifications processed so that the Farmer-to-Farmer project becomes part of the bilateral program for the country. Missions will assume the role of local project monitors, act as fiscal agents, and conduct periodic evaluations. DSB will conduct the final comparative evaluation and formulate Agency position concerning future applicability of the concept. The Agency intends to report back to Congress at the conclusion of the trial period. This final in-depth evaluation is expected to demonstrate the efficacy of this concept in terms of cost effectiveness, demonstrated results, and the desirability of future application.

Central funding was proposed in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation because this program is world-wide and the individual subprojects are not designed to produce country specific benefits but to test for possible wide use a Farmer-to-farmer component in A.I.D.'s technical assistance program. However, a true test of the concept should include the management methods that will necessarily evolve if the concept is expanded world-wide. In a large scale, central management would be unwieldy and undesirable. At this preliminary stage, it appears that one country that may be selected is Egypt. In view of the above rationale, (Tab C elaborates a recent legal view), we believe that DA funding is appropriate for the project even if a SA country is selected for one of the demonstrations.

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Recommendation: That you authorize by signing the attached PAF (Tab D) a Farmer-to-Farmer program pilot project with four demonstration activities, one in each region if possible, as described in the attached summary proposal. FY 78 funding in the amount of \$400,000 is authorized for planning purposes and subsequent transfer to the regions as appropriate. Additional funding will be provided by the individual regions.

Attachments:

1. Transmittal Memo from Belcher to DA of 9/12/77 and Project Paper, (Tab A)
2. Memo from Nooter to AA/TA of 10/3/77, (Tab B)
3. Memo to Steinberg, NE/TECH, from Miller, GC/NE, of 7/27/77, (Tab C)
4. PAF, Part II, (Tab D)
5. Environmental Threshold Decision, (Tab E)

Clearances:

DS/PO:JGunning (draft)	Date: 4/21/78
AA/DS:RWack (draft)	Date: 4/25/78
AA/DS:ELong (draft)	Date: 4/26/78
GC:RCotten (draft)	Date: 4/27/78
LA/DR:WFeldman (phone)	Date: 4/28/78
ASIA/DP:RMeehan (phone)	Date: 4/25/78
NE/TECH:JDalton (phone)	Date: 4/27/78
PFC/DPRE:EHogan (draft)	Date: 4/27/78
AHR/DP:RMOore	Date: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

TO: AA/DS, Mr. Sander Levin

THRU: DS/PPU, Mr. Ken Milow

FROM: DSE/XII, Dr. Erven Long EJR

SUBJECT: Environmental Threshold Decision

Project Title: Farmer to Farmer

Project Number: 931-A033

Project Manager: Robert Wack

REFERENCE:

Simpson to Levin Memo

dated 2/22/78.

On the basis of the Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE) referenced above and attached to this memorandum I recommend that you make the following decision.

  <sup>x</sup> 1. The proposed agency action is not a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment.

   2. The proposed agency action is a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and:

   a. An Environmental Assessment is required; or

   b. An Environmental Impact Statement is required.

The cost of and schedule for this requirement is fully described in the referenced document.

   3. Our environmental examination is not complete. We will submit the analysis no later than \_\_\_\_\_ with our recommendation for an environmental threshold decision.

Approved: Sander M. Levin

Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 6-26-78

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

Impact Areas and Sub-areas 1/

Impact  
Identification  
and  
Evaluation 2/

A. LAND USE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Changing the character of the land through: |   |
| a. Increasing the population -----             | N |
| b. Extracting natural resources -----          | N |
| c. Land clearing -----                         | N |
| d. Changing soil character -----               | N |
| 2. Altering natural defenses -----             | N |
| 3. Foreclosing important uses -----            | N |
| 4. Jeopardizing man or his works -----         | N |
| 5. Other factors                               |   |
| _____  | N |
| _____  |   |

B. WATER QUALITY

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Physical state of water -----        | N |
| 2. Chemical and biological states ----- | N |
| 3. Ecological balance -----             | N |
| 4. Other factors                        |   |
| _____                                   | N |
| _____                                   |   |

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols: N - No environmental impact  
 L - Little environmental impact  
 M - Moderate environmental impact  
 H - High environmental impact  
 U - Unknown environmental impact

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air additives ----- N
- 2. Air pollution ----- N
- 3. Noise pollution ----- N
- 4. Other factors  
 .....  
 ----- N  
 .....

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water ----- N
- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments ----- N
- 3. Other factors  
 .....  
 ----- N  
 .....

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols ----- N
- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions ----- N
- 3. Other factors  
 .....  
 ----- N  
 .....

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns ----- N
- 2. Changes in population ----- N
- 3. Changes in cultural patterns ----- N
- 4. Other factors  
 .....  
 ----- N  
 .....

G. HEALTH

- 1. Changing a natural environment \_\_\_\_\_ N
- 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element \_\_\_\_\_ N
- 3. Other factors \_\_\_\_\_ N
- .....
- .....

H. GENERAL

- 1. International impacts \_\_\_\_\_ N
- 2. Controversial impacts \_\_\_\_\_ N
- 3. Larger program impacts \_\_\_\_\_ N
- 4. Other factors \_\_\_\_\_ N
- .....
- .....

I. OTHER POSSIBLE IMPACTS (not listed above)

- ..... N
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

See attached Discussion of Impacts.

The expected impact of this project involves the transfer of knowledge to LDC farmers with subsequent improved health and standard of living.

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## TITLE XII - FARMER TO FARMER EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

### I. Background Information

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, as its title implies, affects more than earlier foreign assistance legislation on the administration of food assistance under PL 480. It also includes new special reference to the Land Grant Colleges and Universities in Title XII. These circumstances caused the Senate Agriculture Committee to assert that it should have jurisdiction or share major responsibilities with respect to these two portions of the Act with the Senate International Relations Committee.

In the hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee, it was pointed out that Section 406 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, which had been in effect since 1966, provided among other things for a "farmer-to-farmer" program which could provide a highly useful component to or dimension of the U.S. technical assistance program. That Section 406 provided this authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. For various reasons it had never been implemented.

Accordingly, in the Committee actions that followed, Section 214 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act was written to provide for amending Section 406 to give authority to the President, rather than to the Secretary of Agriculture, with the understanding that A.I.D. should follow up to incorporate this "farmer-to-farmer" activity in its program. (See Attachment 1.) To this end, A.I.D. developed an interagency agreement with other agencies - OMB, Peace Corps and USDA - for implementation of this authority. (See Attachment 2.)

During this process, the position was advanced and ultimately sustained that any direct "farmer-to-farmer" program unrelated to other technical assistance programs would almost inevitably fail of significant accomplishment. It was agreed that A.I.D. would undertake a two-year (minimum) experiment in which special funds would be provided to permit selected agricultural universities with overseas contracts to: work with missions in developing position descriptions for such farmers (farmer leaders) as organic components of their

overseas contracts; recruit, orient and/or train such farmers for the specific assignments; manage the activities of the farmer-to-farmer component on the same basis as the other components of their contracts.

For purposes of getting the program underway expeditiously, and in view of its experimental nature, a specific set-aside of funds (\$900,000) was made to TAB, which could either be passed on to missions to amend their university contracts for this purpose, or used for drawing up direct TAB contracts with the universities involved (for such circumstances as supplementing existing country contracts).

Selected missions were contacted regarding their possible interest in being included in the experiment. The following missions have expressed affirmative interest in the program:

1. USAID/Philippines
2. USAID/Thailand
3. USAID/Egypt
4. USAID/Morocco
5. USAID/Pakistan

The identification of LDCs and projects will be closely coordinated with LDCs, USAIDs, Peace Corps and universities under contract with A.I.D. Tests will be conducted in a minimum of 10 to 12 LDCs representing the four geographical areas. The following missions have indicated interest in this project:

- The Philippines with Kansas State University for integrated agricultural production and marketing;
- Thailand with Mississippi State University for a seed loan program;
- Egypt with a consortium of four universities (Arizona, Utah State, California and Colorado State) for irrigation water management;
- Morocco with Oregon State University for dryland farming;
- Pakistan with Colorado State University for water management in irrigation farming.

These and other countries will be used for testing purposes. A.I.D. has arranged with USDA for detail of an experienced man to take immediate responsibility for backstopping and overseeing the implementation of this experiment.

## II. Project Design

### A. Purpose

To test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. farmers to transfer new technology and gain adoption by farmers in selected developing countries as an outreach component of U.S. universities research and/or technical assistance projects contracts and grants.

#### 1. Assumptions

- a. That qualified U.S. farmers are available and willing to serve in LDCs for a period of up to two years.
- b. That USAIDs and LDCs are prepared to provide in-country support.

### B. Outputs

- Develop new agricultural knowledge among LDC farmers and translate this knowledge into practice by such farmers.
- Help improve agricultural production by LDC farmers by improving their knowledge of technology (1) specifically geared to their climatological, soils, water, economic and social circumstances; (2) developed through expansion of the activities of participating U.S. agricultural universities; and (3) tested under actual farmer conditions.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of qualified U.S. farmers in communicating new agricultural knowledge to LDC farmers and translating this new knowledge into practice by such farmers.
- Supplement LDC outreach capabilities by utilization of experienced U.S. farmers to help LDC farmers in the practical aspects of increasing food production and distribution and improving the effectiveness of their farming operations.

-- Returned U.S. farmers who were involved in this project may aid in bringing about a greater acceptance of U.S. international development efforts and build a broader base of public support of foreign assistance activities, particularly among the agricultural community.

1. Assumptions

- a. That there exist in LDCs effective extension services and cooperatives or other services functioning in marketing and supply schemes.
- b. That LDC farmers are willing to accept advice and implement new technologies provided by the U.S. farmers.
- c. That USAIDs and LDCs continue to support the farmer-to-farmer component.
- d. That sufficient project progress reports are maintained to evaluate the outputs in specific LDCs.

C. Inputs

1. Qualified U.S. farmers
2. USAID and LDC in-country support
  - a. Assumption

(1) That qualified U.S. farmers are willing to serve in LDCs.

D. General Organizational and Operational Model

1. The Concept

For two decades, U.S. land grant and other agricultural colleges and universities have been engaged in developing local agricultural education, research and extension institutions, strengthening ministries and other governmental agencies and providing technical assistance to food production increasing programs in the developing countries. In recent years they have been engaged in cooperative relationships with international agricultural research centers and

with developing new scientific knowledge and technology specifically geared to the needs of developing countries. Under the new Title XII authorities, both of these types of efforts may be expected to increase and will most certainly be more effectively integrated with U.S. domestic research to the benefit of both U.S. and developing country agriculture.

As is well known to all persons familiar with the process, improved scientific knowledge and technology developed through agricultural research in the U.S. is implanted into the practices of the great majority of American farmers through the example and other intermediary educational and friendly persuasion roles of leading farmers with whom research and extension personnel work most closely. Such voluntary U.S. farmer leadership is made an essential component of the system of transmitting new knowledge to the farming population as a whole by the sheer ratios of farmers to professional researchers and extension agents.

In developing countries, these ratios are very much wider; and the lower levels of literacy and of means of communication greatly accentuate the need for such local farmer leaders to provide the necessary multiplier effect in the communication of new knowledge. It is these U.S. farmer-leaders, skilled both in carrying out farmer leadership roles in local communities and in understanding new scientific knowledge and adapting it to on-farm practices, who can provide a key component of an integrated U.S. effort to develop new agricultural knowledge and translate it into practice by developing country farmers. For experience over two decades has clearly demonstrated also that significant improvement in agricultural production in developing countries results only from such adoption, by farmers, of improved knowledge and technology specifically geared to their climatological, soils, water and economic and social circumstances.

Essential to the success of the "farmer-to-farmer" program, therefore, is that these U.S. farmers work as an organic part of the U.S. activities by which new knowledge is developed for, adapted, tested under actual farmer conditions, and communicated to developing country farmers. Under Title XII, U.S. agricultural universities' activities will be

intensified in all aspects of this process. It follows that farm leaders participating in the farmer-to-farmer program should be constituted as an expanded dimension of this Title and, on a project-by-project basis, of the activities of the participating U.S. agricultural universities.

The plan which follows would be an expanded dimension of Title XII of Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act. As such, its activities would fall under the cognizance and review of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and its subordinate bodies, and would thus be also totally coordinated with other U.S. foreign assistance activities.

## 2. The General Plan

- a. A.I.D. would endeavor to obtain agreement with the collaborating developing country to utilize such U.S. leadership farmers as an organic part of the assistance it is receiving via an A.I.D. contract with or grant to one or more U.S. agricultural universities. A.I.D. would also provide means for implementing Section 406(a) (1) and (2) as integrated components of its contract or grant with the university(ies). The contracting university, or university consortium together with the local A.I.D. Mission, would work out project agreements or an exchange of letters with the local government which would include stipulation of the number, qualifications and responsibilities of such farmer leaders.
- b. Under provisions of its A.I.D. contract or grant, the participating U.S. agricultural university or university consortium would endeavor to carry out provisions of Section 406(a) (2): viz to identify, recruit and train farmers to carry out the functions as agreed with the recipient country (as referenced (a) above). Such farmers would be recruited and trained for specific, previously agreed functions, as an organic part of the university team involved, in developing and communicating to farmers knowledge and practices designed for and suited to the needs of

the developing country (countries) which the U.S. agricultural university team is assisting. The fact that the U.S. agricultural universities would have full-time professional staffs in each country in their respective states, working with local farm leaders, will greatly facilitate identification and recruitment of these farm leaders for the farmer-to-farmer program.

- c. The U.S. agricultural university or consortium, under terms of the A.I.D. contract or grant, would be responsible to A.I.D. for managing, evaluating and reporting on all aspects of the farmer-to-farmer activity, under both (a) (1) and (a) (2) of Section 406.
- d. A.I.D. shall designate an officer who shall, among other things, be responsible for seeing that the country pilot project or projects chosen shall be so selected and administered as to provide maximum guidance for further development of the program and to assure conformity to the purposes and requirements of Section 406 and Implementation Plan.
- e. Section 406(a) (3) authorizes the President: "to consult and cooperate with private non-profit farm organizations in the exchange of farm youth and farm leaders with developing countries and in the training of farmers of such developing countries within the United States or abroad."

The President already has such authority elsewhere within the Foreign Assistance Act, which is being implemented to the degree indicated by priorities for the use of appropriated funds. However, in order to utilize fully the related and relevant experiences of such private non-profit organizations, the designated A.I.D. officer shall consult with such entities as:

International Voluntary Services, Inc.  
Future Farmers of America  
4-H Club Foundation  
etc., etc.

- f. The local A.I.D. Mission shall, in setting up necessary documentation for the project, provide for compliance with Section 406(a)(7), viz: "to the maximum extent practicable, to pay the costs of such program through the use of foreign currencies accruing from the sale of agricultural commodities under this Act, as provided in Section 104(i)." This provision is not construed as limiting such programs to countries where such local currencies are available. However, A.I.D. will, in judging which countries shall have priority in carrying out such farmer-to-farmer programs, take availability of such local currencies into account.
- g. Participating farmers would not be provided federal appointments; they would be contract employees of the U.S. university. However, to give a sense of identity to the program, and in keeping with the voluntary nature of their employment and remuneration, some special designation and means of recognition (insignia, newsletter, etc.) could be developed.

E. Procedures for Contract Implementation

1. USDA personnel will be detailed to manage the farmer-to-farmer program and will be assigned to AA/TA, Dr. Erven Long.
2. The TAB Project Manager will consult with Regional Bureaus, TAB Agriculture and USAIDs to identify suitable projects (ongoing or planned) that have an outreach component where a farmer-to-farmer selectee would seem appropriate.
3. The interested USAIDs will, in collaboration with the contractor and host government, prepare and submit to their Regional Bureaus a proposal for participation in the project.
4. TAB, in concert with Regional Bureaus reviews, approves and authorizes the participating USAID to obligate the TAB funds.
5. Upon authorization, the participating USAID executes a pro-ag, letter of agreement or other

obligating instrument and all necessary sub-obligating documents (PIO/T), amending the contract or grant to include the farmer-to-farmer component.

6. In the cases of regionally-funded projects, the interested region will prepare necessary project documentation and obtain TAB concurrence.
7. In the case of TAB centrally-funded projects, interested offices will prepare necessary project documentation and submit through normal channels for approval.
8. Contracts amended or new contracts negotiated which will provide for contractors to recruit, train (to include language) and assign U.S. farmers to serve on contractor's team in the LDC. The U.S. farmer will receive the same fringe benefits as other members of the contractor's team assigned in the LDC; e.g., post differential allowances, housing, educational allowance for his dependents, transportation for dependents and household effects, etc. The contractors will be responsible for all management and support associated with the assignment, commensurate with contractors' other personnel selection and assignment.

F. Criteria for Selection of Contractor

1. University must be under contract or a grantee with A.I.D. or LDC. University contract must have a minimum of two years to run or excellent expectation that contract will be extended.
2. University must have team (one or more persons) posted in the interested LDC.
3. University is prepared to recruit, train and assign to overseas posts as a member of its team, qualified U.S. farmers.
4. University contract must involve agriculture production, improvement and technology transfer components that are compatible with the farmer-to-farmer concept.

G. Qualifications for U.S. Farmer

1. Must be or must have been a bona fide farmer as recognized by any U.S. agricultural community.
2. Should have farmed a minimum of five crop years, preferably in the type of agricultural crops or livestock that is predominant in, or have been identified he will work with, in the LDC.
3. Must have sufficient formal and informal education to comprehend the cultural challenge as well as the technical understanding required as a base for technology adaptation and transfer.
4. Must demonstrate an interest and capability of individual effort as a member of a team.
5. Must be willing to serve overseas in a location for a two-year period. Though consensus seems to favor a long term (two-year contract) consideration will be given to contractor's proposals of less than two years that seem reasonable, feasible, and expeditious, and will accomplish an outreach goal or goals not losing the farmer-to-farmer concept. Neither should this preclude an extension for more than two years, funded from bilateral assistance as part of the regular country program, if all parties to the contract agree.
6. Approval will not be given under the farmer-to-farmer program to contractors who hire farmers to perform exclusively technical, managerial or other scientific vocations that would circumvent the farmer-to-farmer outreach concept.

H. Evaluation Plan

The final in-depth evaluation will be conducted by DSB in cooperation with Regional Bureaus and participating Missions. The results of the evaluation will allow the Agency to formulate the Agency position concerning future applicability of the concept.

During the period progress reports from contractors will be made each six months. An analysis of the reports and an evaluation of the progress will be made by USAID in coordination with LDCs and local Peace Corps representatives and PCVs.

These evaluations along with contractors' reports will be analyzed and compiled into one evaluation report to A.I.D. in determining the effectiveness of the pilot project and recommendations for future course of action. A private contractor will be secured for final assessment and evaluation.

I. Coordination

The Agency for International Development will coordinate with the OMB, USDA, and the Peace Corps in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of this pilot project.

GENERAL BUDGET

ONE FARMER  
(Family of 4)

(one year)

I	Base Salary	\$25,000	
	Post diff. (10% and 25%)	5,000	
	Cost of living (some posts)	3,000	
	Sunday pay (some posts)	2,500	
	Fringe Benefits (15%)	3,750	
	Defense Base Act Insurance 8.75%	3,430	
			42,680
II	Travel		
	International (one way x 4)	6,000	
	Excess Baggage (150 x 4)	600	
	U.S. Travel	600	
	Per diem	2,000	
	R & R	2,000	
	Temp. lodge (4 x \$50/day x 30 days)	6,000	
			17,200
III	Education		
	Primary	2,300	
	Secondary	2,300	
IV	Other		4,600
	HHE (shipment)	10,000	
	HhE (storage)	6,000	
	POV (shipment)	1,500	
	Air Freight	2,000	
	Language training	3,000	
	Miscellaneous	2,000	
	Vehicle Pol. & Maintenance	1,500	
			26,000
V	Overhead		
	Varies with institution (40%) (25% to 65%)	10,000	10,000
	SUB TOTAL		\$100,480
	ROUNDED		\$100,500
			x 8
			\$804,000

VII Non-recurring costs

Small tools and equipment 4,000

Vehicle (x 4) 22,000

Pre-departure training  
and orientation 12,000

38,000

PROJECT TOTAL \$842,000

SEC. 406. (a) In order to further assist friendly developing countries to become self-sufficient in food production, The President is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law-

(1) To establish and administer a program of farmer-to-farmer assistance between the United States and such countries to help farmers in such countries in the practical aspects of increasing food production and distribution and improving the effectiveness of their farming operations;

(2) To enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, or make grants to, land-grant colleges and universities and other institutions of higher learning in the United States to recruit persons who by reason of training, education or practical experience are knowledgeable in the practical arts and sciences of agriculture and home economics, and to train such persons in the practical techniques of transmitting to farmers in such countries improved practices in agriculture, and to participate in carrying out the program in such countries including, where desirable, additional courses for training or retraining in such countries;

(3) To consult and cooperate with private non-profit farm organizations in the exchange of farm youth and farm leaders with developing countries and in the training of farmers of such developing countries within the United States or abroad;

(4) To conduct research in tropical and subtropical agriculture for the improvement and development of tropical and subtropical food products for dissemination and cultivation in friendly countries;

(5) To coordinate the program authorized in this section with other foreign assistance activities of the United States;

(6) To establish by such rules and regulations as he deems necessary the conditions for eligibility and retention in and dismissal from the program established in this section, together with the terms, length and nature of service, compensation, employee status, oaths of office, and security clearances, and such persons shall be entitled to the benefits and subject to the responsibilities applicable to persons serving in the Peace Corps pursuant to the provisions of section 612, volume 75 of the Statutes at Large, as amended; and

(7) To the maximum extent practicable, to pay the costs of such program through the use of foreign currencies accruing from the sale of agricultural commodities under this Act, as provided in section 104(i).

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$33,000,000 during any fiscal year for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section. (7 U.S.C. 1736.)

PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING SECTION 406(a) OF PL 480

FARMER-TO-FARMER PROGRAM

Legislative Background

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161, 89 Stat 849, December 20, 1975) modified section 406(a) of PL 480 by vesting authority in the President, instead of the Secretary of Agriculture; by striking existing language stating the farmer-to-farmer program shall be carried out "through existing agencies of the Department of Agriculture"; and by changing paragraph (a)(5) to provide authority to coordinate the program with other US foreign assistance activities.

The Conference Report noted that nothing in the amendment is to be construed as authorizing any activities duplicating or competing with those of the Peace Corps or as weakening the coordination with Peace Corps activities. In addition, the conferees noted that administration of the research program authorized in section 406(a)(4) is to remain in the Department of Agriculture.

The General Plan

The Agency for International Development in consultation with OMB, USDA and the Peace Corps has formulated the following general plan for implementing a farmer-to-farmer program for FY 1976 and 1977.

The program does not require additional funds to those already included in the President's budget. The program does not require appropriations of funds authorized by section 406(b), but rather will be funded with funds authorized by section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (together with such PL 480 foreign currencies as may be provided) and implemented under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act, especially the new authority of Title XII.

406(a)(1) and (a)(2) - Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) will be carried out as a coordinated pilot project under which AID would provide the means of building farmers into the outreach end of university programs in less developed countries. Under the provisions of an AID

contract or grant, the university would identify, recruit and train farmers to carry out functions as agreed with the recipient country. Such farmers would be an organic part of the university team in developing and communicating to farmers knowledge and practices designed for and suited to the needs of the developing country which the university team is assisting.

406(a)(3) - Subsection (a)(3) authorizes consultation and cooperation with non-profit farm organization in the exchange of farm youth and leaders with developing countries and in the training of farmers of such developing countries within the United States or abroad. Such authority is also present in the Foreign Assistance Act and is already being implemented to the degree indicated by priorities for the use of appropriated funds. However, in order to utilize fully the related and relevant experiences of such private non-profit entities AID will consider the establishment of an advisory committee pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act composed, inter alia, of representatives from such entities.

406(a)(4) - Subsection (a)(4) will continue under administration of the Department of Agriculture.

406(a)(5) - The program will be an integral component of activities authorized by section 103 and Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. As such, its activities will fall under the cognizance and review of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and its subordinate bodies and thus, will be totally coordinated with other foreign assistance activities.

In addition, AID will continue to coordinate the program with the Peace Corps, especially at the local level to identify areas of mutual interest and participation on a country-by-country basis Peace Corps Country Directors will coordinate with resident Farmer-to-Farmer Representatives. The exact extent and nature of Peace Corps involvement should include, but not be limited to, exploring under existing budgetary conditions and on an experimental basis, the language and cross-cultural training of farm leaders.



NE/TECH, Mr. David Steinberg

July 27, 1977

GC/NE, Jan Miller

Centrally-funded Research Activities in Egypt - Section 115

TA/DA is conducting a research project concerned with formulating a new methodology for the management of agricultural/rural development projects. The project has three phases: the first is formulation of the methodology; the second, demonstration of the methodology in two test countries with the evaluation of the results of the demonstration; and the third is dissemination of the results to interested developing countries.

The contractor visited thirteen developing countries in an attempt to identify two test countries for phase two and decided on Nepal and Egypt. The activities to be carried out in Egypt call for a demonstration project involving training of Egyptian planners together with extensive evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the methodology in an LDC setting.

The issue is whether Section 115 requires project activities to be carried out in Egypt to be funded with Security Supporting Assistance funds.

Section 115 at (a) prohibits the use of Part I, Chapter 1 funds "for any country to which assistance is furnished in such fiscal year under Chapter 4 part of Part II (Security Supporting Assistance)...." Subsection (c) of 115 provides that the section shall not apply, among others, to funds obligated for regional programs.

While Section 115 and its legislative history do not contain a definition of "regional program"; however, GC opinions on Section 211(a) and Section 620 have defined "regional programs" as those carried out for or on behalf of a group of countries. The project in question is clearly regional under that definition. The research being conducted under the project is not country specific; the methodology is intended to be of applicability to many developing countries. Egypt was not intended as a primary beneficiary under the project; it is only an incidental beneficiary under one phase of the project. In addition, Section 115 does not require that one look behind a regional project for bilateral sub-projects. The TA/DA project viewed in its entirety is regional in scope and purpose and once that determination is made, there is no requirement to dissect the project to find components that when viewed outside the context of the entire project, could be construed to be bilateral rather than regional in nature.

Moreover, this project is not a basket project, i.e., a group of bilateral activities grouped together for ease of administration, presentation to Congress, etc. If the project purpose was to develop country-specific methodologies upon requests from interested LDC's to be centrally managed by TAB, one could argue that such a project was primarily bilateral in nature. But that is not the case here since the purpose of the project is to develop a methodology of universal applicability.

Therefore, it is our opinion that the demonstration and evaluation activities to be carried out in Egypt are part of regional program within the meaning of Section 115 and may be funded with TA/DA project funds.

cc: TA/DA:TChapman  
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